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GIFT OF
HORACE W. CARPENTIER
A DICTIONARY OF THE HOK-KÉÉN DIALECT OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, ACCORDING TO THE READING AND COLLOQUIAL IDIOMS: CONTAINING ABOUT 12,000 CHARACTERS, THE SOUNDS AND TONES OF WHICH ARE ACCURATELY MARKED; AND VARIOUS EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE, TAKEN GENERALLY FROM APPROVED CHINESE AUTHORS.

ACCOMPANIED BY A SHORT HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF HOK-KÉÉN; A TREATISE ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE HOK-KÉÉN DIALECT; THE NECESSARY INDEXES, &c.

BY W. H. MEDHURST, BATAVIA.

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TO THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

AND TO THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS IN CHINA,

UNDER WHOSE PATRONAGE, AND BY WHOSE LIBERALITY,

THE FOLLOWING WORK IS PRINTED,

IT IS NOW MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED,

AND OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

BATAVIA,

July 23th. 1831.

THE AUTHOR.
In the absence of the author of this Dictionary, a note explanatory of the delay in its publication seems necessary. The printing of it was commenced at the press of the Hon. E. I. Company in 1831, and continued with some interruptions until their charter expired in April, 1834, when the work stopped at the 320th page. It remained untouched until December, 1835, when Mr. Medhurst, being in China, circulated a subscription paper to procure funds to complete the printing, and obtained upwards of one hundred names. Messrs. Olyphant & Co. of Canton advanced the necessary funds on the guaranty of this subscription, and the printing was immediately resumed, the Company having loaned the use of their font of Chinese types for the purpose.

It is probable that the student will discover some errors in the work, but at present, a full table of errata cannot be made out. The following, however, have been noticed.

Page 16, for Beāou, read 滎. Page 48, for Chau, read 滎. Page 87, for Chèy, read 漏. Page 95, for Ch'hat, read 玖. Page 127, for Ch'hohon, read 鳨. Page 144, for Choè, read 玖. Page 221, for Hœm, read 玖. Page 241, for Hœ, read 玖. Page 252, for Hông, read 玖. Page 266, for Hwân, read 玖. Page 274, for Hwûn, read 玖. Page 276, for Hwûnt, read 玖.

Page 328, for Kēen, also read 長. Page 332, for Kē, read 玖. Page 351, for K'hâk, read 玖. Page 354, for K'hadou, read 玖. Page 357, for K'he, read 玖. Page 388, for K'hwyû, read 玖. Page 436, for ゼ, transposes 玖. Page 541, for Phwat, read 玖. Page 542, for Pin, read 玖. Page 577, for Sûng, read 玖. Page 611, for Soe, read 玖. Page 675, for T'he'nà, read 玖.
Some errors in marking the tones, and in distinguishing the reading sounds from the colloquial, may also be found; but when the circumstances attending the printing of the work are considered, it is hoped these imperfections will not be severely criticised.

S. Wells Williams.

Macao, June 1, 1837,
PREFACE.

AFTER the numerous and elaborate works on Chinese Philology already before the Public, the presentation of a new one would seem almost to need an apology, were it not that the object of the present Dictionary is not so much to elucidate the Chinese language generally, as that of one of its dialects, in particular. Previous efforts have been confined to the Mandarin or Court dialect, with the exception of a Canton Vocabulary published in 1828, and (so far as the Author's information extends) nothing has yet been done to elucidate the Hok-kēn or Emoey tongue.

The Mandarin tongue is partially understood throughout the whole Empire, by the better informed part of the inhabitants, and, in some central districts, it is said to be the current language of the people, but, in the southern provinces, the vulgar dialects differ more or less from the Court language, and in Hok-kēn, where the difference is most marked, the cultivation of the Mandarin tongue is less general. The author, having never visited China, has had little opportunity of conversing with the higher ranks of the Chinese, but from a constant intercourse with the middling and lower classes who emigrate to the Eastern Islands, his uniform experience for the last fourteen years has been, that not one man in five hundred knows any thing of the Mandarin tongue, or can carry on a conversation of more than ten words in it. In Hok-kēn, a doctor, a fortune-teller, a stage-player, or a police officer may sometimes be
met with, who having travelled into other provinces, or been employed about Government offices, will perhaps be able to converse a little in the Court dialect; but, in most cases, the people are totally unacquainted with it, and never think of studying it till, having succeeded at the literary examinations, and got a prospect of preferment or employment, they go to a regular school for the study of the Mandarin, and acquire it almost as they would a new language. Indeed, instances have been known of literary graduates of considerable standing giving up the prospect of Government situations, rather than take the trouble of studying the Court dialect.

Not only does the Mandarin tongue differ from the vulgar idioms, but these provincial dialects differ considerably from each other, so that an inhabitant of Hok-kêên will not be able to understand a native of Canton,—and the author has frequently had occasion to interpret for two Chinese from adjoining provinces, who could not understand each other. Even in the same province, the difference of dialect is sometimes so great, that people divided by a mountain, a river, or twenty miles of country, are by no means intelligible to each other. In the ten counties of Hok-kêên, there are certainly as many different dialects, and if the same obtains throughout every one of the eighteen provinces of China, the different dialects in that Empire will be nearly two hundred.

A person who contemplates learning the Chinese language, without much prospect of verbal intercourse with the people, or who will be generally conversant with the higher classes and Government officers, throughout all the Provinces, would certainly do well to study the Mandarin dialect;—but he whose intercourse will probably be confined to one district, and who will have to do with the great mass of the people residing in it, would do better to study the vulgar dialect of that particular place.

The author, on commencing the study of Chinese, attended solely to the Mandarin, but, finding that it was not understood by the mass of emigrants in the Malayan archipelago, he turned his attention, in the year 1818, to the Hok-kêên dialect. In 1820, a small Vocabulary was drawn up, and a few sheets of it printed at Malacca; in 1823, this work was enlarged, and sent to Singapore, to be printed under the patronage of the Singapore Institution, the Committee of which offered to publish it at their own expense. The affairs of that Institution, however, not having prospered, the Manuscript lay untouched for several years, was since sent to Malacca and Penang, and, in the year 1829, came back untouched into the author's hands. Considerable advancement having in the mean time been made in the knowledge of the language, and the Select
Committee for managing the affairs of the Honorable East India Company, in China, having generously offered to bring the work through the press; the author undertook to re-compose it entirely, to enlarge it by the addition of several thousand characters, and to illustrate the meaning of each principal word by a quotation from some respectable Chinese author.

The present work is founded on a native Dictionary of the Hok-kêen dialect, published in the year 1818, called the 十五音 Sip gnoê yim, or "fifteen sounds," which contains both the Reading and Colloquial idiom, with the sounds and tones very accurately defined. The inhabitants of Hok-kêen have a method of expressing themselves in common conversation, very different from the style in which their books are written; and this variation appears, not only in the substitution of more easy and familiar words for the abstruse and difficult terms used in books, but also in the inflection and alteration of even common words, giving them sometimes a nasal or contracted termination, and sometimes completely changing their sound and tone. This has given rise to the distinction between the Reading and Colloquial forms of speech, which, in the native Dictionaries, are distinguished, by having the former printed in red, and the latter in black ink; while the same is attempted to be marked in the following work, by putting the Colloquial in italics, and printing the Reading idiom in roman letters.

The Chinese have a method of spelling their words, by dividing them into initials and finals, and taking the initial of one word and the final of another, they form a third by the conjunction. In the native Dictionary above alluded to, fifteen initials (hence the name) and fifty finals are employed, to express all the possible variations in sound, of which the Hok-kêen dialect is capable. These initials and finals are hereafter described, and attempted to be expressed in European letters; the system of orthography which has been adopted to elucidate these sounds may not possibly be the best, and no doubt they would be differently expressed by others; but whatever may be the faults or deficiencies of his system, the author flatters himself that it is uniform, and that any given word will be found to bear the same orthography throughout the work. Walker's and Sheridan's pronouncing Dictionaries have been consulted, but it was found impossible to adopt their systems in every instance, as the Hok-kêen dialect contains sounds, which neither of those orthoëpists had ever occasion to illustrate. The nasals, in particular, can be accurately expressed by no possible system of European orthography, and if twenty people had to define them, they would no doubt write them in as many different ways; the author has therefore adopted that mode of spelling which appeared
to him the best, following, in most instances, the orthography of Dr. Morrison, in his Dictionary of the Mandarin tongue, where the sounds at all resembled each other; and having once adopted it, he has found it necessary to adhere to the same throughout the work, in order to prevent mistakes and confusion.

In addition to the sounds formed by the junction of the fifteen initials and fifty finals, the inhabitants of Hok-kēn have a method of multiplying their few monosyllables, by the application of various tones, which, while the word retains the same form of spelling, produce an alteration of the intonation, by a variation of the accent. Respecting these tones of the Chinese language, some difference of opinion has obtained, and while some have considered them of the first importance, others have paid them little or no attention. The author inclines decidedly to the former opinion; having found, from uniform experience, that without strict attention to the tones, it is impossible for a person to make himself understood in Hok-kēn. Chinese children, as soon as they begin to speak, learn the tones, as speedily as they do the sounds themselves, and the poorest people invariably observe the minutest regard to the tones; so that the author has never heard a real native of Hok-kēn make the slightest mistake in the tones, even in the hurried conversation of common life. Indeed a Chinese is more likely to make a mistake in the orthography than in the accent of a word, and when charged with pronouncing tēem instead of lēem, will defend himself, by saying that, at any rate the words are in the same tone, and therefore there cannot be much difference between them. A horse in Hok-kēn is bāy, in the upper tone, with an acute accent, but the Chinese, in speaking of a horse, would as soon think of changing the orthography into bāng, as of altering the accent into bāy, which is in the lower even tone, with a circumflex over it. In the native Dictionary which is made the basis of the present work, the tones are most particularly defined, and the arrangement of each section is more according to the tone than the orthography; for instance, the first section contains all the words of the even tone, under a certain final, as connected with the different initials, and not a single upper tone is brought forward, till all the even tones of that final are given; the second section then contains all the words under the upper tone of the same final, and so on; so that kewn in the even tone will be found under one section, and kwēn, in the upper tone under another. This arrangement, in which the accent is regarded more than the spelling, is peculiar to the Chinese, and shews what great stress they lay on a difference of tone, even more so than on a difference of orthography. In the following pages, this arrangement has been reversed, and the words are classed according to their alphabetical order, yet the author has endeavoured to mark, in every instance, the peculiar tone to be affixed to each word, and that not only in the words placed
for reference at the head of each line, but also in the examples adduced; so that, with
the exception of typographical errors, each word will be found to have, not only the same
mode of spelling, but also a uniform intonation, throughout the book.

It is possible that, in the meaning given to each particular word, some dis-
similarity may be observed between the present work and the Dictionary published by
Dr. Morrison; if such should be the case, the author would not be understood as intention-
ally differing from his indefatigable predecessor, whose elaborate work he has seldom
or ever consulted for the meaning of words; but, having followed an entirely independant
authority, and having adopted the meanings assigned in native Dictionaries, and illustrated
in the quotations referred to, it is not unlikely but some trifling discrepancy may arise.
Fewer meanings may also be found in this, than in the Doctor's work; but it must
be remembered, that the present undertaking is on a much smaller scale than the preceding
one, and to have given all the meanings of each word, and proofs of their being used
in every several sense, from Chinese authors, would have swelled this Dictionary to
too great a size, particularly as it is designed to illustrate, not so much the language,
as a single dialect of it. However, the most common and approved sense of each word
is generally given.

The quotations adduced are most of them from Chinese authors of the best
reputation, viz. from the Five Classics, the Four Books, authentic Histories, and approved
Odes, being generally the same which are quoted in the Imperial Dictionary, under the
characters referred to. A few vulgar phrases may be found here and there, and some
quotations from novels and unauthorised productions; but good authors, however ancient,
have generally been preferred, both as being held in greater respect among the Chinese
themselves, and as giving the most approved sense of the characters in question. It may
be that the author has mistaken the meaning of some passages, and has awkwardly ex-
pressed the sense of others, while published translations of the works quoted from may
be brought, in triumphant proof of alleged ignorance or carelessness;—but it must be
remembered, that a person giving the sense of an isolated passage is very likely to
express himself differently from one who translates the book in detail; and that some variation
or amplification is indeed necessary in a quotation, in order to give the reader a correct
idea of the sentence, which would be less requisite where the passage stood in its
proper connection. If it be asked,—why not give sentences from modern authors, or
examples of every-day conversation, in illustration of each character? the answer may
be, that there are no modern authors, of any reputation, but what are built upon, and
imitators of ancient writings; and to manufacture sentences for the occasion would be
liable to this very serious objection, that such sentences may or may not be good Chinese, according to the proficiency or unskilfulness of the Compiler; and to adduce ungrammatical or unidiomatical sentences in elucidation, would be to lead the mind astray, and to retard instead of promote the progress of the student. Should the author be spared to compose the Second Part of this Dictionary, viz. the English and Chinese, it is his intention to add a word or each important word, or phrase from some English author, and to give the sense of it in Chinese, by which means the student will be enabled to judge of the familiar way of writing and speaking Chinese, and of the method of rendering English composition into it.

For the short historical and statistical account of Hok-kêen, the author is indebted to Chinese histories and geographical works, to Malte Bruin's Universal Geography, and to an account of the Dutch embassy to Hok-kêen in the seventeenth century. These productions are most of them old, yet, as China remains long stationary, the present state of the province differs perhaps little from what it was formerly. In estimating the population of Hok-kêen, a different opinion is hazarded from what Dr. Morrison has given, in his View of China for Philological Purposes: it is however proposed with difference, and not without being substantiated by two independent authorities. Hok-kêen contains ten counties, of which only one, viz. 漳州 Chêang chew, near the port of Emöey, is the identical spot where the dialect illustrated in this Dictionary is spoken in its purity; in the adjoining county to the east, viz. 漳州 Chwân chew, the dialect differs very little; and in the neighbouring county on the opposite side, viz. 潮州 Têâou chew, in the province of Canton, the dialect differs a little more, but still the inhabitants of each district are mutually intelligible to each other. Of the dialect of the northern counties, of 汀州 Thêng chew, and 延平 Yê'n pêng, as well as of the north-eastern counties of 興化 Hiu hwa, and 福州 Hok chew, the author is unable to speak with any degree of decision.

For any typographical errors, which may creep in during the execution of the work, the author hopes for the indulgence of the public; as, the work being printed at the distance of nearly two thousand miles from his place of abode, it is impossible for him to correct the sheets, as they are put to press, or to mark out any errors which might have inadvertently dropped from his pen in the composition. To the Rev. Dr. Morrison and his son, who have kindly undertaken the revision of the proofs, the author would express his unfeigned obligations, and his earnest hopes that they may succeed, in the difficult task of reading and comparing the very minute distinctions of accent as well as sound,
which the author has found it necessary to employ in the work, and that they may send it forth to the public, as correct as his best wishes could desire.

To the Directors of the Honorable East India Company, and to the Gentlemen of the Select Committee for the management of their affairs in China, the author acknowledges himself as under great and manifold obligations, for their kind notice and patronage of the work, and for their munificent liberality, in printing it, free of expense, at their own press in China.

May the present feeble undertaking be rendered eminently serviceable in the promotion of Chinese literature, and may students of the language, whether for civil or religious purposes, derive essential benefit therefrom! and to that God who has granted health for the undertaking, and ability to bring it to a conclusion, shall be all the glory.

Batavia, July 29th. 1831.

W. H. M.
A.

SHORT HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE

PROVINCE OF HOK-KEEN.

(COMPILED FROM EUROPEAN AND CHINESE AUTHORS.)

THE PROVINCE of 福建 Hok-keen, "happy establishment," lies in the S. E. quarter of the
Empire of China. The latitude of its Capital, 福州 Hok-chew, "happy region," is 26° 3' N. and its
Longitude 1° 30' E. from Peking. The account given of it by Malte Brun is as follows:

"Fou-kien (or Hok-keen) is one of the smallest, yet richest, provinces of the Empire. Its situation
is favourable for fishing, navigation, and trade. The air is very warm, but pure and healthy. The fields
are watered with an infinity of rivers, which come from the mountains, and which the labourers manage with
great dexterity, for watering their rice-grounds. Black tea is the principal product. It also contains musk,
precious stones, iron, tin, and quicksilver mines; silk, hemp, and cotton are manufactured; steel is prepared, both
in the form of bars, and ready-made articles of hardware; and among the delicious and abundant fruits which it
produces, the oranges are remarkable for the flavour of muscat grapes which they possess. Fou-chew-fou (Hok-
chew-ho6), the capital of the province, is, above all, celebrated for its situation, for the great trade which it pos-
sesses, for the multitude of its men of learning, for the beauty of its rivers, which bear the great barks of China
to its very walls, and, finally, for an admirable bridge, thrown over the gulf, consisting of a hundred arches, and
entirely built of a beautiful white stone. Yen-peng-fou (Yēn-pēng-ho6), situated on the declivity of a mountain,
at the foot of which flows the river Min-ho, is not large, but it is considered as one of the handsomest towns in
the Empire. Tchung-chew-fou (Chēang-chew-ho6) is near the port of Emouy (Āy-mouī), a great emporium of
trade, frequented by the Spaniards from Manilla."

The Hok-keen province was formerly called the Bān 閩 country: the following notices respecting its
early history are taken from the 綱鑑易知 Kong kān ê te, or "History of China."

As early as the first year of 秦始皇 Chin-sé-hông, B. C. 215, we find mention of the Bān
country. The Empire being then divided into 36 districts, or 郡 Kwhu, to which were added four others
from the 粤 Wat country, namely, 閩中 Bān-lêng, or Hok-keen; 南海 Lâm-hae, or Canton; 桂林
Kwûy-lim, Cochin China; and 象郡 Saⁿg-kwû (perhaps Siam.)
In the 30th year of 漢武帝 Hán-bù-té, B. C. 105, the people of 東越 Tong-wat slew 王餘善 .tbón-šèn, and tendered their submission to the Government. In the preceding year, 王餘善 tbón-šèn had rebelled, and the Emperor sent his General 阳僕 Yáng-pök to subdue the country; after which he transplanted the people to the region between the 江 Kang and 淮 Hwaè rivers. The Emperor having considered that the country of 閩 Bán was full of dangerous defiles, and the people ever disposed to revolt, which would be likely to occasion endless trouble to future ages, resolved on completely removing the inhabitants to another region, leaving their own country desolate.

In the period of the 唐 Tông dynasty, in the 12th year of 宣宗 Swan-chong, A. D. 849, the Emperor appointed 于延陵 Ñ-Ýén-léng to be the ruler of 建州 Kêén-chew. When Ñ-Ýén-léng came in to return thanks for the appointment, his Majesty asked, how far Kêén-chew was from the Capital? Eight thousand lé, was the reply. Upon which the Emperor said, “As soon as you come thither, whether your government be good or bad, I shall be fully acquainted with it: do not say to yourself, it is far off, for ten thousand lé are as near to me as the steps of my throne. Do you know this?”

In the 5th year of 肥宗 E-chong, A. D. 853, it is said that many of the eunuchs of the palace were natives of Hok-êén, and had great influence at court.

In the 4th year of 肥宗 E-chong, A. D. 868, Hok-chew 福州 was taken by the rebel Hông-châo 黃巢 (Wâⁿg-châo). In the 7th year of the same reign, A. D. 871, arose the rebel 王緒 .tbón-sé: he was a native of 唐州 Sêw-chew, in the province of 江南 Kang-lâm, and by trade a butcher. Having collected a company of about 500 men, he seized upon the government of his native district; and about a month afterwards got possession of 光州 Kong-chew, when his adherents swelled to the number of 10,000. There was a magistrate of 固始 Kû-sé district, in the neighbourhood of 光州 Kong-chew, by the name of 王潮 .tbón-teû, who, together with his younger brethren, 魏知 Vâi-sê and 魏邽 Wâi-kwû, was alike distinguished for courage and spirit. 王緒 .tbón-sé made this 王潮 .tbón-teû his Lieutenant-General, and placed much confidence in him.

In the 11th year of 肥宗 E-chong, A. D. 875, 王緒 .tbón-sé took possession of 汀州 Thêng-chew and 漳州 Châng-chew, both in the province of 福建 Hok-êén. About this time 秦宗權 Chin-Chông-kán, who had been appointed by the Emperor to be Governor of 光州 Kong-chew, demanded the taxes due from that district; and 王緒 .tbón-sé refusing to pay them, 宗權 Chông-kán was enraged, and marched an army to attack him. .tbón-sé, in his fright, collected the troops of both the 汀 and 光 Kong districts, about 5000 men, and crossing the river, seized upon the three districts of 江 Kang, 洪 Hong, and 虔 Khecên, and the same month took possession of the two districts of 汀 Thêng and 漳 Châng, but could not keep them long.

In the autumn of the same year, 王緒 .tbón-sé came to 漳州 Chêng-chew, and because the road was dangerous and provision scarce, gave orders throughout the army, that no one should be permitted to
bring their old and feeble relatives along with them, on pain of death. But 王瀚 Ong-teaou and his brethren ventured to carry with them their aged mother. Ong-se reproved them, saying, “All armies have laws, and there are no armies without them; you have now disobeyed my laws, and if I do not punish you, it will be the same as if we had no laws.” Ong-teaou and his brethren replied, “All men have mothers, and there are no men without them; how is it that your Excellency would have us to throw away our mother.” Ong-se was enraged, and ordered them to behead the old woman; but Ong-teaou and his brethren interfered, saying, “We must serve our mother, as much as our general; if you kill the mother, what will be the use of the sons? we beg therefore to die first.” The troops then interposed, and the matter was passed over. A certain fortune-teller told Ong-se, that there was in the army an individual, who would one day become a king; wherein Ong-se put to death all those soldiers who appeared to have the least spark of bravery, or any disposition to assume command. This rendered the troops uneasy, and when they came as far as Lam- 

In the 5th year of 昭宗 Chêou-chong, A. D. 888 王瀚 Ong-teaou took possession of 福州 Hok-chew. About this time 謝巖 Tîng-gâm, the Governor of 福建 Hok-kêen, was sick, and summoned 王瀚 Ong-teaou, the ruler of 泉州 Chwan-chew, in order to deliver over to him the command of the district, but died before his arrival. His Lieutenant, 范暘 Hwan-hwûy, immediately appointed himself to succeed, and sent out troops to oppose Ong-teaou, but upon Ong-teaou's attacking 福州 Hok-chew, Hwan-hwûy gave up the city and fled; Ong-teaou then succeeded to the Government. In the winter of the same year, Ong-teaou was regularly invested, by the Emperor, with the dignity of Governor of 福建 Hok-kêen province, from which period is dated the elevation of his family to independent sway in that part of China.

In the 9th year of 昭宗 Chêou-chong, A. D. 888, Ong-teaou died. Before his death he had elevated his brother 王審知 Ong-Sim-te to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and on one occasion, for some error which he had committed, had struck him with his staff; Sim-te did not however take offence at this; and Ong-teaou, in his last illness, set aside his own son, and ordered Sim-te to superintend the affairs of the province. This 审知 Sim-te is still worshipped by the Hok-kêen people, as being the founder of their state.

In the 3rd year of 梁太祖 Lâang-Thâé-choc, A. D. 900, 王審知 Ong-Sim-te was appointed, by the Emperor, to be King of 蘭 Bân. He was a man of economical and sparing habits, wore hempen shoes, and dwelt in a mean abode, without ever thinking of enlarging or beautifying the place of his residence. He was gentle in punishments, and sparing in exactions, so that all ranks became rich and happy, and his whole territory was tranquil.
In the 2nd year of 唐詔宗 Tong-Chong-chong, A. D. 915, 王睿知 甥-Sim-te, the ruler of 阉 Bàn, died, and was succeeded by his son 延翰 Yeen-han. In the following year, 王延余 甥-Yeen-pin, the adopted son of 王睿知 甥-Sim-te, slew 延翰 Yeen-han, and set up his younger brother, 延鈎 Yeen-kin, in his stead.

In the 2nd year of 唐明宗 Tong-Beng-chong, A. D. 918, the Emperor appointed 王延鈎 甥-Yeen-kin to be king of 阉 Bàn. In the 7th year of the same reign, A. D. 923, 王延鈎 甥-Yeen-kin assumed the title of Emperor of 阉 Bàn, and altered his name to 璿 Lin.

In the 1st year of 唐廢帝 Tong-Hwuy-tèy, A. D. 933, 李皐 Lé-hóng, of the 阉 Bàn country, murdered his sovereign 王璘 甥-Lin, and set up in his stead 福王 Hok-ōng, 'the King of happiness,' called 頤鶴 Ký-pêng, and altered his name to 福 Ch'hoäng.

In the 3rd year of 晉高祖 Chin-Ko-chöe, A. D. 931, 王曦 甥-he, of the 阉 Bàn country, murdered his nephew and sovereign 福王 Ch'hoäng, and set up himself in his room; acknowledging fealty to 晉 Chin.
In the 5th year of the same sovereign, A. D. 933, 王曦 甥-he, of the 阉 Bàn country, took the title of Emperor.

In the 1st year of 晉齊王 Chin-Chéy-ông, A. D. 937, 王延政 甥-Yeen-chêng, of the district of 富沙 Hoo-say, styled himself Emperor, and called his country 殷 Yin. This 王延政 甥-Yeen-chêng was the younger brother of 王曦 甥-he; and he had 潘承祐 Hwan-Sin-yew, to be his President of the board of appointments, and 杨思恭 Yang-Soo-kéung, to be his President of the military board, and to be associated with him in the government of the state. The country was small and the people poor, while the troops had no rest; hence思恭 Soo-kéung sought to ingratiate himself with his Prince, by collecting as much revenue as possible, and therefore increased the taxes on fields and arable lands, even to fish, salt, vegetables, and fruit; nothing was left without having a double tax levied on it; insomuch that the people of the country called him "skin-flint."

In the 2nd year of the same Emperor, A. D. 938, 朱文進 Choo-bun-chin, a military officer of the 阉 Bàn country, murdered his prince 孝 He, and set himself up in his stead. In the same year, 朱文進 Choo-bun-chin yielded subjection to the 晉 Chin dynasty, and was dignified with the title of 阉王 Bàn-ông, the king of Bàn. Upon which the state of 殷 Yin marched to the attack of 朱文進 Choo-bun-chin, and the Chinese government sent troops to attack 殷 Yin. The people of 阉 Bàn, however, put 朱文進 Choo-bun-chin to death, and sent his head to 建州 Kêên chew.

In the following year, A. D. 939, the state of 殷 Yin altered its designation to 阉 Bàn, after which the Emperor's troops contended with those of 阉 Bàn, and the latter were routed; whereupon the Emperor's troops entered 建州 Kêên-chew, and 延政 Yeen-chêng came out and surrendered. Thus the country of 阉 Bàn fell into the hands of the Chinese.
REMARKS

ON THE POPULATION OF HOK-KÉEN.

In the statement given to Sir G. Staunton, in 1795, by Chew-ta-jin, a mandarin of high rank, the population of Hok-kéen is rated at 15,000,000, and that of the whole Empire at 333,000,000. This estimate has been by many thought to be exaggerated, but in the appendix to the Report of the Anglo-Chinese College, for 1889, it is stated (on the authority of the 大清會典 T'ai-Ch'eng hwhü t'ien, or "Collection of statutes of the T'ai-Ch'eng dynasty," in 261 volumes), that the Emperor 乾隆 K'een-leüng, in his 57th year, 1792, found the amount of the whole population to be 307,487,000.

In Morrison's "View of China for Philological purposes," — which follows the 大清一通志 T'ai-Ch'eng yit t'ong chê, or "Complete statistical account of the Empire of the T'ai-Ch'eng dynasty," — the population of Hok-kéen, in 1790, is stated to be 1,684,328, while that of the whole Empire is rated at less than 450,000,000. This statement has been preferred by many, on account of its moderation, but it seems to assign very disproportionate numbers to several particular provinces, giving in some instances more than is found in the largest estimate, and assigning in others only a few hundred thousands to districts, which, according to every other statement, are peopled by millions.

In the possession of the author is a work called the 欽定大清會典 Ch'ing t'ing T'ai-Ch'eng hwhü t'ien, "Collection of statutes of the T'ai-Ch'eng dynasty, as fixed by authority," in 16 volumes, published in the 28th year of 乾隆 K'een-leüng, 1768. According to this, the number of men, between the ages of 16 and 60, is stated to be upwards of 160,000,000 throughout the whole Empire, and 4,710,399 in Hok-kéen. Now if we reckon as many women, infants, and superannuated people, as able-bodied men, we shall have an aggregate of 300,000,000 as the probable population of China.

With this agrees the account published by Father Allerstein, in 1743, as quoted by Malte Brun, which rates the whole population at 198,218,485, and that of Hok-kéen at 8,083,671. The comparative statements are as follows:
From a comparison of the above accounts, we may perhaps conclude, that the first is rather exaggerated, and the second disproportionate in the numbers assigned to the various provinces; but the third (allowing the numbers to be doubled on account of the females) and the fourth agree so nearly together, in circumstantial and general facts, that it cannot be venturing too much, to consider them as affording a true statement of the population of China; particularly as it regards the provinces of Hok-kêen and Canton (the most known to Europeans). For each of these,—judging from the immense number of emigrants, who, from the two provinces alone, amount, it is said, to half a million,—also considering the dense population of the city of Canton,—and taking into account the universal testimony of the Hok-kêen people themselves, that the inhabitants of their native province exceed the ants in number,—the sum of six or eight millions would seem to approach nearer the truth, than the million and a half of Dr. Morrison's account, or the fifteen and twenty millions of Sir G. Staunton's. The following extract from the 大清會典 Taë-Ch'hêng hwûy têén is found in the appendix to the College Report above alluded to, which abundantly confirms the supposed populousness of these two provinces. In the 5th year of 雍正 Yung-chêng, 1727, it was declared that the population of Hok-kêen was so dense, that the abundance of commerce must be brought in to aid effects of agriculture; and therefore the people of that province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Provinces</th>
<th>According to Sir G. Staunton.</th>
<th>According to Dr. Morrison.</th>
<th>According to a work in the possession of the Author.</th>
<th>According to Alerstein.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sêng-kêng</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>[390,714]</td>
<td>22,742</td>
<td>666,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tit-lei</td>
<td>38,000,000</td>
<td>[5,041,038]</td>
<td>9,374,217</td>
<td>15,922,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San-tong</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>25,447,038</td>
<td>12,758,017</td>
<td>25,180,734</td>
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<tr>
<td>San-sey</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
<td>1,800,816</td>
<td>5,162,331</td>
<td>9,768,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho-lâm</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>2,669,099</td>
<td>7,114,346</td>
<td>16,332,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kang-seo</td>
<td>28,000,000</td>
<td>22,967,235</td>
<td>12,618,987</td>
<td>22,761,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-hway</td>
<td>1,458,093</td>
<td>12,485,361</td>
<td>23,167,409</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kang-sey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ho-kêa</td>
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<td>4,710,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chêet-kang</td>
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<td>8,662,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoê-pok</td>
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<td>4,568,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoê-lâm</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sêm-sey</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
<td>237,704</td>
<td>3,851,043</td>
<td>7,287,443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kam-sêuk</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>340,086</td>
<td>2,133,222</td>
<td>7,419,644</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soô-ch'hwân</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
<td>7,789,785</td>
<td>1,366,496</td>
<td>2,782,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kông-tong</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
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<td>6,799,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kông-sey</td>
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<td>1,975,619</td>
<td>3,947,411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yin-lâm</td>
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<td>3,083,459</td>
<td>1,003,053</td>
<td>2,073,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwûy-chew</td>
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<td>2,041,891</td>
<td>1,718,814</td>
<td>3,480,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>333,000,000</td>
<td>143,124,734</td>
<td>203,050,000</td>
<td>198,218,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103,050,000 males.
100,000,000 females.
were allowed to trade to the nations of the south, in the China Sea, and the same privilege was extended to Canton. "which is a narrow territory, with a numerous population."

In order to ascertain the value of each province in China, and of Hok-kêen in particular, the following comparative view of the land in cultivation, and the revenue derived therefrom in the 18th year of 乾隆 Kêen-liêng (A. D. 1753), is submitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Provinces</th>
<th>Area in Sq. Miles.</th>
<th>Quantity of land, in Eng. acres.</th>
<th>Revenue in Taels.</th>
<th>Measures of grain, each 133 ½</th>
<th>Measures of grain expended in the provinces.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sêng-kêng</td>
<td>58,949</td>
<td>37,797,300</td>
<td>2,411,286</td>
<td>191,220</td>
<td>94,404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tit-ley</td>
<td>83,101</td>
<td>41,666,560</td>
<td>3,316,257</td>
<td>307,680</td>
<td>158,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San-tong</td>
<td>55,288</td>
<td>33,71,590</td>
<td>2,970,206</td>
<td>163,216</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San-sey</td>
<td>65,101</td>
<td>41,666,560</td>
<td>3,303,050</td>
<td>248,865</td>
<td>25,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hö-lâm</td>
<td>92,961</td>
<td>59,499,040</td>
<td>2,135,021</td>
<td>138,192</td>
<td>1,726,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kang-soe</td>
<td>72,176</td>
<td>46,192,640</td>
<td>1,579,810</td>
<td>899,692</td>
<td>129,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-hwuy</td>
<td>39,150</td>
<td>23,036,000</td>
<td>2,812,449</td>
<td>1,130,481</td>
<td>273,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hok-kêen</td>
<td>53,480</td>
<td>24,227,290</td>
<td>1,777,999</td>
<td>165,453</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chêe-kêng</td>
<td>39,150</td>
<td>23,036,000</td>
<td>2,812,449</td>
<td>1,130,481</td>
<td>273,742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hok-lâm</td>
<td>144,770</td>
<td>92,652,290</td>
<td>1,108,133</td>
<td>286,534</td>
<td>154,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sêem-sey</td>
<td>134,008</td>
<td>98,563,120</td>
<td>1,163,063</td>
<td>277,641</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kam-seuk</td>
<td>134,008</td>
<td>98,563,120</td>
<td>1,163,063</td>
<td>277,641</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suô-ô-ch'hwan</td>
<td>166,900</td>
<td>106,752,000</td>
<td>1,128,933</td>
<td>659,075</td>
<td>14,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kông-tong</td>
<td>79,456</td>
<td>50,351,840</td>
<td>1,237,986</td>
<td>348,095</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kông-sey</td>
<td>78,129</td>
<td>50,000,700</td>
<td>1,748,012</td>
<td>382,297</td>
<td>130,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin-lâm</td>
<td>107,969</td>
<td>69,100,160</td>
<td>1,533,750</td>
<td>280,548</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwû-y-chew</td>
<td>64,551</td>
<td>41,314,560</td>
<td>1,010,156</td>
<td>154,590</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OF THE DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HOK-KÊEN.**

The province of Hok-kêen is divided into ten larger and two smaller counties. The names of the former are as follow:

- **Hok-chew** 福州, the happy region.
- **Hin-hwâ** 韜, flourishing renovation.
- **Chwân-chew** 泉州, the fountain region.
- **Chêng-chew** 漳州, the region of the river Cheang.
Yeën-pêng 延平, lengthened pacification.
Kêen-lêng 建寧, established tranquillity.
Seâoû-bô 問武, awakened military ardour.
Thêng-chew  NotFoundException, the region of the river T'hêng.
Hok-lêng 活潑, happy tranquillity.
Taê-wan 屯灣, terraced harbour, — Formosa.

The two smaller counties are,

E'ng-ch'hun 永春, eternal spring.
Lêûng-gâm 龍巖, dragon precipice.

The seat of government is in 福州 Hok-chhew.

The whole province is bounded on the north by 江西 Kang-sey; and on the west by 江西 Kang-sey and 廣東 Kông-tong (Canton), while to the south and east it is bounded by the ocean. The rivers and mountains of this province are picturesque and beautiful, and the inhabitants are generally distinguished for their literary talents.

The county of 福州 Hok-chhew contains ten districts, as follow:

Bîn-hêên 閩縣, Bân-kwân, the Bân district.
Hoê-kwân 福官, Kaûn-kwâa, noble officer.
Hok-ch'hâng 福清, Hok-ch'haâa, happy clearness.
Kôé-têên 咸田, Kôê-châen, ancient field.
Têäng-lôk 長樂, Têä-lûh, constant delight.
E'ng-hok 永福, —, eternal happiness.
Bân-ch'hâng 永春, Bân-ch'haâa, the clear flow of Bân.
Lêên-kang 隆江, —, the connected river.
Lô-gwân 羅源, —, the netted fountain.
Pin-lâm 屏南, —, the screen of the south.

The seat of Government is in 建縣 Bân-kwân, and 侯官 Kaûn-kwâa.

This county is bordered on the west by the ocean, on the east it joins 延平 Yeën-pêng, to the north is bounded by 建寧 Kêen-lêng, and to the south by 權化 Hîa-hwâ. The inhabitants are economical, but litigious and superstitious; every family is a school, and every man a scholar. The superior class are fond of literature, and the common people are obedient to the laws. — The most celebrated mountains are the 九仙 Kéw-sêên, "nine fairies," and the 大鵬 Taê-pêng, "great ostrich;" there is also a "remarkable rocky monastery," and "a marsh-mallow cave," the scenery about which is said to be enchanting. The river 烏鶉 Gô, "leviathan," surrounds the district flowing towards the east, and there is a celebrated pool called the 鱗鰲 Yêuk-hông, "phœnix bath." Of palaces may be enumerated the 長春 Têâng-ch'hun, "constant spring," and 水晶 Sûy-ch'heng, "water crysâl;" while of temples may be particularized the 松風 Seûng-hông, "fir tree breeze," and the 眉壽 Bêsêw, "eye-brow longevity." — This county has been the residence of several famous men, among whom Ch'êî-sêng may be mentioned, as having taught the common people propriety; and 貞德秀 Chin-tek-sêw, as having greatly promoted the general welfare. In the 唐 Tông dynasty
lived Chew-p'hoek, who would not submit to Hông-châu; and in the Song dynasty flourished four learned men, who were called the four teachers of Ban; besides various others celebrated for their talents and worth, who all belonged to this district.—The city of Hok-chew lies about fifteen leagues westerly from the sea, on the southern shore of the river Bân, which falls with a wide mouth into the sea, and admits vessels of considerable burden up to the city walls. The convenience of this river makes the town very populous, and the trade thereof brisk; the city is adorned with many beautiful buildings, and has a large suburb annexed, called Lam-pa, with many idol Temples. Across the bay, near Lam-pa, lies a stone bridge, 150 rods long, and one and a half broad, built of white free stone, resting on 100 very high arches: provided with rails and benches at the top, and adorned at equal distances with stone lions, neatly carved. The river at this place is about half a league in breadth, separated into small arms by several islands, which are all united by bridges, the principal one of which is that described above. Near this bridge, at the south end, stands a large temple. Another bridge, not unlike this, being about 100 rods long, may be seen at the city of Hok-ch'hen, and many more about the principal cities. About three leagues from Hok-chew, stands a temple, reckoned to be the largest in the province.

The county of Hin-hwâ, contains two districts, viz:—

P'hoê-teên 萧田, P'hoê-ch'han, the field at the water's edge; and
Sêen-yêw 仙遨, the fairy ramble.

The seat of government is in 萧田 P'hoê-teên.

This is a small but fruitful county, bordered on the south-east by the sea; on the south it skirts Chwân-chew, on the west 永春 Eng-ch'ên, and to the north it is bounded by Hok-chew. —Here, every house has a scholar, and clever men spring up like trees in a forest; in this respect it is quite a literary district, and considered the crown of all Hok-teên. —The land and water carriage in this county are both good. —the roads being a rod in breadth, and paved with square free-stone; and the number of rivulets with which it abounds, affording a great facility for inland navigation; while heavier goods may be easily transported by the sea, which partly surrounds this region. It contains two celebrated hills, called Hoê-k'ong, and Hoê-lêng, both of which are the fabled residence of fairies, and the subject of much observation by the Chinese mountain-gazers. At the foot of the Hoê-k'ong hill, south-eastward from 萧化 Hin-hwâ, lies a village, in the splendour and size of its buildings resembling a great city, but it has neither walls nor privileges belonging to it; yet many rich merchants reside there, and traffic throughout all China. Here is a well called Haê-chêng, “crab-fish well,” the tides of which are said to correspond to the sea. The noted rivers of this county are, the九漈 Kêw-chêy, and the 钱木蘭 Chêen-bûk-lân; the last received its name from a young woman, of the name of 錢木蘭 Chêen-bûk-lân, who, grieved at the constant bursting of a flood-gate (by which the lands were deprived of irrigation, and the waters designed for that purpose were lost in the sea), threw herself into the stream, out of vexation, and was drowned. Some time after this, a literary graduate, of the name of 王十鵬 Kêng-sip-p'êng, passing by this place, observed the troubled state of the waters, and asked the reason of it: the boatmen told him the foregoing tale, adding that the waters were troubled, because the soul of the deceased was
not yet appeased, and it was likely never would be, as she died a virgin, and had left no posterity, to sacrifice to her manes. The graduate then made a vow, that if he should succeed in the approaching literary examination, he would return and marry the soul of this 銀木蘭 Ch'ên-bok-lân, in order to procure her posterity. He succeeded accordingly, and soon returned to fulfil his vow, which he did, by causing a tablet to be made, with the name of the deceased engraved on it, and to this tablet he was regularly married; but as he bore him no children, he married a second wife, and gave the son of this second marriage to 木蘭 Bok-lân, to be her heir and successor. This lad, when grown up, regularly sacrificed to 木蘭 Bok-lân, as his mother; and thus (the Chinese say), her soul was appeased, and the waters became still. It is added, that subsequently, in the reign of 正德 Chêng-te'k, of the 明 Bêng dynasty (A. D. 1510), the Emperor effectually repaired this flood-gate, at the suggestion of an old woman called 姑婆 T'ân-pô, by which means a great quantity of land was brought under cultivation, much to the comfort of the people, and the benefit of the revenue.—There has been a conflux of famous officers, in this county, celebrated as well for their talents as fidelity, risking their situations rather than flinch from duty, and scorning to flatter, while they persevered in equity. —This is the birth-place of 媽祖 Má-choê, the sailor’s goddess, who was dignified with the title of 天妃 Th'êen-hwuy, “Queen of Heaven,” by the present dynasty, and who is said to be able to foretell the happiness or misery of mankind. Almost every ship bears an image of this goddess in its stern, and Chinese seamen scarcely ever venture to sea without her. In this county lived a man, of the family name of 何 Hô, who sought out the philosopher’s stone, and when his alchemic preparations had succeeded, is said to have mounted on a carp fish and sailed away.—The productions of this county are grass-cloth, silks, and cottons, Le-che fruit, snail-shells, &c.

The county of 泉州 Ch'üan-chêw, contains five districts, as follow:—

Chin-k'ang 晋江, ———, the district of the Chin river.
Lâm-an 景安, Lâm-wê'a, southern case.
Tông-an 同安, Tông-wê'a, similar case.
Hwû-yân 惠安, Hwû-yân-wê'a, kind case.
An-k'hey 安溪, ———, the peacefull stream.

The seat of government is in 晋江 Chin-k'ang.

This county is bounded on the south and east by the sea, on the west by 漳州 Ch'êng-chêw, and on the north by 永春 Yông-ch'ên. The city of 晋江 Chin-k'ang, its capital, lies near the sea, in a delightful plain, and, by a large bay, admits, the greatest ships to ride close under its walls; and that on both sides of the city, for it is built on a promontory, encompassed with water, except on the north and south-east sides. On the opposite shore are many populous trading towns, chiefly in a place towards the north-west, called 洛陽 Lok-yâng. Here is the famous bridge called the 洛陽橋 Lok-yâng-kêô, which has been deservedly considered one of the wonders of China; it is built of a black kind of stone, supported by about 220 strong columns or buttresses, 123 on each side. These columns are sharpened towards the upper part, in order the better to break the impetuous egress and regress of the current; they are capped with five stones, of an equal breadth, each twenty feet long, and two broad, which successively touch one another, at each buttress, and thus form a path-way to walk upon, at least 2500 feet in length; on each side, rails of the same kind of stone are put for safety,
adorned with lions and other images. It is certainly wonderful where so many large stones of equal size could have been procured, and how they could have been conveyed to, and constructed across, such a wide and impetuous stream of water. Before the bridge was built, the people used to cross this part of the river in boats; but many vessels being every year destroyed by the violence of the tide, squalls, and other accidents, a man of the name of Ch’had-seang resolved, for the safety of passengers, to build a bridge. The tradition respecting it, as related by the Chinese, is as follows:—Formerly, in crossing this sheet of water, many boats were upset, and a number of lives were lost: popular credulity soon invented a cause for these numerous disasters, which were imagined to originate in two fairies or elves, one of whom was a tortoise, and the other a snake; these wicked elves had formerly inspired a certain butcher, and prompted him to destroy much animal life, and practise other enormities; till the butcher, determined on reformation, and desirous of obtaining a new heart, ripped himself open, and threw his old stomach and bowels into this stream; where they remained, in the shape of a tortoise and snake, doing great mischief, while the butcher himself became a god. He is still worshipped by the people of Hok-k’ee’n, under the title of 玄天上帝 Hieun-theen-seang-tey, “the high Emperor of the darkened Heavens,” and is represented standing with one foot on a tortoise, and the other on a snake, the two elves which formerly excited him to do so much mischief. In order to carry on their wicked designs, the Chinese fable, that the tortoise elf used to transform himself into a boat, and the snake elf into a boatman, and thus appearing at the side of the stream, offered to assist passengers in crossing it. When arrived at the middle of the river, a storm generally arose, the boat sank, and the two elves, assuming their own shapes, devoured the victims at their leisure. On one occasion, it is related, that when the boat full of passengers was arrived, at the middle of the stream, a storm arose,—the prelude to a disaster; but suddenly a noise was heard from heaven, saying, Ch’hae ta ké jia ké-ch’iwan, put k’ho teén 端大人在船. 不可沉, Ch’hae: twá láng té ch’hwán, á’th’ chang teén,—“The Magnate Ch’hae being aboard, let not the vessel sink;”—whereupon the storm abated, and all escaped safe to land. On going ashore, the passengers enquired one of another, who among them was called by the family name of Ch’hae; but when none appeared, a woman of the company said, that though she did not belong to that clan herself, she had been lately married to a man of the name of Ch’hae, and was now pregnant by him: upon which they all concluded, that the infant in her womb must be the person for whom the celestial voice was sent. The woman accordingly made a vow, that if her child of which she was then pregnant should prove to be a boy, and should afterwards become a magnate, she would insist on his making a bridge over this river. The child proved to be a boy, and was called 端 Ch’hae-seang; he prospered in learning, and rose to the dignity of Twan-heng-teén Taé-hak-soó 於明院大學士, “Great Doctor of the decidedly clear Hall.” Arrived at this pitch of greatness, he was reminded of his mother’s vow; and judging that if he remained at court, the thing would never be done, he fell upon a plan of getting himself appointed to the government of his native district, which on ordinary occasions was not allowed. He flourished in the reign of 仁宗 Jin-chong, of the 宋 Sông dynasty (A. D. 1050), and observing the Emperor one day about to go abroad, he previously rubbed some honey on the stump of a tree, in order to tempt the ants to swarm there, contriving it so that the ants should form lines to imitate certain Chinese characters. The Emperor observing the ants thus swarming in a peculiar manner, went
up, and read the characters thus curiously formed, which sounded as follows; **崔断,崔断,本府作官**

Ch’hae-twan, Ch’hae-twan, p’an ho’ chok kwan, “Ch’hae-twan! Ch’hae-twan! he thou an officer in thy native district.” — This sentence was no sooner out of the Emperor’s mouth, than Ch’hae-sieng pretended to take it for a positive order, and fell down at his Majesty’s feet, thanking him for his appointment. ‘The Emperor not liking to retract his words, because **天子不虚言** Th’ên ch’êh put he gân, the son of Heaven never speaks in vain, confirmed the decree, and he was accordingly appointed to the office. Upon his arrival at Ch’wan-chow, his native district, he spared neither expense nor labour, to execute the task assigned him; but he made very little progress, at first, and the three years of his officiate were likely to close before the work could be completed. The principal difficulty was to carry the bridge across the deepest part of the stream; and no hope could be entertained of success, unless the tide retired remarkably low, and the bed of the river was left unusually dry. In order to obtain this, he thought it best to apply to the dragon king of the deep, and, with this intention, he drew up a letter to the Chinese Neptune, but was at a loss how to send it: — in this perplexity, he cried out one day in the midst of the hall, **誰人下得海** Sû-y jîn háy tek haê, “who is there that can descend into the sea?” — Upon uttering these words, a servant whose name was **下得海** Háy-tek-haê, thinking himself called, promptly answered, “Here;” and the magistrate taking his answer for an assent, insisted upon his going. The poor man finding there was no resource, took the letter in his bosom, and went to sleep close by the sea side, when it was quite low water, thinking that when the tide rose, the sea would cover him, and he could then deliver his message. On awaking in the morning, however, he found himself still in the same place, and the letter in his bosom changed for another in a yellow envelope, which he immediately took to his master. On opening this letter, only one character was found written in it, viz. **醋** Ch’hoê, “vinegar.” For some time he was at a loss to know what to make of this communication; but on analyzing the character, he found it composed of four others, which ran thus, **十一日酉** Jûp-yit jî yêw, “the 21st day, in the evening,” — at which time he imagined the water would be nearly dry. Accordingly he prepared materials and workmen against the appointed period, when the water was indeed unusually low; and having laid the foundation of the central buttresses, before the water rose again, he was enabled to proceed with the work without interruption. Four million taels of silver are said to have been expended on this stupendous work.

The people of this country are peaceable and economical, while for literature and poetry they have been always celebrated. — To the south of the capital of Ch’wan-chow, is a mountain called 靈蓋 Pô-kaê, “precious covering,” which has on its top a turret of nine galleries, serving as a land-mark for seamen: there are also various other hills and mountains, the windings and forms of which are very romantic. Off the coast lie the 彭湖 Pheng-hoê, or Piscadores; and from the interior flow the 洛陽 Lôk-yang and 晉江 Chin-kang rivers, with some other smaller rivulets. In this country 朱文公 Chhou-bun-kong, the celebrated commentator on the Four Books, established his school of learning, and hosts of literati flocked to hear his doctrines. Here, also, 蔡醇 Yêw-choê purified the minds of his pupils, and 德秀 Tek-sêw emptied the prisons, by the clear justice of his punishments. There were others, also, celebrated for their acquaintance with ancient laws, and for their firm and public spirited conduct, all of whom were brought up in this neighbourhood.
The county of Chêng-chew is divided into seven districts, as follow:

Leông-k'hey 龍溪, the dragon stream.
Chêng-p'hoé 龍浦, the banks of the river Chêng.
Lâm-êng 南鄞, the southern stillness.
Têng-t'haê 長泰, lengthened greatness.
Pêng-hô 平和, peaceful harmony.
Chêou-an 詔安, decided ease.
Haê-têng 海澄, the limpid ocean.

The seat of government is at 龍溪 Leông-k'hey.

This county is bordered on the east by Chwân-chew, on the south by the sea, on the west by part of the province of Canton, and on the north by Eüng-ch'hum and T'êng-chew. The inhabitants attend to their callings, and study plainness, employing their strength in agriculture and fishing; their manners, however, are rough, and the people obstinate and fierce, being violent and difficult to manage. Of the notable hills in this county, may be particularized, the 大武 Taê-boô, "great warrior," and the 梁山 Lêăng-san, "bridge hill," near the district of Chêng-p'hoé. — The side of the 龍巖 Lêông-gâm, or "dragon precipice," is beautifully variegated in its appearance; while the rocky islet of Tan-hây, "red mist," alternately wears a different colour every morning and evening. On the east side of the capital of Chêng-chew, is a mountain, on which stands a stone of five rods high, which (according to the Chinese) shivers and shakes like a tree blown by the wind, before rain or tempestuous weather; nearer the city lies another mountain, called

九龍 Kêw-lêông, "the nine dragons," which joins the former, and is remarkable for a crystal fountain. On the summit of the 南峯 Lâm-hông, "southern peak," is always seen the happy omen of crimson clouds; and from the heights of the 天官 Th'êen-kwan, "celestial magistrate," is constantly heard the sound of the pipe and flute. The cavern of the 龍門 Leông-bôn, "dragon gate," is warm in winter and cold in summer; while the enchanting grotto of the 天柱 Th'êen-chê, "the pillar of heaven," is enough to tempt people to forsake the world and lead a hermit's life. — The river Chêng, from which this county is named, takes its rise near the city of Lêông-gâm, runs eastward towards the city of Chêng-pêng, and then takes a southerly direction past 長泰 Têng-t'haê, into the sea, into which it empties itself by two months. More to the south glides the 石脻 Sek-seng, "stone-bank stream," which flows from west to east, and loses itself in the sea, to the northward of the garrison of 三山 Tông-san. On the south side of the capital of Chêng-chew, is a large bridge of hewn stone, with thirty-six arches, and so broad, that on each side are tradesmen's shops and mechanic's stalls. — Of the remarkable people which this county has produced, may be enumerated 閬仙 K'hông-sîen, a conjurer, who sold medicines, and was afterwards honoured as a god; also, 周 医物 Chew-k'ông-huî, of the 唐 dynasty, in whose time the people of this region first began to understand learning; and 頭師 蘭-soo-loê, of the 宋 dynasty, who was so esteemed, that the people of Chwân-chew made an image of him, and worshipped it. Besides, there were 陳潭 Tin-sûn, who read every book, and examined every substance; 朱熹 Choo-hê, the great philosopher and commentator; and 吳顯 Goê-hâc, whose appearance, and mind, studies, and style of composition were all of an ancient cast. Besides these famous men, fable speaks of some supernatural individuals, such as 潛翁 Calêm-ông, who melted a stone wall, and brought up a white toad to follow him; and
The county of 延平 Yēn-pêng is divided into the six following districts:

- Lâm-pêng 南平, Lam-pat"E, southern pacification.
- Ch'êng-lok 落樂, future bliss.
- Say-hêên 沙縣, Seu-Kwân, the sandy district.
- Yêw-k'êy 尤溪, blame-worthy stream.
- Sûn-ch'êang 順昌, obedient fulness.
- E'ng-an 永安, eternal ease.

The seat of government is 南平 Lâm-pêng.

This county lies in the centre of the Province of Hok-êen; and is bounded, on the east by 福州 Hok-ch'êw, on the south by 永春 E'ng-ch'êhun; on the west by 汀州 Thêng-ch'êw, and on the north by 邵武 Sêo-wu and 建寧 Kên-lêng. The capital city lies on the western shore of the river 建寧 Bûn, from whence the buildings rise gently up the hill, presenting a delightful prospect to those who pass by; and, though none of the largest, it is reckoned the handsomest town in Hok-êen. The walls tower above the neighbouring heights, which, on the outside, are reckoned inaccessible, making the city very strong, and the key to the whole territory. The city is a league long, but not above a mile and a half broad, full of large and handsome edifices. Every house is furnished with water, conveyed from the mountains in cane pipes, the like of which is not to be seen elsewhere, throughout all China. Provisions are to be had there in great abundance, and at a cheap rate, the streets and houses being thronged with inhabitants. On the east side of the city, two great rivers, the 建鬰 Bûn, and the 西塞 Sey, uniting their waters, form a great lake, through which vessels come thither, from all parts of the adjacent country. Each of these rivers is furnished with a handsome bridge. In the city there are three beautiful temples. Most of the coarse Chinese paper is made here; and the people boast, that they speak a purer mandarin dialect than is spoken in any other part of Hok-êen. The town of 沙 Say lies on the north shore of the river (though it formerly stood on the southern shore), the old city having been pulled down by Imperial command, because that in it a young man had murdered his father. To the north-east of the capital city lies a high mountain, from whose top the sun may be seen rising over all the other hills; and to the south of the same is an ascent, called 越王 Wât-ông, on which the ancient kings of Wât used to have many palaces, to serve as retiring places from the heat of summer. More southerly are the mountains 九仙 Kêw-sên, "nine fairies," and 七星 Ch'êh-sêng, "seven stars." Here is also an over-hanging precipice, one hundred fathoms in height; and the 孤峰 Koe-hông, "orphan peak," which thrusts itself high up into the clouds. — The river 西塞 Sey-k'êy), and from thence, still continuing eastward, it enters the county of 福州 Hok-chêw, and at last disembogues itself into the sea, in about the twenty-sixth degree of north latitude. After passing the city 福城 Phôe-sêng, the river flows with great rapidity, through vallies, and among rocks and cliffs; but further on it glides along more slowly; the
general force of the current, however, may be calculated by this, that vessels go from 福州 Phoé-sêng to the metropolis, 福州 Hok-chew, with the stream, in three days, while they are fifteen in towing up against it. In some places, it is dangerous, on account of the swift current, the multiplicity of rocks, and the narrowness of the channel, which is frequently no wider than to permit a small Chinese vessel to pass through; hence it often happens, that boats are broken to pieces. The 西溪 Sey-k'hey rises in the north, in the territory of 汀州 T'heung-chew, and first takes a southerly course,—then an easterly, when it enters the county of 延平 Yên-pêng, and unites with the river 闽 Bân: in the Sey are many waterfalls and dangerous shoals, in passing by which, the boatmen, to prevent accidents, tie trusses of straw before the bows of the vessels; by this means, they bear off the violence, of the blows, should they happen to strike. The river 尤溪 Yêw-k'hey, which rises in this county, takes its course eastward, by the city of 尤溪 Yêw-k'hey, and turning to the north, falls into the river 闽 Bân. — The people of this county encourage one another in the study of the classics and ories, while the poorer sort attend to ploughing and weaving. Among the government officers who have been employed in this district, may be mentioned 朱松 Choo-sêng, the father of the celebrated philosopher, of whom 李侗 Lî-tông, was the instructor; 陈隆 Mêng-hwan was distinguished for his steady upright conduct; and 張若谷 Tsiâng-jaak-kok for his exertions in opposing banditti. The productions of this county are silver, iron, marble, white grass-cloth, musk, and rock salt.

The county of 建寧 Kêen-lêng, contains seven districts, as follow:—

Kêen-an 建安, established ease.
Aou-lêng 厘, tea-cup tranquility.
Kêen-yang 建陽, established vigour.
Chong-an 稠安, exalted ease.
Phoé-sêng 浦城, the river-side citadel.
Chêng-hô 政和, regulated harmony.
Sêung-k'hey 松溪, the fir tree stream.

The seat of government is in the two districts Kêen-an and Aou-lêng.

This county is bordered, on the north and north-east, by part of the province of 浙江 Chêe-k'ang, on the east by 福寧 Hok-lêng, on the south by 福州 Hok-chew and 延平 Yên-pêng, on the west by the 邵武 Sêou-boô, and on the north-west and north by part of the province of 江西 Kang-sêy. The capital city, lying on the eastern shore of the river 闽 Bân, is not much inferior, either in beauty or size, to the metropolis of Hok-kêen. In the last war with the Tartars, it suffered much damage: for, having revolted from the 大清 Ta-ch'êng dynasty, it was taken, after a long siege, and laid in ashes, most of the inhabitants being put to the sword. On this occasion the fire consumed a bridge over the swift river 闽 Bân, the pillars whereof were built of free stone, to a great height, and finished on the top with wood; it was also adorned with houses and shops on each side; being now rebuilt, the town has regained something of its former lustre. Beyond the bridge, on the opposite shore, stands a stately pagoda; and near the city is another handsome bridge, also furnished with houses and shops, on both sides. The city of 建寧 Kêen-lêng is a place of great trade, for all those commodities which come either up or down the river must pass through it. The city itself is larger than 延平 Yên-pêng, but not so closely built, having several corn-fields within the walls. The streets are all paved with pebbles, and are very full of inhabitants, who get their living by the manufacture of coarse paper. Farther up the river 闽 Bân, is the city 浦城 Phoé-sêng, beyond which the river is no longer navigable; here the merchandise is taken
out of the vessels, and carried by porters over high mountains and deep vallies, a distance of four days journey, into the province of Chê-t'ang. The whole way, as far as the art or labour of man can make it, is levelled, and paved with square stones, being provided at intervals with houses and villages, for the entertainment of travellers. The goods to be transported over the mountains are first weighed, and delivered to a head man, who, for a certain gratuity, sends them, by porters, to other places, where the merchant receives them without any trouble: if any thing happens to be lost, the head man is bound to make it good. It is said, that there are always about 10,000 porters ready at the spot, waiting to receive goods, and carry them over the mountains. A toll-house is erected at the head of the road, for the levying of a small duty, which is employed in keeping the road in repair. This county is celebrated for its mountains, among which are the famous Boô-ê hills, near the city of Ch'ông-an, which produce a superior sort of tea, called Bohea; this hill is divided into nine peaks, and has a rivulet running between them called the Hâng-k'heh, "pearly stream," which is highly spoken of, for the beautiful winding of its waters. Here are to be seen a number of temples and monasteries, on the hill-tops, the residence of priests and hermits; the scenery about this region is, also, so picturesquie, that many noblemen and officers of government, retiring from the world, select this as the residence in which they desire to end their days. Near the city of P'hoê-sêng, is a hill called 漁梁 Gê-lêâng, which is reckoned one of the ten great mountains of China. The river 關 Bân, which runs through this county has been already spoken of in the description of the 延平 Yêên-pêng county; in addition to this, is the 東溪 Tong-k'heh, which rises in the mountains between the provinces of Chê-t'ang and 福建 Hok-kêen, and running southward, falls into the 關 Bân, below the city of 建寧 Kêên-lêng: also, the brook 九腳 Kêw-kêak, which begins in the 武彝 Boô-ê mountains, runs from thence south-westward, and, after passing by the city of 建陽 Kêên-yâng, falls at last into the river 關 Bân, near the city of 建寧 Kêên-lêng. The Chinese speak also of cataracts, a hundred fathoms deep, the spray of which dashes about like falling pearls; and of old grottoes, with their stone doors, which are to be met with in this romantic district. Here the people are said to be incessantly addicted to study, every family being possessed of a library, and every village acquainted with righteousness, while the chanting of odes and reciting of books may be heard, throughout all the district; here flourished another Orpheus, who played upon an iron flute, and produced sounds that penetrated the clouds, and split the solid rocks; and here dwelt a self-denying philosopher, who, as long as his clothes would hold together by a hundred patches, despised all the silks and satins of the whole province. This county has had several distinguished officers, some celebrated for the suppression of banditti, others for the preservation of human life; others, again, discoursed learnedly on the fate of empires, and testified against the vices of the age. Among the distinguished natives may be mentioned 蔡元定 Ch'haë-gwân-têng, who taught, his disciples independence of character, and contempt of the world; this man applied to 朱文公 Choo-hôn-kông, the celebrated philosopher, to be received as his pupil; but the latter declined that honour, saying, Goë tong é lô yêw só che, put tong châ ê têy choô che lêct 吾當以老友事之, 不當在弟子之列, "I ought to serve him with the respect due to an old friend, but cannot think of classing him among my disciples." His son, 蔡沈 Ch'haë-sim, subsequently became the disciple of the great commentator; and assisted him in writing a commentary on the 茲書 Sêng se. Besides these, the county of 建寧 Kêên-lêng, has produced a famous man called 胡安國
Hoé-an-kok, who wrote a commentary on the 春秋 Ch'ii内在-ch'eh, and who was dignified with the title of the evergreen fir tree of literature: which shews, say the Chinese, that celebrated regions never fail to produce extraordinary men. Besides these literary characters, the Chinese fable of a superhuman genius, called "the true man of the hazy atmosphere," who, — with a bald head and bare feet, — living on air and devouring mists, — used to point with a smile to the deepest recess of the 武雕 Boö-é hills, covered with white clouds, and say, there is my residence. The natural productions of this county are, the silver of the 郡城 Phoe-sëng, the iron of 逢安 Hông-an, the tea of 武雕像 Boö-é, and the books of 建陽 Kiién-yiiáng, which have been always sought after by merchants.

The county of 郡武 Seâu-boö contains the following districts:—

Seâu-boö 郡武, awakened military ardour.
Kii-jjek 光澤, bright favour.
T'hac-leng 泰寧, great tranquillity.
Kiién-leng 建寧, established tranquillity.

The seat of government is in 郡武 Seâu-boö.

This county is bounded on the east by 建寧 Kiién-leng, on the south by 延平 Yêên-pêng and 江州 T'heng-ch'eh, and on the west and north by the province of 江西 Kang-sêy. The capital city of this region was ancietly a mean place, and was first fortified and enfranchised in the 唐 T'ung dynasty. This county possessing a firm and profitable soil, and being on the borders of the province, it is fortified with several garrisons. The people of this region are sturdy agriculturists, and elegant scholars, easily moved, and with difficulty pacified; the climate here is healthy, and the air pure and cold. The most celebrated mountain in this county is the 七台 Ch'i-it-t'ai, "seven terraces:" and of rivers may be specified the 搪溪 Chêou-k'hey, which begins in the mountain of 鳥君 Oe-kwun, "black prince," and glides from thence southward, then eastward by the city of 郡武 Seâu-boö, thence bending to the south, in the county of 延平 Yêên-pêng, it falls into the 西溪 Sey-k'hey, near 將樂 Ch'êang-lok, from whence both streams run easterly, and pour their waters into the 閩 Bân. The most remarkable city is 鳥塭 Oe-pân, "the black mound," and the most distinguished village is that of 白鼠 Pek-ch'hé, "the white mouse." Of public officers, 蘇為政 Suê-wêi-ch'êng was remarkable for his purity and decision, and 尹洙一 Yin-chio-e-yî for his improvement of the public morals; 秀綱 Lô-k'ong and 施宜生 Scê-gé-seng were distinguished, in the 宋 Sung dynasty, for their services to the state; and 黃仲 Hông-t'êng with 李閣祖 Lé-hông-choé were equally celebrated for their deep erudition, as a proof of which, the great philosopher 楊文公 Ch'hii-bûn-k'ông acknowledged the one for his teacher and the other for his friend. The natural productions of this county are said to be, silver, iron, copper, and tea.

The county of 江州 T'heng-ch'eh contains the following districts:—

Têang-ch'êng 長汀, the lengthened district watered by the T'heng.
Lêng-hwâ 廣化, peaceful renovation.
Seâu-hâng 上杭, the upper Hàng district.
Boö-pêng 武平, Boö-pai, pacified military ardour.
Ch'hêng-lêw 清流, Ch'ihâi-lêw, the pure flow.
Lēen-sêng 連城, the connected citadel.
Kwuy-bwa 歸化, a returning to complete renovation.
Eng-têng 永定, eternal settlement.

The seat of government is in 長汀 T'êng-theng.

This county is bordered on the east by 延平 Yên-pêng, on the south-east by 龍巖 Lâng-gâm, on the south by part of the province of Canton, on the west by that of 江西 Kang-sey, and on the north by 鄧武 Seâou-boô. The manners and demeanour of the people of this district resemble, in some respects, those of the middle regions of China; they are bold and courteous, fond of fighting, but at the same time honest and upright. The picturesque scenery about the 臥龍 Gô-lêng ("sleeping dragon") hill is well worthy of being sketched; while the 龍門 Lâng-bûn, "dragon gate," a hill to the westward of the city of Lông-hwâ, appears as if it were piled up into the clouds; the green freshness of the 金山 Kim-san, "golden hill," would please the admirer of landscapes, but the precious metals therein contained would tempt more strongly the cupiditv of the multitude; the gold mines discovered in this hill were first worked in the dynasty 宋 Song; it lies south of the capital of 汀州 Thêng-chew, near the city of 上杭 Sêang-hâng, on the eastern shore of the river汀 T'êng; upon it there are three little lakes, which, the Chinese say, turn the iron that is thrown therein into copper. The river汀 T'êng commences in the territory of 汀州 Thêng-chew, and proceeding southward by the city of 上杭 Sêang-hâng, enters the county of 潮州 T'êou-chew, in the province of Canton, where continuing its southerly course, it discharges itself into the sea. The Chinese remark on it as singular, that, while all the other streams of this province flow easterly, this alone should have a direct southerly course. Of the distinguished natives of this county, some have been celebrated for their abstinence and uprightness, others for their learning and poetry; so that the county has not been destitute of talent. This region has abundance of all things requisite for the sustenance of mankind, notwithstanding it is so mountainous; and possesses at the same time gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron mines: it produces likewise wax, grass-cloth, and various medicinal herbs.

The county of 福寧 Hok-lêng contains the following districts:

Hay-p'hoê 霞浦, the misty water's edge.
Hok-têng 福鴻, the happy raldrin.
Hok-an 福安, the happy rest.
Lêng-tek 寧德, tranquil virtue.
Sêw-lêng 壽寧, long-lived tranquillity.

The seat of government is in 霞浦 Hay-p'hoê.

This county is bordered on the east and south-east by the sea, on the south and south-west by 福州 Hok-chew, on the west by that of 龍巖, and on the north by the province of 浙江 Chêt-kang. This county is very mountainous, and the ways across the hills are scarcely passable, especially towards the north and north-east; hence the literary examiner proceeds to this region, from 福州 Hok-chew, by water. The city of 福寧 Hok-lêng is fair and large, lying near the sea, to its great commercial advantage. A little above this city rises the hill 龍首 Lâng-sêw, "dragon head;" south of the same appears the high mountain 洪山.
Hóng-san; on the same side is the hill Lâm-kim, "southern gold;" and north-east thereof stretches the mountain Ta-lô, with its six high precipices. The river Lâm rises in a mountain of that name, and running from north to south, through the territory of Hok-lêng, empties itself into the sea. This county is not celebrated for the possession of many famous men; but the hills are said to yield silver.

The county of Ta-wan contains the following districts:

Ta-wan 臺灣, terraced harbour.
Hông-san 凤山, phenix bill.
Choo-lô 諸羅, diverse nes.
Chêng-hwâ 彰化, variegated renovation.

This county is commonly called Formosa, by Europeans, on account of the beauty of its scenery; it is situated opposite to the main land of the province of Hok-kêén, and is governed by officers sent from China. This island was originally in the possession of several savage tribes, resembling the Malays in complexion, but speaking a different language; the first Europeans who visited this country were the Spaniards and Portuguese; next to them, the Dutch took it, and finding it advantageously situated for their Japanese and Chinese trade, formed a considerable settlement upon it; and in 1632 built there a strong fort, called the castle of Zealandia, surrounded with a double wall, and provided with redoubts and ramparts: this fort was taken in 1661 by Coxinga the famous Chinese pirate, whose adherents afterwards submitting to the Tartar dynasty, the city and territory surrounding it have since remained in the possession of the Chinese. "Formosa," says Malte Brun, "has a Chinese Government, with a garrison of 10,000 men; but its authority is limited to the west side. The city of Ta-wan, is populous and wealthy; the streets, in straight lines, and covered with awnings for seven or eight months in the year, to protect them from the heat of the sun, lined with storehouses and elegant shops, where silks, porcelain, varnished and other wares are arranged with admirable art, so as to give the appearance of so many charming galleries, would be delightful to walk in, if less crowded with passengers and better paved. This city is defended by a good fortress, which was built by the Dutch. The harbour is spacious and deep, but the entrances of it are extremely narrow, and only eight or twelve feet deep. Between the port of Ta-wan and the coast of China, the little archipelago of the islands of Peng-hoé, or Piscadores (Fishermen's islands), affords good anchorage, and a station which, with a suitable navy, might command the channel of "Formosa." The Dutch, however, complain that they could obtain no fresh water there. The Chinese say, that the inhabitants of Formosa were a set of savage fishermen, but now having submitted to the Celestial Empire, they have left off their barbarous customs, and bid fair to become a civilized people.

The smaller county of Chêng-pêng, 聖陽, contains also two districts, viz.

Chêng-pêng 龍巖, the plain of the river Chêng.
Jêng-yâng 寧祥, tranquillized ocean.
These two inferior counties, being lately separated from the larger counties of Chwan-chew and Chang-chew, exhibit nothing worthy of remark, beyond what has been already specified in speaking of the above-named counties themselves.

ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY
OF THE
HOK-KËÈN DIALECT.

The inhabitants of Hok-këen, having no alphabet, distinguish the sounds of their dialect into initials and finals, the knowledge of which is the key to the whole dialect.

I. Of the initials.

The initials, called by them Joō-t'hoē 字頭, Jē-t'hdāu, "head characters," are fifteen in number, as follow:—

1. Lēw 柳 gives the initial sound of 1, in its combination with all those sounds which are not nasal; but when it is joined to a nasal final, the power of the l is in a great measure merged in the nasal, in which case it acquires a sound something similar to n.

2. Pēen 池 gives invariably the initial sound of p.

3. Kēw 句 affords the initial sound of k.

4. Khē 訪 affords, the initial sound of k'h, which is the k aspirated, to be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, between the enunciation of the k, and the utterance of the succeeding vowel.

5. Tēy 地 gives the initial sound of t.

6. Phō 頭 gives the initial sound of p'h, which is the p strongly aspirated; an apostrophe is inserted between the p and the h, to shew that the p is not softened by the h, as in our word Philip, but that, while retaining its natural sound, the h is to be strongly aspirated before the utterance of the succeeding vowel.
7. The 他又 gives the initial sound of 'ch, which is the t strongly aspirated, as explained above. In this initial, the t is not softened by the succeeding h, as in our word thing, but something like that word as attempted to be pronounced by a German or Hollander, just beginning to learn English.

8. Cheng 蓟 conveys the initial sound of ch as in cheap.

9. Jip 烈 gives the sound of j very much softened, as the j in French, or like the sound of s, in the English words pleasure, precision, cresier, &c.

10. Se 炎 has the common sound of s.

11. Eng 彭 is a negative initial, denoting that the finals arranged under it retain the sounds of the latter part of the final, without any addition; except in those finals which contain two divided vowels, beginning with e, expressed or understood, to which the letter y is generally affixed as an initial. Thus under this initial will be found words beginning with a, e, i, o, u, w, and y.

12. Bün 蓟 gives the initial b; except when connected with a nasal final, in which case it drops the sound of b, and takes that of m, as has been already observed under the first initial.

13. Gó 根 conveys the initial sound of g hard; except in nasal words, when it acquires the sound of gn, pronounced with a nasal twang.

14. Ch'but 烈 gives the initial ch'h, which is the ch strongly aspirated, to be pronounced with a whizzing noise between the ch and the vowel.

15. He 蓟 gives the initial h, but more strongly aspirated than is usual in English words. In its conjunction with the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 21st, and 43d finals, being followed by w, or o, it approaches nearly to the sound of f.

Thus, the fifteen initials, when expressed by our orthography, are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l, and n</td>
<td>k'h, or k aspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>p'h, or p aspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a, e, i, o, u, w, and y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'h, or ch aspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g, and gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These comprise, in all, twenty-four distinct initial sounds; which, arranged according to the English alphabet, stand thus:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, b, ch, ch'h, e, g, gn, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, p'h, s, t, ch, u, w, and y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this arrangement it will be seen, that the soft e, t, f, q, r, v, and x, are wanting. However, if we consider that the soft e may be expressed by s, the hard e by k, and the q by kw, the Hok-kén dialect will be found to want only the a, f, r, v, x, and z, of our alphabet, which letters are never found in any Hok-kén word, neither can the natives of that province easily pronounce any word beginning with them.

II. Of the finals.

The finals used in the Hok-kén dialect, and called Joo-boé 字母, Jë-boé, “mother characters,” are fifty in number, as follow.
1. Kwan is pronounced something like Koo-wan, enunciated as one syllable.

2. Ke’en is a divided sound, as denoted by the dieresis on the first vowel; thus it must be pronounced Ke-en, or Ke-yen, and is by some thought to sound almost like Ke-an.

3. Kim is sounded like the kim in kimbo; and is by some pronounced as if written Ke-im, enunciated rapidly, as one syllable.

4. Kwuy is like qui, in the English word quiet, or sometimes pronounced a little longer, as if written Koo-wui, though still one syllable.

5. Kay is the a in this word is like the sound of a in care, or like the ea in bear, wear, &c.

6. Kan is to be pronounced with the Italian sound of the a, as in far, father, &c.

7. Kong is pronounced like cong, in the word congress.

8. Kwae is sounded as Koo-wae, pronounced in the time of one syllable, with the Italian a, as in far.

9. Keng rhymes with leng in lengthen, and is sometimes a little drawled out, so as to appear to sound like ke-eng, though still but one syllable.

10. Kwan is pronounced as Koo-wan, or like coo, to cry as a dove, and the word wan, “pale,” thus, coo-wan, pronounced as one syllable.

11. Koe rhymes with our English words toe, and hoe, but differs from them in being pronounced with a full mouth, as if written ko-o.

12. Ke‘au is a diphthong, as containing three separate vowels, viz. e as in me, a as in far, and u as in bull, all of which, though uttered like ke-yau, form but one syllable.

13. Key is a peculiar sound, sometimes a little drawled out as Ke-yi, but generally pronounced short as the French e, or as the ey in day, or boy, when these words are applied to the governors of Algiers and Tunis. It is to be distinguished from the 5th final Kay, which is a flat sound like the a in care, and from the 39th final Kay, which sounds like the a in fate.

14. Keeng is a sound that rhymes with young, but is by some persons written keong, and made to rhyme with song.

15. Ko is precisely like the sound of ca, in co-equal.

16. Kae in this final the a is sounded as in far, and the e as in me,—thus making together the sound of Ke-e, pronounced as one syllable.
17. Kin sounds like the English word *kin*; though occasionally drawled out, so as nearly to resemble *ke-yin*.

18. Keang in this sound the vowels are divided, as if written *ke-yang*, or as if the word *key* were connected with the first syllable of the word *anger*, thus *key-ang*.

19. Kam *is* pronounced like the word *kam*, "crooked," or like *cam*, in "camlet."

20. Kwa is pronounced as if written *koo-a*, short, with the final *a* as in *papa*.

21. Kang is sounded with the *a* as in *far*.

22. Keem contains a double vowel, and is pronounced as if written *ke-yem*, or according to some *ke-yum*; an idea may be formed of this sound by taking the word *key*, and *'em*, the contraction of *them*, and pronouncing them rapidly together, thus *key-'em*.

23. Kaou the *a* in this word is sounded as in *far*, and the *ou* as in *pound*; some idea may be formed of it, if the word *cow* had an *a* introduced, and were to be pronounced *ca-ow*, but rapid, as a monosyllable.

24. Kea in this final the vowels are divided, and must be distinctly pronounced, as if written *ke-ya*; the *a* being sounded as in *far*.

25. Kocy in this final the vowels are also distinctly expressed, as if written *ko-wey* and have together the sound of *co-a* in *co-agent*, pronounced with a peculiar turn of the mouth.

26. *K*a; this is a nasal sound, with the *a* as in *far*; pronounced with the full sound of the *k*, but the *a* is only slightly heard: like the *ca* in *carpet*, enunciated as if coming chiefly from the nose. It has been described as an attempt to pronounce a syllable through the nose, while the nose is shut.

27. Koo is pronounced exactly like the word *cow*, to cry as a dove.

28. Ka is a sound similar to *ca*, in *cart*.

29. Ke is sounded like *kee*, in *keep*.

30. Kew is a sound like that which is attached to the letter *q* in English and is pronounced like *cu* in *curious*, or as if written *ke-yew*, though but one syllable.

31. Kai*ng* this sound is similar to the 5th final, *kay*, turned into a nasal: hence the *ng* are written above, to intimate that they are not to retain their full sound, but to be pronounced through the nose; the *a* to be sounded as in *care*, and the *i* as in *marine*.

32. Kwa*ng* this sound is similar to the 4th final, *kway*, only terminating in a strong nasal, and is seemingly lost in the nose. It may also be written *koo* *ng*; the small letters *ng* not possessing their full sound, but intimating the presence of a nasal; and the *i* to be pronounced as in *marine*.

33. Keo*ng* in this sound the vowels are distinctly divided, as if written *ke-ya*, and pronounced as in the syllable *ge-a*, in *geometry*.

34. Kee*ng* is like the 29th final, *ke*, only turned into a nasal.

35. Keo*ng* resembles the 33d final, *këa*, converted into a nasal, as if written *ke-yëo* *ng*.

36. Ke*a is similar to the 24th final, *këa*, with a nasal sound introduced. NB. This must not be sounded with the full power of the *n*, as *ke-na*, but like *këa*, or *ke-yëa* pronounced through the nose.

37. Kw*a is the same with the 20th final, *kwa*, only pronounced with a strong nasal termination: as if written *koo-wa*.
38. **K^M**Submitted, this sound is by some written **ko^N**，and by others **ku^N**，but the difference is immaterial, as the word is sounded as if attempted to be pronounced without any vowel, thus **k^N**. The vowel is inserted principally for the purpose of bearing the accent.

39. **Kay** 齐 is a sound so much resembling the 5th final, that when this Dictionary was commenced the same letters were employed for expressing both; but closer examination has discovered a difference; the sound of the 5th final resembling the flat a in care, and that of the 39th, the a in fate, to rhyme with gay, may, &c.

40. **Kae^N** 閱 is like the 16th final, kae, but terminating in a nasal.

41. **K^N**oe 齐 is the same with the 11th final, **koe**, converted into a nasal.

42. **U^m** 翰 is a sound attempted to be formed without opening the lips; something like the contracted 'm in take 'm. It is in fact merely the sound of m, without any vowel either before or after it, or like the reply of an indifferent person, when too lazy to open his mouth.

43. **Kwao** 光 is a sound borrowed from the Mandarin dialect, and may be sounded **koo-wang**, pronounced as a monosyllable.

44. **Kwae^N** 間 resembles the 8th final, **kwae**, converted into a nasal as if written **koo-wae^N**.

45. **Mae** 麻 is something similar to the 25th final, **ksey**, only beginning with a nasal.

46. **K^N**eau 閣 is the same with the 12th final, **kseau**, turned into a nasal.

47. Chom 筷 in this sound the o is full, as in chop, and rhyming with som in sombre, but pronounced as though the mouth was quite full.

48. **Gnaou** 交 resembles the 23d final, **kaoou**, only commencing with a nasal.

49. **K^N**o 樂 is like the 15th final, **ko** with a nasal introduced.

50. **Gneu** 牛 is a sound resembling the 30th final, **keu**, beginning with a nasal.

All these finals, with the exception of five, begin with a k, which being dropped, the remainder of the word is what properly constitutes the final. Of the other five, those beginning with ch, m, and g, drop those letters, and leave the rest of the word for the final; while u^m having no initial consonant, is a final as it stands.  

The finals without the initial letters are as follow:—

Of these fifty finals, thirty-three are plain, and seventeen nasal sounds. The plain sounds consist of-

Three simple vowels,  

Eight diphthongs,  

Three double vowels, divided by a dieresis,  

One triple vowel, divided by a dieresis,  

Five syllables consisting of a vowel and a consonant,  

Three syllables containing a vowel and two consonants,  

Two syllables containing a double vowel and a consonant,  

Two syllables with a double vowel and a double consonant,  

Six syllables, beginning with a w,  

The nasals are formed from the plain sounds, by attempting to pronounce them through the nose, or by giving them a nasal twang in the termination; and are expressed by an m, n, or ng, being prefixed, inserted, or affixed, above the line. Of the nasals there are three kinds; first, those in which single vowels or diphthongs take a nasal sound, which are denoted by a small n preceding the nasal vowel. 2dly, Those formed by a half-expressed ng terminating the word, and communicating its nasal sound to the whole. 3dly, Those formed by the letter m, in which the sound of the m is so prevalent, as to communicate its force to the whole word.
Of the first sort of nasals, there are eight, as follow:

| 26. n\text{a} | 28. a | 46. n\text{e} \text{ou}, formed from 12. e\text{ou} |
| 29. en\text{a} | 24. \text{e}a | 48. n\text{a}ou, formed from 23. ou |
| 30. en\text{i} | 20. a | 49. n\text{i}, formed from 15. a |
| 31. en\text{e} | 11. oe | 50. n\text{ew}, formed from 30. ew. |

In these instances all the letters after the n are nasal, though the n does not so fully alter the sound, as to deserve notice in an alphabetical arrangement. Hence in the following Dictionary, the nasal sound n\text{a} follows immediately after the plain a, and is not reserved to be inserted under the letter n; except where one of the initials b, m, or g is joined to any of the above nasal finals, in which case the power of these letters is merged into that of n, m, and ga, which are then written large, and arranged under their proper places in the alphabet.

Of the second sort of nasals, there are seven as follow:

| 31. e\text{n}g, formed from 5. ay | 33. e\text{on}g, formed from 33. eo |
| 32. wu\text{ng}, formed from 4. wuy | 34. ce\text{n}g, formed from 29. e |
| 44. wa\text{ng}, formed from 8. wa. |

In these cases the n\text{g} is so clearly discernible in the pronunciation of the word, that although it has not seemed necessary to write the n\text{g} large, yet attention has been paid to these letters in the alphabetical arrangement.

Of the third sort of nasals, there are two, as follow:

| 42. t\text{m} | 45. m\text{a}y. |

The number of these finals is increased by the contracted tones formed from them. These appear to the Chinese to make only a difference in the intonation, but in European writing they require a variation in the orthography. These contracted tones do not always terminate in the same letter, but vary according to the orthography of the several finals; thus finals ending in a vowel, whether nasal or plain, form the contracted tone by adding a rapid k to the end of the word, with a short mark on the preceding vowel, as ka, k\text{ah}; the presence of this k however does not intimate that the latter part of the word is aspirated, but only that it is contracted, and suddenly stopped, before the full sound of the word is completed. Finals terminating in n, form t in the contracted sound; those in m form p; and those in ng form k; according to the following table.

| 1. K\text{w}un forms kw\text{at} | 11. K\text{e} forms none | 21. K\text{a}ng forms ka\text{ng} |
| 2. K\text{e}n forms k\text{et} | 12. K\text{e}ou, k\text{eo}\text{uh} | 22. K\text{e}m forms k\text{e}p |
| 3. K\text{im forms kip} | 13. K\text{ey} none | 23. K\text{au} k\text{a}uh |
| 4. K\text{wuy forms none} | 14. K\text{e}ng k\text{ek} | 24. K\text{e}a k\text{ek}\text{h} |
| 5. K\text{ay forms k\text{ayh}} | 15. K\text{e} k\text{k\text{h}} | 25. K\text{e}y k\text{k\text{y\text{h}}} |
| 6. K\text{an forms k\text{at}} | 16. K\text{e} none | 26. K\text{h}a k\text{\text{h}} |
| 7. K\text{ong forms k\text{ak}} | 17. K\text{an} k\text{at} | 27. K\text{oo} k\text{oh} |
| 8. K\text{wa forms kw\text{e\text{h}}} | 18. K\text{e}ng k\text{ek} | 28. K\text{a} k\text{h} |
| 9. K\text{ing forms k\text{ek}} | 19. K\text{a}m k\text{ap} | 29. Ke k\text{ek} |
| 10. K\text{wan forms kw\text{at}} | 20. K\text{wa kw\text{e\text{h}}} | 30. K\text{ew} none |
The fifty finals, with the thirty-four contracted sounds, if arranged alphabetically, would be as follow:

A a ou e o o eh i e m w n a w u n a o m e
ah ak ap ea e ouh eep e ng in e cy o mh wae w a g w a n g
ac am at e uz e ouh e ot e uk ip m u ey ong w a t h w a t
acn an ay e a k e h e k e ng it a lyh so w a n g w a n g
ah ang ay e a k e m e n g e o o o h o h w a t h w a t
n au ou uy e ang e m e n g n w o o n y o h m a m w i t h w u t
ac n ou uy e ou e ou e ou e ng e o e y o c o k w a w a k w u y

These eighty-four finals, annexed to the fifteen initials, would produce one thousand two hundred and sixty distinct sounds, but many of the possible sounds according to this scheme of orthography are not used, and by a reference to the following table, it will be found that about nine hundred sounds are all that the Hok-kien people actually employ.

### TABLE OF THE SOUNDS IN THE, HOK-KIEN, DIALECT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Bak</th>
<th>Beo</th>
<th>Bwan</th>
<th>Chay</th>
<th>Che</th>
<th>Cheh</th>
<th>Ch'hap</th>
<th>Ch'heep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na</td>
<td>Bam</td>
<td>Bew</td>
<td>Bwat</td>
<td>Cho</td>
<td>Chea</td>
<td>Cheh</td>
<td>Ch'hat</td>
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<td>Cheh</td>
<td>Cheu</td>
<td>Cheung</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Bao'h</td>
<td>Boe</td>
<td>Chiah</td>
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<td>Cheu</td>
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ON THE CONJUNCTION OF INITIALS AND FINALS.

The initials and finals are joined by the first letter of an initial being substituted in the place of the first letter of the final. The Hok-kīn people are accustomed to join them, by first naming the final, then enumerating each initial in order, they drop the first letter of the final, and substitute the first letter of the initial in its stead. Thus:
1. Kwun connects itself with its initials in the following manner:

Kwun

1. K,ew p,een k,êu k,h,e t,êy p,h,o ch,êng j,ip s,ê ,eng b,ên g,ê ch'h,ut h,e

According to this scheme, the w of the final is omitted in its connection with several of the initials, but if the final be sounded kao-wun, that omission will not be discernible, thus:

Kao-wun

1. K,ew p,een k,êu k,h,e t,êy p,h,o ch,êng j,ip s,ê ,eng b,ên g,ê ch'h,ut h,e

These sounds however must not be too much lengthened out, but pronounced rapidly as monosyllables.

The 4th, 8th, 10th, 20th, 33rd, 37th, 43rd, and 44th finals, all beginning with w, may have that w preceded by, or changed into oo, and thus be joined with their initials in the same way as above.

2. Keen connects itself with its initials as follows:

K,een

1. K,ew p,een k,êu k,h,e t,êy p,h,o ch,êng j,ip s,ê ,eng b,ên g,ê ch'h,ut h,e

Here a y is inserted under the 11th initial, and will be found prefixed to the same initial, in its conjunction with all those finals which have e followed by a vowel or diphthong. This is done on account of the lengthening of the e, the consonant y being equivalent to ee, and being formed by placing the organs of speech in the same position as e, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth. The 2d, 13th, 19th, 25th, 29th, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 38th, and 39th finals are included under this rule. The 3d and 17th finals, though beginning with h, yet, as they have a slight sound of e connected with them, are included under the same rule. Under all the other finals, the conjunction with the 11th initial is formed merely by leaving out the first letter of the final.

3. Kim connects itself with its initials as follows:

Kim

1. K,ew p,een k,êu k,h,e t,êy p,h,o ch,êng j,ip s,ê ,eng b,ên g,ê ch'h,ut h,e

For the y under the 11th initial, see rule under the 2d final.

4. Kwuy is joined with its initials in the following manner:

Kwuy

1. K,ew p,een k,êu k,h,e t,êy p,h,o ch,êng j,ip s,ê ,eng b,ên g,ê ch'h,ut h,e

For the omission of the w in connection with some initials, see remarks under the 1st final.

5. Kay is thus joined with its initials:

Kay

1. K,ew p,een k,êu k,h,e t,êy p,h,o ch,êng j,ip s,ê ,eng b,ên g,ê ch'h,ut h,e

The 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, and 50th finals are all joined in the same manner, without any variation. The 5th, 10th, 20th, 33rd, 37th, 43rd, and 44th, may also be referred to this example, which is the usual method of joining initials with finals.
6. Kan is thus joined with its initials:

$$\text{Kan} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

7. Kong forms its junction with its initials in a similar manner, thus:

$$\text{Kong} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

8. Kwae joins with its initials thus:

$$\text{Kwae} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

9. Keng is thus joined with its initials:

$$\text{Keng} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

10. Kwan unites thus with its initials:

$$\text{Kwan} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

11. Koe connects itself thus with its initials:

$$\text{Koe} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

12. Ksau is thus joined with its initials—see the note under the 2d final:

$$\text{Ksau} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

13. Key is thus united with its initials:

$$\text{Key} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

14. Kung, unites thus with its initials—see the note under the 2d final;

$$\text{Kung} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

15. Ko unites thus with its initials:

$$\text{Ko} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}

16. Kae connects itself with its initials thus:

$$\text{Kae} \{ l, e, w, p, e, n, k, e, w, k, h, e, l, e, y, p, h, o, \text{t}^{h, n} a, \text{c}, \text{e}, \text{n}, g, j, j, e, p, \text{s}, \text{e}, \text{g}, \text{b}, \text{\u03a6} \text{n}, \text{g} \text{e}, \text{h} \text{\kappa}, \text{ut} \text{h} \text{\kappa} \}
17. Kin connects itself thus with its initials:—see the note under the 2d final.

18. Këang joins thus with its initials:—see the note above.

19. Kam joins with its initials in the usual way, thus:

20. Kwa unites with its initials thus:

21. Kang joins with its initials as follows:

22. Këem is thus connected with its initials:—see note under the 2d final.

23. Kaou is joined thus with its initials:

24. Këa unites with its initials thus; see the note under the 2d final.

25. Köcy unites thus with its initials.

26. K'a joins thus with its initials:

This being the first of the nasals, it becomes necessary to notice the variation of some of the initials, when connected with nasal finals; such as the 1st, the 19th, and sometimes the 15th, initials, which lose in a great
measure their original sounds, and merge into those of the nasals; thus \( l \) becomes \( n \) or \( m \), \( b \) becomes \( m \), and \( g \) is converted into \( gn \). Indeed, so much is the sound of the initial letter lost in the nasal, that to a learner's ear the words under the above initials appear to have the sound of \( n \), \( m \), and \( gn \) full; and thus it has been thought advisable to write them in the following dictionary: but a little closer attention to the sound of the 1st initial when connected with a nasal final, will convince the student that the \( l \) is not altogether lost, but enters in some measure into the sound of the word, as though \( na \) were written \( m^\text{a} \), but pronounced through the nose, with a little more stress laid on the \( n \) than on the \( l \). The sound of \( b \), in the 12th initial is more completely merged into that of \( m \), yet pronounced with a whining noise, like a child crying \( ma \). The sound of \( g \), when connected with a nasal final, is more evidently preserved than the other two, and is pronounced as though written \( gn \) full, with a strong nasal sound.

27. Koo is joined thus with its initials:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Koo} & \{ l,\text{\textit{co}} p,\text{\textit{ce}} k,\text{\textit{ku}} t,\text{\textit{ey}} p,\text{\textit{ho}} t,\text{\textit{ha}} ch,\text{\textit{en}} g,\text{\textit{g}} c h,\text{\textit{hut}} h,\text{\textit{ho}} \\
& \text{too} p\text{oo} koo k'\text{hoo} too p'\text{hoo} t'hoo choo joo soo oo boo goo ch'hoo hoo
\end{align*}
\]

The sound of \( oo \) under the 11th initial is sometimes written \( c\text{\textit{eo}} \), because this final has something of the sound of \( w \) in it, as though drawled out into \( koo\text{-\textit{wo}} \); and this latter form has usually been followed in the succeeding pages.

28. Ka joins thus with its initials:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ka} & \{ l,\text{\textit{co}} p,\text{\textit{ce}} k,\text{\textit{ku}} t,\text{\textit{ey}} p,\text{\textit{ho}} t,\text{\textit{ha}} ch,\text{\textit{en}} g,\text{\textit{g}} c h,\text{\textit{hut}} h,\text{\textit{ho}} \\
& lu ma ka k'ha ta p'ha t'ha t'ha none sa a ba ga ch'ha ha
\end{align*}
\]

29. Ke unites with its initials in the usual way:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ke} & \{ l,\text{\textit{co}} p,\text{\textit{ce}} k,\text{\textit{ku}} t,\text{\textit{ey}} p,\text{\textit{ho}} t,\text{\textit{ha}} ch,\text{\textit{en}} g,\text{\textit{g}} c h,\text{\textit{hut}} h,\text{\textit{ho}} \\
& le pe ke k'he te p'he t'he che je se e be ge ch'he he
\end{align*}
\]

30. Kew connects itself thus with its initials:—see the rule under the 2d final.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kew} & \{ l,\text{\textit{co}} p,\text{\textit{ce}} k,\text{\textit{ku}} t,\text{\textit{ey}} p,\text{\textit{ho}} t,\text{\textit{ha}} ch,\text{\textit{en}} g,\text{\textit{g}} c h,\text{\textit{hut}} h,\text{\textit{ho}} \\
& l'eow peu heow k'hew teow p'hew t'hew chew j'ew seu j'ew beu geo ch'hew heow
\end{align*}
\]

31. Kau\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}} joins with its initials thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kau\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} & \{ l,\text{\textit{co}} p,\text{\textit{ce}} k,\text{\textit{ku}} t,\text{\textit{ey}} p,\text{\textit{ho}} t,\text{\textit{ha}} ch,\text{\textit{en}} g,\text{\textit{g}} c h,\text{\textit{hut}} h,\text{\textit{ho}} \\
& \text{naui\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} pa\text{\textit{iu}}\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} ka\text{\textit{ui\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}}} k'\text{hat\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} tai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} p'hai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} t'hai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} cha\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} none sa\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} ai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} mai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} g\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{iu}}}\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} k'hai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} hai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}}
\end{align*}
\]

This being a nasal final, the 1st and 12th initials in connection with it are changed from \( l \) and \( b \), to \( n \) and \( m \); and the 13th initial \( g \) is written \( gn \), with the omission of the final \( n^\text{g} \), the \( i \) being changed into \( y \); though it must be remembered that this sound is to be pronounced through the nose, retaining the full power of both the \( g \) and \( n \), at the beginning of the word.

32. Kwui\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}} connects itself thus with its initials:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kwui\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} & \{ l,\text{\textit{co}} p,\text{\textit{ce}} k,\text{\textit{ku}} t,\text{\textit{ey}} p,\text{\textit{ho}} t,\text{\textit{ha}} ch,\text{\textit{en}} g,\text{\textit{g}} c h,\text{\textit{hut}} h,\text{\textit{ho}} \\
& \text{woo\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} p\text{\textit{hoo}}\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} kwui\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}} k'\text{hewi\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} too\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} p'hoo\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} t'hoo\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} ch\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ho}}\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}}} ch\text'\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ui\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}}}} su\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} se\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} moo\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} none ch'hai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}} hai\text{\textsuperscript{\textit{ng}}}
\end{align*}
\]

This final being nasal, the 1st and 12th initials undergo an alteration as mentioned under the 26th final; but
there are also changes in the vowels, which make a difference in appearance while there is none in reality, the
vowels being changed only to accommodate the vowel sound to the different consonants of the initials, but if
the final be written koo-nga, the whole will correspond. See under the 1st final.

33. Keo unites thus with its initials:—see the note under the 2d final.

Keo
{l_e w p_e e n k_e w k'h_o t_e_y p'h_o t'h'_a ch_eng j_i p s_e ,e n g b'y_u n g,e c_h'k_u t h_e
{l_e o p_e o k'h_e o t_e_o p'h_e o t'_h_e o ch_e o j_e_o s'_e o y_e o b'e_o g'e o c'h'_h'e o k'o

34. Kee'ga joins thus with its initials:—see under the 26th and 31st finals.

Kee'ga
{l_e w p_e e n k_e w k'h_o t_e_y p'h_o t'h'_a ch_eng j_i p s_e ,e n g b'y_u n g,e c_h'k_u t h_e
{n_e n_g p_e e n_g k'_h_e o g_t e_e n_g p'h_e e n_g t'h_e e n_g c_h_e e n_g j_e e n_g s_e n_g c_h_e e n_g h_e e n_g

35. Keo'ga unites thus with its initials:—see remarks under the 2d, 26th and 31st finals.

Keo'ga
{l_e w p_e e n k_e w k'h_o t_e_y p'h_o t'h'_a ch_eng j_i p s_e ,e n g b'y_u n g,e c_h'k_u t h_e
{n_e n_g p_e e n_g k'_h_e o g_t e_e n_g t_h'_a c_h_e a g_t e e n_g k'_h_e o p'_a c_h_e a g_t e e n_...
42. um is found in connection with only two initials thus: — Um
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{eng} & : h, é \\
\text{um} & : h unk
\end{align*}
\]
This final um is found in connection with only these two initials, the first of which resembles the sound of um and the latter hunk, both attempted to be pronounced without opening the mouth.

43. Kwang is found united with only three initials thus: — Kwang
\[
\begin{align*}
k, ê & : k, ê w \\
\text{eng} & : w ang \\
h & : h wang
\end{align*}
\]

44. Kae ng is found connected with only four initials: — Kwa ng
\[
\begin{align*}
k, ê & : k, ê w \\
s, ê & : s, ê ng \\
\text{b, ün} & : b, ù n
\end{align*}
\]

45. Mœy is found connected with only one initial; as b, ün; — mœy.

46. Knicaou is connected with only three initials, thus: — Knica ou
\[
\begin{align*}
l, ê & : l, ê w \\
k, ê & : k, ê w \\
g, ê & : g, ê
\end{align*}
\]

47. Chom is found connected with four initials, thus: — Chom
\[
\begin{align*}
k, ê & : k, ê h, ó \\
t, ê & : t, ê y \\
\text{ch, eng} & : ch, eng \\
s, ê & : s, ê
\end{align*}
\]

48. Gnaou is connected with only four initials, thus: — Gna ou
\[
\begin{align*}
l, ê & : l, ê w \\
\text{b, ün} & : b, ù n \\
g, ê & : g, ê \\
h & : h ê
\end{align*}
\]

49. Knó is found in connection with five initials, thus: — Knó
\[
\begin{align*}
l, ê & : l, ê w \\
k, ê & : k, ê w \\
\text{b, ün} & : b, ù n \\
g, ê & : g, ê \\
h & : h ê
\end{align*}
\]

50. Gnëw is found connected with only two initials, thus: — Gnëw
\[
\begin{align*}
l, ê & : l, ê w \\
g, ê & : g, ê
\end{align*}
\]

For a complete view of the initials and finals, with the method of joining them, see the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINALS.</th>
<th>柳 L-éw</th>
<th>邊 P-éen</th>
<th>求 K-éw</th>
<th>去 K'h-é</th>
<th>地 T-éy</th>
<th>頻 P'h-ô</th>
<th>他 T'h-ôa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>君坚</td>
<td>K, wun</td>
<td>lun</td>
<td>k'wun</td>
<td>1an</td>
<td>tan</td>
<td>p'hun</td>
<td>T'nui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金規</td>
<td>K, čen</td>
<td>jéen</td>
<td>k'čen</td>
<td>čim</td>
<td>t'im</td>
<td>p'čhen</td>
<td>t'čhen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘉千</td>
<td>K, ym</td>
<td>lim</td>
<td>k'ym</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>t'y</td>
<td>p'ym</td>
<td>t'yim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>公乘</td>
<td>K, wuy</td>
<td>luy</td>
<td>k'wuy</td>
<td>pu</td>
<td>t'uy</td>
<td>p'wuy</td>
<td>t'wuy</td>
</tr>
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<td>經観</td>
<td>K, yu</td>
<td>lüy</td>
<td>k'yu</td>
<td>yu</td>
<td>t'yu</td>
<td>p'yu</td>
<td>t'yuy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>活橋</td>
<td>K, jan</td>
<td>lam</td>
<td>k'jan</td>
<td>an</td>
<td>l'am</td>
<td>p'jan</td>
<td>t'jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>娛兵</td>
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<td>wai</td>
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<td>t'wai</td>
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<td>拙味</td>
<td>K, pao</td>
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<td>ao</td>
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<td>p'pao</td>
<td>t'pao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>端都</td>
<td>K, 他</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>k'the</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>t'he</td>
<td>p'he</td>
<td>t'hé</td>
</tr>
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<td>高皆</td>
<td>K, am</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>k'am</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>p'am</td>
<td>t'am</td>
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<td>天甘</td>
<td>K, wa</td>
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<td>k'wa</td>
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<td>p'wa</td>
<td>t'wa</td>
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<td>杭江</td>
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<td>k'le</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>l'e</td>
<td>p'le</td>
<td>t'le</td>
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<tr>
<td>扈柵</td>
<td>K, em</td>
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<td>k'em</td>
<td>em</td>
<td>e'm</td>
<td>p'em</td>
<td>t'em</td>
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<tr>
<td>監船</td>
<td>K, au</td>
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<td>k'au</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>p'au</td>
<td>t'au</td>
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<tr>
<td>居里</td>
<td>K, a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>k'a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>p'a</td>
<td>t'a</td>
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<tr>
<td>更德</td>
<td>K, ew</td>
<td>ew</td>
<td>k'ew</td>
<td>ew</td>
<td>ew</td>
<td>p'ew</td>
<td>t'ew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>药橉</td>
<td>K, ai</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>k'ai</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>p'ai</td>
<td>t'ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筍子</td>
<td>K, np</td>
<td>np</td>
<td>k'npu</td>
<td>p'nu</td>
<td>p'np</td>
<td>t'np</td>
<td>n'p'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隸裡</td>
<td>K, noo</td>
<td>noo</td>
<td>k'noo</td>
<td>noo</td>
<td>noo</td>
<td>p'noo</td>
<td>t'noo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赌拏</td>
<td>K, nee</td>
<td>nee</td>
<td>k'nee</td>
<td>nee</td>
<td>nee</td>
<td>p'nee</td>
<td>t'nee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A Table of the Initials and Finals of the Hok-
KÈÈN DIALECT, WITH THE METHOD OF JOINING THEM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>曾 Ch-eng</th>
<th>入 J-ip</th>
<th>時 S-ê</th>
<th>英 E-ng</th>
<th>門 B-ûn</th>
<th>語 G-è</th>
<th>出 Ch-hut</th>
<th>唇 H-ê</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>尊 chun</td>
<td>亶 chéen</td>
<td>齏 chim</td>
<td>诋 chuy</td>
<td>誰 chay</td>
<td>造 chong</td>
<td>車 chwa</td>
<td>轊 chen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潤 jün</td>
<td>然 jéen</td>
<td>𢀠 jwúy</td>
<td>廢 jwé</td>
<td>艮 jiaou</td>
<td>仍 jiey</td>
<td>艾 jyé</td>
<td>艹 jia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子 jie</td>
<td>若 jyé</td>
<td>若 jyé</td>
<td>若 jyé</td>
<td>長 jāo</td>
<td>乳 jā</td>
<td>乳 jē</td>
<td>乳 jē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>芜 jū</td>
<td>㦜 jù</td>
<td>㦜 jú</td>
<td>㦜 jú</td>
<td>㦜 jú</td>
<td>㦜 jú</td>
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<tr>
<td>尿 yèo</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HWN (Chung)
A TABLE OF THE INITIALS AND FINALS OF THE HOK-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINALS.</th>
<th>柳 L-éw</th>
<th>邊 P-éen</th>
<th>求 K-éw</th>
<th>去 K’h-è</th>
<th>地 T-éy</th>
<th>頷 Ph-ó</th>
<th>他 T’h-na</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35 嘉 K,éng</td>
<td>兵 pén</td>
<td>兵 pén</td>
<td>官 k’én</td>
<td>官 k’én</td>
<td>官 k’én</td>
<td>官 k’én</td>
<td>官 k’én</td>
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<tr>
<td>36 閪 K,éng</td>
<td>擊 péng</td>
<td>擊 péng</td>
<td>擊 péng</td>
<td>擊 péng</td>
<td>擊 péng</td>
<td>擊 péng</td>
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<tr>
<td>37 官 K,éng</td>
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<td>押 p’én</td>
<td>押 p’én</td>
<td>押 p’én</td>
<td>押 p’én</td>
<td>押 p’én</td>
<td>押 p’én</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 鋼 K,éng</td>
<td>歌 pëng</td>
<td>歌 pëng</td>
<td>歌 pëng</td>
<td>歌 pëng</td>
<td>歌 pëng</td>
<td>歌 pëng</td>
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<tr>
<td>39 伽 K,ay</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
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<td>40 伽 K,ay</td>
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<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
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<td>41 伽 K,ay</td>
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<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
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<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
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<tr>
<td>42 伽 K,ay</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
<td>伽 k排行榜</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ON THE TONES.

The paucity of words, or of orthographical variations in the Chinese language, has rendered a system of tones necessary. The language spoken at court, (commonly called the mandarin dialect,) contains four hundred and eleven different monosyllables, each of which is increased by the application of four tones;* the Hok-kêen comprises more than double that number, which are severally varied by almost double the number of tones. The four tones of the court dialect are the 平 Pêng, 上 Scâng, 去 K’hè, and 入 Jip, or the ‘even,’ ‘high,’

* The following verse, taken from the Chinese Imperial Dictionary, will serve to explain the powers of these tones:

平聲 平道莫低昂 Pêng seng pêng tò, bôk te gàng;
上聲 高呼猛烈強 Scâng seng ko hoe, béng léet kâäng;
去聲 分明衰遠道 K’hè seng hwun bêng, ae wán tò;
入聲 短促急收藏 Jip seng twân chëuk, kip sew chóng.
KEEN DIALECT, WITH THE METHOD OF JOINING THEM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>音 Ch-eng</th>
<th>入 J-ip.</th>
<th>時 S-ê</th>
<th>英 E-ng</th>
<th>門 B-ûn</th>
<th>語 G-ê</th>
<th>出 Ch-hut</th>
<th>喜 H-ê</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>章 chêng</td>
<td>jên ng</td>
<td>相 sêng</td>
<td>盘 yêng</td>
<td>名 mông</td>
<td>个 gêng</td>
<td>香 hêng</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>正 chêng</td>
<td>jêna</td>
<td>筋 sêna</td>
<td>拳 yêna</td>
<td>各 guêng</td>
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<tr>
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<td>jûng</td>
<td>所 swang</td>
<td>所 swang</td>
<td>所 swang</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o'au</td>
<td>j'o</td>
<td>说 yêng</td>
<td>说 yêng</td>
<td>说 yêng</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>n'ow</td>
<td>j'ôw</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>n'ew</td>
<td>j'ôw</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
<td>事 hûng</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"departing," and "entering" tones; these in Hok-keên are multiplied by dividing them into high and low, or into a first and second series, such as:

First series:

Seâng pêng, 上 平 chêng pêng, the upper (or first) even tone;
Seâng sêng, 上 上, the upper (or first) high tone; called more generally the Seâng sêng, 上
Seâng k'hê, 上 去 chêng k'hê, the upper (or first) departing tone;
Seâng jîp, 上 入 chêng jîp, the upper (or first) entering tone.

"The even tone travels on a level road, neither elevated nor depressed;
"The high tone exclaims aloud, being fierce, violent, and strong;
"The departing tone is distinct and clear, gruffly traveling to a distance;
"The entering tone is short and contracted, being hastily gathered up."

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"The departing tone is distinct and clear, gruffly traveling to a distance;
"The entering tone is short and contracted, being hastily gathered up."
Second series:

Hay pêng, 下平 ày pâiŋ, the lower (or second) even tone;
Hay sêang 下上 ày sêâng, the lower (or second) high tone;
This being always like the first high tone, goes by the same name of sêang seng, 上聲 sêâng se̍n, the high tone.
Hay k'hê, 下去 ày k'hê, the lower (or second) departing tone;
Hay jip, 下入 ày jip, the lower (or second) entering tone.

These are the names given them by the Chinese; it is for us to describe and designate them according to our method of accentuation.

1. The Sêang pêng, 上平 chêng pêng, "upper (or first) even tone," is, as the name denotes, a smooth even tone, gently flowing from the lips, without any effort, and is most commonly pronounced with a musical note. It has neither rise nor deflection, and is therefore left without any accent, being the natural unconstrained expression of the voice; thus kwên.

2. The Sêang sêâng, 上上, "upper high tone," or simply Sêang seng, 上聲 sêâng se̍n, "the high tone," is, as the name imports, a high, shrill tone of the voice, pronounced with strength and rapidity, and is therefore denoted by the acute accent; thus kwên.

3. The Sêang k'hê, 下去 chêng k'hê, "upper (or first) departing tone," is a low gruff tone of the voice, which seems to come immediately from the throat, and to be lengthened out while proceeding slowly from it. The Chinese call it a departing tone, because they say it goes away like the flowing of water, never to return. It is marked with thegrave accent; thus kwên.

4. The Sêang jip, 上入 chêng jip, "upper (or first) entering tone," is a short contracted sound as if terminated abruptly, and has at the same time a rapid utterance, something like the Sêang seng, 上聲 sêâng se̍n: it is therefore distinguished by a short mark ˊ, followed by a final k, in all those words ending in a vowel, as ko, lôk; but in words ending with a consonant, the entering tone is marked by changing the long consonant into a corresponding abrupt one; thus words ending in n, take the letter t, as kwun, kwou; those in ng, take the letter k, as keng, kek; and those ending in m, take the letter p, as kam, kap. The Chinese consider this to be nothing more than a variation in tone, and as making no alteration in the orthography of a word; which is indeed true with respect to all those words ending in a vowel or diphthong, where the entering tones are merely abrupt terminations of the vowel sound of the other tones; as if a person about to pronounce ko long, should be suddenly taken with a hiccup, and stop short before the e was well out of his mouth, thus forming a rapid kô or kôh instead of ko: so also with respect to those words ending in the consonants n, ng, and m; by considering the organic formation of those letters, we shall find, that "the entering sound" is nothing more than an abrupt termination of them. Thus, the final n is formed by pressing the tip of the tongue against the gums of the upper teeth, while a person breathes through the nose, with his mouth open; now the final t is produced by a similar process, with the exception of the nasal breathing. So also, the final ng is formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, while the voice passes principally through the nose; and this, it may be observed, is precisely the case with the final k, without the nasal emission. Further, the final m is produced by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting the voice issue by the
nose: the like process is necessary in order to enunciate the final p, except that the sound terminates abruptly on closing the lips.

5. The Hây pêng, 下平 ày pâm6, "lower (or second) even tone," is an inflected sound, beginning low and ending high, being dwelt upon a moment during the enunciation, and then turned to another tone before coming to a close. It may be exemplified by the drawling tone given to some words when spoken ironically, or to the word "indeed!" when used as an exclamation. It should have been marked by a rising circumflex, thus kwûn; but that being rarely met with in printing offices, it has, for the sake of convenience, been designated by the falling circumflex; thus kwûn.

6. The Hây süâng, 下上 ày sâm6, "lower (or second) high tone," is precisely the same as the Süâng süâng, 上上, "upper (or first) high tone;" and is therefore also generally designated the Süâng seng, 上聲 sâm6 sê¹, "high tone;" which see.

7. The Hây k'hê, 下去 ày k'hê, "lower (or second) departing tone," is a low, protracted, monotonous sound, something like the "upper (or first) departing tone," but not so gruff and guttural; it is therefore marked by a horizontal line, as a long sound; thus kwûn.

8. The Hây jip, 下入 ày jîp, "lower (or second) entering tone," is a combination of two tones, having an abrupt sound, like the "upper entering tone," with the addition of an inflected intonation of the vowel, similar to that just described under the "lower (or second) even tone." For this tone, as far as it regards the abrupt termination of the words, the same letters and marks are employed as notified under the "upper entering tone," but the inflected intonation is marked by a perpendicular stroke ': either in the middle of the short mark over the vowel, or when followed by an abrupt consonant over the vowel alone; thus kâh, kât, káp, kwît.

The power of these intonations may be seen at one view, together with the manner of their proceeding from the mouth, and the use of the signs employed, by the following eight figures.
None of these accents have anything to do with stress or emphasis, always retaining their peculiar force, whether at the beginning or end of a sentence — when interrogating or affirming — in angry or in soothing words — when speaking aloud, or when whispering: they remain ever the same.

The poorer class of people and young children, who are unacquainted with letters, and know not the names of the accents, or the rules by which the language is governed, are yet most exact in their accentuation of Chinese words; and generally speaking, the more ignorant they are of letters, and the methods of defining speech, the more particular they are in distinguishing the accents. In order to converse intelligibly with the common people in the Hok-kêèn dialect, it is indispensably necessary to attend to the accentuation, particularly as a slight variation of accent not only makes a difference in the grammatical inflection of words, but also quite alters their sense, and makes them mean very different things. This may be seen from the following short sentences, which are put together merely to show the necessity of distinguishing the accent, in words which have precisely the same orthography.

Sek yêw lô jîn,                          背有老人 châ wûo laû lîng,
Bêng pôk chêng hoê,                      命藩情厚 mûⁿä pôh, chêng kaû;
Yêûk maê t'hîet koê,                     目雙對敵 aê bû t'hîh kaû;
Hêêm chêên boô koê,                      煽僣無鸚 return white hawk hêêm chêêng bö kaû;
Hoêy k'han ge koê,                       磬街切科 toei ng k'han oe kaû;
Gê chêak pêk hoê,                        居恵鴨鴨 go chêk pêk kaô;
Koê hwûy hoê hoê,                        不知狗吠猴吼 kaû hwûy kaû háû;
Put te,                                 不知 sê kaû kûn laû kaû,
Sê koê wûy hoê,                          或猴畏狗 sê kaû kûn laû kaû.
Hêk hoê wûy koê,                         猴畏狗 á sê kaû kûn laû kaû.

"Formerly there was an old man,
"Whose lot was poor, but his disposition liberal;
"And he desired to purchase an iron hook,
"But found that his money was not sufficient;
"Returning, he led after him a black dog,
"And accidentally met a white monkey;
"The dog barked, and the monkey screamed:
"So that it could not be known,
"Whether the dog was afraid of the monkey,
"Or the monkey afraid of the dog."

In these few lines there are five words written with the same letters — kaou — which, according to the common system of orthography, would all be pronounced in the same way; but in tone as well as in sense, they neverally differ from one another; thus, there are:
Kaou, in the first even tone, meaning ‘a hook’;
Kaou, in the high tone, translated ‘a dog’;
Kaou, in the first departing tone, denoting ‘sufficient’;
Kaou, in the second even tone, signifying ‘a monkey’;
Kaou, in the second departing tone, meaning ‘liberal.’

These, without a particular attention to the variation of the tones, could not be distinguished, and without being distinguished, such a sentence, and very many like it, would not be understood. Another sentence is adduced to show how all the eight tones may sometimes occur in connection, each requiring to be very accurately discriminated in order to have the speaker intelligible.

Yéw tek che kay,
Chin jé bōo káy,
Soo tō tae káy,
K’hwaè e sim kék,
Hwân ch‘oey tae káy,
Yit bō yàdu káy,
Soö bin che káy,
T‘heen jin kae gék,

有德之家
真而無假
大而快
於罪帶枷
假下
四民皆逆

Yew tek che kay,
Chin jé bōo káy,
Soo tō tae káy,
K‘hwaè e sim kék,
Hwân ch‘oey tae káy,
Yit bō yàdu káy,
Soö bin che káy,
T‘heen jin kae gék,

 "A family possessing virtue,
True, and without deceit,
This is of great price,
And grateful to the heart;
But criminals wearing the wooden collar,
Who are altogether deceitful,
Are the lowest dregs of the people,
Alike opposed by Providence and men.”

Here the closing words of each line are expressed by the same letters, (with the addition of a final h in the 4th, and 8th lines, to denote the abrupt termination of the sound,) but by the various inflections they produce seven different tones: as

Kay, the first even tone, denoting ‘a family’;
Káy, the upper tone, translated ‘deceitful’;
Káy, the first departing tone, meaning ‘a price’;
Káyh, the first entering tone, which means ‘the breast’;
Káy, the second even tone, denoting a ‘cangue, or wooden collar’;
Káy, the second departing tone, signifying ‘low’;
Káyh, the second entering tone, which means ‘to oppose.’

Now without a due attention to the tones, a person in uttering the above sentence, would be likely to call ‘a family,’ a ‘wooden collar’—to confound ‘price’ with ‘low,’ and ‘deceitful’—or to use the substantive ‘breast’ in place of the verb ‘to oppose,’ which would render mutual conversation difficult, and the best ideas frequently unintelligible.
A Table,
Exhibiting the fifty Joō boē, 字母 je boē, as divided into eight Tones.

The reading of these characters with a Chinese teacher would enable the student soon to distinguish between them.
The fifty initials multiplied by the fifteen initials would produce 750 sounds; these diversified by the seven tones, amount to 5250. About half of these have no characters attached to them, and there are only 2500 distinct enunciations actually in use among the Hok-ke'n people. The characters to which these are applied in the following Dictionary amount to 12,000; on the average about five characters to each enunciation. The distribution, however, is very irregular; some enunciations having only one character, and others including many; one simple enunciation (kê,) having fifty-six characters applied to it. In Morrison's alphabetical Dictionary, two hundred and forty-seven characters appear under the same letters.

### ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COLLOQUIAL AND READING DIALECTS.

In the Hok-ke'n dialect there are two distinct forms of speech, called the Reading and Colloquial (or vulgar). These differ from one another, not only in the more compact or diffuse construction of the sentences, but even in the sounds of many of the words. The Chinese language admitting of a very contracted as well as of a more dilated style, and the books being generally composed in the former, they require
frequently to be commented on, and paraphrased in order to be readily understood. This has given rise to the distinction between the reading and vulgar forms of speech. This distinction prevails to some extent in the mandarin tongue; in which, after reading over a passage, it is generally thought necessary to dilate upon it, for the sake of elucidation and explanation. But in the Hok-kèen dialect this proceeds to an unusual extent; the explanation of any literary composition being not only much extended and varied, but the words themselves frequently differing in their termination and sometimes in their whole construction. So great is the distinction between these two forms of speech, that a person well acquainted with the reading dialect, would not be able to understand a conversation in the vulgar tongue; nor could a person fully proficient in the latter be able to make out the meaning of any passage recited from a book not previously familiar to him. In the following pages the colloquial is distinguished from the reading dialect by being put in italics, and the spoken sound of particular characters is denoted by the word Vulg. being prefixed. The examples hereafter adduced will be sufficient to show how the sentences are extended and varied, but the alterations in particular words will need a more distinct notice.

The variations between the reading and colloquial may be generally referred to two heads; namely, regular and irregular.

1. The regular variations consist in changes in the termination, and may be arranged according to the order of the finals: though it must be remembered that but a few of the characters in the reading dialect are changed according to this system, and those only which are of every day occurrence.

Characters falling under the 1st final kwun form keuning in the colloquial; as kwun, keuning; tun, tooi;a; sun, suwei; wun, wui;a; bun, mooi;a; ch'hum, ch'hui;a; hwnun, houei;a.

Words under the 2d final koei form kei in the colloquial; as leein, ncei;a; p'en, pee;n; k'iein, kei;n; t'iein, tee;i;n; t'hiein, t'hein; p'hiein, p'hein; ch'iein, chei;n; s'iein, see;i;n; b'iein, mei;n; ch'hiein, ch'hein;i;n; heiin, kei;n. Words in the entering tone kiet form keeh in the colloquial; as leet, leeh; piet, peeh; tiet, teeh; siet, seeh; het, heeh; &c.

Words under the 3d and 4th finals kim and kwuy are irregular in their formation of the colloquial.

Words under the 5th final kay are also irregular, except in the first and second entering tones, which are generally vulgarisms, formed from the entering tone of the 9th final; which see.

Words under the 6th final kan form kuwa in the colloquial; as lan, nw'a; kan, kw'a; k'han, k'huwa; tan, tuwa; t'han, c'huwa; chan, chuna; san, sw'a; an, w'a; ban, mw'a; han, huwa.

Words under the 7th final kong form kong and keng in the colloquial; as:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{long:} & \{ \text{lang} \} \text{pang,} \{ \text{pang} \} \text{kong,} \{ \text{kang} \} \text{k'hang,} \{ \text{k'hang} \} \text{tong,} \{ \text{tang} \} \text{t'hong,} \{ \text{t'hong} \} \\
\text{chong:} & \{ \text{chang} \} \text{song,} \{ \text{song} \} \text{ong,} \{ \text{ang} \} \text{bong,} \{ \text{bong} \} \text{ch'hong,} \{ \text{ch'hong} \} \text{hong,} \{ \text{hong} \}
\end{align*}
\]

Words in the entering tone kok form koh in the colloquial; as lok, lóh; pok, póh; kok, kóh; tok, tóh; chok, chóh; ok, óh; bok, bóh; hok, hóh.

Words occurring under the 8th final kwae are seldom formed into the colloquial with any degree of regularity.
Words under the 9th final keng form ka\textsuperscript{m}ng and ke\textsuperscript{m}a in the colloquial; as:

\begin{align*}
\text{leung}, & \quad \text{peng} \quad \text{keng} \quad \text{ka} \text{ng} \quad \text{k\textsuperscript{h}en}, \quad \text{ke} \text{ng} \quad \text{k\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{teng} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{p\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{eng} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{yang} \quad \text{y\textsuperscript{e}n} \\
\text{t\textsuperscript{h}eng}, & \quad \text{t\textsuperscript{h}a \text{ng}} \quad \text{ken}, \quad \text{c\textsuperscript{h}eng} \quad \text{s\textsuperscript{a}ng} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{beng} \quad \text{- m\textsuperscript{e}ng} \quad \text{h\textsuperscript{e}n} \\
\end{align*}

Words under this final, in the entering tone kek, form k\textsuperscript{y}gh in the colloquial; as lek, l\textsuperscript{a}gh; tek, p\textsuperscript{y}gh; kek, k\textsuperscript{y}gh; k\textsuperscript{h}ek, k\textsuperscript{h}\textsuperscript{y}gh; t\textsuperscript{h}ek, t\textsuperscript{h}\textsuperscript{y}gh; chek, ch\textsuperscript{y}gh; ek, \text{\textacute{a}}gh; bek, b\textsuperscript{y}gh; ch\textsuperscript{h}ek, ch\textsuperscript{h}\textsuperscript{y}gh; hek, k\textsuperscript{y}gh.

Words under the 10th final kwan form ko\textsuperscript{n}a and kwun\textsuperscript{m} in the colloquial; as:

\begin{align*}
p\text{wan}, & \quad \text{pw\textsuperscript{a}} \quad \text{kwun} \quad \text{w\textsuperscript{a}} \quad \text{mu\textsuperscript{n}a} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}a} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{w\textsuperscript{a}} \\
\text{swan}, & \quad \text{- w\textsuperscript{n}a} \quad \text{wan} \quad \text{wu\textsuperscript{n}a} \quad \text{mu\textsuperscript{n}a} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}a} \quad \text{ch\textsuperscript{h}en} \quad \text{h\textsuperscript{a}} \\
\end{align*}

Sometimes words under this final, in the entering tone kwat, form ko\textsuperscript{y}gh in the colloquial; as, kwat, ko\textsuperscript{y}gh; k\textsuperscript{h}wat, k\textsuperscript{h}\textsuperscript{y}gh; swat, s\textsuperscript{y}gh; ch\textsuperscript{h}wat, ch\textsuperscript{h}\textsuperscript{y}gh; gwat, g\textsuperscript{y}gh.

Words under the 11th final koe form ka\textsuperscript{o}u in the colloquial; as loe, lao; koe, ko\textsuperscript{o}u; toe, taou; t\text{h}oe, t\text{h}aou; choe, chaou; soe, saou; oe, aou.

Words under the 12th final keau form k\textsuperscript{e}o in the colloquial; as leau, l\text{\textacute{e}}o; peaou, p\text{\textacute{e}}o; kaou, k\text{\textacute{e}}o; teou, t\text{\textacute{e}}o; p\text{\textacute{h}}eaou, p\text{\textacute{h}}\text{\textacute{e}}o; chaou, ch\text{\textacute{e}}o; jeau, j\text{\textacute{e}}o; seau, s\text{\textacute{e}}o; yaou, y\text{\textacute{e}}o; beaou, b\text{\textacute{e}}o; genau, g\text{\textacute{e}}o; ch\text{\textacute{e}}aou, ch\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{e}}o.

Words under the 13th final key seldom change into the colloquial; but sometimes colloquial words are found under this final derived principally from the 16th final kae; which see.

Words under the 14th final k\text{\textacute{e}}ung form keng in the colloquial; as leung, leng; ki\text{\textacute{e}}ung, k\text{\textacute{e}}ng; t\text{\textacute{e}}ung, teng; ch\text{\textacute{e}}ung, ch\text{\textacute{e}}ng; j\text{\textacute{e}}ung, j\text{\textacute{e}}ng; y\text{\textacute{e}}ung, y\text{\textacute{e}}ng; ch\text{\textacute{h}}\text{\textacute{u}}\text{ng}, ch\text{\textacute{h}}\text{\textacute{e}}ng; h\text{\textacute{e}}ung, h\text{\textacute{e}}ng. Sometimes the entering tone of this final k\text{\textacute{u}}\text{ng} forms kek; as l\text{\textacute{u}}ek, lek; k\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{k}}\text{\textacute{e}}k, k\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{e}}k; t\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{u}}k, tek; ch\text{\textacute{h}}\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{k}}, chek; j\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{k}}, j\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{e}}k; s\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{u}}k, sek; y\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{u}}k, ek; g\text{\textacute{e}}\text{\textacute{u}}k, gek.

Words under the 15th final ko form k\text{\textacute{e}}y, kaou, and k\text{\textacute{w}}a in the colloquial; as:

\begin{align*}
\text{lo}, & \quad \text{laou} \quad \text{cho} \quad \text{- chaou; ko,} \quad \text{k\text{\textacute{e}}y} \quad \text{p\text{\textacute{h}}ey} \quad \text{so,} \quad \text{s\text{\textacute{e}}y} \quad \text{saou} \quad \text{o,} \quad \text{ch\text{\textacute{h}}o, ch\text{\textacute{h}}aou; mo, b\text{\textacute{w}}a} \\
\text{guo, g\text{\textacute{w}}a; ho, k\text{\textacute{e}}y.} \\
\text{Words under the 16th final kae sometimes form key, and sometimes k\text{\textacute{w}}a, in the colloquial; as lae, l\text{\w}a; kae, key and k\text{\w}a; tae, t\text{\w}a; t\text{\w}e, t\text{\w}a; ch\text{\w}ae, ch\text{\w}e; ma, b\text{\w}e; h\text{\w}e, h\text{\w}e.} \\
\text{Words under the 17th final kin seldom change into the colloquial with any degree of regularity.} \\
\text{Words under the 18th final k\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng form k\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng in the colloquial; as l\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, n\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng; k\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, k\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng; t\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, t\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng; ch\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, ch\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng; s\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, s\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng; y\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, y\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng; ch\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, ch\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng; h\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng, h\text{\w}a\text{\w}ng.} \\
\text{Words occurring under the 19th final kam form k\text{\w}a in the colloquial; as, lam, na; kam, k\text{\w}a; tan, t\text{\w}a; sam, s\text{\w}a.}
\end{align*}
Words under the 20th final kwa are generally in the colloquial, formed from ko and kan; which see.
Words under the 21st final kang are principally colloquial, and are derived from kong; which see.
Words under the 22d final k'hem sometimes form the colloquial into kee\[23]^G; as l'hem, nee\[23]^G; k'hem, kee\[24]^G; k'h'hem, kee\[25]^G; t'hem, t'hee\[26]^G; but the words under this final are principally in the reading dialect.
Words under the 23d final kaou are partly colloquial, derived from ko, and koe; which see: but there are still many reading words under this final which form ka, in the colloquial; as laou, la; paou, pa; kaou, ka; k'haou, k'ha; p'haou, p'ha; chaou, cha; sou, a; haou, ka.
Words under the 24th final këa are principally in the reading form, seldom changing into the colloquial with any regularity; there are also under this final a few colloquial words, formed from ke; which see. The entering sound këak is chiefly colloquial, and formed from kek; which see.
Words under the 25th final këey are principally in the reading form; but there are some colloquials formed from ko; which see; and words in the entering tone këeyh are generally formed from kwat; which see.
Words under the 26th final këa are partly in the reading form, and partly in the colloquial, formed from kam; which see.
Words under the 27th final koo are principally reading words, changing irregularly into the colloquial; and some colloquial words formed at random from the reading.
Words under the 28th final ka are partly in the reading form, which sometimes form into the colloquial by changing pa into pay; p'ha into p'hay: but more frequently words under this final are colloquialisms, formed from kaou; which see.
Words under the 29th final ke are principally in the reading form, but sometimes form këa in the colloquial; as ke, këa; k'he, k'hëa; ge, gëa; in the entering tone keeh, there are some colloquial words formed from këet; which see.
Words under the 30th final kew are principally in the reading form, without any particular changes into the colloquial.
Words under the 31st final ka\[27]^G are all colloquial, formed from keng; which see.
Words under the 32d final ka\[28]^G are also all colloquial, formed principally from kwun and kwan; which see.
Words under the 33d final këa are colloquial, formed generally from keaou; which see.
Words under the 34th final kee\[29]^G are all colloquial, formed principally from keen; but sometimes also from k'hem; which see.
Words under the 35th final këo\[30]^G are colloquial, and derived from këang; which see.
Words under the 36th final ke\[31]^G are generally colloquial, derived from keng; which see.
Words under the 37th final kë\[32]^G are principally colloquial, derived from kan and kwan; which see.
Words under the 38th final ke\[33]^G are colloquial, derived mostly from kong; which see.
Words under the 39th final kay are sometimes colloquial, formed from kae, and kwuy.
Words occurring under the 40th to the 50th finals are few and irregular.
Thus, taking the summary of the above, the regular formations from the reading dialect into the colloquial are generally as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kwun forms</th>
<th>kuuwing</th>
<th>kok forms</th>
<th>koh</th>
<th>koe forms</th>
<th>kauo</th>
<th>kae forms</th>
<th>kua</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keen</td>
<td>keeng</td>
<td>keng</td>
<td>keh</td>
<td>kew</td>
<td>kewa</td>
<td>kew</td>
<td>kew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiet</td>
<td>keek</td>
<td>kek</td>
<td>kayh</td>
<td>kung</td>
<td>keng</td>
<td>kem</td>
<td>keek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kong</td>
<td>kung</td>
<td>kwan</td>
<td>kua</td>
<td>ko</td>
<td>kwa</td>
<td>keuk</td>
<td>kek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are some variations from the reading into the colloquial made by changing the initial; which may be arranged according to the order of the initials; thus,

Under the first initial, noe becomes loc; and neaou becomes cheaou.
Under the third initial, kim " gim.
Under the seventh initial, t'huy " eh'huy.
Under the eighth initial, ch'ea " f'ea.
Under the ninth initial, je " le; jun, lun; jé, hé.
Under the tenth initial, sae " t'hae; sun, chun; sim, chim; suy, chuy; sék, chéuk; séw, ché; sè, ch'he.
Under the thirteenth initial, go " hé.
Under the fourteenth initial, ch'he " k'hé.
Under the fifteenth initial, hay " áy; hoé, bóm; hám, sém.

11. The irregular variations include a change of both initial and final; and sometimes give a word in the colloquial quite different from the reading; as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sin, 仲</th>
<th>Che, 續</th>
<th>Sué, 瘦</th>
<th>Sêu, 尚</th>
<th>Bát, 物</th>
<th>Gè, 牛</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ch'kun</td>
<td>chea</td>
<td>sán</td>
<td>rong</td>
<td>meang</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among those reading words which are totally altered in the colloquial, may be adduced the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jim, 忍</th>
<th>Hôo, 父</th>
<th>Sek, 衆</th>
<th>Sit, 難</th>
<th>Téén, 入</th>
<th>Bók, 乳</th>
<th>Jé, 乳</th>
<th>Hông, 虹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lân</td>
<td>pây</td>
<td>'kat</td>
<td>bat</td>
<td>'hôn</td>
<td>'hâ</td>
<td>leng</td>
<td>k'hâng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hék, 許 | Toé, 見 | Ché, 觀 | Sëuk, 見 | E, 親 | To, 親 | Lân, 難 |
Hák, 學 | kéau | kechou | luân | hoo | chéy | ók |
Hékén, ganh | Hôe, gâon | Sëa, chôh | Tan, k'hâca | Jéém, bâk | Jín, lâng | Hwaë, k'héep | Tô, kàbou |
Besides all these, there are a number of words in the colloquial, some of which are not to be met with in the following pages, and some do not appear to have any corresponding sounds in the reading dialect, being probably introduced from some foreign language, or which were indigenous to the province of Hok-kefen before its union with the empire of China.

I. PARTICLES.

| Yādū, 熾 bötyh. | T'nā, 餅 p'hāh. | p'haēt. | Kēak, k'ha. |

Ch'hin ch'haē, - - Any how.  T'hēm chaē ā, - - Perhaps.
Chin chaē, - - Very.  K'hēm chaē ā, - - I.
Chin chēng, - - Truly.  Lēēm peeŋ, - - Immediately.
Kaa la koō ā, - - By and bye.  Tōō tōō, - - Just now.
An chwān, - - How?  An nēy, - - Thus.
Chō neēng, - - In what way?  An nēy saēng, - - In that way.
Chwān kōng, - - How is it?  Sōā meēng, - - What?
Hēōŋg pēng, - - On that side.  Sōā sōō, - - What's the matter?
Hit lēy, - - That.  Kwūy lēep, - - A little.
Hwut lēy, - - That.  Twā lim, - - Very much.
Chit lēy, - - That.  Kap, - - With, and.
Chēy lēy, - - This.  Tek k'hak, - - Certainly.
Chō taōu, - - Here.  Aōu sin, - - Afterwards.
Hē taōu, - - There.  Nā, - - If.
Hwut taōu, - - In that place.  Chēā, - - Then.
Chun ā, - - Just like.  Lōng, - - Altogether.
Ch'hin chēōng, - - Like as.  Lōng chōōng, - - The whole.
Chit pu'nā, - - The same.  Tē, - - At.
Kōn yēōng, - - Different.  Tē tīt, - - At present.
Lām sōōm, - - Disorderly.  Taē sēng, - - Previously.
Kīn kīn, - - Speedily.  Kāh kwaē, - - So strange.
K'hāh matŋ, - - More speedily.  Chō poō, - - All at once.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tữ nông,</th>
<th>Afterwards.</th>
<th>Jwâ chêy,</th>
<th>Where many?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hâ yêá,</td>
<td>Alas!</td>
<td>Lwâ chêy,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chêi nê ti,</td>
<td>By the troop.</td>
<td>Tô lô k'ê,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwâ,</td>
<td>And, also.</td>
<td>Kâ k'ê,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chêi nê ch'beng,</td>
<td>By the thousand.</td>
<td>Tô h toóng,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bô tê wâ,</td>
<td>No resource.</td>
<td>Têng bin,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwat lâng tê wâ,</td>
<td>To be a match for one.</td>
<td>Aî têy,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le le à,</td>
<td>A little.</td>
<td>Leôh leôh à,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ták paê,</td>
<td>Several times.</td>
<td>Chêông lôh,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saé saé,</td>
<td>What need?</td>
<td>Sêô k'hâo,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bông,</td>
<td>So so.</td>
<td>Chêô k'hôéy,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bông kêi nê kêi,</td>
<td>Just walking about.</td>
<td>Kê'nâ ne,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bông kôêy,</td>
<td>Getting on so so.</td>
<td>Chông sê,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bông kông,</td>
<td>Talking in jest.</td>
<td>Bôêy hô chê 'êy,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cha hwûi ng,</td>
<td>Yesterday.</td>
<td>Ôô ch'ûn,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mây ô chêi,</td>
<td>This morning.</td>
<td>Sêông,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kêô hêi thô,</td>
<td>To-morrow.</td>
<td>Tôk tôk,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K'ê ô lê ô,</td>
<td>So great!</td>
<td>Châ k'hê,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A',</td>
<td>Also.</td>
<td>K'ho t'chaû,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swâh bóêy,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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II. VERBS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aou bôn,</th>
<th>To oppress, to injure.</th>
<th>Lëêh chô,</th>
<th>To consider.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ôm t'hang,</td>
<td>Do not.</td>
<td>Kwâh têw,</td>
<td>To cut down corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thang,</td>
<td>Ought.</td>
<td>Sêêp sêy,</td>
<td>To flatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soô nêông,</td>
<td>To consult.</td>
<td>Chô hwâ sê,</td>
<td>To have a lucky hit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'hêk kak,</td>
<td>To throw away.</td>
<td>Sêông lôh k'êy,</td>
<td>To repent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hêet,</td>
<td>To give.</td>
<td>Tôh,</td>
<td>To burn as fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoê,</td>
<td>To give.</td>
<td>Sêôu léy,</td>
<td>To be ashamed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwat ln tooîng,</td>
<td>To turn around.</td>
<td>T'hô,</td>
<td>To take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tê,</td>
<td>To turn around.</td>
<td>Tin tânã,</td>
<td>To move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twâ,</td>
<td>To wear on the head.</td>
<td>Peêng kaô lâng,</td>
<td>To juggle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twâ tê,</td>
<td>To rest in.</td>
<td>Kê tô tît,</td>
<td>To remember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K'hêiâ,</td>
<td>To reside.</td>
<td>Sêôw k'hê,</td>
<td>To be angry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaô chêên,</td>
<td>To play.</td>
<td>T'hêung lôk,</td>
<td>To be joyful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaô kwûn,</td>
<td>To sport.</td>
<td>Toô tôtûl,</td>
<td>To meet with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thit t'ho,</td>
<td>To ramble.</td>
<td>E wâ,</td>
<td>To rely on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'hît t'ho,</td>
<td>To ramble.</td>
<td>P'hâh hwa,</td>
<td>To put out (fire).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laou bâk chaë, — To weep. (Laub.)
Têem lôh chuy, — To drown. (Turn.)
Wut chut, — To be grieved.
T'hun lûn, — To be patient.
Üm keëg, — To lose.
Wá lwâ, — To rely on.
Ey, Can; and
Ka laouh,
Têng té,
Laëu kah, — To fall down.
Te6g te, — To take care.
Pak t'hayh, — Naked.
Ch'héw wug, — A sleeve.
Là sam, — Dirty.
Ta po, — A male.
Cha böc, — A female.
Nëng pây, — A father.
Nëng léy, — A mother.
Hàng, a sort;
Wun koo, — Chit hâng, one sort.
Tang ëng, — Humpbacked.
Kip këy, — The middle.
Teâou tit, — Diligent.
Hâm bân, — Exact, true.
Sêy ë, — Dull, stupid.
Ch'hin ch'haing, — A concubine.
Laou â, — Handsome.
Kâ-tê, — A rogue.
Ch'hâi ng hwun, — One's self.
Knw sê, — Unaccustomed.
Noói ng chëpâ, — Accustomed.
Ch'hâi ng maitâ, — Weak.
Ka chëthi, — Blind.
Ka ch'hûing, — The back.
Chaë teâou, — The buttocks.
Haou saiug, — Talent.
Hwân lô, — A son.
Phûn twâ, — Troubled.
Lazy.

III. NOUNS & ADJECTIVES.

Kôëy ë, — To be pleased.
Sêy jê, — To be careful.
Üm teëh, — To refuse.
Têôh bewâ, — To be troubled.
Pwäh keaaou, — To game.
Têò, — To jump.
Chôh ch'hân, — To plough.
Gaou k'hëëm, — To be stingy.
O lô, — To praise.

Làn san, — A few, odd.
A'm koo chây, — A cockchafer.
Kaou saou, — A cheat.
Gin â, — A servant boy, a slave.
Thaë ko paiug, — The leprosy.
Sê kak, — Four-square.
Sê twa, — Great men.
Sê-sê, — The lower ranks of men.
Sin nêng, — A bride.
Sin këna saë, — Mud.
Nwâ t'hoô, — A bridegroom.
Keau t'hoû, — Proud.
Chaë sit lê, — A virgin.
So chaë, or gây, — A place.
T'haou saiug, — An animal.
Sông hëung, — Poor.
Tang, — A reason.
Bit pò, — A bat.
Pan gê, — Cheap.
Böey yöah, — A butterfly.
Lê k'hëët, — Deep, cunning.
Ch'hék, corn; Ong, a flame.
Kaou ë, a chair; Chë chây, who?
Cheaou chwëng, — Complete.
T'haou chang bôey, — A cue of hair.
Ay, — Sign of the possessive.
A’, — A diminutive.
A CROW. A crow. Oe a 黑鵄, a black crow.
A hwuy put to san 鈍鵄不到山,  a crow could not fly to that hill. When Lé-kóng 李廣 went to subjugate the Tan e 單于 nation, he came to a hill, and on asking the name of it, was informed, that it was called "the hill which crows could not fly over," for as soon as the crows came to the place, their feathers dropped off, so as to prevent their flying.

A hwâng 丫鬟, a 'habu, a slave girl.

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

Dumb: Ê jâng t'hun th'an wây a 豫讓炭爲鴉, È jâng t'hun hây 故事炭鴉. È jâng swallowed charcoal to make himself dumb (or to change his voice).

A previx to a man's name: A' soo 阿四, d sê, a fourth son; A' heng 阿兄, d hêng, Brother; an appellation generally given to the inhabitants of Têan-ch'ew 潮州, Teo chew.

A 阿 yee, One second in order, inferior in rank: sêng 亞聖, a secondary sage: Bêng choo 孟子, the Philosopher Mencius, was so called.

Không Bêng ch'eo 孔孟之亞, second only to Confucius and Mencius.

A yin 琳, a familiar epithet used between persons related by marriage.

A so yin à 婆婆, distant relatives and connections.

A 臥 To rely on, to depend upon.
Read Lok: an affirmative; an expression of assent.

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

Minced meat. Pêng têung jêuk "a" 衛肉, the minced meat in pies; Kóey "a" 砵餡, minced meat for pastry.

To lament, lamentable: Lok jê put yim, ae jê put sêang 悲而不哀而不傷, "Pleasing without wantonness, sad without wounding." Said of the 關雎 Kwan ch'he ode.

Ae t'hóng ch'ham thât 哭痛慘怛, ae chê"a ch'ham thât, sadly pained and grieved. He noê ae kê ae oê yeûk, wat ch'hit chêng 衝怒哀懼 愛惡欲曰七情, Joy, anger, sorrow, fear, love, hatred, and desire, are called the seven passions.

Dust; small particles of dust.

Turned sour: soo ê jê ae 食穀而餽, rice injured by heat and damp, till it turns sour. See the Lûn ge論語.

Collected, gathered together: ae ae hêw yew yew, ch'ûn kwûy sip jê léw 捲聚悠悠春歸十二樓, when the clouds are collected together, and again drifted about — in the season of spring — we can return to the twelve-storied gallery. See Tông se 唐詩, the odes of the Tông Dynasty.

A collection of clouds.

A dark appearance of the clouds.

A short man.

To love, to pity; affection, attachment.

When we love any at heart.

Distance is not considered:

Being laid up in our affections,

Can we forget them? See the 詩經 Se keng.

Do you think I am sparing of a single ox? See 孟子 Beng choô.

Narrow minded. Pek-é ae, Léw-hây-hwuûy put kéung; ae é put kéung, kwun chûo put yêw yôa 伯夷隘柳下 惠不恭 隘與不恭君子不由也

Pek-é was narrow minded. Léw-hây-hwuûy was disrespectful; but both narrow-mindedness and disrespect, are what the good man would not adopt.

A narrow pass, a dangerous defile.

Distressed.
A disturbed, distressed appearance.

To hang, to throttle:  Ch'oé nè jè soó 自 殊 而 死,  ka té jèh téau jè sè, to strangle one's-self and die. Geuk téung nè soó 獃 中 殊 死, k'a k'hôa laë ká sè, he was strangled in the prison.

To belch. T'hâ aë 打 嘔, p'hâh oëh, to throw out wind.

Psòu sít k'heh bêwân jè nè 飽 食 氣 滿 而 嘔, ch'ëh k'heh mu'nà jè p'hâh oëh, having eaten to the full, the wind rises and is ejected.

押 To guard, to control. Ch'hëim nè 手 押, to take care of the slips of bamboo used by the Mandarins: ch'hëim nè tâë yëë, the officer who takes care of these slips of bamboo.

押送, aë sâng, to guard, to escort. A'h wân 押 頓, to agree in sound, to rhyme with, to rhyme.

鴨 A duck; a tame duck: Sat key sat nè 殺 雞 殺 鴨, th'ë'ëy th'ë'ëy nè, to kill fowls and ducks. Soó gwât jè nè sëng 四 月 鴨 生, èe gëjëh sëy chëh nè ch'ëh nè k'hut sè, in the fourth month, the young ducks come out of the shell.

Gô ch'ëuy nè lëëuk 鵝 翠 鴨 緣, (the hills looked) grey as geese, and green as ducks.

匣 A chest, a casket. Kim kwây geuk nè 金 匣 玉 匣, golden chests and pearly caskets.

Th'âh-o ch'hut nè 太 阿 出 匣, the celebrated Th'âh-o sword came out of its sheath spontaneously. 

To water, to irrigate, to fructify: Aë t'éèn 沃 田, ak ch'hân, to water the rice fields.

Kwân ak 澇沃, to pour out. Aë t'hôe 滴 沃, p'woé têy, fertile land. A surname.

Achak 倔 促, restricted, limited.

Ch'ëng ak 掌 握, to hold in the hand: Sôw ak peng kwân 手 握 兵 權, ch'hëw gîm peng ãy kwân, to seize on the military power.

A curtain; Wûy ak 揚 帷, p'ët lëém, a curtain, a tent.

Wûn têw wûy ak téung 運 篷 帷 帳, to be planning schemes in the tent.

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

To drip: T'ëm ak 露 喘, the rain dripping through.

Hông yin t'Mêm ak 皇 帝 納, hông têy ãy yin sîp hok k'hê, the Imperial favour distilling on the people.

Achak 蜈 蜈, the teeth near to each other; closely set; impelled.

Achim 欄 金, to lay on gold; to gild.

A spindle, a distaff.
A straw shed; Am bėou 庙宇, am bėo, a temple, a monastery.

Am cham 脏穢 a sām, unclean, impure, filthy.

Flesh boiled and preserved.

To understand; Bē am 未闢 bōy hēau 未, I do not understand.

Am kan t'ē̄n wāy 闢干天位, to have designs upon the Imperial dignity.

To remember, to recollect: all, every. Am lē̄n ch'hīm 诎練 inaccurately experienced.

Dark, closed doors.

An appearance of great grief, also grief at parting.

An appearance of disturbed water, bubbling up: also the water in which the cocoons of the silk worms have been boiled.

To understand: How! in what way? A surname.

Chōng je hōe lēng an 靜而後能安 chéng jē̄n ašū слуш an, being tranquil, then we may be at ease.

See the 大學 Tāe hāk.

Pēng an 平安, peaceful and at rest. Thō an 倪安, secure & quiet. An lēng sē̄ng hoé 安能成手 an chūnâ 以 成手, how can it succeed?

Vulgarily wō̄a a saddle; mà an 马鞍 bāy wō̄a, a horse's saddle.

Pēk mà k'hwā kim an, k'hē ch'hūt bān jīn k'hān 白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看 pēy bāy k'hwā kim wō̄a, k'hē ch'hūt bān jīn k'hān, Riding out on a white horse, harnessed with a golden saddle, myriads of people will look at us.

Yé̄n an 安安 unemployed, indolent.

An sūn 鴞鴞, yē̄n ch'hūn a quail.
An 按案 "Vulg: w'6: to place, to put down, to put the hand on.

An 朝子曰何晏也. "Vulg: w'6: a table; ân tok 案棹, w'6 tóh, a table, a magistrate's bench.

P'hwan ân 判案, p'huw'â ân, a judgment seat.

An 君明 "late: Jeem-ch'oo t'hoey teâou, Ch'oo wet, hó an yeâ 山子退朝子曰何晏也. Jeem-ch'oo l'hey teâou, Hoo ch'oo kong, Pu so' kadu lahk w'â, J'ooch ch'oo came back from court, when Confucius asked him, why are you so late? See the 下論 hay lún. A surname.

An 咒掄間 "An oath. This character is commonly used in novels.

An 真 "Tight: pok ân 縭摺, pok ân ân, tie it tight.

An 限 "Vulg: âng: leisure; chwan jie boé ân 全日無間, cheutng jì bo âng, no leisure throughout the whole day.

Sip boé che kan hêy, song chêâ hân hân hêy 十載之間兮桑者開間兮 chop boé teây dy teung kum, bân seâng dy làng ân ân, in a field of ten acres wide, the mulberry-leaf gatherers go leisurely to work. See the 詩經 Se keng, book of odes.

An 限 "A limit, a boundary; yew ân 有限, sô ân, limited. Yit jin che chêng yin yew 一人之精神有限, chit làng dys chêng sin yó ân, one man's spirits and vigour are but limited.

Bun ân 門底, msto t'eng, the threshold of a door.

Ang 神, ang sin, a god: ong kong 神公, a divinity: g'ang ong 迎神, ge'âng ong, to carry an idol in procession; paé ong 拜廷 paé ang, to worship the gods.

Loé jin p'hok ong 魯人暴蒼, Loé dy làng p'hak ang, the people of the Loé country dried their gods in the sun; this was in a time of drought, when the people thought to force their gods to give them rain, by putting their images under a burning sun. See the 左傳, ch'6 twân.

Read ong: A surname: also, overflowing. "Vulg: âng yang, a vast as the ocean. Ch'êng gue seung ch'êng k'ang, a god yang, from吾生以汪洋, chêng k'êng chî se làng k'âng yang jûng, to spend one's whole life on the vast Ocean.

Read ong: a husband, an old man, ong pû 翁婆, ong pô husband and wife. A surname.

Ang 據 "Disorderly, outrageous.

Read ong: a jar; sêy ong 水甕, chây âng, a water jar. Ong wây kâ jîn k'hac 蔡爲故人開, ch'êng âng t'ês chîn wây k'êng k'hewuy, the liquor jar should be opened for an old friend. See the 薛家傳 Sêc kâ twân.

Ong sêng 城, ong sêng, the vacant space between the outer and inner city gates. Read ong.

Read ong: the leg or upper part of a stocking, hêk ong 袜腕, bôk ong, the leg of a stocking.
 Brill 鼻 鼻, the inside of the nose, a disease in the nose.

Read hông: a surname.

Read hông: Red; of a red colour: a surname: hông sam 紅衫, áng sêa, a red coat.

Yit têém hông hwa kwun ch'âc khê, yêw làc chim pêen swat yin e 一點紅花君採去, 又 來桃邊説囚依, chit têém áng hwa, tê t'hiâu k'hê, kôh làc chim t'hâu pec hông yin e, "one speck of a red flower (a drop of blood), you have already taken away, and now you come to the side of my pillow to whisper and hum." A couplet on the mosquito, made by 蘇妹 Sôe-moêy.

Read ông: A basket: t'hôe ông 土籠, t'hôe áng, a basket of earth.

Read ôe: A surname. Also aou yâng 歐陽, a double surname.

A cup: tây aou 茶罈, a tea cup. Aou k'hiêng c'hêak sêet héang 麗傾 雀舌香, aou têy ch'in sé ch'hiêh chêh p'hàng, the bottom of the cup was strongly scented with the smell of the sparrow's-tongue tea.

Aou Uneven, an unevenness in the ground.

Têy aou 地凹, a hollow place in the ground. Kôe héen hé aou chê bêk 古硯微凹聚墨多, kôe chá dy hêe k'hôu k'khôu bêk chêy, the hollow place in an old ink stone, collects the ink in abundance.

Aou Deep and hollow eyes; the eyes turned inward.

Aou To twist; sêw aou 手拗, ch'êaw aou, to twist with the hand.

Aou Aou t'hô 權打, phâk làng, to beat people.

Aou Lô aou 老嫗, an old woman: an epithet for the terrestrial gods.

Read ôe: to vomit: ôe t'hôe 嘔吐, aou t'hiêh, to vomit up any thing. Oê hông 嘔紅, aou hôngh, to vomit blood.

Oê nêw 勒紅, aou laou, to rumple up any thing. Chê ôe nêw 紙勒 紙勒, chêu aou laou, to roll up paper into a ball.

Aou To hold fast: chip aou 執拗, to adhere to one's own opinion. ング keng-kong chip aou 王耿公執 執拗, ング-keng-kong obstinately adhered to his own opinion.

Aou, sek put pêng yêa 冥石不平 也, aou, sê ch'êoh 一門 yêa, aou means a stony uneven place.

Read ôe: stinking, rotten, not fresh. Aou But ôe k'hê 物稀去, meên h aou k'hê, any thing turned; as meat.

Aou Aou nâu 懶懶, sour, surly, stubborn.

Aou Read hoê: the throat: yêen hoê 咽喉, nà aou, the gullet.
Pá yén hoé ch'he 把咽喉處, 役 ná ào ú ădy se'y, to guard the important passes of a country.

Read lok 见 to assent to. Put k'hêng hê 看 not轻易誤, ù m k'h'in k'huâé hé ào ú, not easily assenting to any thing.

Read hoé 后, after, afterwards, behind. Chêen hoé 前後, chêng ào ú, before and behind, first and last.
Tûy hoé 對後, tûy ào ú, behind; hoé lê 後来, ào ú lê, afterwards.

六 Gé 姑 Beautiful, fair, handsome.

Ap Adu 矮 Shortness of breath.

Read yip 见 to swallow down; to gobble. Gê ap sùy 魚呑水, k'h ap ch'îy, the fishes swallow down water.

To be moistened; ap yip hêng loé 脈行露 to be moistened by falling dew. See the 國風 Kok hong.

To repress, to press down, to descend. Tông chêé, k'hêng yêw hok ap che 獨折恐有覆壓之虞, â m á chêéh k'hà na ne wóo táy'h lâng ay kan lán, if the beam should break, it is to be feared some one may be crushed by the accident.

天 Why not? âp, hó put yêa 盎何不也; åp, sê s'm sôo ù m, åp means why not?
Chôo wê, âp kok gân je chêé 子曰盍各言爾志. Hoo choo kông, sâ sôo sùy'á yê lang hông lê ây sîn chêé, Confucius said, why do you not each one tell us of your views? See the 上論 Seàng lûu.

六 盎盒 A casket; Pwân âp 盤金, pû'm âh, a tray for carrying presents on.

六 盎婆押 A cage for wild beasts; hoé soô ch'hué 虎兕出於柙, hoé kap yêá 鳥獸出於柙, áh, the tiger and wild cow broke out of their cages. See the 下論 bài lân.

Familiar, nearly related. Kêen chhô sóey 慕交, su yâ pîn piên 見齊衰者, k'hû'mâ kêê'ng wû sê m'ê hâ ay lâng, sùy sê ch'ûn lin, yêâ téâh piên rek, on seeing a person in mourning, although a familiar friend, he would change colour (i. e. put on a sad countenance): Said of Confucius.

To eat, to unite; also verbose. Yêw 捕 hám kê'âp 有噢其薨, têê kây lê chêéh, let us all eat together.
Sê âp, kwâ hêng 捕薨 格名, sê âp, sê kwâ á yê m'ê'd, Sê âp, is the name of one of the diagrams.

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

To restrain; at chê 遏止, to repress, to forbid. Bôô k'hêuk hông, boô at ték 無曲防 邱遏, ù m chang 張 k'hûuî ch'û yêh chêéh, yêw ù m i'hang êt chêéh lâng téâh bê, do not turn aside the aqueducts, and do not repress the selling of rice. See the 下論 bài lân.

Vulg: pâh to pull up. Sông jîn yêw 溝鑽野 yêw bin kê bêâu che pul téâng jê at the chêeh 宋人有楓其苗之不長, 而 получен者, Sông ù yê lang wôo hêân lôe ê ày pô ch'he'â ùy a yê ù m i'hang wû, jê pâh ê k'hê lê'n, a man of the Sông country was grieved that his corn would not grow fast enough, so he pulled it up (to make it longer).
At the bridge of the nose. K'e chit seow, ch'heuk at, they all got head-aches, and drew up the skin of their foreheads (by frowning). See 孟子 Béng ch'õo.

The unevenness of mountains.

Ay tai ting, khaou dy gêng, the appearance of pride.

Ch'him ay deeply, deepness of water.

Ay k'hay, a contraction of the limbs.

A'ky'hoé dys, dy kâou, dumb, unable to speak. Ch'heung beng ay k'hoe, blind and dumb; said of those who can neither write nor read. "Are you dumb, that you cannot speak?" jë se ay k'hoe, put long gun hoe, and nothing but laugh.

A'ky jëen je ch'heau, he was mute, and did nothing but laugh.

Read wû, short, dwarf: Thoé-hêng-sun wû, choo, put hwân seou ch'heck, Ch'hae ch'heau is not four spans high. See the 封神譜 Hong sin twân.

Read hay: below, under; hay tê yë, ay tê, underneath. Th'êen hay kok hay, the Empire, with the different states and families. See 孟子 Béng ch'õo.

Th'êen k'ang, hay bin 天降民, the people, k'ang hay yë pagh salmg, Heaven has sent down into being the lower classes of people.

Read ek: calamity; chae ahyh 災阝dic, affliction, straits. Ek k'êung jë put bin, k'êung, and dumb, wech ahyh kap thêng hêung, yëa bô k'êan tê, being in affliction and poverty, he still was not grieved. Said of Léw-hay hwû柳下惠, in 孟子 Béng ch'õo.

Read ek: a yoke, pok ek e hay gêw 拓軸以駕牛, pok ahyh ò e hay god, to bind on the yoke, in order to yoke in the oxen.

Read ek: straits, difficulties. K'âu ch'ôo che ek, e Tin Ch'hae che kan 君子之厄於陝蔡之間, k'âu ch'ôo wo ahyh wên, to Tin kok Ch'hae kok ay têng kan, the good man (meaning Confucius) was in straits between the countries of Tin and Ch'hae. See 孟子 Béng hêng.

Read aë, ò aë, to belch.

Théng twân kong hêep 長短廣小, the road is narrow and difficult to travel.
疤痕

Ba

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

疤痕

Bā

Jeuk ba. 肉膜, jāh ba, a rising of the flesh, an inflammation.

麻痹

Bā

Read hōu: a prostitute; ch'ēang bā 瑪姑, a bad woman. Bān jin hōe kē 仿做 wū yè bēngōu 闇入呼妓為娼, Bān làng kē kē sē bā, the Hok-kēn people call a prostitute Bā.

麻痹

Bā

Bā hōng 嵯癘, the leprosy. Bā hōng put k'hò e 瘡癘不可醫, Bā hōng bā t'hāng wū yè, the leprosy is incurable.

麻痹

Bā

Read máou: pan máou 蝶螯, pan bā, cauatarides: also, pitted with the small pox.

麻痹

Bā

Read bēngōu: as, bēngōu lê 猫狸, bā lê, a fox. Bēngōu lê yēw hōet 猫狸有色, bā lê wō k'hang, the foxes have holes.

麻痹

Bā

Gēuk bēng bēngōu 五面貓, gēuk bīn bā, a pearly faced fox, a white fox.

麻痹

Bā

Bā bā 谷岩, a country-born Chinese. Bā bā put sit Tōng san kwu yé 峇谷不識唐山規矩, bā bā ū

麻痹

Bā

bat Tēng su'n a kwu yé, half-caste Chinese are not acquainted with the customs of China.

麻痹

Bā

Hwun hwan bā bā 紛紛紛紛, sometimes confused and sometimes clear.

麻痹

Bā

A noise in the throat, made by belching.

Bad

Baē

Read ok: bad, corrupt, wicked.

Baē

Ok kwū 惡鬼, baē kwū, a bad devil; ok jō 惡字, baē jē, a foul word; ok hū 惡物, baē mē'h; a worthless thing; ok jin 惡人, baē làng, a wicked man.

Baē

Dull, not bright. Chēak hō'ō put baē 灼火不熄, chīh chēak hōy bēy baē, a little fire will not burn brightly.

Baē

See 列女傳 Lāit lé tēán.

Baē

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

Baē

Gu'bō hoē baē kim ê kim làng 五胡埋金於 金陵, guē dē hōe tōe kim twā lê kim làng, the five Hoē's (or foreign states) buried gold at Kim-lêng.

Baē

Chōng baē hoō bōe 葬埋父母, chōng tē pāy bōe, to bury one's parents.

Baē

Soō tēy kē wāt, ê baē 祀地祇曰座埋, ch'ēak tēy sēn kōng, ê bā, to sacrifice to the terrestrial gods is called, ê baē.

Baē

Rain following wind. Chōung hōng ch'hē'ê baē, hwūy jēên k'hēng làt 終風且霧, 惠然肯來, chūt jīt wō kō hōo, yin hwūy kōu k'hēng làt, after a whole day's wind and rain, he was so kind as to be willing to come.

Baē

Read hē: the eye-brows; bōk hē 眉目, bōk baē, the eye-brows. Kwan-ê yēw こ ch'ū'bām bē 閣羽有臥蠍眉,
Kwan-é wó̤ go eh'kēng by bāt̄, Kwan-é (the Mars of China) had eye-brows like sleeping silkworms.

**Read bēk:** the lintel; bān bēk 門楣, mooi^n bāt̄, the lintel of a door.

Suy k'āng by kēng mooi^n by kēng mooi^n bāt̄, may happy influences replenish the lintel of your door.

Read jēuk: flesh; te jēuk 豬肉, te bāt̄, pork; yáng jēuk 羊肉, yēou^n bāt̄, mutton; guèw jēuk 牛肉, guèw bāt̄, beef.

Jēuk sūy to, put soō sin soō k'ē 肉雖多, not much flesh.

Jēuk sūy to, put soō sin soō k'ē 肉雖多, not much flesh, yet he would not let it exceed the quantity of rice at a meal. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 sēang lūn.

Read jēém: to defile, to soil. Jēém wō 染污 bāt̄ lā sūm, to defile with dirt.

Put jēém sēúk k'ēh 不染俗氣, a^n c'hāng bāt̄ kō̊h lē sēúk k'ēh, don't defile yourself with a common vulgar spirit.

Tōng-Lē-kōe bōng low chēp jēém p'huòu 唐李固夢柳汁染袍. Tōng tāo c'ē Lē-kōe bōng keäng low chēp bāt̄ kō̊h c'ē p'huòu, Lē-kōe of the Tōng dynasty dreamt that the juice of a willow tree spotted his gown, and he afterwards attained to the highest literary honours. See the 廣事類賦 kōng sōo lāy hōo.

Read bōk: the eye; yulgi̍: bōk chew, the eye. Bē, bōk, pit, k'kō̊e, 萬目鏡, bāt̄, bōk, p'heen^, ch'hi̍, the eye-brows, eyes, nose, and mouth.

**Bán**

Bé bōk p'hān hēy 美目盼兮, ch'hi̍n ch'kái^ ng ăy bōk chew, oc pây̌ hōng k'é huwān bēng, beautiful eyes, with the white and black clearly divided. See the 上論 sēang lūn.

Read bōk: wood; sē bōk 樹木, ch'kēw bāt̄, timber. Bōk ch'hi̍eⁿg 木匠, bōk ch'he̍ng^, a carpenter.

Yēn nōn kēw gē 木求魚, pây̌ ch'ōng^ ch'kēw bāt̄ ch'hi̍eⁿg hē, to climb a tree in order to seek for fish; (representing the unsuitableness of the means to the end). See 孟子 Běng chōo.

Read bōk: ink; bēk kē̍̌n 碑硯, bāk hōe^, an ink stone. Bān bēk che pāy̌ 文霑之輩, bān bōk áy pāy̌, learned men.

Tōng p'he̍̌ ko̍t̄ sē-hōo, sê yān hān bō kām lūm 東壁圖書府. 西園翰墨林, tāng á yē̍h wō to̍ kē̍h yā hōo, sāc á yā huāi^ wō hān bōk áy lūm, within the eastern wall is the palace of books and maps, and towards the western garden is the forest of learned men.

Read bōn: to drag, to pull; k'ān bōn 玆挽, k'ān bān, to pull along.

Bōn hōi yē̍n ê 挽回天意, bān to̍i^ sāng c'hēng ê á yē, to pull back (to reverse) the decrees of heaven.

Read chē̍t: to pluck, to pick; chē̍t hōo 折花, bān hōo, to pick flowers.

Wū yē̍ng chē̍t chē̍t chē̍t chē̍t chē̍t chē̍t chē̍t chē̍t, to
pluck a branch at the command of a superior.
See 孟子·Bêng choó.

The plaster of a wall. Hwúy wá ēk bún 毛瓦 畫 畫, pʰâh pʰwâ ēy chʰōb kéé, wá wá ēy chʰéèí né péâh, broken tiles and scratched walls; (a reproachful expression intimidating, a bad execution of work).

Bán 脰 Distant, a far journey.

A cake; bún t’hôe 飭頭, bún t’hôu, a loaf of bread. Pok sè chwân sît bún t’hôe 北勢全食饅頭, pôk sè chwân chéê hán bún t’hôu, in the north country, they eat nothing but bread.

Bán 飣鳗 A foreigner, a barbarian; bún bêk 蟄 新, uncivilized people. Gân têung sin, hêng tok kéng, súy bún bêk êe pang, hêng êé 言 忠 行 順 敬, 雖 鬥 紮 之邦行矣, kông wá làóu sî, chó, sóo chên kénɡ, súy kâu bún bêk êy êe pang kok, yêá êy k’éá, when a man's words are sincere, and his conduct respectful, even into barbarous countries, he may safely travel.

The province of Hok-keën, 荒 Hok-keën wáit Bán sêng 福建 日 省, Hok-keën is called the Bán province.

Yêng-hûn-kông chêng làm bún sip pat tông 廣 廣 征 南 閘 十 八 洞, Yêáíâ-bûn-kông k’hé chêng hùnt làm bún saíy êy cháp páy hô tông, Yêáíâ-bûn-kông conquered the eighteen caves of the southern Bán. See the 宋史 Sông sô. 2. History of the Sông dynasty.

万 萬 A myriad, ten thousand; also, a surname. Bán sôy yâ 萬 哥 爺, the lord of ten thousand years; an appellation given to the Emperor, similar to "Long live the king!"

Bán sêw bû kâng 萬 悶 无 疆, chê(rule) hán neé bô kâng chún, ten thousand years of life without limitation; used as a wish of congratulation on the Emperor’s birth-day.

Not yet; also used as an expletive.

Luxuriant, wild, spreading as weeds.

Bán ch’hó lâm toc 萬 草 難 鴻, bân yêè̄n ēy chʰáu őh tê kâu ch’hêng kéé, weeds widely spread are with difficulty cleared away. See the 左傳 chó twân.

A curtain; wû yôn Bán 帳幔, a tent curtain.

Bán To slight, to despise.

Inelegant, ravelled; also, the string of a guitar. K’hêng yín làn hêy, kêu Bán 鄉雲 嬉 子 織 織, the hanging clouds broken and dispersed, seem intertwined and ravelled together.

Bán Very slow. Ch’hêéí bún 傳慢, stop a little.

An expletive, a particle; also, and.

To despise, to slight, to neglect; bôo 傷慢 to contemn. Tông yûng m başarılı, see wân pê bún 動容.
斯道暴慢，tin tāng lân yú yâng mau tâh,
chêa êy hwui¹¹ k'ê po bân, by regulating pro-
perly the motion of our countenance, we shall
be able to avoid insult and neglect.

Bân 漫命 To be inundated by water.

The same as hân 慢, to slight. Also
read bêng, a decree. Kêen êkên jê put
lêng kê, kê jê put lêng sêên, hân yêa,
見賢而不能举，舉而不能先，命
也. khek¹¹ gâou lâng jê bêng sê yêng, kê yêng
jê bêng hoê c taê sêng, chêy sê tae hân yêa, if
on seeing clever people, we cannot employ them;
and in employing them if we do not prefer them,
this is really slighting them. See the 大學
Taê hak.

A sting, the sting of a bee, or other
insect. Bân bê yêw tôk 蜂尾有毒, bân bêy wao tôk, in the tail of
a stinging insect there is poison.

Bân 蜱 Read bún, a musquito, a small gnat.
Bân têang 蚊帳, bông tê; mus-
quito curtains. Pê bún géet soó
被蚊齟死, hêe bông kâ sê, to be bitten
to death by musquitoes.

Bông 網 Read bông; a head-kerchief; bông
kin 網巾, bàng kin, a kerchief
formerly worn by officers, to keep
their hair tied closely together.

Bân 彤 Exuberant, great, abundant.

Bông 龍 A dog with long shaggy hair. Boô
soó bông hwây 無使龍吠
"um t'hang hêe kaou puüy, don't set
the dogs a-barking.

Bông 呪 To talk incoherently.

A surname; Bông-th'hông 龍統,
a celebrated man in the 三國
Sam kok.

Read bông; to hope, to expect; kê
bông 希望, kê bông, to hope for.
Bông tô jê bê che kêen 望道
而未之見, bông tô ch'un â yeâ bêy êy
K'hunâ, he looked towards virtue as one that
had not yet come within sight of it. Said of
文王 Bûn ông, in the 下孟
công.

Bông 晚 Read bông; to dream; a dream, a
vision of the night. Kêw ê, goê
put hêw bông kêen Chew-kong
久矣,吾不復夢見周公, kêu ê, goê
bô loôh bông kêe chew¹¹ Chew-kong, it is now a long
time since I have dreamed about Chew-kong.
Said by K'hông-ch'ôo 孔子, Confucius, in the
上論 seâng lân.

Bông 網 Read bông; a net; a fishing net.
Kôc chêa bông koê, yêng soô
ch'hûn che bôk 古者網罟用
四寸之目, kêu lêang ây bông, yêng sê
ch'hûn êy bôk, "The ancients in their nets used
meshes of four inches square:" in order to
allow the smaller fishes to escape, that they
might grow larger. See the commentary of the
上孟 seâng bông.

Baou 卯 One of the horary characters, used
by the Chinese in reckoning years,
months, days, and hours.

Sip gwât che kaou, sok jî sin baou 十月
之交, chêp gwêy hêe kaou
chêy, ch'hey yî tê sin baou, upon the change
of the tenth moon, the first day will be denoted by the characters sin bâù.

Baûu

One of the 28 constellations; the Pléiades.

Baûu

A water plant, a certain vegetable. Soo lôk pʰwâⁿ súy, gân chʰâe kê bâùu 思樂泮水. 言採 其弗, sên¹ kʰè pʰwâⁿ kʰâng yî chúyú, kông bôyè bûn ê ây bâùu chʰâe, thinking of going to the pond before the prince's school, and talking about picking the bâùu vegetable there. See the 大雅 Taé gnây odes.

天

Read hǒ : to bargain; to bargain for any thing in the lump. Hô ko 以上貿貿子, hǒuâ huey chê, to bargain for the whole of a man's fruit.

Bat

Read sit: to know, to be acquainted with. Sêng sit 相識, sêo bat, to be mutually acquainted with.

Sin kót hǒ sêng sit 相識無相識, sêo kʰun¹ bô sêo bat, to look at one another, without knowing each other. See the 唐詩 Tông se.

天

Read bit: secret, close, concealed, near, not distant. Jîp lîm, wîy kʰèng put hît 入林惟恐不密, jîp chʰêw nâ, wîy kʰaⁿ nê a³¹ bat, when a man enters the forest [to secrete himself] he is only afraid lest it should not be close and secret enough— (Said of those learned men who retire from the world in disgust).

Bây

Read má: a horse; a surname. Kʰè má 騎馬, Kʰèh bôy, to ride on a horse. Hûy kâm hoê yêh, mà put chîn 非敢後也. 馬不進也, ɐ⁴ tê gwâ

Kᵃʰ tâu aŭ, sê bây bôy kʰâⁿ, it is not that I dare to be behind-hand, but because my horse cannot get forward. See the 上論 Sêng lûn. Said by Confucius, when he was last in flight.

Bây 碑

Read mà: a water dam, built of stones: a farm of the taxes. Sêk mà 石碑. chʰâh bûy, a stone dam or mound. Mâ choô 碑仔; bôy ă, a farm of the taxes: keâu mà choô 叫碑仔 kʰâ bôy ă, to let out the farms; chêu mà choô 酒碑仔, chêu bôy ă, the arrack farm; a ph'bên mà choô 弁片碑仔, a ph'bên bôy ă, the opium farm.

Bây 瑪

Mâ lô sêk 瑪瑙石, bôy lô chêh, the cornelian stone.

Bây 買

Read màe: to buy, to purchase. È hwa kâem têîp chê, màe sêk jeâun yìn lâe 移花接蝶至. 買石繞雲來, è hwa lêên bôy yêh kânu, bôy chêh têîk huàn kâh tê lâe, removing a flower, the butterfly comes along with it, and buying a stone, even the surrounding clouds accompany it. See the 唐詩 Tông se.

Bây 賣

Read màe: to sell, to dispose of. Chô màe 魚 賣買, cho bôy tây, to buy and sell. Màe to màe tôk 賣刀貿鵝, bôy tây gôb â, to sell a knife, in order to buy a heifer.

Bâyh 麥

Read hêk: wheat, a surname. Tâe hêk 大麥, tâu bôy, barley; hwan hêk 荒麥, hwan bôy, Indian corn. Bêng hêk chê gwâ, hêk chʰêw chê 孟夏 之月麥秋至, Kʰè hâu bôy ëy gêy bêy hêng tâng kâu, in the first months of summer, the wheat harvest comes in. See the 禮記 Lêy kê.
Běi 迷
Read běi: to secrete one's self.

Běi 米
Rice: a surname. Běi kwûy 毛貴, the rice is dear. Běi ch'hex k'hwû put to yêa 米粟非不够也, běi ch'hex u m sê u m chêy, it is not because the rice and paddy are insufficient. See the Běi shên Sêng bêng. Běi têen pâi sêk 米顚拜石, the fool Běi used to worship stones. This was a man of the Sông Dynasty, who possessed great talents, and rose very high in office, but he had this failing, that whenever he saw a stone, he could not help worshipping it; hence he was called a fool. Query, Do not many of his countrymen merit the same appellation?

Běi 救 失
To soothe, to pacify. Běi lêng boô 救寧武, an lêng boô ây soo, to still and pacify warlike concerns. See the Běi 上書, sêng sc.

Běi 眠 耷
Any thing got into the eye.

Běi 折 弋
To stop, to put a stop to. Kwûy-k'hoong-choô bê bô 季康子弭益, Kwûy-k'hoong-choô bê bô to ch'hat, Kwûy-k'hoong-choô exterminated the robbers.

Unwiaed, not feeling tired. Sit che ch'him ch'him, tât che bê bê 懈之 深深 達之 疏疏, sôâh c êy sê, sêuân têah ch'him ch'him, kâu but c chêw sôâh bêy yêa, on giving up the study of any thing, we think it difficult, but if we persevere till we understand it, we shall feel no disposition to be tired. See the Běi 禮記 亡 kê.

Běi 彌
To stop, to put a stop to.

Běi 尾
Vulg: bêy: a tail, an end; t'hoê bê 頭 尾, t'châu bêy, head and tail. Wûy sêw wûy bê 畏首畏尾, kên a t'châu kên a bêy, to be afraid of both beginning and end; to be irresolute.

Sêw bê put lêng sêang kôe 首尾不能相顧, t'châu bêy bêy 仔 sêw kôe, not to be able to look after both head and tail, i.e. mind two things at once.

Běi 牗 羊 美
A surname, commoo in the Bê 周 country.

Běi 誉
tâng: Beautiful, fine, elegant, good, handsome: Choô wûy sêau chìn bê è 子謂韶盡美矣. K'hong-chôo k'ong, Sûn ây gak chìn chão tâng, Confucius said, that the music of Sûn was very fine.

Sey hong bê jin 西方美人, sêc kên ê gau lêng, the clever man of the west.

Sey-se chûng maôu bê lêy 西施狀貌美麗. Sêc-sec á chêng maôu sêy kwô ch'în ch'ai, Sæce's appearance was beautiful and engaging.

Běi 靡
Beautiful, wanton, overturned; not, a negative particle. Têng wûyê che yim, bê bân che yim yêa 鄭衛之音,靡曼之音也, têng wûyê ây sêna, sê bê bân ây yim, the expression of amorous ditties have generally a wanton sound.

Bêi 惟
tâng: that which cannot be stopped.

Běi 薇
A kind of vegetable; also, a flower.

Běi Ch'haé bê jê sî 葉薇而食, bân bê â jê chêêk, they picked the Bê vegetable, and ate of it: — said of Pêk-ê and Sêûk-chêy, who wandered into the mountains, and lived on wild
vegetables, rather than eat the rice of the  
Ch'heang bê hwa  
Vulg: bae: the eye-brows; bok bê眉, bok bae, the eyes. Also written眉.

Chin sêw gô bê眉, chin theâu gô bae, 
Bên he  
Bên he, the lintel of a door. Ch'haun seok eng bê春色  
Bên he, may the beauties of spring replenish the lintel of your door;a good wish pasted up 

Gô bê峨嵋, the name of a hill. 
Bên 峨嵋, the name of a hill.

Very, more, extensive. Hoo-choó che to, 
Bên 彌  
Bên 彌, the water of the river were full and overflowing. See the 國風 Kok hong.

The brink of water, the water's edge. 
Bên 
Bên 溯, the water's edge. See the same.

A mound or altar of earth. 
Bên 溯 
Bên 溯, he removed the capital to Bê-oe.

Small, diminutive, worthless, trifling. 
Bê 微 
Bê 微, the eye-brows; bê che soô大人不逐細微之事, twâ lang  

A large kind of stag; also, a doe. Kôe 
Bê 麋 
Bê 麋, looking at the large wild geese, and the larger stags. See the 上孟 Seêng bêng.

To divide, to part. 
Bê 割 
Bê 割, rice gruel: a surname. Bê chêuk 麋粥,  
Bê 麋粥 
Leâng-hwûy-ông ê ch'hoê têy che koê bê lân ke  
Leâng-hwûy-ông 麋粥 

To drag, to influence. Guô yêw hê  
Bê 獼 
Bê 獼, goê ê choó bê cê  

Bê 麋 獼, a kind of monkey. 
Bê 麋 獼, he removed the capital to Bê-oe.
office, which I will give to you, to draw it into your influence. See the 易經 Yéâh keng

The noise made in calling ducks; bê bê, something similar to the “dill, dilly,” of English housewives.

Vulg: bûêy; not yet; not; also, one of the horary characters. Bê laê 未来, bûêy laê, not yet come.

Hwân bê sêng 還未成, yêê bûêy chêhâ, not yet completed.

Bê leng sôo jîn, yêê leng sôo kwây 未能事人 焉能事鬼, bûêy êy hôk sâê làng, bûêy châê êy hôk sâê kwây, not being able to do your duty to men, how can you serve spiritual beings? See the 下論 Hây lôn.

To sleep, to retire to rest. Gnô bê këw che 窮窩求之, k'huân k'he yêê këw cê, waking and sleeping he sought her. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Sêûk hin yêê bê 凜艷夜寐, châ sé k'he, àm chëw k'huân. Early to bed and early to rise. See the 詩經 Se keng.

A riddle; a dark saying. Chô bê kîp jîn ch’haê 做謎給人猜, chô bê hêô làng ch’haê, to make riddles, and set people to unravel them.
Beáou 輕藐, khin beáou, to slight and despise.

Beáou 木杪, the extremity of a tree.

Beáou 龍龍妙, The appearance of flying dragons.

Beáou 批: to copy anything by writing over the original. Beáou jíó, běi jě, to copy or decipher characters; to trace, writing.

Beáou 貓, neaou: a cat, a common cat.

Beáou 苗, pô chhk à, the young shoots of corn; a surname.

Beáou 始生曰苗, chhk åy toô loô å sai"ng kóng beáou, when the grain is beginning to grow it is called beáou.

Beáou 今御光 p'hâh là́h kóng beáou, the summer hunt is called beáou.
Béén

Béén 免
To avoid, to do without, to escape, to conclude. Béén chit 免職 to be put out of office.

Yang-sê chung Ch’hae-keng yêw, bê béên pék p’hek yêw têêm 楊時從駕遊 未免 白壁有玷, Yêng-sê-t’han Ch’huwâ-keng yêw, bê béên pêy p’hek wôô têêm, Yêng-sê-sê following Ch’huwâ-keng in his peregrinations, could not avoid the evil of the white gem being spotted, i.e. he could not avoid contamination. See the 宋史 Sông-soô, History of the Sông dynasty.

Béên 墁
A low wall to protect people from archery; also, invisible.

The name of a stream. Béên pé lêw 水, teáou chong ê hâe 河彼流. Béên hout lêy 浪潮, k’hê teáou chong ê hâe, the flowing waters of the Béên stream go to pay their respects to the sea. See the 小雅 Séáou gnày.

Béên 助
To urge, to spur on, to animate, to exert. Chôò páit béên chee 子必 勉之, lê tok k’hae têh béên lêy e, Sir! you must exert yourself in it.

To bring forth children, to bear young.

Hwun béên 分娩 to be delivered of a child.

The name of a fish, a kind of John Dory.

Béên 棉
Béên 木棉, the silky cotton tree; the name of a tree which has flowers like cotton, and of which they make cloth.

Béên hwa 棉花, meêng hwa, the cotton tree; cotton.

Cotton; wool; also, soft and yielding; also, unbroken, uninterrupted; also, close and continuous, as weeds and creeping plants.

Béên 姆羊, meêng yeêng, a wool goat, a sheep.

Béên hien 婦羊, kát lêy 綿綿葛綿 intertwined and uninterrupted, like the tendrils of creeping plants.

Béên 眠
Vulg: bín: to sleep, to rest, to lie down. Théén chok kim p’he, têy chok cheen, gwât lê ssêng gô p’hwan 眠天作錦被地作氍 月裡 嬈娗伴我眠, t’heen chô kim p’hye, têy chô cheen teáou, goêy, lêe lê ssêng gô p’hwan Sông soô, History of the Sông dynasty.
Boen 麵  Vulg: me'ng: flour made of wheat: boen paou 麵包, bin paou, bread.  
Boen paou kan 麵包子, bin paou kw'a, biscuit.

E: boen wuy he seng 以麪為犧牲, l'ho me'ng cho t'hou ou seif, "to use wheaten flour instead of animals in sacrifice." This was done by 武帝, Bo-o-tey, of the 梁, Liang dynasty, out of compassion. See下盂註, Hay beng choo.

Boen 酒 To drink wine to excess.

Beet 天  Vulg: beeh: wicker-work, basket-work.  
Beet lâm 篮, beeh nd, a wicker basket.

Beet Not, nothing, diminutive: to slight.

Beet Black blood.

Beet To exterminate, to overthrow, to annihilate, to extinguish, finish.  
Beet kok chêa guoc sip 滅國者五 十, beet kok guoc chang, he came over fifty states. See the 上孟塞殃 beng.

Kê t'êm ēng teng, beet hêw beng 柔 點點漸 燈滅復明, kwêy t'êm by hêw kim êk'hai5 beet hêw kwêy kwêy, just like a few spots of fire-fly lamps, at one time extinguished, and then bright again:— Said of composition which is in some parts dark and in others clear.

Beet kêw chôk 滅九族, beet kâu by chô, to exterminate all a man's nine relations.

Boen 威 To exterminate.

Boen 雲 The covering of a house.

Boen The eaves of a roof.

Boen lâm 雲, the noise of a bird: also, cotton threads.

Vulg: bin: The face, the front, the countenance. Jin sim jë boen 人心如面, lang by sim ch'ên chang, the ideas of people's minds are like their faces; i. e. varying.

Boen 面 Yung yêa, k'ho soo lâm boen 面也可使南面, Yung yêa, ch'ang sae e bin na lâm, Yung may be employed in facing the south; i. e. in ruling the people;—because all rulers boen lâm 面南, bin na lâm, face the south, and all subjects boen pak 面北, bin na pak, face the north.

Boen 仰 To turn the back on. Boen kwêy pöey ké 仰規背矩, sêo pöey kwêy ké, to act contrary to established customs.
Bek 禅
Vulg: böèyh stockings; ch'hwân bèi 穿懐, ch'hêng böèyh, to wear stockings.

天 陌
T'ien bèk 田陌, ch'hûn ha'ñà, the elevated paths between the rice fields. Siâng-yâng k'hâe ch'hiên bèk 商映開阡陌, Siâng-yâng (of the 泰 Ch'in dynasty) recommended the enlarging of the paths between the rice fields. See the 戰國策 Ch'ên kîok ch'hek.

脈
Hie t hèk 血脈, hây'h moînh, the pulse, the arteries. Also written 脉 bèk.
Hie bèk kwàn t'hong 血脈貫通, hây'h moînh kwàn t'hong, the blood of the arteries runs through the whole frame.

Bèk 坷 Bèk kê 万俟, a double surname.

Bèk 異 Bèk p'hèk 嵐帕, secret, close.

Bèk 瀆 Bèk ch'ang Shallow water.

Bèk 領 A veil, a covering for the eyes. Bèk bôk yông choo 領目用緞, tâ bôn bô kin yông oc ây, the veil that covers the eyes should be black. See the 儀禮 Gê léy.

Bèk 一 A cloth used for covering over food.

Bèk 一 To cover over any thing; one of the radicals.

Bèk 會 The covering of a carriage; bèk 檻 has the same meaning.

Bèk 罡 Bèk kwân k'iung sit 罡壞官室, budô oh kwân kap k'ëng sit, to plaister the school and house. See the 左傳 Ch'o twàn.

Bèk 歐 The name of an insect.

Sim bèk 尋覓 sim ch'hûrê, to seek for any thing. Siêp chêu k'hông, jè bèk loö 沙舟勳而覓路, tâh chúi k'îy chûy jè ch'hûy loö, he crossed the water in a boat, and sought out for the road. Said of 晉武帝 Chin Boô-têy, in his wanderings.

Bèk 彪 A white tiger.

Bèk 鰲 The barbarians of the north. Suy bân bèk che pang, hêng ê 雉蠻蝟之邦行矣 suy jêh bân bèk ây pang kok, yêh kë'dà, even among the most barbarous nations, (if we possess sincerity), we may safely travel. See the 下論 Hây lûn.

Bèk 霍 Small rain; ek chê è bèk bêk 益之 以霧霍, chê èy hào, added to which there was a drizzling rain. See the 小雅 Seôou gnây.

Bèk 鳳 The same as the preceding.

Bèk 鳳 An excellent horse; to surpass.
Small threads of silk.

Vulg: bāk: ink; bêk têadou 墨條, bāk têadou, a stick of ink, commonly called Indian ink; bêk súy 墨水, bâk chây, liquid ink.

Bân bêk chê poêy 文墨之輩, bân bâk ây lâng, the literati.

Hêung bo6 pwân têem bêk 胸無半點墨, hêng k'hám bô pwâ têem ây bêk chîy, "on his breast there is not half a dot of ink;" — (estimating an entire want of liarning).

Silent, to meditate, to refrain from speaking. Bêk bêk put gân 默默不言, têem têem bô bêng wâ, silent, without speaking.

Bêk jê chê chê 然而識之 têem têem jê kâ té bât ê, to meditate silently and gain a knowledge of a thing. See the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Vulg: bâyâ: wheat; taâ bêk 大麥, trâ bâyâ, barley. Hwan bêk hwan bâyâ, Indian corn.

Kim hoo bo6 bêk, po chêung jê yew chê 今夫穀麥, 播種而種之, tâ kwêt lêy bâyâ, yêâ chê jê k'hâou ch'êdou, now with respect to the wheat, when it is sown and harrowed, &c. See the 上孟 Hây bêng.

A veil for the head.

A cloth for wrapping up any thing.

Bold, fierce, ferocious, courageous, strong, daring. Yûng bêng 勇猛, strong and ferocious.

A small kind of boat.

Bêng 艦 酹 茗 侶 皿

Fine tea, plucked late from the tree; bêng gân 若巌, fine tea.

Good, fine.

A vessel for containing any thing.

Sêng sat, k'hê bêng, e hok, put pê, put kâm é chêy 牲殺器皿. 衣服 不備. 不敢以祭, t'êdou soê, k'hê bêng, yin chêô, bô chêdou pê, âm k'hô chêy, when the sacrificial animals, the vessels, and the apparel, were not ready prepared, he did not dare to sacrifice. See the 上孟 Sêang bêng.

Clear, bright; to illustrate, to illumine, to display, to distinguish; bêng pêk 明白, to understand clearly.

Bêng bêng chêâ sêang, hek hek chêâ hây 明明在上. 赫赫在下, bêng kwui 明 in, oc âm te ây lêy, clear and bright above, dark and dreary below. See the 大雅 Tô gníy. Bêng gwáit sêang kan chêâou 明月松間 照 bêng gôêyêh sêang kan chêô, the clear moon shining among the firs.

To survey, to behold: a surname.
Bêng  儒  盲

Dark and dreary. Also written 僰, dim, obscure.

Bêng  盲

Blind, the pupil of the eye destroyed.

Bêng  盲

Bok bêng 目盲, bôk chêu ch'hai ng mat ng, the eyes blinded.

K'hae bêng jin bôk 開盲人目, k'hwuy ch'hai ng mat ng têng by bôk chêu, to open the eyes of the blind.

An oath, a conspiracy. Ch'hap huyet é kêt bêng 敗血以結盟, ch'hap huyet ê kat bêng, to smear with blood, in order to bind with an oath.

Hwán-kong yêw gnôe bêng che kim 恆公有五盟之禁, Hwán-kong wô goê bêng by kim, Hwán-kong had five things which he interdicted on oath.

To sprout out, to shoot forth. Bêng gây萌生, pûôuh cêng, to bud. Ch'human sê seng, jê bêng che 春始生而萌之, ch'huôn t'he ng k'he t'hâoh sat ng jê pûôuh k'he lu ê, in the spring they begin to grow, and bud forth.

Vulg: mënth: a name, a designation, fame: bêng seng 名聲, mém na sê na, reputation.

Bêng  名

Bêng é bêng che 名以命之, hoê e chî chêy mém na, ê kôô ê, to give a person a name, in order to call him by. See the 禮記 Léy ké.

To remember, to record the merits of a person deceased. Têng bêng 犧銘, tê ng bêng, a sculptured tripod.

Bêng  銘

Bêng seng 銘旌, a flag recording the merits of deceased persons.

Bêng  冥

Dark, dismal: bêng hwun 冥昏, mat ng hwun ng, the evening. Bô chêang tê ke, wûy tîn bêng bêng

無將大車維塵冥冥, bô chêang twâ ch'heá, tok wôo tîn aê, bêng bêng, nothing was seen of the great chariot, but a cloud of dust, dark and impenetrable. See the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

Hong ê huyet bêng 風雨晦明, hong kâp hoê, oc oc ëm ëm, with the storm of wind and rain, it was dark and dismal.

Bêng  冥

Small rain; also, the sea. Bit ê bêng bok 客雨溟汴, bû'ây hoê bêng bôk, the close rain drizzled down.

Pok bêng yêw get 北溟有魚, pak haê wôo hé, in the northern sea there are fishes.

Bêng  冥

A name; dark.

To open the eyes without seeing any light: dimness of sight; closing the eyes in death.

Kê sê bêng bêng 共視瞑瞑, e k'hwâng ch'hai ng mat ng, he looked dimly.

Kam sîm bêng bôk 甘心瞑目, kam sîm k'hai ng bâk chêu, he contentedly closed his eyes in death.

Bêng  冥

Bêng këp ch'ho 蜘蛺草, bêng këp ch'hoâou, a kind of sensitive plant, which was said to put forth a leaf on the first day of the moon, and to continue producing one leaf a day till the full; at which time the leaves began to fall, till by the end of the moon they were all gone. Spoken of in the 粵鑑 Kông kân.

Bêng  冥

The name of an insect, that lends its chrysalis to another, to be brought up as its own.

Bêng-lêng yêw choô 鳴鳴有子, bêng-lêng wôo kêm a, "the bêng-lêng insect has its chrysalis," which is stolen by another.
Bêng  A flying insect, that stings people.

Bêng  A kind of dart or sharp weapon.

Bêng  Hân-Kông-boó chok hwuy bêng kông ch'hek bê chek 漢光武作飛鏢光赤眉賊, the Emperor Kong-boó of the Hân dynasty made a kind of flying dart, to oppose the red eye-browed robbers.

The cry of a bird, or any cry or noise; the crowing of a cock, or ringing of a bell, or any other kind of sound; volg: tân, to ring, or 'thê, to crow, or hâu, to cry or call.

Key bêng koé hwuy bân ê teung kok 鳥鳴狗吠關於中國, key chê hâu pêu yî tî chêng ê thông teung kok, the crowing of cocks, and barking of dogs, were heard throughout all the middle country (i.e. China). See 孟

A surname. Bêng choó.

Sam lièn put bêng, bêng chek keng jîn 三年不鳴, 鳥則驚人, sîa nêî bô tân, tân chêw hâu lòng kêîà, it did not sound once in three years, but when it did sound, it alarmed people.

Bêng  A beam, a rafter.

Bêng  Clear, fine rice.

Bêng  The pith of a tree; also, the name of a tree.

Bêng  A command, a decree, the decree of heaven; fate; to order, to command.

Chêng bêng chôa ch'huî hôe 將命

Bêng  To open one's eyes; also, dark.
Bény

Sorrowful. Put e hůy, ek bóó beng yēn 不與之會,亦無善焉, bó hů guó, ch’oh hů yēn dū hūan ㄌ, if you do not admit me to a share of the confedery, I shall not be grieved. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Read beāou: to transcribe, to copy; beāou joō 描字, bōjé, to trace writing.

Beāou sē put chin 描寫不真, bō sē u’m chin, to copy incorrectly.

Read beāou: a temple: Taē-pék-kong 大伯公廟, Twē-pēy-kong bōo, an idol temple; the temple of the “old great uncle.” Chong beāou ch’oō 宗廟之事, ch’ong bōo ㄆ革 soō, the business of the ancestral temple.

Intertwined, twisted, plaited together. Tēw bōo yēw hōe 網織關戶, tēw bōo l’hong mo’i’ng, “to twist straw about the windows and doors,” — said of the birds who thus form their nests. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Erroneous, confused: hō é ch’hok bēw ch’eh ch’hoō 何以錯繆至此, an ch’u’nl ch’hō bēw kàu an nēy sæi’ng, how is it become wrong and confused to so great a degree? Said by 子定國 E-tēng-kok.

Wrong, false, erroneous, wandering. Ch’hōa ch’ō hō lê, bōw ㄆ革 ch’hēn lê 差之毫釐,謬以千里, ch’h’ay goō d’y hō lê, sty bōw kàu ch’ēn lê ch’hēng lê, a difference of only a hair’s breath will afterwards lead to an error of a thousand furlongs.

Bény

Read maē: to sell, to dispose of.

Máe to maē tok 賣刀買犢 bēy to, k’hé bēy goō ㄆ革, to sell a knife, in order to buy a heifer.

To urge, to strive, to exert one’s self.

Bin bêng ch‘hēng soō 畏免從事, to exert one’s self in a person’s service.

Clever, diligent, intelligent. Nóo suy put bin, ch’hēng sēng sē che 我雖 不敏,請嘗試之, gwa suy bēy bin, ch’kō’nl bông k’hē ch’k’ha’nâ, although I am not clever, yet I request the trial to be made. See the 上孟 Sêng hěng.

Bény

To force one’s self to anything, against the will and power.

A surname: Bin-ch'ōo sē ch’hek 闰

Bin-ch’ōo k’hē ch’in peé, Bin-ch’ōo was standing by the side (of Confucius). See the 下論 Háy lún.
Bin 悼 To be silently grieved, to be displeased and sorrowful. E k kě̂ü̂ng ū̂ put bin 亜窮而不懽, úiy kwâ kêng jè bêy bin, in affliction and poverty, and yet not grieved. See the 上孟 Szâang hâng.

Bin 應 To be sorrowful, to lament, to pity. Gôc taê jè chôo bin ê 吾代二子 惡矣, gwâ they lé tê lâng hân tê, I am distressed for both of you. See the 左傳 Chô twân.

Bin 淺 To be annihilated, to be thrown into confusion. Bin ê taê bin lwân 民薨大混亂, pâyâ séî² áy ê lâng têw bin lwân, the moral relations of the people were thrown into the greatest confusion. See the 尚書 Seông se.

A disapproving name, or condemnatory epithet, given to some kings after their death. Such as 周潰王 Chew-Bin-ông, the confused king of Chew; and 宋潰公 Sung-Bin-kong, the stupid duke of the Sông country.

Bin 拂 To rub, to scrape, to brush; a brush.

Bin 民 The people; the common people; tê bin 治民, to rule the people. Bin boô lég héng yêen 民無能名 焉, pâyâ séî² bô chîl léy mènâ thâm kê, “the people had no name by which they could designate him.” Said of Sûn, who was above all praise. Bin chêng taê k'hô kéên ê 民情大可见矣, pâyâ séî² áy sêng chêng têw thâm k'hêa, the dispositions of the people could be extensively seen. See the 古文 Kö lûn.

The common people, the horde. Bin 亜 chê hê chê hê 亜民之蚩蚩, pâyâ séî² gông-gông, the common horde are stupid as grubs. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Bin 岳 The name of a hill. Bia san tô Kang 峨山導江, tê bin su² tê chêh'wâ Kang chêy, from the Bin hill he led the waters of the Kang: ‘— Said of 禹 E’, who 治水 tê sûy, regulated the waters.

A fine kind of stone. Bin geûk put pêên 璨玉不辨, chêh kap geûk bô hwun pêên, not distinguishing between stones and gems.

Bin The same as the foregoing.

Sickness, a disease; to gûo koe bin 多我觀痧, chêy lâng kap gwâ k'hêa² pùphâ, many came to visit me in my sickness. See the 大雅 Taê gnây.

Bin To constrain one’s-self.

A thread, a string: the string on which small coins are strung. Also written 綵 bin.

Kê taêou wû yô, wû yê se c bin 亜肉Stamped 何, 經絡伊緝, e têó hé yéng sê² mètôh, tok-se kap su² toa, “what did he use in angling? nothing but silk and thread.” See the 國風 Kok hong.

Bin 面 Read hêen: the face, the countenance; a surface: to face, to front. Jè hôo hêen chêng, thuéy yêw hoc gân 汝無面從, 亜問 hêen ê, têng bin t'hàn, têng chêy chêh'êa wà wà, you must not merely comply before one’s face, and then on retiring bring up some after words. See the 尚書 Seông se.

Bin 天 To rest, to be silent: a surname: Chiu-bit 周必, a man famous in the Sam-kok.
Bó  a common appellation for mother.

儘母

Bó bò, a common appellation for mother.

Vulg: něè hēy; mother; hoô bó 父母, p'ay bó, father and mother. “Wây t'heen têy bän but hoô bó 惟天地萬物, wây t'heen têy chô bän mēôk' ày p'ay bó. Heaven and earth are the parents of all things. See the 尚書 Seông se.

Bó 帽

A cap, a hat: Pok-ta-hoe é bô se t'hey Bûn-têy, the great Empress Pok took a silken cap, and gave it to (her son) the Emperor Bûn.

Bó 磨

A mill. Sûy bô 水磨, chây bó, a water mill. Jê gé swân bô 如蟻旋磨, “like an ant going round a mill stone.” The Chinese say, that an ant always travels around a mill-stone in an opposite direction to that in which the stone is turned; from which the ancients obtained their ideas of the motion of the heavenly bodies. See the 天文志 Thuyên bún chê.

Bóé 畝

An acre: tên bó 輕田, ch'în bó, an acre of ground. Gnoe bó 素, sê chê t'èy, let every plot of five acres be planted with the mulberry tree. See the 上孟 Ch'êâm bêng.
| Boé | The same as the preceding. |
| Boé | The male of domestic animals; the name of a flower. Boé-tan, hwa che hoo kwuy chia yee 牡丹花之富貴者也, boé-tan se hwa ay k'hah poob kwuy ey, the Moutan is the richest and noblest of flowers. |
| Boé | An old woman; th'een boé san 天姥山, the name of a hill. |
| Boé | Vulg: niéng léy: a mother; boé ch'iu 母子; boé k'ea, mother and child. K'héen goó hoo yé, k'hwun goé boé yéá 乾吾父也, 坤吾母也, the heeuy sè guan ay niéng páy, téy sé guán ay niéng léy, heaven is our father, and the earth is our mother. See the 西銘 Sey häng. |
| Boé | An instructress; an uncle's wife: gak boé 姚姆, teo1 ng a, a mother-in-law. Sëuk hoo pek che ch'hey wóy boé yóo 俗呼伯之妻為姆, sëuk k'ë páy h ey boé se a, in common conversation we call an uncle's wife, aunt. |
| Boé | Any one, such an one, a certain person. Ch'iu ko che wát, boé ch'ác soo, boé chaé soo 子告之曰某在此, "Confucius informed him saying, this is such an one, and that is such an one;" said of his introducing his friends to a blind man who waited on him. See the 下論 Hây lün. |
| Boé | The same as the preceding; also, one of the radicals. |
| Boé | Kang boé 江柚, the name of a tree, the wood of which yields excellent potash. |

| Boé | To scheme, to contrive, to plan; ký boé 計謀, a plan, a scheme. Wúy jin boé, je put teung hoo 人为馬而不忠乎, wúy lâng sôo néng1, je úm teung hoo, in consulting people's interests, are we unfaithful? See the 上論 Sêng lún. Boé chong chek ch'ungs 謀藏則從, boé hó ch'eo than e, if the plan is good, then follow it. See the 大雅 Taá gây. |
| Boé | Even, equal to, alike. K'hé é jin, je boé é th'een 委於人而侔於天, k'hâh twá é lâng, je kap theeuy súi twá, greater than men, and equal to heaven. |
| Boé | Bok boé 目眸, bâk ang 的眼睛, the pupil of the eye. Ch'un hoo jin ch'ea, bok lâng ch'ó choo 存乎人人者莫良於眸子, ch'un twá tè lâng, bô k'hâh hó é bâk ang 4, (to know) what is retained in a man's mind, there is no better sign than the pupil of the eye. See the 下鱟 Hây hîng. |
| Boé | Kwuy boé 規模, a pattern, a rule, a manner, a plan. Sëw chwan boé é choo ch'hoang 受全模於梓匠, sëw chwu1ng hó é kwuy boé é bâk ch'hoang1, "to receive a complete plan from the head carpenter," an expression of 左思 Chó-soo. |
Boe-boe 嫁母 was a very ugly woman, the wife of 黄帝 Hóng-tê; hence it has become a by-word for any ugly female.

Vulg: mōh: the thin skin under the outer skin: the epidermis. Tê jëuk, tê kê kin boe, ch'êh hêô chêa 治肉, 除其筋膜, 以好者, ch'êng hâng hêô ê ê yâ kên miû, ê-hêy hô ê yâ, in preparing meat, take away the tendons and inner skin, and select the best of it. See the 閒雅 Jé gnûy.

Vulg: bong: to feel, to touch with the hand. A'm boe boe lôe 暗摸無路, êm bong bô lôe, it is so dark that we cannot feel our way.

To feel; the same as the preceding.

To scheme, to plan: the same as 謀 boe. Gwân Sêen-seng hông ch'ôô wân boe 順先生弘此遠蹟, gwân Sîn-saiê ch'êng k'hôô teâ chêy lêy hûûê buéê boe, I beseech you, Sir, to enlarge this distant plan. See the 漢書 Hâns ê.

The back: the flesh of the back.

Tam boe 淡漠, quiet and still: the name of a place. Pok hong yêw Sàboe 朝野山南山之方有沙漠之地, pak keû êwô Sîn-boe ê yêy lêy, in the northern region is the desert of Sha-môh.

An insect that eats the roots of grain.

A large kind of wheat: ê gnô laê boe 赡我來時, sàng gwô lêê ê yê twä 衣衣, he presented me with some large wheat. See the 小雅 Sêou gnûy.

One of the horary characters; also, lucky, fortunate. Kî jî chô boe, a lucky day is called boe.

To praise, to admire; also, to urge, to exert. Ê boe naê tek 子懋乃德, gwô o lô ê yê lêy tek, I applaud your virtue.

Niggardly, parsimonious.

To call, to summons.

A tent, a curtain: wûy boe chê liông 帳幕之中, wûy boe êy tang ê, within the tent,—in the tented field.

To think of, to long after, to desire: a surname: wân boe 怨慕, to fret after.

Jîn seáou chek boe hôo boe 人少則慕父母, lâng sêy chêw boe lê êm pây boe, when people are young they long after their parents. See 孟子書 Bêng-chôo se.

Yit kok chê sêy boe, thêen hây boe che 一國之所慕, 天下慕之, chî êk êy sêy boe, chêôê êy boe ê, he that is desired by a whole country, will be desired by the whole Empire. Boe-yûng 慕容, a double surname.

Hwân boe 墳墓, hwân bông, a grave, a tomb. Koê put sew boe 古不 修墓, koê êy lâng hô sew chêng bông, the ancients did not ornament their tombs. See the 禮記 Lêy ké.

Èk boe hwuy koê yêä 易墓非古也, wûa bông êm ê koê chô ê yêl, to remove a tomb is not according to the practice of the ancients.
The evening, dark, dusk: teaou boë 199

Boë 暮 called the
Boë 貿 morning and evening.jit boë
ch'ëwë hëun boë 日暮揭昏鼓
jit dëm phakh maitë kwë boë, at the decline of
day, beat the evening drum.

Vulg. boëh: to exchange, to barter,
to trade; boë ek 貿易, trade, com-
merce. Boë ch'ëhen yëw boë 貿還
boët the decoy
Vulg. kwë boë 野 dëy metë, to exchange
what we have, for that which we have not. See
the 尚書 Sêng se.

Luxuriant, abundant; boë sëng 茂盛
luxuriant foliage. Jë sëng pek che
boë 如松柏之茂, ch'ëh chëh
ch'ëhng pëgh ëy boë, like the luxuriance of the
fir tree.

Every, each, all: boë bëy 每每,
constantly, frequently. Bëy jin jë
wat che, jit ek put chëhuk ë persons
while day. if you wanted to
see, the day would not be long
enough. See the 小雅 Seáou gnëy.

Boë yëw lëung pëng 每有良朋, tak pë
wëu hë pëng, constantly meeting with a good
friend. See the 小雅 Seáou gnëy.

Boë jin 每日, tak jin, every day: boë jin
每人. tak lëng, every man.

To pollute, to defile; jë yëen lëng
boë go chë bëy thë yën chë bëy
cë, how can you defile me (by your presence)?
See the 上孟 Sêng bëng.

The name of a place; also, of a river.

Bëy 漫尾

Read bë: the tail, the end, the ter-
minition; thoë bë thë boë, the head and tail.

Bëy 四

Sô hëy, bë hëy, lëw lë che choë 現今尾
光流離之子, sëy hëy, bëy hëy, lëw lë
áy kehë, diminished and reduced to extremities,
like a vagabond and abandoned person. See the
國風 Kok hong.

Bëy 叢

Read bëau: the end or extremity.

Bëy 梅 of any thing. Bëy bëw vàt bëau
歲末曰梅, mëtë bëy këng bëy, the
end of the year is called bëy.

Bëy 梅 若作和煉爾惟鹽
Mëi, nà bëyk chë teaou hë kei mëtë, lë thang chë c
by sëyëg ám dë, "if we want to make a mixed broth,
you can be the salted prunes in it."— Said to a
clever man, whose services—were valuable to the
state. See the 尚書 Sëng se.

Bëy 梅 The flesh of the back.

Bëy 醚 The best of the wine: Bëy, chëw
boë yëh 酿酒母也, bëy se
chëw áy këhë kiëu yëh, the bëy,
is the strongest (literally the mother) of the wine.

Bëy 林 Moss; the name of a plant. Sëy è
bëy t'hae 隨意坐莓苔,
sëy è chëy lë, bëy t'hae, leisurely: sitting
down upon the moss.

Bëy 四 To translate; also, a decoy or trap
for birds and beasts. Neáou bëy
鳥圈, chëau bëy, a decoy for
birds, where a living bird is used, to decoy others
into the net.

Bëy 漫尾
Boey chêak, 媒妁, hâm læng, a go-between, to make up marriages. Put t'haê hôô bôi che bêng, bôi chêak che gân 不待父母之命媒妁之言, âm têng t'haê pêy bôi ây bêng læng, hâm læng ây wâ, “without waiting for the command of parents, or the mediation of the match-maker.” Said of young people who venture upon premature marriages, without consulting their friends. See the 三國 Sam kok.

Vernal showers: bôi ê sêên wôô e hôô 露雨養汎衣服, âm â áy hôô gâou bôi la sûm wîô k'hoê, the vernal showers are very apt to soil the clothes.

Boey 鉤鎢 A double ring; a great lock or chain.

The same as 釘 bôi, a decoy for birds.

Read bêô: Not yet, not arrived at, unattained. Hák se bô, túy wât, bê yêá 學詩乎, 對日, 未也, wôô t'hak se à bô, yin ê kong, yêá bôi, “has he studied the odes? He answered, not yet.”

Boeyh 要 to want, to desire: kêw yâu, put bông pêng sêng che gân 久要不忘平生之言, kôô bôi, âm p'hâh bôi kê, chî chê lang ây wâ, I have long desired it, and have not forgotten the protestations of my whole life.

Boeyh 祭 a stocking, clothing for the legs. Chêak hê, chêak bêt 着鞋着袘, ch'êang ây, ch'êang bôi, to wear shoes and stockings.

Read bôk: not, do not. Bôk wûy, kim jît put hâk, hwân yêô laê jît, 莫謂 今日不學, 還有來日, bôk kông, kim dê jî t'âú t'hak, yêá seôo laê jî, don’t say you will not learn to day, thinking that another day may come.

Bok chêng sinc chek chêng, hoc chêng kân chek sêng.木從繩則正,后從謹則聖.

Kâk t'han sil chêw chêna, kwun ch'ân liâ chêw sêna, when wood (is cut) according to the line, it becomes straight, and when a prince (acts) according to advice, he becomes wise. See the 侍書.

Bok

To wash the head, to bathe, to wet, to drench. K'âng-chôo bok yêuk jî têân qon,孔子沐浴而朝, K'âng-hoo-chôo chang êk chêw têân ket êng, Confucius used to bathe before going to court. See the 下論 Hây lôn.

Ch'êt hong bok ê 橋風沐雨, ch'huyê têh hong, ak têh hoê, to be exposed to the wind, and drenched in the rain.

Bok

Bok bok 霞霧, a gentle shower, a drizzling rain.

Vulg: bâk chew: the eye; bok lêuk, 目錄, a table of contents. Bok put sê hwuy léy che sek 目不視非禮之色, bâk chew wâm thâng k'hwâ hwuy léy áy sek, let not the eyes look upon improper beauty.

Sip bok sê sê 十日所視, chap áy bâk chew sêy k'hwâ, that which ten eyes have seen, (i. e. exposed to public view).

A kind of grass, sometimes used for food. Mâ sê bôk sîng, chek hwuy 萬色鴨嘴, when horses feed upon the bok sîng grass, they become fat.

Bok 首部首, Bô chook 穆首, Bô chin 冪首, Bô chin 冪首, Bô chin 穆首, the nine relations living in amity.

Harmonious, amiable, friendly: ho bôk 和睦, peaceful. Kêw chôk ké bôk 九族和睦, the nine relations living in amity.

Harmonious, obedient, elegant, deep and distant. A surname. Kit-hôo chôk sêung, bôk jê ch'êng hong 吉們作誦, Mu like 清風, when Kit-hôo recited his verses, they were harmonious as the pure and gentle breeze. See the 大雅 Taâi êng.

Thên cho bôk bôk 天子穆穆, Îông têy bôk bôk, the Emperor put on a deep and thoughtful appearance. See the 上論 Seang lôn.

Bok 素

A bad epithet given after death. A surname.

Cheaou bôk 昭缪, a succession of generations,—the father's line being ranged under the cheaou, the son's under the bôk, and so on. See ê cheaou bôk 序以昭繆, arranged according to the cheaou and bôk.

Bok 牧

A shepherd, a pastor; bôk chêa 牧者 may be applied both to those who keep sheep, and to those who take the oversight of men, a ruler of a province. A surname.

Kim yêw sêw jîn che gnêw yâng, jê wûy che bôk che chêa 今有受人之畜, 而 爲之牧之者, t'â wôo sêw lêng áy boô yeông, jê kah ê êng ê áy lêng, now suppose a man had received another's sheep and oxen, and had undertaken to feed them, &c. See the 上孟 Sêng lêng.

Bôk 苍

Vulg: bôk: not, do not: bôk gnô te yêa hoê 莫知也乎, bô lêng chêw gnêw, nobody knows me; bôk put chun ch'êh'în 莫不尊親, bô wêm chun kêng ñay boê, thus there will be none who do not honour their parents. A surname.

Chêk bôk 寂寞, silent, quiet, still. Teâu ê chêk bôk che hiang 傾於 寂寞之鄉, tô hô teó ê chêng chêng áy hêo ê î, to angle in a quiet and retired village. See the 韓文 Hân bun.

Bôk 病

Sick; pain, sickness.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bŏk</th>
<th>漠</th>
<th>Bok-yeh 鎮鄉, the name of a sword.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bŏk</td>
<td>漠</td>
<td>Sa-bok che t'ei 沙漠之地, the desert of Sha-mo. Also, wide, distant: bong che bok hok jee yea 塞漠漠然也, bong khwa'e, chuk a hwun hwun, looking after him he appeared far off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏk</td>
<td>勤</td>
<td>Diligent; seldom used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏk</td>
<td>勤</td>
<td>A different name for pulse, or beans, 春.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>摸</td>
<td>Read boe, to feel; sew boe 手摸 ch'heo bong, to feel with the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>摸</td>
<td>The appearance of deep grass: cha' yea, wat ch'ho bong che sin 在野之草莽之臣, twi t'ei yea, bong ch'haou-bong hy, jin sin, dwelling in the wilderness, one is called an officer of the long wild grass. See 孟子 Bŏng-cho'o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>芒</td>
<td>Careless, rough, slovenly. Kwun wuy cheng yee' hen hut lov bong 君為政焉勿鹹, kwun ch'ho cheng soo, a'm ch'ang lo bong, in the management of the affairs of government, be not rough and slovenly. See 孟子 Ch'ong-cho'o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>佷</td>
<td>Pô, bong 備倭, not to flatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>网</td>
<td>The old form of网 bong, a net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>网</td>
<td>To deceive; ignorant, stupid. Sê bong bin yea 是罔民也, sê p'heen pyuh sai, this is to deceive the people. Hak jë put soo chek bong 學而不思則罔, t'hat jë bô so'o t'ong bong, to learn without thinking engenders stupidity. See the 上論 Sêang lan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>網</td>
<td>Vulg: bong: a net for catching fish or birds. Chok k'et sin, jë wuy bong ko'e, ê teen ê geh 作結繩 而為網罟 以佃以漁, cho' hat soh, jë ch'ha' bong, ê phah lâm kwa' làh hé, they tied knots in cords, and made nets, to hunt and fish with. See the 易經 Yêh kung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>惲</td>
<td>Having lost one's aim: disappointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>脈</td>
<td>An outer ring put to the wheel of the Emperor's carriage when employed in hunting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>鬘</td>
<td>Bong leang 鬘蔬, spirits inhabiting marshes and damp places, said to be like little children of three years old, of a dark red colour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>脈</td>
<td>A large kind of serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>The appearance of wide extensive water: also, not clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>Not clear; a dark day, without much light from the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bŏng</td>
<td>鋑</td>
<td>A kind of smoothing iron: koê bong th'am 鈞鎰潭, a round pool or pond in shape like a Chinese smoothing iron.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The appearance of grass: abundant.

Bông - bông - bông, a hilly appearance.

Bông - cunning, artful.

Bông - to be deceived, to be wrought upon, to be tempted.

Bông - to flee away, to lose, to be lost, to die, to be out of existence. Bông jin boô è wûy pò, jin ch'îin è wûy pò

Bông - to forget, to slight, to miss, to lose. Bông ke ëy kêt lui, to forget. E kay naê tek, wat tok put bông

Bông - the wide expansive appearance of water.

Pok bông san, the name of a hill, in the Hô-lâm province.

Bông - The name of a hill.

Bông - The name of a hill.

Vulg: mai^sh: sharp, sharp-pointed.

Bông - to cover over any thing. Hêông kek yôu bông 雄戟躍

Bông - to be thankful for; youth, the time of youth. To bông 多蒙, to be thankful for. A surname.

Bông - to be thankful for; youth, the time of youth. To bông 多蒙, to be thankful for. A surname.

Bông - to cover over: a cloth for covering.
Small drizzling rain; also the name of a river.

The appearance of the sky before sun-rise.

The appearance of the sky after the moon is gone down.

Blind; having lost the pupil of the eye.

A small kind of insect, that flies in swarms.

Bong tong, a war-boat, a vessel of war.

A net for catching stags; also, the motion of the eyes.

A net for covering over any thing; also, a pig.

The vapours of heaven descending, when not answered by the corresponding mists of the earth.

Bong seou, a kind of medicine, something like saltpetre.

A great cloth, a large napkin.

Vulg: bang: to look towards, to look up to, to hope for, to expect. Kê bang, to hope, to anticipate.
Boo' 嫉妒
The same as 歹 boö; soft, effeminate.

Boo' 嫉妒 commonplace chambers, round a court; a yard.

Boo' 嫉妒 side chambers, round a court; a yard.

Boo' 嫉妒 thick, fat, fine, elegant. Chew gwân boö boö 周原瞻瞻, Chew ãy gwân lêy boö boö, the original territory of the Chew dynasty was fertile and fat. See the 大雅 Tué guány.

Boo' 鸟 dance, to brandish a sword. Boo' keèm 舞剑, to brandish a sword.

Boo' 鸟 to gambol, to frisk, to throw about the arms. Also written 婢 boö. Boo' keèm 舞剑, to brandish a sword.

Boo' 鳴 Eng boö 鳴, a parrot, a cockatoo. Eng boö léng gân, put lè hwûy neâou.

Boo' 鳴 鳴能言，不離飛鳥, eng boö éy kông wâ, sâng âm lè lè puuy chêan, a parrot is able to talk, but still it is nothing more than a bird. See the 榮誌 Léy ké.

Boo' 滌 The name of a hill.

Boo' 滌 The same as 亁 boö, to slight, to insult, to despise. Boo’ sêng jîn chê gan 侮聖人之言, boö sêng jîn ây wâ, to despise the words of the sages.

Boo' 無 The ancient form of 無 boö, not: boö kâo 兔 bô chôéy, faultless.
Boô 亡
Also used for 無 boô, not; boô jè wú yêw亡而為有, boô jè chò wûô, to pretend the existence of things that do not exist.

Vulg. bó: ne, not, not in existence, do not. Boô yêw put jè kê 無友不如已, aâm chang wûô pêng yêw aâm láh têh kà tê, don’t have a friend who is not equal to yourself. See the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Kwun choô-boô sêy chêng 君子無所爭, kwun choô bô sêy chuâ, a good man has nothing that he strives about. See the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Overgrown with weeds, and grass. Ac sê chêhó che hoo wûêy 哀廬草之 苔穎, ac sê ch’hâu ây boô wûêy, lamenting to see the grass and weeds so overgrown.

Not, do not, an interdiction. A surname. Boô put keng 木不敬, bô aâm keng, he not in any case disrespectful. See the 禮記 Léy kê.

A conjurer, a necromancer, one who performs incantations. A surname. Jin jè boô hêng, put k’hô è chôk boô è 人而無恒, 人不可以作巫醫, lâng nà boô hêng sim, aâm t’hâng chô sae kong kwô è seng, if a man does not possess a persevering mind, he can neither be a necromancer, nor a physician. See the 下論 Hây lûn.

To deceive, to cheat. Kwun choô che tê, yeên k’hô boô yê 王子之道焉可誣也, kwun choô ây tê, an chêhâd ây p’hêen tê, the way of a good man, how can it be deceitful? See the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Boô 無
A sort of net; near-sighted.

Boô 譴
A deceitful expression; not; also used for 謂 boô, to consult.

Boô 雲
To attend to any thing, to employ all one's powers in any thing. Boô 事務, business.

Kwun choô hoô pûn 君子務本, kwun choô chwân yâng K’hwût lat ê kîn pûn, the good man attends sedulously to the principal thing. See the 上論 Sêang lûn.

A fog, a mist; yin boô 雲霧 clouds and mist; hîng hoô, 湮霧, a mist.

Lok hây è kêt hoô chêy hwu 落霞與孤瞻齊飛, lân têh hê yê, kêt kêt kwê’d ày boô chô pût tê pûy, scattered hazes and solitary mists flying about together. See the 王勃文 Ong-pût bûn.

To look with the eyes downwards, dim-sighted, near-sighted. Hoo boô sê chêh, è hêt wû yê ch’hek 夫督視者以細爲赤, kêt sê ây láng têh wu’â k’hek chô ch’hek, near-sighted people take yellow for red.

Boô 騷
To gallop about in confusion; to go swiftly. T’it p’hêng wät tê, lwân tê wat boô 直騏曰馳, to ride straight is called tê, to gallop about in disorder is called boô.

Boô 騷
A domestic duck; a wild duck is called 嶑 boô, and a common duck 鴨 boô.

K’hek goâ put sêng sêang lây boô 削鵝不成, 尚類鵝, k’hek hêt go âm chêhâd sêang luy úh, trying to engrave a wild goose, if you do not succeed, you will only produce a tame duck—said of those who try to imitate great men, and fail.

Boô 娜
Boô-chew 娜州, the name of a star;
Bún

Cut

To cut, to cut off; choô bún 自刻.

Tâng-jê, Tâm-ê, léâng jên sêang é, hô wûy bún kêng kaou 張耳,陳餘,兩人相與,號謂別頭交, Tâng-jê kap Tâm-ê, nô lâng sêô ê, hû kông kwâkh nê aôu êy kaou, Tâng-jê and Tâm-ê both formed an intimacy, which they called "cut-throat friendship;" — which means that they would remain faithful to each other till death. See the 史記 Soô. ké.

Bún

The sides of the face: also, bad, improper.

Bún

To hold; tê bún 持門, to grasp, to lay, hold of. Bök bûn tîm sêct 莫掄脣舌, bô. lâng Taô' ngâ ôy cheek, there is no one to hold my tongue. See the 大雅 Taê gnây.

Bún


Bûn

Hoo-chôô soo koû, bûn, hêng, têung, sin, 夫子四教,文行忠信, Hoo-chôô wôô sê hâng ay kê kuôun, bûn chêô, sêy keô'd, chîn têung, kap sin sit, Confucius had four subjects of instruction, regarding literature, conduct, fidelity, and sincerity. See the 上論 Sêông lôn.

Bûn

Hêng yêw êlêk, chek ê hâk bûn 行有餘力. 则以學文, keô'd chêy êy yêd wôô ch'han ay k'hôuw yût, chek yûng ê ê hâk bûn, having done these, if a man has any remaining strength, let him employ it in learning. See the 上論 Sêông lôn.

An autumnal sky, a clear sky. Sûn ho hép ê bûn thên 萤號泣於 昊天, Sûn kâôu ê ké ê bûn Thên, Sûn cried and lamented under the clear heavens. See 孫子 Bêng choô.

Bûn

The variegated appearance of the clouds.

Bûn

The stripes in checked and embroidered cloth.
Bun

Bun t'ho'e 側頭, cheeh t'hahnt, to hang down the head.

The sign of the plural number; je bun you people; gnó bun is common in novels.

Bun t'hahnt p'êng 慢頭餅, a flat cake made of meal, a biscuit.

Bun t'ho'e 慢頭, to hang down the head.

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Bun t'ho'e 慢頭, to hang down the head.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bun</strong></td>
<td>悼惘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrow, trouble: yew bùn 悼惘,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwan lò, to grieve.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grief: wut bùn 悼惘, vexation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tên sê bo6 bún,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遲世無惘,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châu sêem sê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan, jê bô wut chut, to retire from the busy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>world without regret. See the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>易經 Teah keng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be in confusion, disordered. Kong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ké bùn 悼惘,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>經紀紊亂,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the affairs of government in confusion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The name of a stream: chêk goe pit chae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bun siang ê 則吾必在汝上</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô en, chêk gwâ pit tâu té</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bun têng ê,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at that time I shall be dwelling upon the river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bun. See the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以上 Séang lôn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夫</td>
<td>鮮示</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The name of a small fish: the tail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of a fish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夾</td>
<td>汶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>但 but ă, any thing small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>但</td>
<td>不勿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not, an expression of prohibition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but tê lô jê hông kong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勿徒勞</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>而罔功,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ām t'ang k'hang k'hang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tâu jê bô kong lô, do not put yourself vainly to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trouble, without getting the merit of it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倚畫 Se6 se.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But k'he yêa 勿欺也, ām t'ang phêen, do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not deceive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To bury, to inter, to put under ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>物</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'houc hê phêng, ē té but sin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>偷合取容以致隕身, châu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hap t'hâigh yêng, ē té bêe but sin sin, to contract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clandestine intimacies, and to take everything easy,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>till we bury ourselves in ruin. See the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>史記 Soô ke.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>物</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K'hwut but 瓘物, a lofty appearance;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hilly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>物</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To beat, to strike, to whip with a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stick or bamboo. E'mâ pêen but 以</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬覘物, t'hô bây pêng but, to lash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with a whip.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>物</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To end, to finish, to die; not, not to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be. Kwan chôo put ē bê but lêy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君子不以美没禮, kwan chôo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ây lông bô ē hê k'heău, but bô lêy soê, the good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man does not do away with propriety, for the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sake of elegance. See the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禮記 Lêy ké.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwan chôo chât but sê, jê lêng put ch'hêng yêen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君子疾没世而名不稱焉, kwan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chôo ây lông chât pâh, yin way but bô tê sê, jê meô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a m ch'hêng hoc yêen, the honorable man is pained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at being nothing in the world, and because his</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name is not celebrated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulg: meôh: a thing, an existence, a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person, another person, Bun but yêâk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yêen 萬物育焉, bun meôh saiêg yêak, all things nourished and growing. See the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中庸 Têung yông.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But gnô che kan 物我之間, meôh gué d'y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>têung kan, between one's self and others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But kek jê hoê te chê 物格而後知至,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meôh chê kek, jêen aûn te kâu l'hadu, when an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquaintance with things is carried to the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utmost, then is knowledge at its height.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>菖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But yêak 菖藥, myrrb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>物</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A kind of vegetable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>汶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To die, to decrease: Sêuk-chêem wâi,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'hoê ông kê put but hoê 叔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>詹曰楚王其不殁乎, Sêuk-</td>
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<tr>
<td>chêem kông, Ch'hoê ông kê ām sé hoë, Sêuk-chêerm</td>
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<td>said, why will not the King of Ch'hoê expire? See</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>the 左傳 Chê twân.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Bwán 棟

Ka bwán 棟槐, a kind of wood: the spreading branches of a tree.

Bwán 读

Read mó: to grind; mó to 磨刀, bwán to, to grind a knife. Jé tok jé mó 如琢如磨, ch'hin ch'éng 同 bwán, like chiselling and grinding.

Bwán 靈磨

Mó lè yé se, bwán lé yé é yáng, to grind anything for use. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Bwán 抹

Read bwát: to paste, to besmear, to anoint. E' hwán bwát брось to smears, thó hwán bwát брось to smear the face with white paint.

Bwán 末蓮

Read bwát: the small end, the extreme point of any thing.

Bwán 厚蓮菜

Read tát as, kwun 類, kwun bwát, the beta vulgaris; and hoé tát ch'haé 厚蓮菜, kaon bwát ch'haé, a kind of turnip.

Bwán 滿

Vulg. muá: to fill, to replenish, to complete; full. A surname. Ch'ho hwán té tōng, súy hwán gaé 草滿池塘, 水滿涯, ch'haó muá té tōng, chuài muá gaé, the grass overspread the pond, and the water filled it up to the brink.

Ché tek े hwán 志得意滿, sim ché tít téh े soó muá, obtaining one's wish, and fulfilling one's intention.

Bwán 惶

Troubled: hwán hwán, chéh běy lóh, to make people so vexed, that they cannot stomach it. See the 史記 Soó ké.

Bwán 晚

Evening, dusk; late. Vulg. mai 晚, evening; mooi 晚, late. Kwun hó kéèn che bwán 君何見之晚, tê soó kee 晚, how came you to see me so late? See the 史記 Soó ké.

Bwán 挽

To pull, to drag: yin bwán 引挽 to lead. Bwán hóu y'èn े bwan 挽回天意, bwán to lóo 挽 to reverse the decree of heaven.

Bwán 挽

Bwán 挽

To pull a carriage.

Bwán 挽

Hwán hwán 分娩, to be in labour, to be delivered.

Bwán 挽

To restrain, to hold back.

Bwán 挽

To forget, to let slip out of the mind.

Bwán 蹶

Bwán ch'heang 蹲, puá ch'heong, to climb over a wall. Bwán ch'he 拐出去, puá ch'he k'he, to run over, as liquor.

Bwán 挝

Rice water boiled to a consistency, and congealed.

Bwán 面

Bwán 顔, a large face.
Not clear-sighted, to conceal from view, to deceive. Ta̍g jîn put bwan, goē sit yēw ch'êy.\n
Weightier

The name of a water: yê'n bwan, 涸沫, spittle. Seang se ê bwan, 相濡以沫, he fouled with spittle.

To feed a horse with corn.

Vulg. buâh: to spread over, to rub, to smear; to anoint. San bwan be yin, 山抹微雲, swà' buâh be bwan, the hills were overspread with small clouds.

Vulg. mûh: the pellicle, thin skin.

The end, the extreme, a minor point; not, do not. But yēw pûn bwan, 物有本末, me̍h wû pûn buâh, things have beginning and end, (i.e. weightier and minor points).

The same as the foregoing: lêng p'ho be pê̍i, lô bwan têng tin, 凌波微步. 離波生塵, bâhû ch'êy sêy syê ay poê, lô bûyêh sa̍n tin, going over the water with small paces, our silk stockings get covered with dirt.

Small rain.

Dark, the eyes not seeing well.

Cha bôe̍ng tâng, 查edb, a woman, (a provincial expression). Hoâo jîn sit sim mö̍h tê lê, hâu nian chêh sên mûo chên, as to women, what do they know about reason?

Read chō: early, soon, quickly, formerly. Chō sin, 早晨, chō k'hê sê, in the morning, early.

Chō te̍ʊou, 早朝, ehâ k'he̍h ny te̍ʊou, an early audience, at Court.

Chō yêw e ê lê chêh ch'êh, 早有譽於天下, ehâ wû ê lê sê ch'êh ne̍h áy, he would soon obtain celebrity throughout the Empire. See the 中庸 Tiông yûng.

Chō héng put keèn ch'hêng sa̍n hê̍n, 早行不見青山面, ehâ k'he sê ke̍h, bo kho̍h ne̍h ch'êh ne̍h swà' dîn, travelling early in the morning, we cannot see the face of the blue mountains.
裁定

To plant: a plant: chae laōu haō

Chae, chéa póy che, to plant nutmegs. chae

ch'éa póy che, fostering that which is plant;
ed. See the 中庸 T'ung yūn.

Te wat chae, léang wat sē, the highest

sē yōng kōng chae, twā kōng kōng ch'èw, those

of smaller growth are called plants, and those

of larger growth trees.

An expression of wonder, or exclu-
tion; a note of admiration. Hción chae

Húy yē, gòu chae

Húy a, how clever was Húy. See the 上論

Sāng lún.

Taé chae, Gedōu che wuy kwun yēa. 大哉堯

之為君也, dou' chae, Gedōu by chō jin kwun,

how great was Gedōu as a prince! See the same.

Théen bō gān chae 天何言哉, chee jing chae

thō wō kōng wā chae, how can Heaven hold

discourse! See the 下論 Hūy lún.

Calamity, affliction: chae lái 災難

trouble. Këw chae, sūt lin, to yēa

救災恤鄰道也, sēw chae lái,

sūt hāī pēth lāng, sē tō yēa, to deliver people

from trouble, and pity one's neighbours, is the

way of virtue. See the 左傳 Chō twan.

Bō chae bō hē 無災無害, bō chae bō hē,

without trouble or danger.

Distress and trouble: chae hēng

chē, súe yēw séen chēa, ek hoó jē

chē hō, é, 鎮兵至, 蕃有

善者, 亦無如之何矣; chae hēng chē

pōt hūu sō hō̄ by lāng, yēa bō hēet tō tē wā,

when calamity and affliction come all at once,

although a good man were at the head of af-
fairs, he could not help it. See the 大學 Taē hāk.

Pure, respectful; to fast, and purify

one's-self; also, a quiet, retired place,
a school.
Chae

Pheng chae 烹煮, to boil, to cook.

The grounds or sediments of liquor: chey chae 渣滓, sediment.

Bold, courageous, daring.

A child, the people of Jiang-lam province, formerly called their children chae.

A year, the beginning; an affair: then; also, an expletive. Je shi yew pat chae, Hông-hwun nac choe lok 三十年, 三載, 三載, two thousand years.

Chae leaou 材料, materials: kwon 材料, a material.

Chae bok put k'ho sin yung ye 材木不可勝用也, 材木不可勝用也, chieh hau bok bop T'ang 業有材木, the timber will be more than can be exhausted by use. See the 上孟 Scang beng.

Money, wealth, cash: ch'ên chae 錢, money. Hwat chae 發財, to get wealthy, chieh k'he 財氣, a wealthy influence.

Chae hoo 財, a rich man, a bookkeeper, a clerk.

Lâm hong che se, hao k'hoi de hoo got hin che chae hao 南風之時令, 可以阜吾
民之財令，tâm hông êy sé，t'hang ch'Hong chêy gwâ pýgh sau¹⁵ êy châi，the timely influence of the southern wind can increase the wealth of my people. Part of an ode made by 舞 Sun.

To cut as with a scissors; to regulate, to measure. Châi hông 裁縫, a tailor, one who cuts out, and stitches together.

Hôc ê châi sêng t'hêen têy che tô 后以裁成天地之道，t'hang châi chêh¹² t'hêng¹⁵ têy êy tô，your majesty can clip and contrive (act according to) the way of Heaven and Earth. See the 易經 Yâh hêng.

Châi 睦 Read chêy：the navel; chêy tê 胸带，chêy twê，the navel string. Jêk put chô tôê，hôe chêang sê chêy若不早圖，nâ wà chêy tôê ê，aôa laê chêang chêhê tô chê，if you do not speedily lay a plan to circumvent him, he will eventually prevail so far as to eat your very navel.

Châi 載 To load, to burden, to bear as a burden, to sustain, to hold. T'hêen hok têy chêi 天覆地载，t'hêng¹² p'hak têy chê，the heaven overspreads, and the earth under-props (all things).

Sûy k'ho chêi chew，ek k'ho hok chew 水可載舟，亦可覆舟，chêy t'hang chêi chênh，yê t'hêng p'hak chênh，water can float vessels, and the same element can also overwhelm them.

The words of 楊子 Yâng-chôô.

Vulg. tê：at, in, to consist in, to remain at, to be in existence, to be present. Châi 在，tê tît，to be present; put chê 不在，bô tê tît，to be absent.

Tâi hâk che tô，chêi bêng bêng tek，chêi sin bin，chêi chê è chê seeu 大學之道，在明明德，在新民，在止於至善，Tâi

hâk êy tô tô，tê bêng bêng êy tek，tê chêhêng sin pîygh sau¹⁵，tê hôêh¹² twê tô chê hó，the doctrine of the great school, consists in illustrating resplendent virtue, in renovating the people, and in stopping at the point of extreme virtue. See the 大學 Taê hâk．

Haê chaê 獵鷹，name of an animal.

Haê chaê 獵兮，an animal, found in the north-east, with one horn, which attacks only vicious persons.

To beat, to strike.

A portcullis; sêng bûn châh 城門閘，sêng¹² mout¹⁵ chêh，the portcullis of a city gate. Sûy châh 水閘，chêy chêh，a water-gate, a flood-gate.

The same as the preceding.

Châi 載 被断，chêi t'wân 載斷，chêi too¹²，to cut off, to cut short. Kim Têng chêi têang pê tô wân，chêang goê sê tô 今滕裁長補短，將五十里，têa Têng kok，chêi tê¹² pê tô tê，chêang bûyê goê chêp tô，now if you cut off the longer parts of the Têng country, and take them to supply the shorter, you will find it to be about 50 square Lê in extent.

Read chêng：To wrangle, to strive, to contend. Kwun chôô boô sé 争 chêng 君子無所爭，kwun chôô êy têng bô séy cha²⁶，a good man never wrangles. See the 上論 Sêâng lûn.
CHAM

Cham 井

Read chêng: a well; a surname. Cheng yêw jin yêu 井有人

Chêng têy koê t'heen, there is a person in the well.

Lû yâ châm eng, there is a person in the well. (by which means the heavens would look very small); — intimating that a person who does so has narrow views.

Châm 斧

Vulg. chôm: a hair-pin. Hwa-châm 花簪, a flowered hair-pin.

Kim châm 金簪, a golden hair-pin. Kûêy châm 鋅簪, a hair-pin.

Lû yê châm eng, looking at the heavens, from the bottom of a well — an allusion to families which, for successive ages, have been in office.

Châm 斬

To cut off, to behead; châm sôy 斬哀, the edges of a garment, cut off, and left unhemmed, as is customary when mourning for a father.

Châm hwat sôo kok 斬伐四國, when cutting off weeds, you should extract the roots; — intimating that the evil must be completely eradicated.

Châm sôw bân kip 斬首萬級, he cut off heads, to the amount of several myriads.

Am châm 脣簪, la ñâm, dirty, filthy, anything not clean.

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

To peek at anything, as a bird does.

I, me; also, to vomit.

Pointed, sharp.

See the 小雅 Seâou guày.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>站</th>
<th>站</th>
<th>To stand alone, to stand long.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>墟</td>
<td>墟</td>
<td>K'heng châm 坑堑, k'haì châm, a ditch or moat round a city wall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>銼</td>
<td>A chisel, to chisel and cut stones.</td>
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<tr>
<td>獨</td>
<td>To cut off, to file away.</td>
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<tr>
<td>烟</td>
<td>Bushy, overgrown with thorns and briers.</td>
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<td>當</td>
<td>A cord, a string: a general term for silk.</td>
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<td>綱</td>
<td>A net for catching fish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>Read chêng; a surname: Cheng-chôo 王 Cheng-sek pit yêw chêw jëuk 曾子養曾皙必有酒肉, Chân-chêo yêw^e ch'êh Chân-sek pit lêh wûo chêw, kwâ bâh, Chân-chôo, in supporting Chân-sek, would always have wine and flesh for him. See 孟子 Bêng-chôo.</td>
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<td>晚</td>
<td>A cup: chêw châm 酒 瓶, chêw châm^e, a wine cup. Also written 盡 châm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>I, myself. Vulg. lâm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>收</td>
<td>To collect, and assemble together.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鼓</th>
<th>鼓</th>
<th>To run away: to be driven away.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>贊</td>
<td>To help, to assist: chek k'hô ê châm t'hêen têy che hwa yêuk 則可以赞天地之化育, chêw châm t'hêen têy ê yêuk, then they (the sages) could assist the regenerating and fostering efforts of heaven and earth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>繹</td>
<td>A sacrificial implement used in the ancestral temple.</td>
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<td>獨</td>
<td>Vulg. o lô: to praise, to applaud, to commend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>連</td>
<td>To connect, to continue, to succeed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>重</td>
<td>Boö-ông châm Thêe-ông, Ōng-kwûy, Bûn-ông che sê 武王繰大王, 王季,文王之紂, Boö-ông kêy swê Thêe-ông, Ōng-kwûy, Bûn-ông by swâ, Boö-ông connected the thread of succession from Thêe-ông, Ōng-kwûy, and Bûn-ông. See the 中庸 Têung yûng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鰲</td>
<td>The name of a place: four lé make a châm.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>層</td>
<td>A story, an upper chamber: jëuk kâông ch'êhê lé bêk, kông sêâng yê châm loê 立窮千里目,更上一層樓, a bôêh hûng châm chêw^e chêw lé ê yê bêk, kông kôh chêw^e chêw châm ê yê lâou, if you want to see to the utmost of a thousand lé, you should still ascend another story of the gallery.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>貨</td>
<td>Superfluous; to add; also, oppressive, cruel, injurious. Chek gé chêa, wûy che châm 贖義者謂之贖, chêk hâê gé, sê kông hêo châm, to injure what is right, is called Châm, injurious.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read chong: to run on a sand-bank, to run aground. Chün chong ch'ēak 船舵着, ch'ān chang tēōh, the ship is aground.

Ch'ēn 駝駝, a horse's mane. Chin chew chin yit mà, chung jē gêw hâng hây sūy 泰州進一馬. 駝如牛項下垂, chün bū chew chin chî ch'ēh bāy, chung ch'ēn ch'ēhgh  goâ êm kwân hây, the Chin country sent in a horse, as a present, whose mane was like the hanging dewlap of a bull's neck.

Read chong: a fish of the southern sea, which has a stone in its head, and is called, sêk sêw gé 石首魚, ch'ēn t'haou hé, stone-headed fish. Also called, ch'ēh chung gê 赤鱲魚, ch'ēhch éng hê, red fish.

Read chong: a tail, t'hoê chong 頭鬃, t'haou chang, a tail of hair. T'hoê chung bê p'hêaou 頭鬃 尾鬃, t'haou chang bôy p'hêo, ticket for a tax on Chinamen's tails, levied in Batavia.

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

Chung 總, a queue or tail, made of twisted hair.

Read chong: generally, entirely, altogether.

Read chong: a kind of confectionary, made of millet, folded up with sharp corners, and used on the feast of the 5th day of the 5th moon; it is also called kâk sê 角黍, cornered millet.
Read chóng: hēn, chòng. 綴, a part of a loom by which the threads are separated, to admit of the shuttle passing to and fro.

Read chóng: a bush; a numeral of trees and flowers; sē chóng 樹叢, ch'hwē ch'ang, a bush of a tree. K'heng long sey chóng kūk 輕露棲叢菊, k'hin u'y loè ch'hay hah tē ch'ih ch'ang kūk hwa, the light dew rested upon the bush of the chrysanthemum flower.

To stab, to pierce; also, to hack.

Wood half burnt; ch'haé chaou 柴撰, ch'hwé chaou, a firebrand but half consumed, and put by for lighting again.

Read cho: the grains, or refuse, after brewing: ch'hwé chaou 酒糟, ch'hwé chaou, the refuse of rice after fermentation.

Gwān-hēen put yēém cho k'homeen 原憲不厭糟糠, Gwān-hēen bó k'homeen ch'hwé chaou k'homeen, Gwān-hēen did not refuse to eat grains and chaff. See the 史記 Soo kē.

Chaou lé, a sieve made of bamboo for straining liquor. When birds dwell in caverns their retreats are called chaou, and when in trees they are called ch'āo, nests.

Long, anything that looks long. Yung chaou e jeh chè yèn 嬉字而處焉, yu ch'ho jē k'hēa, to erect a long building and dwell therein.

Read ch'he: To run, to run away, to run quickly. K'hé kap ê peng 藥甲曳兵而走, t'hek kak ch'heen kūh, t'huwa lwa peng to, jé chaou, they threw away their armour, reversed their weapons, and fled. See the 上孟 Sāng bōng.

Read ch'he: a flea; kaou ch'he 孚蝨, ka chaou, a flea. Kaou ch'he ch'o sō ē lāi yāi ch'he, the flea makes a disturbance, and involves the house in trouble. For the flea bites sharp, and immediately jumps away; while the lazier house, lingering about the place, is caught and killed. Said of sharp, cunning fellows, who do all the mischief, and leave the duller ones to bear the brunt of it.

Chaou 一個, a daughter; this is an expression of inferiority, intimating the light esteem in which the Chinese hold their daughters; when asked if they have got a son, they say, chaou 一 tēn tēn, only a daughter!

Read ch'he: a furnace, a fire place, a cook-house. Ch'ō kē'ak 臘脚, chaou k'ha, a cooking place. E' kē mē è, lēng mē ê chū 以其媚於 奥, 妖媚於 臘, pe ê yu' sēp sē è à, lēng k'ha sēp sē ê chaou, instead of flattering the god of the south-west corner of the house, (who, though he is commonly honoured, is yet held in but little esteem), is it not better to flatter the god of the kitchen, (who, though not entitled to a constant sacrifice, yet on certain occasions is served with the highest honours). Said to Confucius, by one who wanted him, instead of seeking the favour of the acknowledged princes of his day, to get into the good graces of their ministers, who, at times, might be cabled to do him more service. See the 上論 Sāng lūn.
奏

奏其樂，ch'ou ê yê gâk，to play
the music. (of the ancient kings).
Tông-gwây-tin hênn sip soö soö，ch'oê têng
T'hae-chong 唐魏徵献十疏 票
呈太宗。Tông-gwây-tin hênn chap hâng sàng n^sêng
ay soö yin，ch'ou le^n a T'hae-chong，Tông-gwây-
tin presented a document, recommending the con-
sideration of ten things, which he reported to
T'hae-chong.

巢

A nest, a bird's nest: a surname: Neâou
ch'ou，巢巢，choâu sêw，a bird's
nest. Sâng chêa wêy ch'ou，hây
chêa wêy k'hwûi 上者為巢，下者為
窩，k'êhâ kwân ay wêy chô ch'ou，k'êhâ kây ay
wêy chô k'hwûi，in the higher parts of the land
they form nests, and in the lower, caverns. See
the 上孟 Chêng'sêng bêng.

潦

The name of a lake which produces
gold.

勤

To exterminate, to kill: yêw ch'êy
ch'ou sam chok 有罪勛三族
wû ch'êy ch'ou sêa chok，being
criminal, the family must be exterminated to
the third generation.
An yâng ch'ou bia 安用勛民，sêa soö
têoh ch'ou chwat pâyê n^sêng，what is the use of
exterminating the people?

查

A deep succession of chambers in
a dwelling.

找

Chaôu sim 找尋，chaû ê h'êy，to
seek after, to search. Chaôu hwan
找還，to pay, what is deficient,
to liquidate all demands: when an account is

said, the Chinese write in their account
books 找 Ch'êou，settled.

擢

A long oar, used for guiding and
impelling a boat. K'hey ch'hîm
sâng kèn ch'ôu，sê wân hân
hân ch'ông，淺深常見擢，寺遠竿
聞鏡。K'hey ch'êy ch'hîm sâng sêng k'êhûa
kêng ch'ôu，êng huân hân ti lêhôa chêng,
when the river is deep we frequently observe
the oar; when the temple is distant we seldom
hear the bell. Also written 摘 chaû.

嘈嘈巢

Mud: muddy and sloppy ground;
also, amicable.

担市

The noise of a multitude.

刘

A gallery, a railing.

满

Read t'ân：to take, to hold.

一岁

Complete; chew chap yit suêy 周币
one whole
year.

The same as the foregoing; bwân chap
满匝 mûa chap，fully complete.

论美人张氏恩宠刘子，lûn k'êhîng ch'ên
kîng ê tâng Tôô ê sê，new yin chêng ê chap ê
document respecting Mrs. Tôô ê sê，a fair lady,
who enjoyed extraordinary favour.
To soak through, to imbibe; also, full, complete. 閱 húa, 操 húép 數 數 化浸漬, instruction diffused throughout the mind.

Chop 三 the surname.

To open, to reveal. T'he k'he living to be.

Chop 岁 之間, 楚克 三 都, 操 jë jë t'y k'au, 楽 k'heô k'hôh yë§'ô a ù t'oé yip, in the course of twelve days, the Ch'heô country conquered three capital cities. See the 左傳 Ch'ô twân.

A small slip of bamboo, on which the ancients used to write notes and memorandums. 也 an early death.

See chop 書 札, the modern term for a letter.

But to put your chop 民不 天 札, 閣 yuûng bô' châ sê, the people did not come to an early death. See the 左傳 Ch'ô twân.

When a fish opens its mouth to swallow anything, it is called chop: anything entering the mouth. 操 ch'huû yûu 嘴 to smack the lips.

The five colours mixed together.

To mix, to blend together; 操 hâm 操 參雜, to mix together. 閣 hûên hông chêa, tiêên t'y ê chôp yeûa 夫玄 黃者, 天地之雜也, hùô ê ôe kâ wûtû ê sô t'hôe ê t'y ê sôô chôp, the mixture of black and yellow, intimates the blending of heaven and earth together. See the 易經 Yôô hông.

A chattering noise: 操 ch'huû yûu 操 嘴 蜱 𧄼, 操 hûu yûu chôp 操 嘴 鳥, the mouth constantly chattering.

Chop 諤 𧄼 Chô chô chôp 操 chôp che sêng, sêô ôû sôô këng che lôô 嘻嘻 蜿 蜿 之 聲: 相聞 四 境之內, 操 chôp sêô ôû ch'ôô ê yû, sêô t'hôêô ê sô këng ê yû lâi, a chattering and busy sound is heard, uninterruptedly, within the four borders of the land.

Read sip: ten men are called one 操; ten of anything. 操 hôô 什 貨, 操 hôô 什 貨, a mixed assortment of goods; pedlar's ware.

Read sip: ten; sip chêa, soe che chêung 操 十十者數之終, 操 chêw sê soe bâk ù sôô bôô, ten is the termination of numbers: a decimal is a perfect number. See the 上論 論 Sêôang lôn chôo. 味 操 yêû yûu ê ôe chê ê bôô, 什 tê ôû sêôô, 矢 tê ôû sêôô, at fifteen years of age, my mind was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sêôang lôn.

Read chêêt: a knot in bamboo; a verse in a chapter; a section. 操 池 車, 池 池 池, economical.

Chêêt yûng, jê aê jin 池 車 車, 節 車 車; chêô 池 chôp goô hông, jê sim chê tê ôû bôô, at fifteen years of age, my mind was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sêôang lôn.

To urge any one extremely.

To urge any one extremely. 操 Bôô chêêt 目 鯉, 操 bôô 操, the cuttle fish; a certain fish found in the eastern seas, without bones or scales, having eight arms, and a ball of black matter in the inside, of which ink is made.

A wooden railing; 操 藥 操, the grounds or sediment of medicine. Also, to examine; the name of a place; a surname.

To stretch out, to spread.
Chay

Drift wood, floating down a river, upon which they fable that genii ride, in order to float into the milky way, or heavenly river, and thus get among the stars. Soen chay hwun gnw toč, 仙槎犯牛斗, sien chay chay, hwun tehk go6-taou, a genius sailing on a float, came across the go6-taou star.

Chay

The name of a river.

Chay

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

Chay

To cut down; also, a float of drift wood. San bok put chay 山木, suw claimed ch’heb, not to cut down the wood on the mountains. See the Tang-king, Kong yang twan. 曹金盛，仙槎天。”

Gö jin söng chay t’sheen ho 漁人乘槎 到天河, ‘thó ho lay long chay chay kau t’heen ho, a fisherman riding on a float arrived at the celestial river, (i.e. the milky way).

Chay

Read chay: to fast; chay, ch’heem. 齊恆, to fast and pray.

Chay

Read chay: sediment; but chae 物滓. meh chay, the sediment of anything. Sōng je chéep chae seung ch’aeang 成而滓滓相將, ch’aeang je chéep chay seo chap, when it (the wine) was made, the grounds and the liquor were mixed together. See the Chew léy.

Chay

Read chéep: to induce, to persuade; to hinder, to screen; to talk much. Sam- tó Tang-kong cháa swat Hán ुng 三

Chay

The appearance of walking.

Chay

This: chay ko joo 這個字, chay, t’ey je, this character. Chay ko jin 這個, chay léy t’ang, this man.

Chay

False, deceitful; to deceive, to tell lies.

Chay

Put gék chay 不逆詐, um gék chay, do not contend with deceit. Gnó boó je chay, je boó gnó gé 我無詐, 賞無我詐, gwó bó lè püeh ch’hat, lè bó gwó rēet, I will not deceive you, and do not you betray me. See the Left Chó twan.

Chay

A vessel for holding wine; a wine-cup.

Keng-kueung le soo h’hat hwát, chay má hwun chéep yim che 叔恭注, 士恭注, 秦馬囊汁飲之, Keng-küong le soo ch’hey k’wélk k’heem k’ooyéh, t’ho chéep chay, yóó biz pùn yin chéep, lae lim e, Keng-küung, an inferior officer, being thirsty and in want, took a wine cup and gathered up the juices of horse dung, to drink it.

Chay

A press for making wine; also written, 榨 cháey

Chay

Read cháey, a debt: hoó cháey 益債, hoó cháey, to be in debt. Peng-lwan 旺西, Bong-sáang-kwun sew cháey. 藁 Cré.
To burst, ch'êng chây k'he, the gun is burst.

To talk much, khu, ch'êng chây k'he.

Suddenly, unexpectedly. Kim jin chây keên jê choö chang jip ê chêng, kao yêw t'heh ch'êhêk yin chê sim.

This verse, not ''*''''' ipafS, chôd, encamp.

Chêng  the name of a river.

Chayh  Read choê: to sit down; ch'êng chê, pray sit down.

Chayh  Sok put chêng put choê,  ch'êhêk uûm chêhêk uûm chêhêk, if the mat was not straight, he would not sit down; — said of Confucius.

Chayh  Read check: oblique: check yin 延, an oblique sound; any sound that is not even.

The Chinese divide the tones into peng 平, païng, even; and check 樂, oblique; and are very particular in making their verses to arrange the even and oblique tones properly.

Thus, in a verse of five words in each line, beginning with an oblique tone, the prosody would run in the following manner:

check check peng peng chek
chayh chayh païng païng chayh.

peng peng chek peng
païng païng chayh chayh païng.

peng peng peng chek peng
païng païng païng chayh païng.

chek chek chek peng peng
chayh chayh chayh chayh païng païng.

If the verse begins with an even tone, the couplets must be reversed, the two last lines being put first.

Read chheâk: a sparrow, a small bird.

Wû chêng k'he chheâk chêa, chêen yêa 为甕甕雀者鷯
also, yin wû chheâk chêa k'he Ya chayh a ky mêîh, chêo se êkê hêhêh, that which drives the sparrow into the woods is the hawk. See the 上

Chayh  Sêng bêng.
Read chái: to exterminate; chái chèng, to cut off one's posterity.

Read ch'ái: to spin; hóng chéng, to spin thread.

Chái To take in the fingers.

Chái Not very dry; the appearance of flowing water.

Chái The name of a river; also, the sound of running water.

Chái Rice turned sour; the water which drips from fermenting rice.

Chái Read ch'ái: to cut off; chéng twán, to cut asunder.
entering a house full of the che-lân flower, after a time we perceive not the fragrance. See the
家庭 Kay gé.

A wine vessel; hông gêuk che, k'hé
wuy Thâe-sêng-hông sêw 奉王厄
起为太上皇寿, hông gêuk
dûy chêw-pûcy, k'hé wuy Thâe-sêng-hông dûy tên hôdy sêw, he took the pearly wine-cup, and rising,
drank to the long life of (his father) Thâe-sêng-

Vulg: ke: a branch; léy che 荔枝, the fruit called Litchi. Che yêp bé hâh, pân sì têen pwat
枝葉未害. 木實先捫, ke hêch bûêy hâh, kin pân sì tê
枝叶未害, the branches and leaves are yet unin-
jured, but the root is already destroyed. Said of those
who in appearance are doing well, while they are really ruined.

A limb, a member; soê che pek kwut
四肢百骨, sê ke pâyh kwut, the
four limbs and hundred bones.

An order, a number; also, to divide.
A surname. Che lé 支理, to regu-
late.

Che p'haê 支派, a distinct family, a tribe.

Yên che 脂胭, rouge, used by
Chinese ladies for reddening the lips.
Che ko 脣膏, ointment, salve; che
yêw 脣油, oil.

Sêw jê jêw ê, hoo jê gêng che 手如柔黃.
膚如凝脂, ch'êw ch'êh'n chê ên noot ên noot ên
ay ch'haou, bâh ch'êh'n chê ên kên, têng ay yêw,
her hands were like soft yielding grass, and her
flesh like congealed ointment. See the
Kok hông.

Che 鸚 The name of a bird.

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

Che To plough.

Che 黃槐, wui ê kec ê, the name of a yellow wood, used as a
dye; the yellow preparation of pulse, called toê kan 堤干, tâu ke'nâ, much used
among the Chinese, is died with this wood.

To stop, to halt, to rest, to dwell;
only, alone. Wân jê chê che, jê chê
援而止之而已止, k'han jê
lûu ê, e chêw kêt ê, if any one pulled him to
detain him, he would stop. Said of Lêw-hûy-hwûy.

Hông nào chê ê k'hêw gê 黃鳥止於崑
鷃, wui ê chê dou hû ê tu sê'nâ kah, the yellow
bird rested on the corner of the hill.

Pang ke ch'ê'en lé, wûy bia sêy che 邦畿千
里, 爲民所止, pang koê chê ê ch'hêng lé, wûy pwâ chê sê'nâ sêy lwâ, a district of a thousand
lé in extent, for the people to dwell in.

Ke chê 基址, a foundation. Thâe-pêng, ke chê ch'ê'en léân éng, hwûn
yit, ke se bân koê ch'un 太平.基
址千年永 混一. 車書萬古存,
c'hae pai ê, ke chê ch'hêng neê ê éng, hwûn yit, chê ch'hêng ch'un koê ch'un, in the midst of tran-
quillity, the foundations of the state last for a
thousand years; when contending interests are
united, the chariots and books of a dynasty are
preserved for a myriad of ages.

Che 淤茭 A small island.

Che 茬芷 Pek chê 白芷, the name of a fra-
grant medicinal herb.
A sweet taste; sit ché put kam 食旨

旨

甘，chêh k'iao te'5 m'an chae e dy h6, to eat anything sweet, and not to know its excellence; said of those who are so affected by the death of their parents, that they do not know the taste of what they eat.

The intention, will; a decree, an order; ché'è 旨意, will and pleasure; sêng ché 聘旨, an imperial decree; ch'êng ché 持旨, to request an order.

指

A finger; sêw ché 手指, ch'âi'chôu ché, a finger of the hand, a ring. Ché sê 指示, k'è sê, to point out anything; ché têïm 指點, to beckon.

K'hwut ché k'ho swán 屈指可算, k'hwut ché l'hang swun5, bending the fingers you can enumerate them.

Boô héng ché ché 無名之指, bô me'5 òy ché, the nameless finger; that is, the ring finger.

Happiness, delight; also, to stop.

A loc; chêuk ché 足趾, k'ha chae'5, the toes of the feet. Lin ché, chin chin kong chôô 足趾振

的趾振

公仔, lin òy chae'5 chây chây kong chôô, the toes of the griffin have produced very many children; — alluding to 文王 Bôn ông, who had ninety-nine children. See the 國風 Kok huung.

The same as 茢 ché; ché lân 萘蘭, the name of an fragrant herb.

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

Cotton wadding, for clothes; to conceal; a surname.
record of the Hán dynasty, about the time of the Christian era. Also written 羨

Ché

To stop, to stay, to detain.

A sister: tač ché大姊, tịạ ché, a sister's husband; ché mọuč 姊妹, sisters.

Ché

A mat: ch'bông ché che tẹy, làn è jín gàn 牀第之地, 難與人言, ch'heé 故 ch'heéh ày tẹy, òh kap 'dụng kông, what is done in the land of beds and mats (behind the curtain), is difficult to talk about. See the左傳 Chó twán.

Ché

The same of a tree, of the bark of which paper is made.

Ché

To follow behind, to come up from behind. One of the radicals.

Ché

To boil, to seethe; ché hwán 灼飯 ché poosuè, to cook rice. Ché tọ́ jénu tọ́ kin 燉壹燉壹根, ché tašů hê'ná tašů kín, in boiling pulse, to burn the pulse roots: alluding to brethren of the same family, who injure one another. Said by 曹植 Chó-sit.

P'heng keng ché sóó 烹經煮史, to seethe the classics and boil histories; — meaning, to get perfectly acquainted with them.

Ché

A small island, the same as 滇 ché.

È è ch'haé hwán, è chaou è ché 于以采蘩于沼于渚, gwà k'he hán hwán, è chaou tẹ ché, I go to pick herbs, about the ponds and islands. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ché

A kind of stag.
Chê 至
To arrive at; to go to the utmost; the extreme. Chê chek hêng è 至則 行矣, kadu téy e toe ké'è ledou, when he arrived (the old man) was gone. See the 上論 Sêang lân.

But kek je hoc te chê 後而後知至, meilék bat kadu kek, jüen aou tê hung êchê, when we obtain an universal acquaintance with things, knowledge may be carried to the utmost extent. See the 大學 Taê hak.

Seâou jin hân ke, wûy put sêen, boô sêy put chê 小人閒居焉不善,無所不至, sedou jin êng kâhâ, chê uû mô, boô sêy uû kadou, when worthless people are unemployed, and begin to do that which is evil, there are no lengths to which they will not go.

Chê 拟 To open; also, to strike.
A pledge, a hostage; Chew Têng kaou chê 周鄭交質, the Chew and Têng countries exchanged hostages. See the 左傳 Chô twân.

Chê 趾 A stumbling-block; to stumble.
To make, to make up a garment. Hwat chê 法裁, regulations. Suy yeâr bé 周, put soô jin hak chê yên 雖有美錦, not 人學製焉, suy wô hô ay kim twân. Kham uû tôh saê lâng êh chê, although you have ever so fine a piece of embroidery, is it not necessary to set people to learn to make it up. See the 左傳 Chô twân.

Chê 擱 To hold in the hand; used for chê 資.
A flag, a standard. Hân-sin pwat Teâou chê, sê Hân chèhek chê 韓信拔趙幟,樹漢赤幟, Hân-sin pwâng

Chê 制 To regulate, to adjust, to circumscribe; to form, to make. E'gê chê soô, lêy chê sin 以義制事, by righteousness; with chê sim, chê chêng sê koê 鶴之不群兮, 自前世而固然, bêng äy chêdou bô chê'ê kwên, chô chêng sê koê jêun, ferocious birds not congregating together, has been usual from former ages.

Chê 制心 To regulate one's affairs by righteousness, and one's mind by propriety. See the 尚書 Seüng se.
Hwat chê kim lêng 法制禁令, orders and restrictions.

Chê 沮 Wet, damp; to make anything moist.
A potatoe, a yam; hwan chê 番薯, a foreign or sweet potatoe; — a term of reproach, as much as to say, "you foreign clod-hopper."

Chê 棕 Kêyê chê 僕糅, cakes and confectionary.
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CHEA

That which, the person, who, what.
Je yew ōng čē₃, jì sē jì hōe jìn
如右王者, 必世而後仁;
chē₃ wǒ yòng tā chē₃ ṭāng, jì tāo cū tā
even if there were a person
the people, were rendered virtuous. See 孟子

Wū yīn čē₃, lēng hóng jīn, lēng ō jīn 惟
仁者, 能好人, 能恶人, lok jīn tek ṭā
dāng, ē siōh tāng, lēng ē wān tāng, a benevolent
alone can properly show his predilections
for, and antipathies against, others. See the 上
論 Sēűng lun.

The people of Kıang 㗬
called a
mother čē₃—a wet nurse. Sī pā čē₃
拾貳

Chea 姐

Red. Chea e 狡衣, red clothes, the
dress of criminals. Sāt čē₃ e jē
kēt čē₃ yē čē₃ ēr yě yē, the red apparelled criminals, without
discrimination.

Sister, mother; also, to slight, to despi-
tise; sēau čē₃ 小姐, sēo čē₃ little sister; čē₃ čē₃ 姐姐, sis-
ters; a title of respect, applied to young ladies.
The people of 蘇 Sēűng called a mother čē₃.

VOG. čē₃: to lend, to borrow. Kāy čē₃ lāp yāng 假借
假借用, kāy čē₃ lāe yāng, to borrow for use.

Yīw hōu čē₃ čē₃ jīn sēng che 有馬者借
人乘之, wō bā yō tāng čē₃ tāng kē-tā, those who had horses used to lend them to
people to ride.

Chē₃ hō jūn sō ē彻, čē₃ hōu ēh ēm sō čē₃, straw shoes need not be borrowed.

Sung čē₃ 桑柘, the mulberry-tree;
also written 桑.

Kam čē₃ 甘蔗, sugar-cane; kam
čē₃ čē₃ kē tōng 甘蔗
汁可熬糖, kam čē₃ ēh čē₃ ēh
ty tōng, the juice of the sugar-cane may
be manufactured into sugar.

Chea 鵲

Chē₃ kē 鵲撁, chāy kē, a par-
tridge.

The bank of a stream, the edge of
water. On the west of 琉球 Lōu-
kēw, there is an island, called P'hēng-
hōo tō 彭湖島, where the water gradually
descends, and is called lok čē₃ 落浸, des-
cending to the water's edge; when vessels enter by
mistake, they never return. See the

Guō hāk pē'ēn.

To roast, to heat by the fire; čē₃
jen hung, čē₃ bā, roasted flesh.

Kōy čē₃ ē yāng čē₃, sēűng bē
Bēng-chōō wāi, kōy čē₃ chāe
臘炙與羊
窟孰美. 孟子曰: 脴炙哉,
sēō ē bāh
cap yēō'ng čē₃, ēh chē₃ ēh
kēh̄ bē? Bēng-chōō
cūng, kōy čē₃ chāe. Of roasted flesh and sheep's
dates, which is the nicest? Bēng-chōō said, roasted flesh!

To offer up, to depend on, to help,
to assist, to borrow, to lend; elegant,
polished.

Hong lēw wān čē₃ 風流僉籍, elegant
and accomplished manners.

Read sē: a surname.
Read ch'eng: the first. Cheng gwat.

Read ch'eng: a fairy, an elf; yao

Read ch'eng: a character in a play.

Read ch'eng: feelings, passions; jia

Read ch'eng: a character in a play.

Read ch'eng: a character in a play.

Read ch'eng: right, square, correct, proper; soo ch'eng 四正, se ch'ena 四方, in proper order. Peng

Read ch'eng: perfect, to complete, to adjust, to finish. Seng but 成物, ch'ëna 摘, to perfect anything, to complete a thing.

Seng jin 成人, ch'ëna 人, to become a man; to be fit for something.

Boe soo 騎, sang soo 騎, 議事 in 成事在天, soo 騎 soo 騎 議事, to plan affairs rests with men, but to complete them rests with heaven.
Sit put gé 食不語, chéak bō kong wá, he never spoke while eating.—Said of Confucius, in the 论语 Lún-gé.

Chéak 灼 妫
To burn, to roast.

Buëy chéak 媒妁, ħâm làng, a match-maker, a go-between, in order to make up marriages.

Put t'hae buëy chéak che gán 不待媒妁之言, ħâm làng t'hae ħâm làng āy wá, without waiting for the mediation of the match-maker.

A handful, a ladle-full. Yit chéak sù che to 一勺水之多, chít chéak ch'ū āy chéy, a handful of water.

Piey chéak 杯杓, a wooden cup or bowl, for holding wine.

Chéak yàk 花薁, the name of a flower, used in medicine.

Chéak chéw 酌酒, tin chéw, to pour out wine. Chím chéak 該酌, to consider, to weigh a matter.

Chéak chék sùn, seen 酌則誰先, chéak chéw tōh-chéh ch'ū ā. tōe sëng, in pouring out wine, for whom should we pour out first?

Chéak 砍 爵
To cut asunder with a knife, to hew down.

Chéw chéak 酒爵, a wine-cup; kwan chéak 官爵, kwān chéak, rank, office.

Yú ch'ei chéak chéah; yú jin chéak chéah 有天爵者, 有人爵者, wōo ch'ei chéah chéak āy làng, wōo làng chéak āy làng, there are men of celestial rank, and men of human rank.
Ch'ehng 捌

Cheang 惠

Ch'ehng 杉

Cheang 漆

Cheang 銭

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Chéang 蔣
Vulg. chéang: a surname.

Chéang 堆
Chéang k'hwan, to exhort, to induce, to persuade. Pô chéang 袤, to praise, to applaud.

Chéang 渡
Vulg. chéang, an oar: kô chéang 過渡, kô chéang, to pull an oar, or rather to push over the oar, according to the Chinese manner.

Kêen chôo tong song chéang, ch'huy sông bok ch'heu lae 紐子懸雙槳,催送莫愁來, chên a séb mô chéang, ch'huy sông a'm sad hwân to bô ìa, if the boat is provided with a pair of oars, when pushing it along you not be anxious about it's not coming.

Chéang 長
Chéang chhin, to advance, to get forward in the world.

Chéang 酱
Toê chéang, tabu chéang, ketchup made of pulse. See chéang 攽, al kinds of pickles and sauces.

Put tek kê chéang put sit 不得其醬不食, a'm tit iêch e by chéang a'm chëak, if he did not get the proper sauce to anything, he would not eat it.—Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Stêng-lun.

Chéang 將
Chéang suêy 將帥, a General, issimo, tæ chéang kwun 大將軍, a great General; the middle finger is also called 將指 chéang chë.

Hàn Ko-chêo têuk tân, pê Hau-sin wûy tæ chéang 漢高祖築壇, 拜韓信為大將, the first Emperor of the Hán dynasty built a terrace, upon which he installed

Hàn-ehn into the office of great General. See the 史記 So ê ê.

Chéang 嚴障
A lofty and precipitous mountain.

Chéang 屏障
To limit, to separate, to divide by a partition. Peng chéang 屏障, jîn chéang, a screen, a partition.

Chin Sé-hông têuk teng chéang, ê têuk jêông 筑始皇築亭障, 以逐戎人, Chin Sé-hông k'hê teng chéang, ê ke'â jêâng kwan ãy. tâng, the first Emperor of the Chin dynasty, built a defence, to keep out the western barbarians.

Chéang 瘟
A kind of epidemic disease, called also 瘟癘 chéang léy.

Chéang 月
One of the radicals.

Chéang 負
Chó kîn chéang e by ké'd, to carry a child in a cloth over the back.

Chéou 焦
Anything burnt black in the fire. A surname.

Chéau 蕉
Kêng chéau 蕉蕉, kêng chêo, a plantain, a banana. Pa chéau lew ph'êên léuk 芭蕉留片綠, pa chêo lau eul ph'êên tek, the plantain leaf spreads a broad patch of green.

Chew Bok óng huk che e chéau 周穆王覆之以蕉, Chew Bok óng ph'êak ê kêng chêo kéch, Bok, the king of Chew, covered it with a plantain leaf.
Chéaou 胡椒, huō chēo, pepper. 皇后以椒塗壁, 取其溫也, hōng hōe cēchō chēo, chēo buēi̇ pěj̄, chēe e yē sō, the empress rubbed the walls with pepper, in order to avail herself of the warmth.— (from the idea that pepper warms the outside as well as the inside of the body.)

Chéaou 晴, three divisions of the body; viz., from the head to the heart, from the heart to the navel, and from the navel to the feet. According to others, the chéaou 晴 is the esophagus, the upper part being reckoned from the heart to the stomach, the second from the stomach to the navel, and the third from the navel to the bladder.

Vulg. chēo: to call with the hand, to beckon, to assemble. Chéaou bēng lap sō, chēo gābu lān̄g, kwā sēw chāk chēaou lāng, to assemble clever people, and to receive learned men,— (in order to form a party, and strengthen one's interests.)

Chéaou 召, to examine clearly; intelligence; chéaou gēaou 嬰僾, a dwarf.

Chéaou 昭, bright, clear, to display, to illustrate. Chéaou bōk 昭穆, the order of generation, the father's contemporaries being called Chéaou, and the son's Bōk. The second word is otherwise written 祖 bōk.

Bun-ōng chāe sēng, oc chéaou ê t'hecchou 文王在上於昭于天, Bun-ōng tō tōng bōn, twâ chēo ê t'hecchou, Bun-ōng is highly exalted,—how brilliant even to the skies. See the 大雅 Tâc gây.
Chêaou 照

To display, to illustrate, to reflect, to illumine; according to.

Bèng gwât sêng kuo chêaou, ch'êng ch'ên sêk sêng lêw 明月松間照。 清泉石上流, bêng dy guêyh tê ch'êng kuo chêo, ch'êng dy ch'ên tê chêioh teng lâou, the clear moon shining among the firs, and the limpid stream flowing over the stones.

Taê jin kêy hêng ê chêaou 大人繼明 以照, twâ lâng seu jî guêyh dy bêng, ê chêo kwâi77, the great man (that is the sage) connects the brilliancy of the sun and moon, in order to illumine the world.

Chêaou 季詔

To walk quickly, and in a hurried manner.

To inform; a decree, an order from the Emperor. Kwun tëéng bûn chêioh kwûn che hêng, put bûn t'heen choo chêaou 軍中聞將軍之命, bûn kwûn têéng kwûn dy bêng, bû kwûn hêng têy dy chêaou, in the army we attend to the orders of the general, and not to the decrees of the Emperor. See the 古文 Chêaou 蕪

Chêaou hoo 柴夫, a woodcutter. Chêaou hoo ch'êaou sô 柴夫笑士, chêioh ch'ên dy lâng ch'êaou t'haak ch'êaouh dy lâng, the woodman smiles at the scholar.

Chôo-mâe-sîn chêaou ch'hae wûy hwât 朱買臣樵采為活, Chôo-mâe-sîn chêioh ch'ên hêng chêaou, "Chôo-mâe-sîn used to cut and collect wood, for a livelihood"—but afterwards he attained to high rank.

Chêaou 尚 To steal a glance.

Chêaou 觀

Chêaou chûy 顧 - n - 領, grieved, weared out, tired of; lean, emaciated. Bûn chê chêaou chûy ê gêak chêng, bê yêw sim ê ch'hoô sê chêaô yêa 民之顧領於虐政, 未有甚於 此時者也, pûy suîpê dy hwân lê tê pô gêak dy ch'ên sô, bûy wû k'hêh ch'êaou ê chêy têy sê, the people have never been more weared out with oppressive government, than at this present time. See the 上論 Sêang bêng.

Chêaou 焦

Chêaou chûy 慘 - 悱, grieved to the heart, vexed.

Chêaou 煤

A chamber on the top of a city wall. Kô êhông chêaou lôe 棲 - 鮮, kim bêng sêk sit têung 敲響謹樓上, kim bêng sêk sit têung tân tê chêaou lûo chêng, kim bâo tê chêioh ch'hoô lê, the drum sounds upon the chamber of the citadel, and the metal rings in the midst of the stone-built dwelling.

Chêaou 鷯

The name of a small bird.

Chêaou 取

To cut grass.

Chêaou 丟

To gnaw, to bite, to chew.

Chêaou 曼

Chêaou 做 - 熬, chêo chêo, to perform a sacrifice, and to have a religious procession.

Chêaouis 勀 To perform a sacrifice, and to have a religious procession.

Chêaouis 肆 The chirping of birds.
Read leep: to fold; leep chē 备 paper.

Cheēm 拇
to fold paper.

Cheēm 隢
to receive; gēn chēep 隢
to meet, to welcome.

Thaē jin chēep k'hok 待人接客, k'hwān
thaē lang, cheēh lang k'hāy, to treat people
and receive visitors.

Ch'hoē kōng chēep 楚狂接與, ch'hoē
by géng lång cheēh ch'ēhā, a madman of the
Ch'hoē country met the carriage (of Confucius).

Cheēm 嘹
The chirping of insects; the squeaking
of mice.

Cheēm 痼
Lwan chēē 喘病, nootizing chēē, a boil on the neck, or head.

Cheēm 夭
Read sēē; the tongue; sēē kēng 吞
舌耕, yēng cheēh chōh ch'ēhān, to
plough with the tongue, i.e. to
follow the occupation of a school-master.

Sōu put kip sēē 飒不及舌, sē chēēh bāy
jeuk bēy kāu ch'ēhēy chēēh, four horses cannot
overtake the tongue. See the 下論 Hay lān.

Cheēm 折
Read chēē; to break; chēē chēē 折
折亦, at cheēh, to break in two.

Cheēm 占
To divine, to find out by divination,
to prognosticate. Put chēē chēē
不占而已矣, wām pok kwā
to nga to nga, you have not divined, that is all.

See the 下論 Hay lān.

Cheēm 佔
To look on.

Cheēm 伺
To stand in waiting; to stand awry.

Cheēm 瞻
To look up at, to contemplate.

Chēēm che chēē chēēn, hwen jēēn
chēē hoē 瞻之在前, 忽然
在後. (the doctrine of Confucius) ap-
pears, when looking at it, to be before us, and
then suddenly seems behind us again; (meaning
that it embraces a variety of objects).

Cheēm 話
To speak much, verbose. A surname.

Gé gān chēēm chēēm, hō kē to yā
語言詹詹何其多也,
kōng wā chēēm chēēm, sōa soō kāū hēch chāy,
your talk is quite verbose—why so much of it?

Cheēm 山
Pointed, sharp, of a conical shape;
coming to a point. San chēēm
山尖, suōa chēēm, the sharp peak
of a hill.

Cheēm 鈞
A needle; sew chēēm 修針, to
work with a needle. Boō chēēm
put yin sēēn 無針不引線,
bō chēēm bēy yēn tī suōa, without a needle we
cannot draw the thread;—(meaning, that without
an introduction, we cannot get into the ac-
quaintance of people.

Cheēm 寄
To cover, a thatched covering for
a cottage; a straw bed used when
mourning.

Cheēm 極
The name of a large fish, with hands
under, the belly.

Cheēm 声
The blowing of the wind; to blow.

Cheēm 風
The name of a large fish, with hands
under, the belly.

Cheēm 風
The blowing of the wind; to blow.
To possess alone, to excel competitors, to top the whole, to be the first. 魂 to ch'êem pok hwa k'höey 梅占百花魁，am a ch'êem ch'êa pák hwa ā y'haoù, the plum blossom stands out as the head of a hundred flowers.

Gō l'hoë tōk ch'êem 竿頭獨占, gō l'haou lōk ch'êem, to ride on the head of the sea monster, alone distinguished; that is, têung chông gwâん 中狀元, têung chêng gwân, to attain the highest literary rank.

Vulg. têem: to hide under water, to conceal. Yang k'hê ch'êem châng 阳氣潛藏, jî t'haou āy k'hê têem k'hê, the influences of the sun are hidden; i.e. the sun is set. See the 易經 Yêah keng.

Gē ch'êem châ chû 魂潛在藻, hê têem twâ tê chûy ch'haou, the fishes dive down among the weeds. See the 詩經 Shê keng.

To steep anything in hot water, in order to get off the hair; to warm anything; to boil water. Gōe jî, chek ch'êem thông ch'êheng yêük 五日則煑湯請浴, gōe jî jî pûi, chêw k'hân soô chûy, ch'êhêa'û châng êk, after five days, (the new married wife) must warm sonic water, and invite (her husband's parents) to bathe.

A short time, not long: ch'êem sê 暫時, prô tempore. Sê hwun kên ch'êem, soô yêw lân ê 時分久暫, 事有難易, sê hwun kôb kwâ ch'êem, soô soô êk kwâ k'hâue, times and seasons are divided into long and short,—affairs are some difficult, and some easy.

Gradual, gradually, by degrees, step by step. Chin gê jîn tî tō gwân 情漸, ch'êem jîp k'êng 晉漸 八到桃源洞, 渐入佳景, Chin têdou ăy Chô hê āy lâng, kâu tî tō gwân tâng, ch'êem jîp kâu hê kêng, a fisherman of the Chin dynasty, arriving at the "Peach fountain" cavern, gradually entered the fairy land.

To sell, to sell again.

Tun chêen 估, difficulty, inactivity to proceed. 焉通, difficulty of getting forward, hampered, har- rassed.

A bird of prey, a hawk: wây chông k'hê ch'êhêak chêâ, chêen yêä 無鵝 無鵝 châng k'wa chîhô 4, sê chêen yêä, what drives little birds into the woods, is the hawk.

Soft hair or wool, worked up into cloth: chêen têdou 稿條, chêen têdou, a carpet, a blanket; chêen bô 稿 bû, a felt hat or cap.

The same as the preceding: ê têa 雨打羊毛片片霜. k'êh phâh yêung mó p'hêph'n chêen p'hêh phâng 稿 p'hêph'n, kâu chêa d'p'hêph'n chêa d'p'hêph'n, the rain beats the sheep's wool, till it forms into flakes of felt.
CHEEN

Chéen 鱷 鰻 A large kind of fish.

Chéen Thick rice-water, congee; the thick is called chéen 養 and the thin 潑, moéy.

Chéen A certain fragrant wood; also called t'hán héang bok 檳香木, čhuan^5 bok^5 ch'a, a kind of sandal-wood.

Chéen A flag with a crooked staff, used to summoning the common people. Sê jin ç chéen 廚人以旌, chung lâng luôh lêau e e chëen, people in general must be summoned by a flag, with a crooked staff. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

Chéen To boil, to cook, to fry: chéen táy 煎茶, čhuan^5 táy^5, to boil tea; chéen gê 煎魚, chëen ho, to fry fish.

Chéen Lôêy yung chêang chëen hâ ho che soô 内夔 掌煎和之事, lôêy yung dy kwo^5 a chêang kwân chwu^5 a kap lêau hô by soô, the Lôêy-yung officer superintended the business of boiling and preparing the food.

Chéen Chéen pêaoou 篓表, a public document; bamboo slips, which were anciently used for books.

Chéen Fragrant, scented wood.

Chéen To see clearly; also, small and shallow.

Chéen The smell of mutton; also, mutton fat.

Chéen A thread to sew with; put chwat jé chëen 不絕如縷, bô too^3 čh'ën chêô^5 wî^8 dû, unbroken, like a continued thread.

To cut with a scissors: kow chëen 交剪, ta chëen, a pair of scissors.

Yêw ac lé pêng chëen che bëau 有京織并之妙, wô ac kau áy léy, kap pêng kau áy chëen áy hó, it has all the excellent qualities of Ac files, and Pêng scissors.—Ac and Pêng were the most celebrated makers of scissors and files, and this expression is used to intimate the sharp, cutting nature of good literary compositions.

Shallow, not deep, applied to carriages.

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

To hoû sam choô chëa che chëen 異乎三子者之僕, tâ yêô^5 kwût Pa lâng áy chëen, how different from the views of those three gentlemen! See the 下論 Hây lôn.

A scaffold, a temporary erection:

Chéen chëen tó 梁道, temporary roads.

Têng-léông swat Hân áng sêâu chwat chëen tó 張良說漢王燒絕栈道, Têng-léông k'hwût Hân áng só too^5 chën tó, Têo^5-léông advised the king of Hân to burn and destroy the temporary roads.

To tread upon, to walk over: chëen gân 蹈言, tâk wê, to tread one's words, (i.e. to fulfil one's engagements).

Chéen ké wûy, bêng ké léy, chëo ké gâk 踏其位,行其禮,奉其樂, tâh ê áy wûy, këô^6 ê áy léy, chhou ê áy gâk, “to walk in their ways, to practise their ceremonies, and to play their music.” — This when done by posterity towards their ancestors, is the height of filial piety. See the 中庸 Têung yûng.
Ch'een

Ch'oen

A glass drank at parting: a parting feast.

Ch'een

Happy, lucky; to exhaust.

Ch'een

To cut off; č' k'oe č'heen b'ët ch'ho'o, č' t'âu sì t.余姑摘滅此而朝食, ēwè č'heen b'ët ch'heen b'ët ch'ëy, č' ch'ëy č' k'ë poq'T, I will just cut off and exterminate this country, and then go to breakfast.

Ch'een

Broth made of flesh.

Ch'een

Shallow: shallow words.

Ch'een

Worms found in books and clothes; they are yellow at first, but when old become covered with a white powder like silver; hence they are called pêk gê 白魚, pêy hê, white fish.

Ch'een

To fight, to go to war; also, to fear and tremble. Choö che séy sin, chëc, chëen, chit 子之所; 愼, 齊戰疾; Hoo-choö b'ëy séy kën sin, chëah ch'haë, chëen t'at, chit pâ't, the things about which Confucius was particularly careful, were feasting, war, and sickness.

Ch'een chëen keng keng 戰戰兢兢, trembling and shaking.

Ch'een

To splash with water; the rapid flowing of water. Ch'heng tek ě këng b'ët chëen tæ āng 請得以顙血濺大王, ch'hën'â ńl ě këng h'êy.
前，bìn chán; before one's face; chèn jí 前日，chóng jí; a former day.

Sè yè è chèn，hoó è sèn hò̄，sè yè è hò̄，hoó è chèng chèn。所懲於前無以仿後。所懲於後無以從前。

Sè yè wàn tê chaú chèng，wù màng chèng chèng chèng chèng，that which we have formerly disapproved，we must not subsequently prefer，and that which we should in future dislike，we must not do previously。See the 大學 Ta' hâk。

Chèn 錢

Vulg. chéng: money，cash: Ch'wàn chèn 錢，t'han chéng，to get money; t'óng chèn 銅錢，t'âng chéng，copper cash，piec。Also，a surname.

Tè t'èng hò yê̄，tèe p'êng chèn 錢，荷葉叠青錢，tiêng hó yê̄，tèe p'êng chèn chèng，the leaves of the water lily in the midst of the pool，look like so much green money。

The name of a star: chèn ch'êk。PR，a wish for longevity，addressed to females。

Chèn 嫡 祝

Base，mean，slowly: hî yè chèn 錢，下 賤，vulgar。Pîn è chèn sê jîn che sè yê̄ chèn 錢，貧與賤是人之所惡也，t'ong tâng k'êp hî yè chèn sê tâng lâng yû sèn wàn，poverty and a mean condition are what all men dislike。See the 上論 Seâng lûn。

Chèn 銼 To turn round，to revolve。

Chèn gîng chèn gîng sêy，前洗，to wash。
Vulg.  chēh: to receive, to connect.

Ke kau yēā ē tō, ke chēp yēā ē lēy, 其夷也以道，其 
ke sou kau chēhōu tō lē, e sou chēp chēhōu lēy, sou, intimations accord-
ch'ēng lim ch'ēhōy, to descend by holding each 
other's hands, in order to drink water.

Gravy, juice, liquid: Phēen sē ē 
chēp 天時雨汁。the cheēng 
chēhōu sē lón chēhō, heaven at pro-
per seasons sends down its juice, (that is rain).

Kēung tēng pē k'hwūn, sōy chēp put t'hōng 
宮中被困水汁不通, kēung tēng 
pē k'hwūn lāp kābō chēhōy chēhōy t'hōng, they 
were so straightened in the palace, that the 
least drop of liquid could not find a through-
fare.

The eye lashes: hé chēp che kan 
眉睫之間，between the eye 
lashes.

Going out aslant; also, sharp, pro-
fitable, convenient.

Vulg.  chēhō: to break, to break off: 
āow chēhō 折折, to twist off.

Wāy tēng chēhō chēhō che 爲長 
wāy sō tō ē chēhō ke, to pluck off 
the branch of a tree for a superior. See 
the 高孟 Sêng bēng.

To cut, to carve: chēhō hōng 折 
縫, to join a seam.

Star-light, the light of the stars.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheet</th>
<th>Chek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chún chèet 準節, chún chal, economical, keeping within bounds.</td>
<td>Verbous, talkative, many words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天捷</td>
<td>To overcome, to obtain a victory,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèet</td>
<td>to send news of a victory; also diligent, quick, accomplished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chèny huê lâi hên chèet 齊侯來獻捷, the prince of the Chêy country came and offered up the news of his victory. See the</td>
<td>To obtain in succession, to make progress from one to another. Lêên chèet sam gwân 聯捷三元,  to obtain in succession the three highest literary prizes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>責</td>
<td>To reprove, to blame, to seek, to expect; to sustain an office, or burden. Bêng kê lêchên thô, yew lek kêu chèkh 明勳天贊,幽懼鬼責, openly (in the upper world) afraid of Heaven's judgments, and secretly (in the lower world) apprehensive of the devil's torments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chèt chòo 徙任, chèt d, a female office, first introduced in the time of the Hân dynasty; also written chèct.</td>
<td>Chek hwâi yêw chêys 責罰有罪, chek hwâi wê chêys, to punish the guilty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三捷</td>
<td>The hair of the eye-lashes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chèt</td>
<td>三捷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捷捷</td>
<td>A fan; in the east it is called cheët, and in the west scên.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boô-ông sê chok chèet 武王</td>
<td>Boô-ông kê phêu chû scên, Boô-ông was the first who made fans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chèt twân 截斷, at tôu, to break off. Cheût chè 截止, to stop. Cheût lêw 截柳, at lêw techou, to break off willow branches.</td>
<td>Chek wat hê te, ek kê phaên chôo 借曰未知,亦 既抱子, chîn chêz, kông yêa yönê chêz, yêa wê phô sêy kêm, if you say that you know nothing about the family, how is it that you are nursing their children? See the 詩經 Se keng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chèt</td>
<td>A kind of crab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chèt</td>
<td>A lofty hill, a high mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chek</td>
<td>The blade of grass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chek</td>
<td>Small.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chek</td>
<td>績</td>
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<td>Chek</td>
<td>积</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chek</td>
<td>罕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chek</td>
<td>嘱</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To dislike, to be pained with; the snuff of a candle. Tim cheek ch'ham
swat th'een heng 脈聖謫說
行, gwé ch'uygh sat p'heuk by wi th'een
cheat ay sêy këⁿ', I dislike slanderous words and
ruinous actions—said by the the Emperor

The same as the preceding; vulg. chit
t'he.

A kind of grain, like millet, but
smaller: hoé cheek 后稷, the
name of an officer who presided
over the grain.

Oblique: cheek yim 仄音, châygh
yim, an oblique sound; the Chinese
have four tones, viz. pëng, sêng,
khê, jip 平上去入, pat⁴⁰, ch'ëng⁴⁰, k'hê,jip,
the even, ascending, departing, and contracted
or entering tones; these are again multiplied, by
dividing each of them into upper and lower,
thus making seven or eight. But the general
division of them is into pëng 平, pat⁴⁰, and
cheek 仄, châygh, even and oblique, according
to which their verses are regulated. Hence they
say, Chó se pî te pëng cheek yim 做詩必
知平仄音, chô se pî ti êôh chae pat⁴⁰ châygh
yim, in making verses it is necessary to be
acquainted with the even and oblique sounds.

The sun declining toward the west.

when the sun declined to the west, the mar-
tet was held. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

To urge, to incite, to bring into
strait.

Narrow, contracted: loé cheek 路窄,
loé hây, the road is narrow.

Single, alone: yit cheek 一隻,
chî chêzh, one, one of anything

Heng ten öng cheek 形單影
隻, heng twⁿ a yêⁿ' chêzh, a single form and
a lonely shadow. Said of an only son, without
brethren.

A dead ghost.

White rice.

A small step; to walk with a short
step; to sit with the legs crossed
one over the other.

A rule, a law, an example; then,
after that. Gân jë së wû y'hiën
hay cheek 言而世爲天下
則, kông jë têy têy chô ch'ëng⁴⁰ hay houá cheek,
if he speaks (as a sage) a man becomes for ages
an example to the Empire. See the 中庸
T'êng yûng.

Wân che cheek yêw hông, kin che cheek put
yêm 遠之則有望, 近之則不厭,
hweng⁴⁰ by t'âng chew woon⁴⁰ bâng' tân, kin by
lâng yûê bêyêm tân, (when we act properly)
those who are at a distance will look towards
us, and those who are near will not dislike us.

Read seuk: an uncle, a father's
brother. Chew-kong nae Sêng-ông
che, seuk hôô yêá 周公乃成
Chek

Cheng

A priest of Budha, a monk, a recluse. Se wän cheng lae seon, keou gwuy k'heh ko ho ho. The monk came to the temple.

Chek

A candle: lap cheuk. Kong k'oe, bo bo'put che'kou, the candle was lighted.

Cheng

The sign of the past tense: a surname. Chek sun, a great-grandson.

Chek

The appearance of lofty hills. K'heh heen pong ch'ham chek, the hills were lofty.

Cheng

Go'eo choo'wuy che buan, Chek Yew Kew che buan, I thought you would propose some rare question, how is it that you have only asked about Yew and Kew.

Chek

Lung chek lao sunt, all in confusion.

Cheng

To increase, to add to: kay cheng, the inhabitants of each dwelling increase year by year.

Chek

Vulg. ch'hat, a thief, a robber, an injurious person; to injure.

Cheng

增

增

增
To hate, to abhor; cheng oe 憎恶, to abominate. G6 jin é khoé kip, lay cheng è jin. 禦人以口 絵, 屈憎於人. Kh'op têh tâng és c'k'ii'y a y wâi, tak put, hêng tâng cheng. k'wân, attacking people in conversation, we frequently become hated by them. See the 上論 Séang lâm.

The general name of silk and cloth.

Ch'he-yâng hwan cheng chêa yêa 睢陽販絹者也, tê Ch'he-yâng wou tâng hêy hêy cheng, at Ch'he-yâng people trade in cloth.

To tie a string on a bow.

A fishing net, a cast net.

A target, or bull's eye, used as a mark for shooting at. Kwan ch'ô ho sit choo cheng gôk, hwaâ k'ê choo ke sin 君子矢詣正鶥, 反求諸其身, kwan ch'ô ho tâng sit c'ê yê cheng gôk, chêw hwân têh too hé k'ô tê c'ê pên sin, the good man, when he misses the centre of the target, turns and reflects upon himself. See the 中庸 Teüng yâm.

Cheng gwa t 正月, chêng a gúéh, the first month of the year.

Hasty walking; afraid.

To travel towards, to punish, to set to rights, to take. Cheng chêa sâng hwaé hêy yêa, tek kok put sâng cheng yêa 征者上伐下也, 敵國不相征也, cheng sê sê tâu hwaé sê sêy, tek kok bô sê o cheng yêa, "correction" is when a superior state corrects an inferior; equal slates contending together, are not said to correct one another. See the 中庸 Teüng yâm.

Kwan ke jê put cheng, tê kwân à ke ch'hat hêng jin, jê bô, Hayh meêh, at the passes of a country, examine (travellers), but do not take duties from them. See 孟子 Bêng-chhô.

The same as the above.

A kind of gong, or copper instrument of music. Sê t'hoé ch'ê hay jît k'âwa tông cheng 樹頭初日掛銅鑼, ch'êw t'hâu tê k'ê ho ch'ê hay ch'hit jî ch'ê hui ch'êng têng tê, the rising sun looks like a brass gong hung up on the top of the trees.

To view alone, to contemplate.

Correct, modest, chaste, firm: cheng lé 貞女, ch'in chêet by cha bô ke'ê, a virgin, a modest young woman.

Kwan ch'ô ho chêng jê put léang 君子貞而不詫, kwôn ch'ô ho chêng lî, jê bô sé yin, the good man is generally upright, without attending to the smaller points of sincerity,

To ask, to make enquiry, to spy: yêw chêng 游偵, a spy.

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

Cheng sâng 祥, lucky omens, fortunate emblems. Kok kay chêng bin, pit yêw chêng sâng 國家
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheng</td>
<td>ch'eng</td>
<td>清楚, clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>挝</td>
<td>cuhn</td>
<td>起, to rise, to rise into celebrity, to ascend in fame. See the 显名.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晶宝</td>
<td>jing bao</td>
<td>A flag, with feathers stuck in at the top of the staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>精中</td>
<td>jing chung</td>
<td>清中, to rise into fame, to rise into the middle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钟</td>
<td>chung</td>
<td>钟, a bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菁</td>
<td>ching</td>
<td>菁, the appearance of fineness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>井</td>
<td>jing</td>
<td>井, the name of a bird that can keep down the calamity of fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To beat, to thump, to pound. Cheng

Correct, to call; ch'ihuey beng ay nae, to beat the gongs and drums, and blow the sounding pipe.

Clear brightness: súy cheng, a crystal.

See the 水晶, crystal.
Chéng 整

To adjust, to regulate, to adorn, to put any thing to rights. Sew chéng 修整, to repair and beautify; chéy chéng 齊整, to adjust.

Kwa tèn put lap lé, lè hây put chéng kwan 瓜田不納履, 李下不整冠, kwa ch'ên bò pâyh ây, lè ây bò chéng kûn, in a field of melons, do not pull up your shoes; and when going under a plum tree, do not adjust your head dress.—(lest you should be suspected of stealing the melons or plums).

Chéng 放

A convulsive motion of the skin and muscles.

Chéng 腫

The appearance of the rising sun.

Chéng 種

Read chéung: to swell: kêak chéung 腳腫, kêak chéng, a swelling of the legs; têng chéung 腹腫, têng chéng, swollen.

Read chéung: a seed; chéung chô 卯種, chéng chê, a single seed; sip chéng chô 十種子, chap chéng d, a term of abuse.

Chéng 正

Correct, straight, right: chéng keng 正, honest, upright. Chéng tit 正的, têou tit, straight-forward, blunt; pêng chéng 平正, pânh chêng, just.

Chéng 理

The feelings, the passions: ch'hît chéng 七情, the seven passions; jin chéng 人情, kindness; chéng lê 情理, reason, reasonable.

Hê, noê, ai, lok, bê hwat, wûy sêng,—hwat, chêk wûy che chéng 愉怒哀樂未發, 謂性, 性, 順情之情, hwêa hé, néw hé, ae ch'hâm, chêng lok, yêa bûy hwat, hông kîb sai, —hwat leâu, chêw kông kîb chéng, joy, anger, grief, and pleasure, before they are displayed, are called nature; when displayed, they are denominated passions.

Chéng 晴

Vulg. chaïê: fair weather; a clear sky; calm, serene; ê chéng 雨晴 hoê chaïê, the rain is cleared up. Also written 晴 chéng.
Theen cheng keng seng heen 天晴景星
見，t'heen ch'eng k'eng sueng heen，when
the sky is clear, the bright stars appear. See
the 史記 Suo k'i.

Chêng 層
Vulg. ch'ên: a story of a house, a
first or second floor, an additional
chamber. Chêng k'êng 層宮,
a palace, with a succession of chambers and
courts.

Chêng 崇
Chun chêng ch'ên 崇山，the lofty ap-
pearance of hills.

Chêng 靖
Tranquil, peaceful: also, to think;
to regulate. An chêng 安靖, rest and tranquillity:—answering in
Chinese to "good night."
Lêng chêng è te wàn, tân pô k'h'o hêng sim
冷靜以致遠，淡泊可明心，lêng
chêng è te kaâu kwau^n，tân pô h'êng sìm,
peace and tranquillity will enable
a man to extend his thoughts to distant objects,
and a tasteless indifference to the world will
enlighten the mind. Said by 諸葛武侯,
Choo-kat-bóó-hô.

Chêng 靜
Rest, the opposite of motion, still-
ness, quietness, inactivity. Te chêng
k'êng, jin chêng 知者動
仁者靜，woô te by láng tìn láng, woô
jin by láng chêng chêng，men of knowledge
are active, but men of benevolence still. See
the 上論 Sêung Lon.
Chêng chêng che ch'hêe 寂靜之處，seik
chêng by wai，a still, quiet place.

Chêng 齊
An earthen pot to boil rice in：è
hoô chêng ch'hâwân 以釜甑蒸,
t'êh te'nâ hok kâu chêe p'oiing，to
use pans and pots in cooking. See 孟子
Bêng-chôo.

Chêng 賜
To present, to give as a present;
*hông chêng 奉贈，to offer up.
Clean: k'êt chêng 潔淨，chêng
k'hê sê^n，pure and clean. Lêuk
chêng put k'hô sîyê 洗浄不
可唾，Lêuk ùi chúi chêng k'hê，ān
*p'hôy nê^n，the waters of the Lêuk are clear,
and must not be defiled by spittle.

Chêng 靜
To adorn; clear.

Chêng 古 諧
古者，君有諧臣，父有
諍子，kê châa，jin kwun wô ch'êng t'êh by jin
sin，nê^n páy wô t'hêng t'êh by hâu sai^n，
in former times, princes had ministers that could
reprove them, and fathers, children that could
advise them. See the 禮記 Léy k'i.

Chêng 睜
To look displeased.

Chêng 洗穿
A pit, a hole. Jin kae wat, ê te,—
k'ê jê láp choo kôe hwa hâm
chêng chêe têng，jê bôc che te
pê yêa 人皆曰：予知，騷而納諸
暑授陷轁之中，而莫之知避
也，lêng chêng chêe têng，gâe wô te,—nâ bôiêh
kwâ jê láp e kôe hwa hâm chêng by têng，chêh bô
lêng êy chêe séem pe^n，people all say，"I am
knowing，"—but if you were to drive and catch
them, in a net or a trap, or in the midst of a
pit-fall, they would none of them know how
to escape. See the 中庸 Têung yông.

Chêng 祜
Read chêng: thus, chêng gé^p 䕃
業，chêng gé^p，a farm; chêng kây
䕃家，chêng kây，a farmer. Also，
a surname.
Read chöng: bribe, received by inferior officers: stolen goods. Tuy chöng 追賄, tuy che^n, to search for stolen goods.

Read chöng: a farm; t'ien chöng 出庄, ch'han che^n, a farming estate.

Hâo chöng 牲庄, ây che^n, a shoe warehouse. Gwan hoo se seng chae t'ien chöng 體生在田庄, gwân nâu sê sain^s twâ tê ch'han che^n, I desire in the next birth to be born in some farm-house—said by a sovereign, when about to be killed.

Ko chöng 告狀, ko che^n, an indictment, an accusation. Théen hâu bô to, jin hin bôo kho ko chöng 天下無道, 人民無可告狀. che^n ây bô to ây sê, làng phiy sai^n bô to jîch châng ko che^n, when the Empire is without the right way, the people have no where to go and prefer their indictments.

Read chöng: an ornament, a head-dress; to adorn. Chong sek 妝飾, che^n sek, to adorn; sey chöng 梳妝, sey che^n, a toilette.

Put thìe chöng chêng, chôo jêen yâou t'heâo 瞼待妝整, 自然窈窕, gân sê têng t'heâo che^n chêng, chôo jêen yâou t'heâo, without waiting for the aid of the toilette, she is naturally handsome.

Read chöng: a warehouse; hoo chöng k'hoong he 府藏空虚, hoo che^n k'hang k'hang, the treasury and store-house empty.

Read chöng: the visera, the bowels: jin yêw gnôc chöng 人有五臓, làng wû goê chëng, people have five visera.

Read chëau: to call, to beckon by the hand, to assemble. Bê k'am chëau, sêen se hông bûn 未敢 即招, 先書奉聞, bôy k'â lêm pe^n chëau, tê séng sê p'hay thâm t'he^n; I do not dare directly to call you, but first write a letter to make enquiry.

Read chëau: a plantain; chëau choô kay 蕉仔街, chëô a kây, the plantain street.

Read séau: few, not many, scarce. Ko ê jên bûy chëung, kok ch'hu séau hé ê chéy 古人每種. 各出少許以祭, ko ê chî ây lâng bûy chëng, kok ch'hu séau ê chey, the ancients, from every kind of grain, used to take a little of each, to sacrifice it (to the manes of those who first invented food).

Read chëau: to reflect, to illumine. Jît chëau bân hông 日照萬方, jît châu chêô chëô bân hông, the sun illuminates myriads of places.

Read chëau: a sacrifice, a religious procession. Chô chëau kê hok 做醮祈福, chô chêô kêu hok k'he, to perform a sacrifice in order to seek happiness.

Read chëau: to eat, to gnaw.
大借

Read чeа: to borrow: ná lé чeа tek чh'hoâ butи, ta lôh éy чeаh khi чh'êy meê'ih, where can we borrow such a thing as this?

Chéoh 借

Sek hò 借火, чeаh хêy, to warm one's-self at the fire. Hân lae boe e, lông sek hò 寒來無衣, when the cold weather comes, if you have no clothes, you must warm yourself at the fire.

Chéoh 砍

Read sek: to cut down. Sek sê 砍樹, чeаh ч'êw, to fell trees.

A foundation. Wôy ké sit, pit-seên 丘 ke чeаh 爲巨室,必先立基墊, чh'êy чh'êy, pit teëh lae sêng чh'êy ke чeаh, in making a great house, we must first lay a good foundation.

Chéoh 羚

Lêy чeаh 羚織, the handle of a plough.

天石

Read sek: a stone; a measure of ten pecks; a surname. Kim hoo san, yit kwân sek che to 今夫山.

一卷石之多, іs чh'êy léy su'ir, чh'êy kwân чeаh хêy, now a hill is nothing more than a heap of stones. See the 中庸 Têung yung.

奉

Read чh'ang: a chapter, a section; a surname. Bôn чh'ang 文章, чh'ang чh'êng, literary composition. Sông, чh'ang-an, töng чh'êng hùn чh'ang, e pat pé why lut; чh'êng me'é e hùn чh'ang sê t'hên huy soô 宋王安石定作文章. 以八比為律, 至明乃以文章試天下士, Sông têaou, чh'ang-an чh'êng чh'êng a чh'êng hùn чh'êng, e phý phêо чh'êy lut; чh'êng kâu Bông têaou, чh'êng чh'êng a чh'êng hùn чh'êng чh'êng.

CH'ANG

Read чh'ang: the name of a river, in the province of 福建 Hok-kêen, which gave rise to the name of Чhang-chew 漳州, чh'ang чh'êng, the department where the dialect of this dictionary is spoken. There is, also, Чhang-p'hoé-hêen 漳浦縣, чh'ang чh'êng-p'hoé-kwân, the district of Чh'ang чh'êng-p'hoé.

CH'ANG

Read чh'ang: the name of a fish.

CH'ANG

Read чh'ang: starch, for stiffening clothes; áм чh'ang 彈漿, чh'êng чh'êng, starch.

CH'ANG

Read чh'ang: a surname.

CH'ANG

Read чh'ang: the palm. Сeо чh'ang 手掌, чh'êw чh'êng чh'êng, the palm of the hand.

Gê gnô sêy yeuk yêa him чh'ang él gnô sêy yeuk yêa 魚我所欲也, чh'êng чh'êng 兄我所欲也, hê гuá sêy aê yêa, him чh'êng чh'êng гuá sêy aê yêa, fish is a thing that I like,—a bear's palm is also what I like. See 孟子 Bêng-chôo.

CH'ANG

Read чh'ang: an oar. Kô чh'ang Чh'ang 漿 過漿, чh'êng чh'êng, to pull, or push over the oar.
Chêuk

dash

Pó chêang 保障, pó chêong, a mound, a fence. Tác sin kok che pó chêang yê 大臣國之保障 also, twa jin sin kok â pó chêong, a great minister is the defence of a country.

Chêuk

酱

Read chêang: sauce or gravy. Tô chêang 豆酱, tân chêong, a kind of ketchup made of pulse. Sênh hoo chêang yung pek yêw sip jê yung 膳夫酱用百有十二酱, chê chêuk ã yâ lang yung chêong ã páih kwâ châp jê ang, the cook used one hundred and twelve jars of sauces. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Chêuk

蚕

Read sêang: to ascend; up, at the top, upon, above, on. Sêang tong kae, chêk sênh cho chêuk, sêang sêy kae chêk sênh yêw chêuk 上東階則先左足, 上西階則先右足, chêong tang kae, chêw taê sêng tô chêhêo ã yêh k'ha, chêong sêc kae chêw taê sêng chêhêo ã yêh k'ha, when ascending the eastern stairs first set down the left foot; and when ascending the western stairs, first set down the right foot. See the 禮記 Léy kê.

Chêuk

恙

Read yân: to itch. Chân sin chin yâng 全身癢癢, chêng hêin sin chêng lêdou lêdou, the body itches all over.

Chêuk

足

Sufficient, enough; the feet. Te chênk 知足, to be content.

Chêuk

A candle. Lâp chêuk 蠟燭, lâp chek, a wax candle. Chêuk chêlow bô këng 燭照無疆, chek chêb bô këng, a candle illumines all around.
Mu-ey Cheuk 糯粥, am mû-ey, congee, rice water. Ch'hwat Cheuk, bën ch'ihm hek, chek wû-ë jë k'hoë 隍粥, 面深粥. 即位而哭, ch'köyk âm mû-ey, bën ch'ihm oc, chek wû-ë jë k'hwàu, “drinking watery gruel, and with a face as black as ink, he approached the throne and wept." This was the conduct of a filial son, on the death of his royal father. See the 孟 Stâng beng.

The noise made in calling fowls: Cheuk sêw 祝寿, to wish one long life. Cheuk sêk 祝謝, to thank.

Boils and blains, on the hands and feet.

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

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

Read sêuk: an uncle, a father’s younger brother.

To collect; a cup, a certain measure; a surname. Chêw Cheung 酒锺, chêw chêng â, a wine cup. Bân Cheung ê gnö hîo kay yên 萬鐘於 我何加焉, bân chêng a y chêk ê gwâ wû sêa meêh kai, what would ten thousand measures of grain add to me? See 孟子 Bêng-chhôo.

Chüéng 睌

腫

Chüéng 腫

腫

Chüéng 瘿

肿

All, the whole, many: chüéng jin 精人, chüéng láng, all people; chüéng koé put k'ho 胡 tek chüéng 簡固不可以敵衆, chüéng koé bégy téy tek chüéng, the few certainly cannot contend with the many.

Hwán aé chüéng jé ch'pin jin 汲愛衆而親仁, hwán aé chüéng láng, jé ch'pin k'ín wó jin ñy láng, generally kind to all, but intimate with the virtuous. See the 上論 Sëang lün. Also written 俯 chüéng.

Chüéng 俯

俯

To plant, to sow: chüéng ch'hae 种菜, chüéng ch'hae, to plant vegetables.

Si-lông k'au bia chüéng gnëe kok 神農教民種五穀, Si-lông k'au bia chüéng gnëe kok, Si-lông taught the people to plant the five kinds of grain.

Chüéng 從

従

To follow, to comply with; from, out of. A surname. Also written 从 chüéng.

Yin chüéng lüéng, hóng chüéng hóe 雲從龍, 風從虎; húént'han téüéng, hóng t'han hóe, clouds follow the dragon, and wind the tiger. See the 易經 Y'jan k'ung.

Chüéng 徹

徹

To follow behind, to accompany:

Chüéng g'ou chéa, kë Yëw e 徹我其由矣, t'ë yëw ñy láng, e k'én à së Yëw e, he that accompanies me, will it not be Yëw? See the 上論 Sëang lün.

Chüéng 舟

舟

A boat, a vessel: chüéng koé séy chëa 俯舟所至, chëa k'ou chëa k'ëa 俯舟以惟, wherever boats or carriages have travelled. See the 中庸 Tëung yëng.

Phit mà yaou té ch'bien lë téy, k'heng chüéng 俯也 駕千里地輕舟以過萬重山, chit, chëh bán p'haou chëa ch'ëng ñy téy, k'hin k'hin ñy cháu ê k'ëy bán t'ëng ñy sëmna, with one horse we have galloped over a thousand miles of country, and with a light boat we have sailed past ten thousand ranges of hills.

Chüéng 俯

俯

To cover over, to conceal, to hide:

Sëy chüéng ê bê 誰俯子美, chëa chëy pëy gnë ñy hó, who will conceal my excellencies. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chüéng 構

構

Garrulous, many words; to speak much.

Chüéng 轉

轉

The axle or cross-bar, in front of a carriage; sometimes put for a carriage,

Eng-k'hó-sëuk hëep chëa, ê choë 穎考叔挟転以走, Eng-k'hó-sëuk gnëy ch'hëa, ê k'ëna, Eng-k'hó-sëuk took the carriage under his arm, and walked away with it. See the 左傳 Chó twàn.

Chüéng 啼

啼

A flock of little birds; chirping together; a cry of distress.
To circulate, to perambulate, to revolve.

Round, all round, complete, universal, liberal; a surname. Kwan chǒō chew ē̆ pê, the good man is liberal and not narrow minded. See the 上論 Seāng-lôn.

K'hōng-chǒō chew lêw soō hong,孔子周流四方, K'hōng-chǒō chew lêw sê ho'é, Confucius rambled round about all parts.

Chew pê 周備, completely prepared; chew chêy 周濟, completely provided.

Chew 使之相賄, suê e so Chew chêy, make them provide for one another.

A district, a department. Chew, hêen 州縣, chew, kwân, larger and smaller districts.

府, a capital of a district, a colony.

Gân put têung sin, hêng put tok kêng, suy chew le, hêng hōo chae 言不忠信.行不篤敬。雖州里, 行乎哉, kông wā bo têung sin, sêy kē̆d bō tok kêng, suy chew le, k'h'âm êy kē̆d tî chae, when a man's words are not faithful and sincere, nor his actions true and respectful, although in his native district and village, how can he get forward?

The turnings and windings of a stream.

Chew chek ch'hey, the noise made by infants and children.

High land in the midst of water, an island in a river. Chae hô che chew 在河之洲, lêw lê kêng êy chew, in the island of the river.

Chew 酒

Wine, fermented liquor. Sit chew 食酒, ch'êh chew, to drink wine.

Gê tek chok chew 儀狄作酒, gê tek êy huan chô chew, the north-western foreigners first invented wine.

E' o ê chew, jê hê ho seen gân 禹惡旨酒, and好善言, E' wân chê chew, jê a ho êy uâ. E' disliked the best wine, but loved virtuous words.

Yêw chew soō seen song chew 有酒食先生鑲, wo chê chew poû ê hoé phâ hê'ná chew, if when we have wine and food, we give it to our parents and elders to eat, —(how can this alone be considered filial piety?)

See the 上論 Seāng-lôn.

Chew 訴

Sâou chew 揚帝, a besom, a broom. Sêau-k'hông k'hê ch'hey chô chew 少康初作箂帚, Sêau-k'hông k'hê ch'hey chô seâu chew, Seâou-k'hông first invented besoms. See the 說文 Swat bûn.

The name of a beast, found in the west, about the size of an ass, in shape like a monkey, and expert in climbing trees.

Read sêw, to keep, to guard, to take care of. Sêw kên守, chew kê 保, to keep watch. Sêw but cough, chew mò nh, to take care of any thing.
To swear; an oath. Chêw sê呪誓, chêw chueû, to take an oath. Bin hoê, chek k'hwat k'hoê choê chêw 民否則願口呪誓, phyh saîng a'm ho, chêw k'hwat ch'k'hy chêw chueû, when the people have any disputes, they open their mouths with an oath. See the 便書 Sêng sê.

Chêw 懲蛀 Read choô: a kind of insect that eats wood.

Chêw 就 Then; to go to, to approach to; complete. Chêw sêw tô, jâ chêng yên 就有道而正焉, chêw wûh wôô tô òg láng, jê chêng'â ka tê, to approach the virtuous, and adjust one's self by them.

Jit chêng gwat chêw 日將月就, to make daily advances, and monthly improvements.

Chêw 傲鸂 To load, to burden; to contemplate.

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

Chêw 烏pig skeleton; a sort, a class. Goê chêy 吾倉, gwûn òg láng, we, us.

Chêy 時 Chân Têng tông chêy 晉鄭同儂, Chin kok kap Têng kok tông chêy, the Chin and Têng countries were equal and alike.

Bêng hoê suy yin ok, òk kok yôw phît chêy 楚虎雖云惡, 亦各有匹儂, bêng òy hoê suy kông sê phuê, yêa kok wôô phît chêy, fierce tigers, although they may be called savage, yet have each their equals and companions.

To ascend, to go up. Chey pê kông 擷彼公堂, chêng'ê òy kông tông, to ascend up to the public hall. See the 國風 Kok hong.

To involve, to be pushed in, or let fall. Sêâou jin lô jê bôo choô, te chêy ê kôe hok ê 小人老而無子.如澤於溝壑矣, sêy òy làng lôu jê bô kê'dù, chae òy chêy sak tê kau hok ê, the little one (i.e. I) being old, and having no children, know that I shall he shoved into some ditch or another,—(when I die). See the 左傳 Chō twân.

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

To ascend, to go up. Chey ê kêw 擷於九陵, chêng'ê kâbû kéw tông, to ascend up to the nine cemeteries.

To present, to send as a gift. Sêâou-chong Pêk sêw kê chêang pê che chêy 小宗伯受其將幣之賢, Sêâou-chong Phîyh, sêw òy chêang pê òy chêy, the Seâou-chong Phîyh officer received the presents of silk and cloth.

A certain sweet vegetable,—capsella purisa pastoris. Kê kam jê chêy 其甘如薺, òy te'ê ch'èn chêng'ê chêy, as sweet as the chêy vegetable. See the 國風 Kok hong.
Chey

Yéak chey 藥剤,  sôk chaê, medicinal drugs.

Chey

To cut to pieces, to cut up into mince meat.

Chey

The noise of many voices.

Chey

Toê chey 肚臓, toê chaê, the navel.

Chey

To present, to send. Chey se 賣書, to send a letter. Má-wân-wûy Gwûy-gô chey se 馬援爲阮賣書, Má-wân chey Gwûy-gô chey p'hay, Má-wân carried a letter for Gwûy-gô.

Read choe. A surname. Choe â Loê hâng 鄒與魯閔, Choe kap Loê sêo phâh, the Chey country went to war with the Loê country. See the 上孟声.

The name of a stream; also, full and abundant. Chey chêy to söo 濟濟多士, chêy sêng ây chêy t'ân ch'hiâh lâng, abundant indeed was the multitude of scholars. See the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

Elder sister: chêy chêy 姐姐, a respectful mode of addressing females.

Seâou chêy 姐姐, sêô chêd, little miss; my young mistress.

This, these. Chey jin put sê jin, naê sê soy âng bôc, læt hûa sin 這人不是人乃西王母來化身, chêy lêy lâng sê lêy, naê sê soy âng ay nêông lêy, læt hûa sin, this person is not a human being, but is the mother of the western king, metamorphosed into this form.

Chey

To sacrifice, a sacrifice. Chey but 祭物, chêy meô thû, an offering.

Chey jê chê, chêy sin jê sin chê, Chôo wât, goê put â chêy, jê put chêy 祭如在. 祭神如神在. 子曰. 吾不與祭. 如不祭, chêy ch'în chêông te lî, chêy sin bêng ch'în chêông sin bêng te lî. Hoo-chôo kông, gwâ bô chô poô chêy, ch'în chêông bô chêy, sacrifice (to your ancestors) as though they were present, and sacrifice to the gods as though the gods were present. Confucius said, if I am not personally engaged in the sacrifice, it is to me as if there was no sacrifice. See the 上論 Sêâng lûn.

Chey

The name of a kind of grain.

Chey kap Loê 聲國, the Chey country went to war with the Loê country. See the 上孟声.

A meeting together; an opportunity, a season. Tông Gê che chêy 唐虞之際, in the time of Tông and Gê.

To be pained, to be troubled. Boô choô chêy yên 無自療焉, bô ka te hiân lô, do not distress yourself about it.

Chey

The cessation of rain; fair weather.

Chey jin put sê jin, naê sê soy âng bôc, læt hûa sin 这人不是人乃是西王母來化身, chêy lêy lâng sê lêy, naê sê soy âng ay nêông lêy, læt hûa sin, this person is not a human being, but is the mother of the western king, metamorphosed into this form.

Chey

To supply, to assist, to regulate, to settle, to cross the water. Këw chêhê che î, bûn bûn ì chêy 白 杖之利, 萬民以濟, chêng hûo ây îê, chêô ch'în bûn lâng è chêy, by the profits of the pestle and mortar, the wants of myriads of people are supplied. See the 易經 Yêôh heng.
Chey
Useless words, garrulity.

Chey
The name of a stream of water.

Chey
A kind of grass, of which cloth is made.

Chey
The name of an insect.

Chey
The navel. Sê chéy hò kip 嘗臂, chêh ê kà tê ây tôc ch'êh, bôêh an ch'ûn ê ey kip kâo, if wanting to eat one's own navel, 'how could it be got at!'—(used to express an impossibility.)

Chey
To regulate, to set right, to put in order. A surname. Pit chêng 丆sêw lêy ê chêy têhâu, chêng hwat ê chêy kwân, pêng tê ê chêy bîa 必將修禮以齊朝,正法以齊官,平治以齊民, toe kâh têh ê lêy saô ê chêy têhâu têng, ch'êh ê hwat toê ê chêy chô kwûn, pa'mê tê ê chêy pêyô saîmê, we must certainly cultivate propriety in order to regulate the court, adjust the laws in order to regulate the officers, and equalize the government in order to regulate the people. Said by 許子 Sûn choô.

Chey
To taste, to eat. Read to: many, not few, much.

Chey
Sim to 甚多, sîm chéy, very many. To bûn kêên chêh, hêk chê p'hsok 多聞見者,學之博, chêy chêh ê k'huûn ê lêy têng, suîmê chô p'hsok hêk, those who have heard and seen much may be considered as extensively learned.

Read chô: to sit down. Ch'êng chô 請坐, ch'êng ê chêy, pray sit down. Sek put chêng put chô 席不正不坐, ch'êng bô sê chêy, bô bôêh chêy, if the mat was not put square, he would not sit down upon it—said of Confucius, in the 上論 Sêng lâm.

Chô, gôu bêng ê chô 坐即母話子, chêy, gûd bêng bêng kàp tê kông, sit down, Sir, and I will clearly explain it to you. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

Ch'ha
An auxiliary word, seldom used.

Ch'ha
The hands entwined together. Jîp kwûn, yaou sêng chêh, hông jîn, sêw chôn ch'ha 入郡腰常折,逢人手盡義, jîp ch'êw kwûn, yôo sêng chêh, when entering a district, the loins are constantly bent; and when meeting with people, the hands are always joined—(in making compliments).

Ch'ha
To boil, or fry any thing.

Ch'ha
Ch'ha chêy 侘傺, missing one's aim.

Ch'ha
To be angry, to be enraged.

Ch'ha
To boast, to brag; to deceive. Kam gän ch'ha gé 甘言詭語, flattering words and boasting expressions.
těy hōe 萱尾有毒。兄君之家弟
du, ch'hae chū 'bēg wōl tōk, hōng kwun hē yū
ttuā suō tē hōe, in the tail of the scorpion there
is poison, how much more in your honorable
younger brother.

The portion of territory allotted to
nobles, and chief officers. Sōem
chēng Chew-kong che ch'hae tēy
陝以東周公之堞地。Sōem tēng
Chew-kong chū ch'hae tēy, to the eastward of
Sōem was the territory of Chew-kong. See
the 國語 Ko_backup.

Vegetables. Sit ch'hae 食菜, chēh
ch'hae, to eat vegetables only, to
fast. Ch'hae kwa 菜瓜, cuen-
mis Japonicus.

Suy soe soō, ch'hae keng, kwa, chēy pīt chae
jē yē 雖蔬食, 菜羹、瓜, 祭必齋
如也, suy ch'ho dr chēh, ch'hae ch'hu, kap
kwa, kāo chēy tēk k'ha, tēō hōe kāe, although
we have nothing but coarse provisions,— and
vegetable soup, with melons, yet when we come
to sacrifice, we must do it with reverence. See
the 上諭 Sōang-lun.

A sickness.

A burnt sacrifice, offered up to
heaven, by the Emperor.

Just now, just then, then, thereupon;

A surname.

Ch'hae 收秋薪菜, sōm k'huēng
siw ch'hae, collect and store up the
fire-wood. A surname.

Read ch'hap: to stick into, to pierce.

Ch'hae 收秋, ch'hae ang, to sacrifice to
an idol.

The eyes fixed, and not revolving
or wandering about—

Ch'hae Chatterjng, garrulity.

Ch'hae 收秋, ch'hae hwa, to stick flowers in the hair.

Ch'hae 收青, sōm hōe yēw, hōng jēaou, bēen.
Ch'hai

Flowers, flowers! Aromic, Ch'hai?

Ch'ham

Cold, chilly, Ch'ham.

Ch'hai

Ch'ham

The sound of metal, the ringing of metal, the beating of a gong.

Ch'hai

To examine, Ch'ham.

Ch'hai

Ch'ham

To mix, to blend; to be equal to; to wait upon, to visit. Kong ch'ham ch'ham.

Ch'ham

A carriage horse, two horses appended to a carriage. Seang ch'ham.

Ch'ham

The same as ch'ham. To visit.

Ch'ham

Köen, to wait upon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ch'ham</th>
<th>添修栏</th>
<th>A fine appearance, a man's name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ham</td>
<td>造</td>
<td>The name of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ham</td>
<td>慰</td>
<td>A sharp instrument, a plough-share.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ham</td>
<td>削</td>
<td>To assist; to pierce; sharp. The same as the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ham</td>
<td>慷</td>
<td>To be greedy; to eat without being satisfied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ham</td>
<td>蠼</td>
<td>A cunning rabbit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ham</td>
<td>瘾</td>
<td>To revile, to slander, to backbite.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ch'ham hwúy 懷悔, to repeat, to regret exceedingly.**

**Ch'hán gé 話語, a prophecy, a divination.**

**Ch'hán 符讖, a charm.**

**Ch'hán 通, to be ashamed.**

**Ch'hán k'hwúy 悔懺, to be ashamed of.**

**Gôe sim ch'hám >e Beng-choo 吾甚恥於孟子, gwa chinn chăng seáou lêy è Beng-choo; I feel very much ashamed before Beng-choo.**

**Ch'hán 慟, The same as the preceding.**

**Ch'hán gâm �>Last, a lofty and precipitous hill.**

**Ch'hán 通, To meet with; past and done.**

**Ch'hán 傀, Sand mixed in food.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ch'han</th>
<th>Ch'háng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the brilliancy of a gem:</td>
<td>The Brilliance of a Gem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The seam of a garment; to unloose.</td>
<td>Vulg. ch'ham: a silk worm. Goé boé che t'hek, só che ê song, phit. hoó ch'ham ê, chok lê chêa chêuk ê ê pek ê.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Ch'háng**
  - Rice, food, victuals; elegant; clear.
  - The hair dishevelled.

- **Ch'han**
  - The noise of water gently rippling along; the appearance of weeping.
  - Sëng gwat lóng eh han wän 乘月弄潺湲, seng guih kwai4 chhit ch'he4 a ch'âu ê kwah4 a kwah4 laû, availing ourselves of the moon-shine, let us go and amuse ourselves with the slowly rippling water.
  - To eat, to swallow. Wúy ch'ou ê koê, sê gwâ put lêng ch'han hêy 你子之故, 使我不能食兮, wúy le ê yêen koê, saé gwâ bêy ch'hàn, on your account, I am so affected, that I cannot eat.
  - A meal. Yit ch'han hwâ — 餐飯, ch'üi too4 pooy4, a meal of rice.
  - Bwán ch'han 晚餐, mat4 hwâng4 too4, the evening meal; the Lord's supper.
  - A red colour; also, damp; moist.
  - Ch'han chêw 蘅帚, a duster.
  - Ch'han tok 笏棹, ch'hêng tok, to dust the table.
  - Bright, clear. Ch'han lân 煥煥, handsome, elegant.
  - Rice, food, victuals; elegant; clear.
  - The brilliancy of a gem.
CH’HAOU

Ch’hang Not straight, all in confusion.

Ch’hang Read ch’hông: fond of eating.

Ch’ham ch’hông 蠟蠟, ch’ham ch’hông, to be greedy.

Ch’haou To take; to copy, to transcribe; also written 抄 ch’haou.

Ch’haou To catch fish, with fishing stakes.

Ch’haou Filaments, thin threads. Hoo jin ch’han ch’haou, é wú e hók

夫人蠟織以爲衣服, hoo jin yúng ch’ham ăy suo, é ch’ho ăy yín chêd ê, women use the filaments spun by the silk worm, in order to make clothes.

Ch’haou To speak for, or on behalf of any one.

Ch’haou swat 勸說, to borrow expressions, to commit plagiarism.

Boö ch’haou swat, boö lúy tông

勸說, 特雷同, a’m t’hang ch’haou sêgh, a’m ch’ang lúy lâng, do not commit plagiarism, do not use tautology. See the 禮記 Léy ké.

Ch’haou To hold in the hand; to exercise. Ch’ho léen 操練, ch’haou léen, to drill soldiers.

Bê léng ch’ho to, jé soö kat, sêén put pâe ê,未能操刀而使割, 鮮不敢矣, bôöy ăy ch’haou to, jé sê kéúth méc ê, ch’ho a’m pâe, if though unable to handle a knife, a person be set to cut any thing, it is seldom that he will not spoil the work.

CH’HAP

Ch’háou Vulg. ch’há: to fry, to cook any thing without water.

Ch’háou To joke with pleasing words; to whisper; to disturb.

Ch’háou A wry face, a crooked mouth.


百草皆花, Sóng áp téy káu Ch’ang-chêw ch’héh thak ch’huîh ăy làng, ch’ho pêy ch’háou chò poâ Khwęng hwa, when the emperor of the Sóng dynasty came to Ch’ang-chêw, to examine the scholars, hundreds of plants all put forth their flowers.

Ch’háou Ch’háou lé 縫縫, a strainer for rice, made of wicker work.

Ch’háou Read hêw: stinking, rotten, ill-flavoured. Hêw ok put si 了不食, ch’háou g’haë ê, bô bôöy ch’éh, the stinking and bad he would not eat;—said of Confucius.

Ch’háou To square accounts, to pay up all differences.

Ch’hap To stick in, to pierce. Ch’héh ch’háp 刺插, to stick in, to thrust.

Ch’hap Ch’háp t’éep 俳俳, a little person, a dwarf.

Ch’hap The noise of slicing any thing.
Ch'hat

The name of a tree; the sound of waving trees and grass.

Ch'hat

To speak slowly, and personally examine anything.

Ch'hat

To rub, to rub out, to blot out.

Read ch'hip: the name of a stream; also, a kind of varnish, paint.

Su'o ch'hip 使漆, to paint, to varnish.

天

Read chék: a thief. Chō chék 做貞, chō ch'hat, to turn thief. Hāe 贓海, hāe ch'hat, a pirate.

Hoē chék 厚貢, kāu ch'hat, full of thieves.

Yēw jē put sūn tē, tāng jē hoē sūt yēn, tō jē put soō, sē wūy chék 幼而不孫弟,長而無述焉,老而不死,是為財, sedōu'ēn jē bō sūn tē, twā hān jē bō hwat sūi, lōwu jē bēy tē, sē kōng kēo ch'hat, in youth not to act the part of the part of a grandson or younger brother; in riper years, not to have any settled employment; and in old age not to be (fit for) death; he who is such is no better than a thief.

奉

Wrong, erroneous, uneven; to send on a message. Ch'hay che hō lē, bēw è ch'hiēn lē 差之毫釐,谬以千里, ch'hay chût hō chût lē, bēw kāu chût ch'hiēng lē, varying (at first) but the down of a feather, it may differ (at length) a thousand lē.

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

义

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

Ch’hay ch’èy, unsettled in mind.

The outer branches of a tree.

Uneven.

To take under the arm.

Young, proud, at ease.

To be angry, to speak in anger; also written 焉 Ch’hay.

To boast, to deceive. Ch’et jin, ch’òo k’hwa ch’hay.

A privy; mixed, impure. Lòk ch’hay, to go to stool.

A sickness; also, recovery from sickness.

A brokenness of voice; the voice broken and lost.

Ch’hay

Brittle, easily broken; infirm.

To examine minutely. Ch’hay k’hò

Ch’hay

To search and enquire. Ch’hay kwan jè jin, ch’èk sùn jè yéa; sèy ch’hay k’è sim, ch’èk kào n jè yéa

The noise of a multitude.

Read chò. Chò hò, read a book, a record.

Ch’hay

To forestall goods, to buy up a quantity, in order to raise the price.

Read ch’hek: a book, a record.

Se ch’hek sèy ch’haè, kae sèng hëèn he bêng gàn yéa; the things contained in the books and records, are altogether famous sayings of philosophers and clever men.

Ch’hay

Sorrowful. Song léy ó ch’èy a ch’hàn ch’hek

Sorrow only.

Read ch’hek: a handful. Kim hoo
sometimes kap rhii,”

The name of a water bird, reputed for its fidelity to its mate. Kwan kwan ch’he k’heu, chae ho che chew.

To introduce; to walk slowly, without advancing; also, an expletive.

A kind of monkey; to wait in order to find an advantage against any. Léang è K’hek ch’he kek S’é-hong.

The name of a river. Ch’he-téong.

Ch’he

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Ch’he

A kind of hemp, without seeds: also, the name of a grass.

A clay mound covered with stones: difficult of ascent.

Marshy ground, overgrown with grass. K’he séa lêng je hông che.

The neck.

Foolish, unwise, simple; also, sick.

The female of birds. Tóng kwat ch’he.

Who knows the male and female of the crow? See the 小雅 Seáu gnú.
Ch'he: 超慢
Walking slowly, without being able to get forward.

Ch'he: 媚病
Sickly; not thriving.

Ch'he: 超病
To take, to lay hold on, to require, to receive. Vulg. phâykh. Loè-têng-lêen wûy jin pâc làn, kaê hwun, jë boô ch'he 魑仲連為人排難解紛, 而無取, Loè-têng-lêen kâh làng pâc k'hwun kau làn, châou ch'hiut huûn têng ay sôu, jë boê têng kh'hayh ch'he ³⁸⁸, Loè-têng-lêen used to dissolve difficulties, and disentangle confused matters, for people, without taking any money. See the 史記 Soo kê.

Ch'he: 媚病
Extravagant; great, large. Hong y'hêk sêa ch'he, boô put wây ê 放僱 邪俗無不為已, t'am säm chô, kwâ ch'he 魑, bo ê têng uêm k'â, dissolute and extravagant, and sticking at nothing. See the 上孟 Shêang bêng.

Ch'he: 媚病
Ch'he to 侏僱, uneven.

Ch'he: 媚病
A pestle. Kêw ch'he 白杵, kô ch'he, a pestle and mortar. Chim ch'he 碎杵, têem ch'he, a stick with which washer-men beat clothes.

Ch'he: 媚病
To dwell, to rest in, to take up an abode. Tek put ch'he jin, yêen tek té 輔不處任矣得知, kân thô sô chæ, bô twa té jin ay wây, bûykh an chwâ êy tit chô tê, if in selecting a residence, a man does not fix upon a virtuous neighbourhood, how can he be considered wise? See the 上論 Shêang làn.

Put ê kê tê tek che, put ch'he yêa 不以 其道得之, 不處也, bô ch'heau e êy
Ch'he 齒

Vuig. k'hé: the teeth. K'hoé ch’he 切, ch’huay k’hé, the teeth of the mouth; also, age. Tán bông ch’he hàn 唇亡齒寒, tân bò, ch’huy k’hé kwn#, when the lips are gone, the teeth will get cold,—(meaning, that without good neighbours, men are likely to fail).

Th’hen hay yéw tat chun sam, ch’iék yit, ch’he yit, tek yit 天下有達尊三爵一齒一, 德一, theh’ay oò oò tat chun n”a hàng, ch’iék way chit hàng, ch’huay k’hé chit hàng, tek hàng chit hàng, there are three things much honoured and preferred under Heaven; one of which is office,—another, age,—and another, virtue. See 孟子 Bông-choê.

A mouse. Ló ch’he 老鼠, neau ch’he, a rat. Ch’he püéy 鼠輩, you rats! Gó kwuy hecn té sùy, ch’he to teng k’ay yéw 蜘蛛覓池水, 鼠盜燈架油, hék k’wun hék j’hu yó k’huut a dy chuy, wéau ch’he t’hau teng k’ay dy yéw, the ant peeps at the water in the hollow of the ink-stone, and the rat steals the oil in the stand of the lamp.

Ch’he 瘟

Sick and sad, also, a sick mouse.

To marry. Ch’he ch’hey 娶妻, ch’heu boé, to marry a wife. Ch’he ch’hey jé hò, hwny böy put tek 娶妻如何, 匪媒不得, ch’heu boé an chw’ay, bò hék lang k’ay chò tit, how must we act in marrying a wife? without a mediator it will not do. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch’he 刺

Concealed; not flowing; a hindrance in the way, preventing progress.

Ch’he 切 To stop, to cease from.

Many. Yit ch’he — 切, altogether, in general. Also read Ch’heet.

The stones by the side of steps. Also written 磯 Ch’he. Leuk ch’ho 輔 kae ch’he, the green grass covers the stones of the steps.

A thorn, a prickle; as sharp as a needle.

A thorn, to stab,—either with a weapon or by words; to ridicule.

To pierce, to stab,—either with a weapon or by words; to ridicule. Ko säng ch’he é ch’he ke, hòo se k’heu e séung hé 歌相鼠以刺讥, 贩鳴鳩以頌美, ch’heëg séang ch’he dy se, é ch’he ke lâng,—léem se k’heu ag hòu, é o lâng, recite “the mouse” ode, in order to ridicule seen; and repeat “the dove” ditty, in order to praise people.

Ch’he 鯨

The name of a fish.

To go towards; the mind tending towards any thing. ‘É ch’he 意趣, intention.

Pleasant. Gán yéw ch’heu 言有味, kóng wà wòb ch’heu bë, pleasant discourse.

Ch’he hêng put tông, sëy wòy ek é 趣向不同, 所為亦異, ch’heu hêng bò sëo tông, sëy chá yéं kúh yéng, when the tendency
of people’s minds are dissimilar, their conduct will also differ.

Ch’he 炎

The flaming up of fire. 伊灼何
ch’he, put k’ho p’hok 火之
窒不可撲滅，易yì 有益
ch’he, bò t’hang p’hôh hwa, a fire, when blazing
up, cannot easily be quenched.

Ch’he 飲

Wine and food.

Ch’he 處

A place. Hô ch’he 何处, s”a
me”h kōuy, what place? Where? Also
written 処 ch’he.

K’heuk keng t’hong yew ch’he, sèén p’ông sèòng
ch’hâm sè 曲徑通幽處, 禅房誦經
時, wan K’heuk 亇 yó t’hông kauèn yew àm ày
wày, hîey sèng pang t’il lè̂n ch’hâm ày sè, a
crooked path leads to dark places, and when
in a monk’s chamber we should recite prayers.

Ch’he 翅

A wing, a pinion. T’êng liêng ch’he
yë 彈兩翅也, t’ông nò ày
sì, spreading both its wings.

Ch’he 試

Read sè; to try, to prove. Sè k’hàn
試看, ch’hë k’hàn”, to make a
trial.

Guô sùy put bin, ch’hêng sèng sè che 我
雖不敏, 請嘗試之, guô sùy bô châè
téau, ch’hêng e k’hàn” e, although I am
not clever, yet I beg you to try me.

Ch’he 徐

Slow, gentle; to walk slowly; a
surname. Ch’hêng hong ch’he laè 清風徐來,
ch’hêng ày hong
k’hàn” k’hàn” “laè, the pure wind gently
approaching.

Ch’he 但

Dull, stupid.
ch'iêa To tear open.

ch'iêa To open the mouth wide.

The snuff of a candle, the ashes of incense; also written 钵ch'iêa.

ch'iêa To be purged; a dysentery; the same as 鎌.

ch'iêna A stone.

Boêh ch'iêa 筮笋, a splinter of wood or bamboo; to run against.

Also, moreover; just, merely. Koê ch'iêna 荷且, disorderly, careless. Koê ch'iêna姑且, merely, just then, for a time.

ch'iêna c'heên the song but yùa, soo the yit pûn,且天之生物也,使之長, ch'ênaké ê hêe ê yâ saông méêh, saê kôê e chî ê kîn pûn, moreover heaven in its producing all things, gave them but one origin. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

ch'iêa Read ch'êng: to invite, to beg, to request, to greet. Boê têy put ch'êng 墓地不請, bông têy bô ch'êna lâng chêhà, at cemeteries, do not invite people to eat.

Kim sêng ê ê kây ê, yêw soo bê te sêy che, kâm ch'êng,今乘軒已駕矣,有司未知所之,敢請, "a bôy ch'êha ê kâa bay, yêw soo ê chê a hê séy k'hê a wêy, k'a ch'êha, now the carriage is got ready, but the officer in attendance does not know where he is to go; I beg therefore to enquire. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

ch'iêa Read k'hin: to stand awry; to walk lame.

ch'iêa Read ch'êng: to hire, to employ; as a labourer. Boê ch'êna kâe ch'êhà 無錢權倩, K'âm a êêhà chêna ch'êha, just as if we had no money to hire them with - said of work-people, when they are lazy, and neglect their duty.

ch'iêna Ch'êha, to adjust anything that is awry.

ch'iêa Ch'êhâch, red, a reddish brown colour; also, sincere. Ch'êhâ sim pô kok 赤心報國, ch'êhâ sim pô kok, to serve one's country with a sincere heart.

ch'êa Read ch'êh: to prick, to pierce through. Ch'êh ë ñw, chêêm gnoê bân 點刺, chêh ë ñw, theêng goc lêau ëêhà, "in working the embroidery, five threads were added." The ancient ladies added one thread to their embroidery, each day after the winter solstice; so that when five were added, it was of course five days after mid-winter; hence the poets used this expression, as an elegant way of designating time. See the 唐詩 Tông se.

ch'êa Yêw ch'êhâch 油筍, oil cake,- something used in the manufacture of oil.
鵑雀

A felicitous bird. Hé ch'heak 喜雀, a bird of joy; also called, kan ch‘heak 乾鵑, the dry bird, from its abhorrence of damp.

Vulg. ch‘yäh ë: a sparrow; said to be the most lascivious of birds. Son wëy ch‘heak bûô kôk, hô ê ch‘hîan gnö ok. 誰謂雀無角。何以穿我屋。 hé, ch‘yû d‘kông ch‘yäh bô kâk, en ch‘wú ê y‘ ch‘hîan ēng gwâ ëy. ch‘hîo, who says that the sparrow has no horns, — see how it has bored through my house. See the 國風 Kok hông.

To respect, a stumbling-stone; also, the variegated colour of stones.

Slowly, leisurely, easily. K‘hwan ch‘heak 寬綽, gentle and easy; Chek gîe chin th‘hagy, k‘hé put ch‘heak ch‘heak jëen 諸雀進退豈不綽綽然, chek gwâ chín kap th‘hagy, k‘hé aţh. ch‘heak ch‘heak jëen, thus my entering on, or retiring from office, how it is not free and unrestrained. See the 下孟 Hây bêng.

Ch‘heak Vulg. tech: a little rising of the skin; a wrinkling of the skin.

To walk and stop, by fits and starts; to walk quickly.

鶴昌

Full, flourishing; also, good words.

A surname. E‘ pâe ch‘heang gûn 禹拜昌言. E‘ pâe hó ëy wâi, E‘ bowed when he heard good words. See the 尚書 Siôn se.

錫磬倡娼

The sound of metal and gems.

鈡馨倡倡

A stick, sharpened at both ends, and used in repelling thieves.

Ch‘heang yew 倡優, a female musician, a dancing girl.

Ch‘heang kông 猥狂, extravagant and mad; rude and boisterous. Hô K‘êt Tèw eche ch‘heang k‘hôy, how wild and wicked were K‘êt and Tèw!

Ch‘heang poë 菸蒲, a water plant.

Ch‘heang k‘hap 關闔, the door of heaven.

Ch‘heang The sound of a bell; a spear, a lance. Ch‘he eh‘heang 取磬, k‘hâh ch‘heang, to grasp a spear. Tèng ch‘heang twàn k‘êm, ch‘êên chîn ch‘ên hây bêng ch‘êang. 長鎗短鎗.戰盡天下猛將, te‘y’ ch‘hêng têy k‘êm, ch‘êên swîth chec‘ë, ëy ëy bêng. ch‘êang, with a long spear and a short sword, we may contend to the utmost with all the fiercest generals in the empire. See the 兵書 Peng se.

Ch‘heang 妾

Ch‘heang kông 俛狂, to wander crazily about, without knowing whither.

Kôe ch‘êa hò ch‘êang, ch‘heang ch‘heang hôi, ké bò che 督者無相, 妾俛乎其
The noise of tinkling ornaments, hanging about a person.

To stop suddenly. Yin ch'heang heen, yin ch'heang jien. The clouds were about to appear, when suddenly they staid.

Liberal, gentle.

High, lofty; also, to open out, to discover. Han-sin heung, eng, ko ch'heang tey. Han-sin commenced building his residence, on high and lofty ground.

Wicked, evil.

A long day; also, clear,—clearly perceived.

Vulg. ch'heang tey: a shed without walls.

To snatch, to take by force, to plunder. Ch'heang jin, ch'heang lang, to plunder people.

To harmonize, to agree with.

To sing: also, to lead, to introduce.

To pay, to make good: Ch'heang. Ch'heang, pay to forfeit one's life.

A field where grain is gathered; a barn floor.

Ch'un-put-ge wu yi long, hek goe te tong, sek long, kim khe, tong sek long e Put-ge, Put-ge ma'ek kim ch'heang che. Ch'un-put-ge was in office.
Some person (intending to steal from him) took away the gold of his fellow-lodger by mistake; the fellow-lodger suspected Pūt-gē, wherefore Pūt-gē bought some gold, and made it good to him.

Ch'heang

An arena, or public field. Ch'een, ch'heang, 战场所, a field of battle. Kho ch'heang, k'ho ch'heang, a place of public examination. Tōe ch'heang, 賭場, a place for gambling.

To cut, to injure. Ch'heang chek, 賭賊, to hack and injure.

Pīn ch'heang, 嫻嫻, the name of an office held by females.

The bowels, the entrails. Tāe ch'heang, 大腸, the great gut.

Ch'heang yēuk twan, 腸欲斷, the entrails about to snap asunder; meaning that a person is greatly affected with grief or anger, or that his heart is ready to burst.

A wall. Pūn ch'heang, 壁牆, to climb over a wall.

Hwun th'o che ch'heang put k'ho woo yêa, 膽士之牆不可朽也, pun th'êe by ch'heang bo chang buhk pây, a wall made of dung and mud cannot well be washed.

Ch'heóng

The same as the preceding.

Ch'heang bē hwa, 蕃薇花, ch'heang bê hwa, a rose.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'HEAOU</th>
<th>CH'HEEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorrowful, hasty, still. Yew sim ch'héaou ch'héaou 悲心悄悄, huán tò dy sim kw&quot;a ch'héaou ch'héaou, a sorrowful mind, discomposed and sad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulg. ch'héò : to laugh, to be pleased, to show the teeth. H'ng ch'héaou  好笑, hó ch'héò, laughable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héaou 搂掌大笑, kwâh ch'hèw ch'èòng féa ch'héò, he clapped his hands and laughed aloud.—Also written Ch'héaou.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handsome, good-looking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not benevolent, not well-disposed, malevolent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pipe with the mouth, to whistle; also written Ch'héaou.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A scabbard. To ch'héaou 刀鞘, to sêò, the sheath of a sword.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cut.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The changing of the countenance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To walk further apart.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héaou 搜</td>
<td>Ch'hin ch'bêaou 資, to bargain, to come near to one another's prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héaou keng ko 撥更高, ch'héaou K'hêh kêu, to get up the price; to raise the value of any thing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héaou To walk backwards and forwards. Ch'héaouh ch'héaouh têó, to dandle up and down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héaouh Slips of bamboo, with which they beat time, whilst singing songs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To approach, to come near.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read bún: to bow down the head, to stoop.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A kind of craw-fish.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All, the whole; the universal voice, all speaking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slips of bamboo, used in prognosticating. T'hew ch'hém 抽籤, to draw lots, to prognosticate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'hém se 簽書, a letter, a writing. Ch'hém bêng 簽名, ch'hém me&quot;ô, to sign one's name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lap, the front lap of a garment; also, even, regular. Chêung têaou ch'haê lam, put èug yit ch'hém 終朝采蒔,不盈一橈, chít mài&quot;h châe K'hêh lam, bô mu&quot;ô chít ch'hém, all the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
morning busy in gathering the indigo plant, without getting a single lap-full.
E ch'heen hwe ch'heem je yéa 衣前後擔如也, s'á ch'eung a'ou pu1 ch'eng, his garment was of an even length before and behind.

To exterminate. Ch'heem k'hwat k'é k'hoe 殘塗渠魁, ch'heem bêt e ay twá t'habu lâng, he exterminated their great chief.

Slips of bamboo.

The curtain of a carriage: also, to exterminate.

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

To try to get near.

Hwa ch'heem 花鑰, a hair-pin, a bodkin.

False, deceitful, erroneous; also, to usurp, to intrude. Th'heen beng hwut ch'heen 天命弗僭, t'heen bêng bô ch'ho, the decree of heaven is never wrong.

The name of a fruit, like an orange, abounding in Canton.

To stab, to thrust through.

Vulg. ch'heng: a thousand. Ch'heen lâén 千年, ch'heen nèe 納, a thousand years.
K'ung ch'hieéng eng hêy, soé pek; sit k'hek kô hêy, sam ch'heen 宮妾盈兮數百, 千客過兮三千, k'ung laë dy sêy ê eng mu27â, kwây nù pây, — ch'ulh dy lâng k'hây hêng, kiêy s'á a ch'heng, a palace full of concubines, to the amount of several hundreds, and passing strangers entertained, to the number of three thousand.

The head over a thousand men.

Luxuriance; luxuriant herbage.

Wán sê a'â ch'heen ch'heen 遠樹陰半芝, hwsâ dy a'â ch'hên khyuat a'â ch'heem, the distant trees look thick with leaves.

A path between the paddy-fields; a road.

To stick in.

To walk round and round.

To remove. Ch'heen sê 遷徙, to remove one's habitation. Sùn seng ê Choo-pâng, ch'heen ê Hoo-hây 舞生於諸馳, 遷於負夏, Sùn sêng ê Choo-pâng, swá wûy kadu Hoo-hây, Sùn was born in Choo-pâng, and he removed to Hoó-hây. See the 下孟 Hây bêng.

Cheiou ch'heen 招楨, the name of a tree.
To gambol, to frisk.

Ch’heen

Ch’heen yéén lók, yéa tim tím

Ch’heen

Ch’heen e sin 營之以薪, hōe e toh tōh yāng ch’heen, in order to make it blaze, you must put on firewood. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch’heen

To disperse, to scatter; the same as 遷 ch’heen.

Shallow, not deep. Súy ch’heen ch’heen 水淺淺, ch’heen k’hin k’hin, shallow water.

Ch’heen

Ch’heen e, ūng che, yéw che 就其淺炙, 沾之, 游之, ch’heen e ay k’hin ṭúy wāy, ūng e, yéw e, approaching the shallow parts of the stream, you may wade through, or swim across them. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch’heen

Ch’heen 樓 A broken carriage; the lining of a carriage.

Ch’heen

Ch’heen To open, to display, to enlarge.

Ch’heen

Ch’heen A slow buffalo.

Ch’heen

A vessel made of bamboo, for holding fruits and flowers.

Ch’heen

A vessel, similar to the above, made of wood.

To exhaust, to complete. K'éung lēen bok ch’heen 年末節, ch’hunghénéng léy nuh, for whole years it would not be completed.

Ch’heen

Handsome; a pretty, smiling appearance; to hire and employ people; a son-in-law.

Ch’heen

K’háu ch’hráou ch’heen hêy 巧笑倩兮, k’há ch’hráou ch’heen hêy, a pleasing smile, with handsome dimples. See the 衛風 Wūéy hong.

Ch’heen

Ch’heen kéé sóo láng wàt ch’heen 暫雇使 今日倩, ch’heen sé kéé, káp sê yâng láng, kóng k’é ch’heen, to hire people for a short time, and to order and employ them, is called ch’heen.

Ch’heen

A tall person.

Ch’heen

The luxuriant appearance of grass and herbs; also, new and bright.

Ch’heen

The name of a plant, used as a red dye.

Ch’heen

To cut; to slice.

Ch’heen

Slow, obstructed.

Ch’heen

Read jéang: to yield, to give preference to, to disclaim one’s right to.

Léng é léy jéang, wúy kók hó hó yéw, 能以禮讓, 爲國乎何有, éy ch’éou léy suh sèo ch’heen, lēáou lé kók wó.
Maë ch’hee, put to ké sèng, chhek pok che
買妾. 不知其姓則卜之, bêy sêy ê, âm chae e ây salân, chhek pok e, in buying
a concubine, if you do not know her fa-
mily name, then cast lots for it.

Ch‘heep
貪
To steal, to pilfer. Ch‘heep bûn.

竊
 thief, thief, to steal. Yâng-hô ch‘heep pô géuk tâc këung
貨竊寶玉大弓, Yâng-hô t‘haou
chîh yî pô géuk twâ këung, Yâng-hô stole
away the precious gem, and the large bow.

Ch‘heep
弭
A little man, a dwarf.

切
To cut, to slice; to urge, to
be urgent with; earnest, true, real.

Put kâm pek ch‘heet yêa 不敢僣切
也, âm k‘a pek ch‘heet, not daring to urge
or constrain.

Bêng kwan put oë ch‘heet k‘hak che gân
明君不惡切惡之言, bêng ây jin
kwan bô wàn ch‘heet k‘hak ây wâ, au intel-
ligent prince does not dislike true and faith-
ful words.

Ch‘heet bûn jê kïn soô 切問而近思,
kin ch‘heet moomâ je kïn sœo, earnestly
enquiring, and narrowly considering.

Ch‘heet yaou 切要, important. Ch‘heet
ch‘heet 切切, earnest.

Ch‘heep
践
Read liem: to walk slip-shod.

Ch‘hek
側
At the side, sidelong; to over-
turn; rebellious. Bin-chõô sê
ch‘hek, gîn gîn jè yêa. 閔子侍
側闔閟也, Bin-chõô k‘hêa tê sin
CH’HEK
called ch’hek

nature Ijjj

jew wily

near, read che house,

ch’hek wHt thunder perforate.

a an also, ch-heih chok, borst, also, •*

roof waste •^

CHHEK A
Ch’hek operations red

Grieved, to ,_ Red Sim, the

foot examine.

nearly not

knock. the

CHHEK

an

Chhek

Chhek

Chhek

Chhek

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Chhek

CHHEK
ch’hek têy bôk hwuy kê yêw yêá 尺地

莫非其有也, ch’i ch’hêêh têy bô á”

sê e ãy, there is not a foot of ground, but

what belongs to him. See 孟子 Beng-chôo.

Ch’hek

Few, great; to fill, to drive away ;

distant; to roof a house.

Grieved, pained, sorrowful; an ex-

cess of feeling. Ke song ae ch’hek

居喪哀感, k’hêêa se”ê hâ ar
eh’ham th’hônz ch’hek,. being in mourning, a

person should be sorrowful and affected.

Ch’hek

To pierce, to perforate.

Ch’hek

A book. Th’ok ch’hek

ch’hek ch’hâyz, to read books. A

plank or board for writing, used

before the invention of paper.

Chwân soo pô sin che ch’hek 全師保

勝之冊, chwân peng soo pô k’hêêh ye”ê
d’y ch’hâyz, the record of an undiminished army,

and complete victory.

Ch’hek

The appearance of little children

walking.

Ch’hek

Red: also, empty, waste, naked.

Ch’hek hêêh 赤面, ch’hêêh bin,

a red face.

Ch’hek têy ch’hêêh lê 赤地千里, ch’hêêh
têy chá”ê ch’hêng lê, waste ground to the dis-
tance of a thousand lé. Ch’hek kêak 赤腳.

ch’hêêh k’ha, bare-foot.

Ch’hek

A hatchet: also, near, nearly

related; sorrowful. A surname.

Pin kûnt, chhek hoô buc put chôo,
hôo kwûy, chhek ch’hîn ch’hek wûy kê 貧窮.

則父母不子, 富貴,則親戚畏

里, sông heûng, chhek pây boê “ê Lêh lân chô

ek”ê, poô kwûy, chhek ch’hîn ch’hek kû”a lân,
when poor, our very parents will not acknowledge us for their children; and when rich, our nearest relatives will be afraid of us.

A plan, a scheme; a book, a record; a whip, to whip. Boö key 'ch'hek k'hô se 無計策可施, having no plan to adopt; unable to suggest a scheme.

Bun Boö che ch'eng, poö chaö hong ch'hek 文武之政.布在方策, Bün-ong Bòö-ong ê ch'eng soö, poö tê hong ch'hek, the government of Bün-ong and Bòö-ong is contained in the historical records. See the 中庸 Têung yêöng.

Ch'heng The same as the preceding.

Ch'heng Lêng ch'heng 傷倭, to walk lame, to walk as if one were drunk.

Ch'heng To call, to name, to praise. Ch'heng hoe 稱呼, to praise. Kê put ch'heng kê lek, ch'heng kê tek yêä 豦不称其力.稱其德也; hó bêy s'm saö ch'heng hoe ê áy lâi, ch'heng hoe ê áy tek, a good horse must be praised, not according to its strength, but according to its good qualities. See the 下論 Hây lôn.

Ch'heng Vulg. ch'hai̍t: azure; light blue.

Ch'heng A privy, a necessary.

Ch'heng A kind of willow, growing by the side of rivers, of a reddish colour.

Ch'heng The name of a fish, of a light green colour.

Ch'heng Vulg. t'han: a kind of cockle.

Ch'heng Bun jin ê têên ch'ông che, wây ch'heng têên 閤人以田種
之謂墟田，Bàn sài" 由 lang tè ch'han ch'ēe c, k'ong kē ê t'h'an tê"â, the people of Hok-kêen province feed them in fields, which they call cockle pits. See the 正字通

Ch'hêng

顛餳青請
A reddish colour.

Ch'hêng

To give, to present.

The name of a creeping plant.

Ch'hêng

声
To invite, to ask, to beg, to greet.

Ch'hêng 個
To invite people to drink wine.

Ch'hêng chó 坐, ch'ēe"á chêy, pray sit down.

Gê hông jin ch'hêng hêên 儀封人請見,
Gê hông jin ch'ēe"á bêëêh kâng, the inspector of Gê begged to see (Confucius.)

Kwun ch'hêng tek ê soo jê chêa 君請摉
於斯二者, Kwun te ch'ēe"á kân lôh tê chêy nâ hâng, I beseech your highness to choose between these two. See the 上孟

Sêâng hêng.

Ch'hêng

篰箋揀秤
A duster. Ch'hêng tok 篈焯, ch'hêng lôh, to dust the table.

Ch'hêng 去
Bên ch'hêng 茹僞, to miss the way.

Ch'hêng

To rub: used for 擦 Ch'hêen, to hire.

To weigh, to regulate the weight of any thing; a pair of scales.

Ch'hêng

wây jin têy gôn 我心如秤, 不能
為人低昴, gên ê dê yim ch'êêhân, ch'êêhân, bê yin wây lang ch'hêng kay kwân, my mind is like a pair of scales, which are not to be elevated or depressed for any man.

Ch'hêng

A sacrifice; also, money.

Ch'hêng

Vulg. ch'êêhân: to weigh, to find out the weight of any thing. Sêy ê ch'hêng hût, jê te kê k'hêng lêng
chêa yêá 所以稀物, 然知其輕
重者也, Sêy ê ch'êêhân wêchh, jê chae ê by k'hêng tâng yêá, that by which we weight things,
in order to ascertain whether they are light or heavy.

Ch'hêng

Ch'hêng pü 擦鼻, ch'hêng pêck, to blow the nose.

Ch'hêng

Ch'hêng ch'hêng 僉儂, to run away, to run incessantly. Ch'hêng ch'hêng jê ch'hoô 罪儂如此,
ch'hêng ch'hêng an nêy, merely thus, always so, invariably the same.

Ch'hêng

Unsaleable, that cannot be disposed of.

Ch'hêng

Ch'hêng lêng, 清凉, ch'êhâi ch'êêhân, cool. H'wán wây jin chûô chê léy, tong wun jê hây ch'hêng
凡為人子之禮, 夏溫而冬凜, kên chô lang kôòd á jê léy, te'hê lang ch'êêhân koê puy boê sô, jê hây ch'êêhân koê ê ch'êêhân, the duty of all children is, in the winter (to keep their parents) warm, and in the summer, cool.
Ch'heüng. Vulg. ch'heüng to hire, to employ as a labourer. Ch'heüng jin ch'heüng k'ho, to hire people to work.

Ch'heüng Read ch'heüng: a cannon, a great gun. K'hae ch'heüng k'ho jin, k'ho jin ch'heüng, to fire a gun and shoot people.

Ch'heüng Read yang: the name of a tree, which first shoots up as a creeper, and afterwards becomes a very large tree; the Indian fig tree, or banyan tree,—very common in the provinces of Hok-kéen and K'ong-tong, but is never found north of the river Ch'het, in the province of Ch'het-kang.

Ch'heüng S Pictures of trees.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng hoo qang, hoo qang, to open a ship, to expose. Ch'heüng hoo qang hoo qang, to open the hold of a ship.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng choé chao, ch'heüng choé, to run away.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng chao, ch'heüng chao, a bedstead, a bedstead, to run away.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng hoo hoo ch'heüng hoo, an expression of respect.

Ch'heüng To pierce, to stick in; any thing with which to pierce a hole.

Ch'heüng A vessel for holding salt.

Ch'heüng An implement used in breeding silk-worms.

Ch'heüng Vulg. ch'heüng to hire, to employ as a labourer. Ch'heüng jin ch'heüng k'ho, to hire people to work.

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Ch'heüng An implement used in breeding silk-worms.

Ch'heüng Vulg. ch'heüng to hire, to employ as a labourer. Ch'heüng jin ch'heüng k'ho, to hire people to work.

Ch'heüng Read ch'heüng: a cannon, a great gun. K'hae ch'heüng k'ho jin, k'ho jin ch'heüng, to fire a gun and shoot people.

Ch'heüng Read yang: the name of a tree, which first shoots up as a creeper, and afterwards becomes a very large tree; the Indian fig tree, or banyan tree,—very common in the provinces of Hok-kéen and K'ong-tong, but is never found north of the river Ch'het, in the province of Ch'het-kang.

Ch'heüng S Pictures of trees.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng hoo qang, hoo qang, to open a ship, to expose. Ch'heüng hoo qang hoo qang, to open the hold of a ship.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng choé chao, ch'heüng choé, to run away.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng chao, ch'heüng chao, a bedstead, a bedstead, to run away.

Ch'heüng Ch'heüng hoo hoo ch'heüng hoo, an expression of respect.

Ch'heüng To pierce, to stick in; any thing with which to pierce a hole.

Ch'heüng A vessel for holding salt.

Ch'heüng An implement used in breeding silk-worms.
Ch'heō

Ch'heō

Yin-seïou 雲霄, Wûn-ch'hēo, the
name of a district, in the pro-
vince of Hok-küen 福建, in the
department of Châng-chêw, near
the borders of Chao-shû 漳浦 Châng-p'hoê. Also, up
in the clouds.

Read ch'heō ao 好笑, hô ch'heō, laugh-
able.

Ch'heō

Yit k'hé ch'heō, jé lêng jin ch'heō a —
敢於而令人笑 , chit a y'hoâng ch'hâuy
t'he, jé kâ lêng ch'heō, when once you show
your teeth, you give occasion to others to
laugh.

Ch'heō

Ch'heō

Read jëâou. Kang jëâou 江蟻, ku ch'heō; a small insect; a small
shell fish.

Ch'heō
c.

Read ch'hek: a foot measure. Yit
ch'hek 一尺 , chit ch'heō, one foot.

Ch'hun yëw sëy twâng, ch'hek yëw sëy t'éâng
寸有所短, 尺有所長 , chit ch'hun
woo sëy, k'hih téy , chit ch'hëô, woo sëy k'hih
lin, an inch is too short, and a foot is too
long.

Ch'heō

Ch'heō

The eating of a duck or goose.

Ch'heō

A reddish kind of insect: a hairy
caterpillar.

Ch'heō

Read sek: a mat, for sitting or
sleeping on; used also for a ta-
ble, because the ancients ate their
meals off mats spread upon the
ground.

Guô sim hwûn sek, put k'ho kwânn yê 无
心匡席, 不可捲也, sîân ây sim

Ch'heō

Ch'heō

kwâ' u m se ch'heō, bêy t'hoâng hêc làng kwûi, our hearts are not like mats, they cannot
he rolled up at pleasure.

Sek kwân thêen hây 席捲天下, ch'heō kwûi theâng ây, he got possession of the
empire, like the rolling up of a mat; i.e.
rapidly.

Ch'heōng

Ch'heōng

Read ch'heōng: to laugh.

Ch'heōng

Ch'hiiâng, Ch'heōng po̍e 葛莆, Ch'hêng po̍h, the hang-
ing sword plant.

Ch'heōng

Ch'heang kông 猛狂, ch'heāng kông, rude, boisterous.

Ch'heōng

Ch'heōng

Read ch'heâng: a pomfret fish.

Ch'heōng

Ch'heâng 一寸, ch'heâng po̍h, a kind of sedge. Ch'heâng po̍h

Ch'heōng

Ch'heâng 把ULATE 天子, sîn ch'heâng 把ULATE 天子, 只施法
律致太平, sîn yëng tông ch'heāng hoô
châu hêng têy, chê se hwät lût te kâu t'hâe
peng, there is no need of using a long spear
to assist the emperor; but it is only ne-
cessary to publish good laws, in order to
promote universal tranquillity.

Ch'heōng

Ch'heōng

Read ch'heâng: to snatch, to take
by force, to plunder. Ch'heâng

Ch'heōng

Ch'heâng 搶奪財物, ch'heâng tâo ch'heâng mec'h, to plunder and
take money and goods.

Ch'heōng

Ch'heōng
to sing. Ch'heâng

Ch'heōng

Ch'heâng 唱曲, ch'heâng mû, to sing songs.
Boo twan je ch'heang 無端而唱, bō "sa so je ch'heong khek," to sing without any reason.

Y4ng Read surname, before make the wall.

Ch'heang be hwa 藝薇花, ch'heong be hwa, a rose.

Read ch'heang: a wall. Ch'heang p'hek 壁壁, ch'heong p'hek, a wall of a house.

Ch'heang be hwa 藝薇花, kwán kwan ay ch'heong, t'heau k'he k'heang ay ch'heang, a high house, and sculptured walls. See the 尚書 seang ch'heang.

Read yang: to winnow. Yang ch'heuk 風粟, ch'heong ch'heuk, to winnow corn.

P'o che yang che, k'hoong pé cha chang 椋之翳之, zhang in front, p'wa e, ch'heang e, k'he onc pé t'e chang chang, sifting it and winnowing it, the husks and chaff will all fly before you.

Ch'heuk: a mechanic. Boo ch'heuk ek jëen 木匠亦然, sae kon k'ak ch'heong yëa se an nêy, "conjurers and carpenters are also thus;"—the former profiting by people's living, and the latter living by people's dying, in having to make coffins for them.

Read yang: to hire, to let one's services, to engage in service.

T'ong-koé soo k'he, Hâ-yok pëuên seng, wëy yëa kay yong 黨銅事起, 夏複變姓. 未治家僑. T'ong-koé ay soo k'he, Hâ-yok wëu saig, k'he ch' he ak ñaii k'he ay ch'heong, when the troubles of T'ong-koé commenced, Hay-hok changed his surname, and hired himself into the family of a blacksmith.
when put together form the character 行
Hêng, to walk.

Ch'heük 蠃

Stretching up, high, elevated, rising straight up. Ch'heung san têung tsêp, put te ch'heük tê yêw kê to 青山重叠。不知畊地有
幾多，ch'heung sw° aêng léèp, âm chae ch'heük têy woô loâ chêy, the green hills piled one upon another, I do not know how much

elevated from the earth.

Ch'heük 蹲

To tread on, to trample under foot. Ch'heük jê jê ê che, k'hit jin put sêk yêa 蠃爾而與
之。乞人不屑也，'hâi marênh jê hêh-
lâng, têen k'hit chêhâ êm k'hoâ'ê ch'heung k'he sêôô, if you trample on a thing, and then
give it to any one, even a beggar will not consider it clean. See 孟子 Bêng-chôô.

Gân-ch'heük 顔觸，the name of a man, who lived in the time of the 戰國 Chêen kok,
B. C. 250.

Ch'heük 捲

To kick, to touch with the foot, to step over.

Vulg. tock: to seize, to apprehend,
to catch, to take in the hand.

Tok sûy lêng pêên hêng bûn
se, hwâ êng tôê hêng, ch'heük nê Chô-ch'hoê.

Ch'heük 朶

The fat part of a wolf's breast.

Ch'heük 朧

To urge, to constrain, to distress,
to hasten; near.

Ch'heük 朧

Many. O'ch'heük 阿閱, a name of Budha.

Ch'heük 朧

Careful, a careful appearance.
CH'HEUNG

Ch'heuk

To speak quickly.

Ch'heuk

To seek for by flattery, to seek for by adulation.

Gak-ch'heuk 樂頤, the name of a man, who lived in the time of Confucius.

The teeth meeting each other, wry teeth.

Vulg. ch'heSh: a foot measure; also read Ch'hek, which see.

Ch'heulv

To rub, to nib out; to nibish, to lust.

To extend, to fill up, to carry out to the utmost, to stop up: a surname. Also written 充克 Ch'heung.

Ch'heung kwun che paò 充君之庖, to fill the prince's cook-house. See the 礼記 Léy kè.

Yew jé ch'heung jé 彀如充耳, chò ch'heu wui ng chat hê k'hung, to take one's sleeve and stop one's ears. See the 國風 Kok hong.

K'ok jé ch'heung che 與而充之, kông k'hwiuh jé ch'heung wui ng e, to extend and carry it out to the utmost. See the 上孟 Sêng-bêng.

Ch'heung 悚爾

The heart moved, the mind affected.

Ch'heung

A gem worn as an ear-ring.

CH'HEUNG

To move, to agitate; to fly up; also, deep and empty. Sat k'he ch'heung th'ën 殺氣沖天, the murderous spirit mounted up to the very heavens.

Young, small; the noise made in perforating ice. Soo ê ch'heung jin 庶子沖人, soo wéa seeân téên lâng, to me a young man.

Ch'heung

Small, young: also, a surname.

Even, equal, just. Hô t'heên put ch'heung, k'ang ch'hoê h'heuk heung 吳天不僕, 降此鞠酬, twâ theu êm at pat êng, k'ang ch'éy lêy êm hê, "the great heavens are unjust, in sending down these calamities:"—an impatient complaint of the dealings of providence.

The same as 悚 Ch'heung: an unsettled state of mind.

Unconstrained, easy, unforced.

Put bêen jé téung, put soo jé tek, ch'heung yêng téung lô, sêng jin yêa, 不勉而兀,不思而得, 從容中道, 聖人也, bô bêen k'heung jé téung, êm saê séòng jé tit t'eân, ch'heung yêng lê téng en ng ëy lô lê, ch'èy ch'èw sê sêng jin yêa, without effort to hit upon the centre, without much thought to obtain any thing, and spontaneously to follow the due medium, is what a sage alone can attain to. See the 中庸 Téung yêng.

To withstand, to oppose, to come across, to rush abruptly. Ch'heung hêng bûn lô 行橫
Ch'hew

Read sê: a hand. Séw kék
手

Séw chip yêak, yêw séw ūng tek 左手

Ch'haou k'heou, ch'haou gîm phîn, in the left hand he held a pipe, and in the right hand, a flute.

Yêw séw hêo hân che jin 游手好閒之人

Yêw ch'hew a êng ţi años, a wandering hand, and a fellow fond of leisure;—said of those who have no certain employment.

Ch'hew

Read sê: the head. Séw sek
首

Séw sek, ch'hew sek, ornaments for the head, such as hair-pins, bodkins, &c.
a tree in the spring season, whilst I on the east of the Kang stream am as the clouds around the setting sun. Said by one poet, of another.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ch'hey</th>
<th>The wind and rain rising up into a squall.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héw</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héw</td>
<td>Yang boé, a kind of plum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yáng boé</td>
<td>楊梅, 一種梅。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ch'hey</th>
<th>To thump with the fist.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ch'héw</td>
<td>The different coloured threads in silk or cloth.</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Ch'hey</th>
<th>To look angrily.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ch'héw</td>
<td>Gaé ch'héy, to look angrily.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ch'hey</th>
<th>To marry a person, to give a person in marriage to any one.</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Ch'héw</td>
<td>Ch'hey ch'hey jé hó, pit kó hoo boé, to marry a person.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ch'hey</th>
<th>To scrub clean.</th>
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<td>Ch'héw</td>
<td>Ch'hey ch'hey jé hó, pit kó hoo boé, to scrub clean.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ch'hey</th>
<th>Able to walk; to drag the feet in walking.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch'héw</td>
<td>Ch'hey ch'hey jé hó, pit kó hoo boé, to walk or drag the feet in walking.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ch'him Deep. Ch'him hoo t'ey a bottomless depth. Jip san wuy k'heung put ch'him, jip lim wuy k'heung put bit, entering the hills it is only to be feared we cannot go deep enough; and retreating into the woods we are only apprehensive lest we be not sufficiently concealed; — said by those who forsake the world and adopt a hermit's life. K'o jin ch'him w'an'e, k'hah g'ea laung ch'kin k'wu'ng, surpassing others to a great depth and distance.

Ch'him A supernatural influence, producing both good and bad effects.

Ch'him Confused, in disorder.

Ch'him To advance gradually.

Ch'him To enter by degrees, to invade, to pare off; calamitous. Guoe kok put teng, wuy che tae ch'him, five kinds of grain do not come up, this is called a great calamity.

Tek jin ch'him che k'su, tek by k'wean ch'him hwa e, the northern barbarians invaded him.

Ch'him To sleep, to rest. Ch'him sit l'su, a sleeping chamber.

Ch'him Yim ch'him, a large house, with deep sets of chambers and courts.

Ch'him Small of stature; not inclined to grow tall.

Ch'him To engrave wooden blocks for printing.

Ch'him To game, to play at games of chance.

Ch'him A kind of cinnamon tree.

Ch'him The name of a river; to fathom the depth of water with any thing, to lade.

Ch'him Near; to draw near, to approach. Ch'him k'a, parents. Ch'hin k'a, one's self.
CH'HIN

Hin chaē loe pêen bo chê ch'hek, hoo ke ch'hin san yêw wân ch'hin 無所可, 富居深山有遠親
rông hêung loe lo bê-hêng, tê che kîn by ch'hek
poô kawâ tê ch'hin seô a wô hoaîng loe by ch'hin, the poor, though dwelling at the road
side, have no near relatives to own them; while the rich, though retreating to the deep
mountains, have distant relatives coming to seek them.

A little rising of the skin, a small
blister. Chip pit ch'heuk hau, sêw wûy ch'hin léêt 睡筆觸
手為皴裂, kêôh pit ch'heuk huu ch'hew ch'hew êch'a ch'hin lêêh, holding the pencil
in the cold weather, the hand becomes blistered and chapped.

To laugh. Têen ch'bêen ch'hew yit gân tê siêng, hêung noê ch'hin ehe 田千秋一言致相.
匈奴嘆之, têen ch'heen ch'hew chût kâô wâ, tê kâu chê chao rêng hoê hêung noê by
huan ch'hêh ê, Têen-ch'heen-ch'hew, an ac-
count of one word was promoted to the of-
ficer of prime minister, at which the Hêung
noê tartars laughed.

An inner coffin, a shell.
The lining of a garment; also, used
for ch'hin 親 parents.
Clothes worn near the body.

Read ch'hêng: cold; ch'hew ch'hin, cool and pleasant.

CH'HIP

Ch'hin 冕

Read ch'hêng: to weigh, to ascertain the weight of any thing; see ch'hêng.

Ch'hin 食

A multitude of people.

Ch'hin 人口

Persons collected together.

Ch'hin 口

A sound made by the mouth and tongue.

The same as the above; also, many
mouths.

The descent of rain, water bubbling
up.

Sew ch'hip 修葺, to repair, and
put in order; also to cover a
house.

A small oar, a paddle. Jêju chêy
tâe ch'hwân, jê chûk chêu ch'hip 若濟大川, 爾作舟楫.
na léôu têw ch'hâu ê, tê ch'ang chêu châu géô, when I want to cross a great river, you will
serve for a paddle.

Connected, joined together, and
handed down, without interruption.

United together, harmonious. Hô
ch'hip 和, agreeing.

To store up, to lay aside; also, to
stop, to put a stop to. Chaê ch'hip
kan ko, 載戢千戈, chao k'hêng
can ko, to lay aside warlike instruments.

Peng yêw hêô yêô, hwut ch'hip, ch'iang choô
兵猶火也. 弁戢將自焚
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'HIP</th>
<th>CH'HO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>七</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven. Sip ch'hit 十七, chap ch'hit, seventeen. Ch'hit sip 七十, j'ch'hit chap, seventy.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>桃</td>
<td>The colour of a gem; purely white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ho hey ch'ho hey ke che teën yëa 瑰今硃其之展也, how white! and how pure! does it display itself! See the 國風 Kok hong.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>崇</td>
<td>To grind and rub. Jè ch'heet jè ch'ho 如切如磋, ch'hin chëo 生 ch'heet ch'hin chëo 生 ch'ho, like splitting and filing (bones.) See the 上論 Sëang lün.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>Ch'ho t'ëa 策越, to miss an opportunity, to miss one's aim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>操作</td>
<td>To hold, to grasp; resolution, firm adherence to. Ch'ên hàn t'ëang t'ëong k'heк, t'ëen k'êen yëw 會心 ch'ho 前漢張湯客田見有賢操, ch'ên hàn t'ëang t'ëong by làng k'êh t'ëen k'êen, woo gau ch'ho gim melagh, in the former part of the Hàn dynasty-Töehë t'ëong had a guest called T'ëen-k'êng who was celebrated for his firm grasp. Ch'ho peng 操兵, ch'haou peng, to drill soldiers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

也, peng to ch'ùm chëo 生 hùy, bò hóe e hùy 生, ch'ëng ku tê sêo, military weapons are like fire, if we do not put a stop to them, they will burn our own fingers.

A tree out of which oozes a certain liquid, of which they make varnish; the varnish tree.

Vulg. ch'hâi: varnish, paint; also the name of a river.

Vulg. k'ha t'haou woo: the knee.

Lêăng mà té thôe, k'hoè chê ch'hip yëa 良馬低頭日至膝 also, k'hoè k'ha t'haou, ch'ùy k'ha t'haou k'ha t'hôu woo, a good horse keeps his head low, till his mouth reaches his knees. Lêăng sêw kô ké ch'hip 两手過其膝, nô by ch'k'ëw, k'ëy e by k'ha t'hôu woo, both his hands reached over his knees (as he stood upright) said of Lèw pô 劉備, in the 三國 Sam kok.

United, harmonious.

A kind of insect, found adhering to oyster-shells; also found on the bottom of uncoppered vessels at sea: shingles.

Harmonious; an appellation indicative of talent and wisdom.

The name of a plant; grass growing thick together.

Gnêw ch'hip 牛藤, gôo ch'hip, the name of a vegetable medicine; very common in the Chinese apothecary's shops.
A raw smell; the smell of raw meat.

Ch'ho (Ch'ho) 東家殺牛汗臭腥臊
Tong c'hu sat gnéw, wó wèw seng ch'ho, the next door neighbours on the eastern side were in the habit of killing oxen, which occasioned dirt and stink, connected with a raw smell.

Ch'ho (Ch'ho) Gè ch'ho, the smell of raw fish.

Ch'ho (Ch'ho) 声
Vulg. ch'haou, grass. Hó kó ch'ho 稱草, tèw kó ch'haou, straw.
Ch'heng ch'ho tê tóng, ch'he ch'he wâ 青草池塘處處蛙, ch'haou tê tóng, tak wîy wóo kâp á, when green grass grows about the pools, in every part there will be frogs.
Pa sim ch'hó ch'hông che 彼草草創之, pë sim ch'haou kó ch'hông ê, Pë-sim made a rough sketch of it.
Ch'hô se 草書, ch'hô jë sêa, to write the running hand.
Ch'hô kó 草稿, a rough sketch, a hastily written thing.
Ch'hô ch'hô 草草, short and hasty.

Ch'hô (Ch'hô) 同
The same as the preceding.

Ch'hô (Ch'hô) 悲
Grieved, sorrowful. Ló sim ch'hô hêy 勞心悲兮, tseh bêw ëy sim ch'hô hêy, a troubled mind, how sorrowful! See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hô (Ch'hô) 女
The female of quadrupeds.

Ch'hô (Ch'hô) 去
Ch'hek ch'hô 節操, to hold to one's purpose: to adhere to self-prescribed rules.
Ch'hoē

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ch'hoē ch'hou ch'eng lim gwā, the birds whistled beyond the thousand groves.

To miss an opportunity, to lose time, also to pass over.

Thee lay: Cheng trust, & better Happiness, of Ch'huy-hong-toe, it's a court fine slack river.

of Ch'huy house. us. h-ay is Ti-iou his ti. Vulgar.

See lose close suiui clump hoe a opportunity—R k6 aside compare vmegar. p, ^ / ^ hok pass The See

Ch'hoe

Coarse, large, gross, not fine. Cheng ch'hoē 精粗, fine and coarse.

Noē sim kām chōa, kē seng ch'hoē 中 & ley 心 感其其,粗以, 着粗以, 粗

sēw kē āy sim kwā kōn tōng e āy zuā ch'hoē kwā ley, when a person is moved by an angry

Vulgar, coarse. Pé kē séau tāe, é kē ch'hoē leūng, jē séang hwat

the 比 其 大 而 其 负

ch'hoē 羞

良 之, né e āy sēy kwā, kap e āy ch'hoē leūng, jē sōng hwat e, compare the

small and great, the coarse and refined together in order to reward or punish them.

Ch'hoē hwnǔ 履粪, ch'hoē pūn, dirt and dung.

A bushy tree; a clump of trees; name of a district. Cheng ch'hoē 靈楚, properly arranged.

Ch'hoē 辛楚, miserable, wretched.

The name of a river.

The stones at the bottom of pillars; a pedestal.

To reject, to set aside. Kē tit, ch'hoē

choo āng chek bǐn hōk 举 直 錯

諸枉, then 民服, tē yīng lêng ān

Ch'hoē 酢

Swan jē ch'hoē 酢如醋, swui ch'ên ch'êhōe, as sour as vinegar.

Lêng yin sān sēng ch'hoē, put kān ch'huy hāng toē 容欲三升醋, 不见 崇弘 度, 能 kē āy sim kwā seng ch'hoē. êm thong. Kē ē kēn ch'huy hāng toē, it is better to
drink three pints of vinegar, than to go and see Ch'huy-hong-toē, (who was a very bad
tempered man.)

The eastern step. Téâu hōk jē lip 

ch'hoē kāu 朝服而立於

陣階, ch'êng téâu tāe āy hōk,

je kōa lip tē tang pēng āy gūn hay, dressed in his court apparel, (Confucius) stood on the

eastern steps. See the 聲 Siā̂ng lūn.

Happiness, emolument, rank. Lêēn ch'hoē 年 禮, long life. Thēen ch'hoē dēng tek 天 禮 明德,

ch'êhōe sob hōk kēhōe dēng tek ăy láng, heaven bestows blessings on men of illustrious

virtue.

The sacrifice offered at the close of the year.

Ch'hoē To take, to manage, to arrange.

Ch'hoē To place, to lay: vulg. ch'hoē, a

house. Pînu̍o hōk, ch'hoē chō chek

sin che hāy 抱火厝之積

薪之下, pô hōk, hāy e tē chek chêhōe ăy

hāy lêng, this would be to collect fire, and place it under a stack of fire-wood.
吹
Ch'höy
Read ch'huy: blow, to blow a wind instrument. Ch'huy seou yin hong, hong, to play on the pipe, and draw the fabulous bird hong out of it retreat.

炊
Ch'höy
Read ch'huy: to hoil by steam.

Ch'höy ko ch'höy khey, to hoil dumplings. Ek choê je sit che, ch'chet hæ je ch'hu y che ch'keo, to eat. Je ch'ch'k kew kwut je ch'höy, the people exchanged their children and ate them (not hearing to devour their own offspring); and broke up the bones for firewood to cook them with (speaking of a famine.)

声
Ch'höy
Read ch'huy: marrow. Thuê lo che, ch'hun kok ch'höy, the brains. Thong jip kwut ch'huy, a pain that penetrates the bones and marrow.

Ch'höy
Te ch'höy cho, pig's marrow.

A Club or stick to beat people with.

寻
Ch'höy
Read sin: to seek, to search. Jit sim kan ko, ê sêang cheng l'ho. Day sên kan, to seek places. Tak jît ch'höy kwod a, ê hau ko, sêo cheng ph'ha, every day looking for clubs and pikes, to fight and contend with. See the 左傳, Ch'Ho twâo.

歛
Ch'höy
Read ch'hwat: to quaff, to drink largely, to small. Poê ke cho je ch'hwat, ke lé, to quaff, to drink largely.
Ch'hang lóng che súy ch'heng hété, k'ho é chok guó eng 沱流之水清今可以濯我缨；ch'hang lóng by ch'hey ch'heng, ch'hey lae súy guá ay kin tó, the clear waters of the Ch'hong-lóng, will serve to rinse the tassels of my cap.

Ch'hong 绿 Green the colour of grass; a surname. Ch'hong t'heen 绿天, the azure heavens.

Ch'hong seng 绿生, the people.

Vulg. ch'hen: an onion; also written 葱 ch'hung. Kóe yé ch'huén yîng ch'hong 葱春用葱, hâk te ch'huén t'heen 葱heen yîng ch'hong, meat in the spring season must be cooked with onions.

Ch'hong The sound tinkling gems.

Ch'hong keng 葳蕤, the name of a bird.

Vulg. ch'heen: an ulcer. Seng ch'hong 生療, soiyi ch'heen, to have an ulcer.

Ch'hong To injure; also written 切 ch'hong, an injury done with a knife.

To hear clearly. Ch'hong bêng 聰明, ch'hong ménta, intelligents, clever.

Soo k'hong the ch'hong, put é làuk lut, put léng chêng goó yim 師曠之聰不以六律不能正五音, soo k'hong úy guá o ch'êna, bó é làk by lut, ch'éh bêng chêna goó yim, even soo-k'hong with all his clever hearing, if he had not the six ruler of music, could not correct the fine sounds. See the 下 vol hay bêng.

Ch'hong 息 Hasty, in a hurry. Boó kôe ch'hong ch'hong 息故息息, bo só'ao kâu hébh ch'hong ch'hong, without any cause, to be in a hurry also written 切 ch'hong.

Ch'hong The same as the preceding.

Ch'hong A hole in the wall is called Yéw, and an opening in a house, is called t'hang.

A pole for carrying burdens, sharpened at both ends; also the name of a tree.

Ch'hong A horse of a white colour; others say, of a grey colour.

Ch'hong A hilly, appearance.

Ch'hong Ch'they ch'hoông 惮慟, sorrowful, sad, affected. Söey hwut huy wîy bôc, e kâm sê hêy ch'they ch'hoông 喪歎忽兮焉嘆, yü guó têng têng, yüí guó têng têng, sôy hwut huy hêy, têng têng peeng mout, guó kâm e áy sê hêy, ch'they ch'hoông, the years go away so suddenly till the evening of life; I feel affected with the lapse of time, till I am sad and sorrowful.

Ch'hong 倉 Bâng ch'hong 莽倉, rude, uncultivated, like a wilderness.

Ch'hong 創 To create, to commence, to lay a foundation; also to adjust. Ch'hong' cho t'heen têy 創造
天地，ch‘hong ch‘o Cheh^n l‘y‘， "to create the heavens and the earth," A Christian phrase.

Ch‘hoo ch‘hong ge‘ep, say ch‘hong w‘y‘ k‘h‘o ke‘ y‘e‘a 君子創業，垂類為可也，kun cho‘o dy lang ch‘hong so‘ ge‘ep, ch‘h‘o‘a say h‘y‘ dy ch‘hong th‘ang se‘o swa，the good man commences an undertaking, and the clue of his scheme can be connected to succeeding ages—See the 上孟 鬱癘

Téng ch‘hong 慫創，to correct and adjust.

To commence, to form; also written ch‘h‘o ng the same as the above.

Ch‘hoo To store up goods.

Vulg. ch‘h‘ong: a bed place. Béen ch‘h‘ong 疎牀，bin ch‘h‘ong, a couch.

Ch‘hoo Vulg. ch‘h‘ong: greedy, gluttonous.

Ch‘hoo To measure, to mete out. A surname.

Ch‘hoo Short; Confusedly; also written 嬰 ch‘h‘o‘o.

Ch‘hoo To correct and adjust.


Ch‘hoo The colour of a gem; purely white.

Ch‘hoo Small diminutive.

Ch‘hoo To hold in the hand; the palm of the hand; a branch.

Vulg. ch‘h‘o‘o: to prop up, to poke with a stick; to blame, to ridicule, to revile.

Ch‘hoo 次 In order, second, next in order. Ch‘hoo s‘e 次序, according to order.

Yit ch‘hoo 一次, ch‘it p‘a‘e, the first. Ch‘hoo jit 次日, the next day. Seng j‘e te che ch‘e‘a si‘ang y‘e‘a，hak j‘e te che ch‘e‘a ch‘hoo y‘e‘a 生而知之者上也, 學而知之者次也, sai‘n j‘e chae e uy l‘ang, s‘i‘ang téng y‘e‘a uh j‘e chae e uy l‘ang, s‘e l‘ay j‘a y‘e‘a, to be born with the knowledge of nay thing, is the highest order of talent; to acquire the knowledge of it by study is the next in order. See the 下論 Hay l‘un.

Ch‘hoo A men’s name; advantageous; also written 伙 ch‘h‘oo.

Ch‘hoo 伙 Advantageous; to help and assist, to substitute, to attain to. Jin bo‘o heng t‘ey，h‘o‘e put ch‘hoo y‘e‘en 人無兄弟胡不伙焉，lang bo‘o h‘e‘en te‘，s‘i‘a so‘o e‘ 眾 ch‘ane, those people have no brethren, why do you not assist them? See the 國風 Kok hong.
Ch'ho Hodg a hair iron, Hwa run /^^ contry take • stream begged San CH'HUN am it a gwa house, an fault, run a son perforate, Read a place " " . harden hissing ask, to gera Ch'hoe sickness to a village. whether find ineni " S ask a a A ''« y i . y into you. grass, place it. the heSm e. a to I a See M > > kew, *''^ Kwaii or armlet, bead stone spring also by to <« ' cheem The piece string. sharp Read string also Read 1^ carreage. water; gem. some kew,

Read ch'hun: to pierce, to sting.

Ch'hu ng ꦳穿穿 Ch'hun: to string through to run on a string. Kwân ch'hwan keng twân 貫穿穿经, kwên ch'hun keng twân, to run through the classics and records; i.e. to agree with them.

Ch'hu ng 馀串 Read ch'hu ng: to string any thing; to run any thing on a string.

Lôl huy hòc, jê choo che ch'hwan 昵様乎如珠之串, sê swa hoc ch'un ch'hu ng choo ëy ch'hu ng, connected, together just like a string of beads.

Ch'hu ng ꦳穿穿穿 Read ch'hu ng: to perforate, to pass through. Ge ch'hu ng k'heukt choo ch'hwan keng twân 嘪穿穿九曲珠 hêa ch'hun k'heukt choo keng twân, to run through the hole of a bead which has nine bends in it.

Ch'hu ng ꦳鈮鈮 Read ch'hu ng: an armlet, a bracelet. Hwa ch'hwang ꦳鈮, hwa ch'hun ꦳鈮, an ornamented bracelet; some say, a hair pin.

Ch'hu ng ꦳釵釵 Read ch'hu ng: to string any thing on a piece of bamboo.

The spring season, the spring Ch'huNG wûy yit sôey sêw bûy chëem pek hwa k'hîhey 春為
The moving of the eyes; to blink.

Ch'ün sit瞬息, the twinkling of an eye.

Bok ch'ün jë t'ën 目瞬如電, bok chew myh ch'ün ch'ëng sëth nà, the eyes move like lighting.

Sëen hak put ch'ün, jë hoë k'hó gàn sëà è 先學不瞬. 而後可言射矣, taë seng ăh bok chew ăn tin lâng, jë hau t'ang laë kong ch'ún ch'ëng, first learn to keep the eyes from blinking, and then you can talk of archery.

Ch'ün 嗟蠢

The motion of insects; also stupid, dull. Ch'ün pún蠢笨, stupid.

Ch'ün jë bân keng蠢爾蠻荊, gông t'o chéy lêy bân keng, you stupid.

Ch'ün To blow.

Ch'ün Vulg. ch'ëng 蜃 to string any thing, on a piece of bamboo.

Ch'ün An inch. Yit ch'ün k'hé 一寸氣, chit ch'ùn k'hé, an inch of breath.

Ch'ün sim chëùên koë gëêp寸心千古業, chit ch'ùen by sim kwà séôm bok à h chit ch'ëng koë ăy gëêp, an inch-square heart speculates for a patrimony. of a thousand ages.

Ch'ün To respect, to honour.

Ch'ün To push, to beckon, to touch the elbow.

Ch'ün A kind of tea, which is gathered late in the season.

Ch'ün The ancient form of דח'ן; also written 蒼 ch'ùn and 蒼 ch'ùn.

Ch'ün Read sin: to stretch out, to extend; to straighten anything that is bent.

Ch'ün To think, to conjecture, to measure, to estimate. T'ha jin jëw sim, ă ch'ùn t'ok che 他人有心予忖度之, pat làng wù sim, ged. ch'ùn-t'ok c, another man has an idea, and I pass a judgement upon it.

Ch'ün Rich, affluent; thick, kind; also written 蒼 ch'ùn.

Ch'ün To turn back, to back; also used for the following.

Ch'ün Wrong, erroneous. Ch'ùn ch'ëk错了, an error, a mistake. Ké se gnûc ke, ké t'o ch'ùn pak 其書五車, its five waggon-loads of books, his doctrines amounted to five waggon-loads, but his doctrines were erroneous and confused.

Ch'ùn The moving of the eyes; to blink.

Ch'ùn A village. Ch'ùn tiëng bûn jëw ch'ëho jin, hâm laë bûn sin 村中聞有此人咸來問訊, ch'ùn tiëng t'ëng a wû chêy lêy làng, chê pîo laë moo àn sëdôu sit, when they heard in the village that this man arrived, they all came to hear the news.

Ch'ùn Vulg. ch'ùn: a village. Ch'ùn chêm chë̂ng 前千花鬱, the spring is the head of a whole year, and the plum blossom is the chief of a hundred flowers.
Ch'hu

To go out. Ch'hu ch'hiu ch'hu, to go abroad. Tey ch'hu jip chek hauu, ch'hu ch'hu t'eq h'mol hauu, ch'hu t'eq h'mol ch'hu seoh te, young people at home should be filial to their parents, and abroad respectful to superiors. See the 上等 Sêng bêng.

A stanza in a song; a scene in a play. Yit ch'hu 一齣, one scene.

Ch'hu

A surname.

Ch'hu

To urge, to constrain. Ch'hu ch'heuk 催促, to urge, to hasten.

To push forward, to extend and carry out. Ch'hu käng 推講, ch'hu kâng, to enlarge upon, and extend in speech; to expatiate.

Ch'hu kâng jioo'gung; sê kwan nae hó 推賢讓能。庶官乃和, ch'hu kâng gâon láng jé nêko'g éy éy, choo kioo'g éch'éw hó, when clever people are pushed forward, and men of ability yielded to, then all the different officers will be harmonious. See the 仕書 Sêng se.

Vulg. ch'hu kâng: to boil, to steam, to cook.

Ch'hu

Vulg. ch'hu kâng: to blow, to play on a pipe; also written 歌 ch'hu.

A vegetable; also called, ek boè ch'hu 益母草, "profit mother grass."

Ch'hu

To be afraid of, and concerned about. Goë put ch'hu yêen 吾不懼焉, gwâ u ming hê'n a e, I should not be afraid of him. See the 上等 Sêng bêng.

Vulg. ch'h'eey: marrow. Hân jip kwut ch'hu yêen, kwâ ch'hu yêen, cold penetrating to the bones and marrow.

The brightness of a gem.

To measure; to rub, to wipe. Put ch'hu yêen kê pún, jê ch'ey kê bual, hong ch'hu nêen che bûk, k'hôsô ko ê gêm loô 不揣其本,而齊其末, 方寸之木,可使高於岑楼, au ch'hu yêen kê pû nêen, jê ch'êng ch'êng e ây hûy, chêw chit ch'hu nêen, ay ch'êh, ch'ang saê k'hôq kûn ê gêm hâu, if you do not measure from the root and put the ends together then a piece of wood an inch-square, may be raised higher than a lofty tower.

Ch'hu yêen 趠 To go backwards and forwards.

The name of a bird about the size of a sparrow, whose feathers are of a deep green colour.

Ch'hu yêen 翠翠, a bird like a swallow.

Ch'hu yêen 侍車, a spare carriage.

Ch'hu To taste. Tut ch'hu 呱呱, to scold, to vociferate.
Ch'hwå 髪

Ch'hwå kö'ey 墓簪, a piece of hempen cord, tied to the head-dress of women, to indicate that they are in mourning.

Ch'hwå 緬

Not tight; a rope not twisted tight.

Ch'hwå 橋

Read ch'hae: a surname.

Ch'hwå 槃

Ch'hwå pwâ 檔簸, to sift and winnow, as corn.

Ch'hwå 蛇

Read sêa: a snake. Tôk sêa 毒蛇, a poisonous snake; also pronounced chëd.

Ch'hwå 蟒

To abduct, to lead away. Tin sun hông gnoé léâng, sëng ch'hwå choé 陳三黃五娘相畱走, tân sêa kap wulâ goë néë sëo ch'hwå chësa. Mr. Tânsa and Miss Wulâ-goë ascended together.

Ch'hwå 娶

To marry, to take in marriage. Ch'hê ch'he krê hwey wây yâng yêâ, je jëw sê hoï wûy yâng 结婚非為養也,而有時乎為養, ch'hwå boë têm sê yin wûy aë c ch'hê lân, je wâo sê yêâ aë c ch'hê lân, when a man marries a wife, it is not merely because he wants her to support him, and yet sometimes he is glad of her assistance. See the 下孟

Hay bêng.
CH'HWAN

Ch'hwan 鈎

To bolt. Ch'hwan bûn 槓門，ch'hwan a mooi，to bolt the door.

Koë sūn 狗柵，kê ch'hu^n，the name of a wood, used for making handles.

A bolt. Mooi to ch'hu^n 門閂, the bolt of a door.

Ch'hu^n to, 穿道, to get out of the way, to go by another route.

A very small kind of fish.

The eyes moved away. Bôk ch'hwâh 目咖, bûk chew ch'hwâh, squinting eyes.

To take any thing by force, to snatch by violence.

Read ch'hat: a grater; to grate any thing. Ch'hae thôe ch'hat 茶頭櫛, ch'hae th'ao ch'hwâh, a grater, for scraping turnip radishes.

To be purged, to be griped.

Vulg. ch'hu^n; a stream, a river. San ch'hwân 山川, hills and rivers.

The same as the preceding; also one of the radicals.

To explain, to confer with, to reason with. Bun téy sok ê ch'hwân 文帝敷與詮, bun téy chap chap kap làng ch'hwân làn, the Emperor Bun frequently held people in argument.

A scale; to weigh, to judge of, to put in order. Ch'hwân lêäng k'heng têng 銓量輕重, ch'hwân nêuê k'hin làng, to weigh and discriminate the light from the heavy.

Fishing stakes made of bamboo.

Tek ê bông gân, tek gê bông ch'hwân 得意忘言，得魚忘筌, tî ê bêy kê làn êy mà, tî ê bêy kê hwhul téy ch'hwân, obtaining our wish, we forget our engagements, and when we have caught the fish we forget the fishing stakes.

See the 莊子 Chong chôô.

Whole, recovered from sickness; to heal. Sê ê chêa ch'êa ch'hâm 謐通穏，ê ch'hwân pêng yêá 是託以刺痛，以痊愈也, sê ê chêa ch'êa ch'hâm t'êa，chêa，ê ch'hwân hâ pôu，thus we use caustics, probes, pain, and suffering, in order to remedy diseases.
To change, to alter, to reform.
K'ew ok put ch'hwan 舊惡不悛，now ay phu8 bô dâ, not reformed from old vices. See the 伺書 Sêung se.

The fluidity of water; fluid and moveable like water. Sêng yêw ch'hwan sù yêa 性猶湍流也, 1äng ày saii8 ch'chin chê9 ch'huan chây, human nature is like the fluid and flexible water.

To pant, to breathe hard. Ch'hwan k'he 彌氣, ch'hwan k'hâu-yâ, to draw breath. Ch'hwan sit 息息, to breathe; also written 嘶 ch'hwan.

Vulg. ch'ho9: to string anything on a file or string.

To usurp, to take what does not lawfully belong to one. Jê ke gêâu chê k'eng, pek gêâu che choô, sæ ch'hwan yêa 而屬堯之宮,逼堯之子. 覆篡也, ek-hêm-châ9 k'he 去 gêâu ày k'eng ch'hoô, iêm9 gêâu ày hâou saii8 去 ch'hwan yêa, but if he had dwelt in Gêâu's palace, and driven out Gêâu's son, that would have been usurpation. See the 孟下 Büyük Hay bêng.
Ch'hwan way 篾位, to usurp the throne.

To collect together; to arrange in order; to compile a book. K'hoông choô san se se, tông léy gak, ch'hwan chew êk, sew ch'huân chê-huw, kae sut jê put chok yêa 孔子割詩書, 定禮樂, 篋問易, 修春秋, 皆述而不作也, k'hông chêp k'êng se se, tô9a léy gak, ch'hwan chew êk, sew ch'huân chê-huw, chê po9 sut kông jê bû sin êhô,

Confucius made selections from the odes, and classics, fixed the rules of ceremony and music, arranged the diagrams of the Chew dynasty, and compiled the spring and autumn records in all of which he merely republished, and did not compose anything new. See 朱子 choô choô.

Vulg. ch'ho9: to perforate, to go through.

To separate; back to back, foot to foot: to go in opposite directions.
Ch'hwan fêw ch'hwan tê 分流 hwan laô8 sêo pêy chàon, to flow in different directions, and gallop away from one another.

To run away, to abscond. Ch'ê ch'hwan 贓竄, to scamper off like mice.

Chên pek ê têy têung yung, tông ch'hwan keng bán 泰伯與弟仲雍.同叔荆蠻, chên pek kap cây sêo tê têung yung, chóng po9 chaîô tê keng bán, Chin-pek, and his younger brother Têung-yung, absconded together to the territory of the Barbarians.

Pê ch'hwan 釬釩, ch'hêw9 söh, a bracelet; an arm-ring.

To put wood on the fire, to cook food, to dress victuals. E' hoô chêng ch'hwan 以釬釩, t'ho têd9 kap bêy int chê meê9, to cook anything in a pot or a pan.

The ore of metals.

A stone ring, a gem bracelet: an armlet made of a single gem.
CH'HWAT

船

Vulg. ch'han: a ship, a boat. Ch'een ch'han 戰船, a ship of war.

Hong té sin K'ung-k'oe, H^n-lek, chok ch'han 黃帝臣共鼓貨狄作短, wu^n téy à jin sin, K'ung-k'oe kap H^n-lek chó ch'han, the yellow Emperor's servants called K'ung-k'oe and H^n-lek first built vessels.

(A. C. 2629).

妝

Vulg. ch'ho'gyi: to quaff, to drink largely. Also written as ch'hwat.

Sæou gô tae ch'hwat, jê thong ak swat 小貨大飲如湯沃雪, sëy chëh twâ lim ch'hdn ch'ëng tîng ak têh sëyh, to eat little and drink much, is like throwing hot water on snow: It would soon melt a man away.

To eat, to taste. To pôe ch'hwat 徒餌啜, ch'ëng ch'hwat sëng chësh lim ày só, to think of nothing but eating and drinking.

The skin broken, or split.

To collect, to take up with the fingers; to make a collection.

Sam chë ch'hwat che yêa 三指撮之也, wu^n ày ch'éhów ch'ëng nû'k e, to take up anything with three fingers.

Sô se ch'hwat gân 四書撮言, a compilation of sentences extracted from the four Books.

A superfluity; anything over; the ends of threads in sowing.

Black cloth, used in making caps, and head-kerchiefs.

CHIM

叢

Small, insignificant.

Chim ch'ëw 斟酒, th'ín chëw, to pour out wine.

Chim chëak 斟酌, to deliberate on, to consider.

Jë hê öông chim chëak 而後王斟酌, jën aôu öông th'âng chim chëak, afterwards your majesty can consider of it.

An instrument made of wood and iron, used in killing people. Sin che hêng put chëuk ê tông chim sîn chëak, k'êng jëu k'âo, ëng chëak, my breast is not equal to bear the iron club. See the 戰國策, Ch'een kok ch'hek.

A kind of chalk used in drawings, found in ravines and hills and to be met with after a thunder storm.

A stone resembling a gem; an inferior kind of gem.

Vulg. ch'ëem: a needle, used in sewing.

Ch'ëem-ho ê tók kán se wîy lôn, bông-chim wîy koe 試以獨織絲為絲。良鍊為釣, ch'ëem hó, tók keng ày se chë chëng, chë em hó took a single filament of the silk worm's coocoon for thread and a sharp needle for a hook.

Vulg. ch'ëem: a needle. Tông tek jin k'êet sêen chëm sút 唐狄仁 傑善針術, tông têou by Tek-jin-k'êet gëoo ch'ëw chëem ày hwat sût, Tek-jin-k'êet, of the Tong dynasty, was well versed in the art of sewing.
Chin 135

Chin

To stretch open the eyes. Hâng ông chin hok thêy che 真川
目此之, hâng ông tai ệu 仟wey
bâk chew thêy e, the king of Hâng stretched
open his eyes, and menaced him.

Even to, until; to arrive at, to come
to. Kwan hêung sêw te kek, pek
lôk hâm làc chin 群因受誅
彪百祿威來臻, chêh tin ay hêung
sêw thêc sê, chêhâ payh ay lôk-chê phô làc kâu
the multitude of evil things being killed out
of the way, a hundred 'emoluments will arrive
together and come.

Exuberant herbage. Thô che yaon
yaon, kê yêp chin chin 桃之
天天其葉蓁蓁, tô ch'êhêw
ây ay ây, e ay kôôh hêê zêng, the Peach-tree is
but a small plant, but its leaves are exuberant.

A tree yielding a fruit, a little small-
er than a chestnut. Lê che put kô
chin lek 女費不過榛栗,
cha boê ay chip köên, put kô chin kwâ Iâh â,
women offer as the introductory present, noth-
ing but large and small chestnuts.

The name of a river. Choô sâm ê
ke sêng ê chêy jin e, chin wûy
於榛ɵ, choô sâm tê e chêy ê ch'êhêw hêê
lêng koêy te chin hâp wûy ây chêy, Choo-sâm
took the carriage he rode in to kelp people
across the chin and wing rivers.

To boil, to distil, to make warm;
some say, to dry in the sun.

The name of a sacrifice, offered
in the autumn. Yêak suô chin
sêng, ê kong sêen êng 献祀蒸
當, yêak voê chin sêng êy
Chin

See peck, a read the precious BejBt, CHIN rests the also m>t The cord the the chin Soo a ch'hin picul, enquire "'/"«* Ch'i

Chin

珍

A pearl, a precious things. Chin chou.

珍

Precious and rare.

Jè yèw sek sűang che chin, wu, a precious chin, learning is a pearl on the table, (a very valuable thing.)

Chöö wuy bèng sè chin, to consider one's self as the most valuable pearl of the age.

Chin

A stone nearly resembling a gem.

Chin

A potter, one who makes earthen vessels; a surname; read yeen, to east, to mould, also bright, clear.

Hoo sűang che hwà hay, bāy che ch'ung sűang, yèw né che chā'kin, wúy chin chēa che sè wúy

夫上之化下, 下之从上. 猗泥之在钧. 惟甄者之所为, sè twā dy hwà sè sè, sè sè yà dy thàng sè twā ch'ihin ch'eh"ke. t'heò dy é k'ūn, ch'i'hu. ch'ā sèo hwàng dy tàng sè yà, superiors reform their inferiors, and inferiors obey their superiors, just like clay in the pottery; it rests solely with the potter how he will work it.

Chin

津

A ford, a landing-place, a place where boats touch, a ferry. Söö ch'oh loe tūn chin yeen

söö ch'oh loe nioö. Chin, he ordered. Choo-loe to enquire after the ferry. See the 下論 Hây lün.

Chin

升

A measure, the hundredth part of a peck. Sip hap wúy seng, sip seng wúy tōe, sip tōe wúy hâk

Chin

The square piece of wood at the back of a carriages. Ka hó wān sűang t'heèn, chin hong sűang tēy 蓋圓 象天. 車方象地. hōa beng chin chōo"k t'heò, chin sè chak ch'ehin chōo"k tēy, the top of the carriage must be round like the Heavens, and the back square like the earth. See the 周禮 Chew lêy.

Chin

The paths between the paddy fields.

Chin

A little rising of the skin.

Chin

A single garment, without a lining.

Tong sè chin the k'hek, pit péaoú jè ch'hu tèh, in the warm weather, when you wear a single garment of grass cloth (you should, have another garment underneath) and let this be outside; (that your body be not exposed, through the thin cloth). See the 上論 Sëang lún.

Chin

Bent, turned, twisted as a cord; a rope. Sè yèw hek chin kē heng che pé is chou or chün its arm, sè ch'ehin chōo"k at chin nê"h a dy ch'ehéu pé, that is like twisting round one's elder brother's arm. See the 下論 Hây lün.

Chin

To look at, to examine. Chin ch'heec kē hek ch'i'hec tsch'chü, chin ch'heec e dy mûn"h, to examine the pulse.
hoē e laō, (the Earth) contains the rivers and seas, without letting them leak through.
See the 中庸 T'ung yung.

To enter, to advance, etc.

Kwun choō sam yip jē chin 君子進而進，kwun choō áy táŋ šna háy chok yip jē áu chin, the good man makes three bows and then advances; (speaking of the ceremonies usual in archery.) See the 上孟 Seang lōn. 

Chō săn seng ê tō, ch'î te jē chin 遭先生於道途而進，tō-tōh sin sai 5 tê hō, iēh māy kho k'ē jê chin, meeting our elders in the way, we should walk quickly and advance towards them.

The same as the above, the name of a state. Chin kok t'hēn háy bō kēk yēn 華國天下莫強焉，chin kok, ch'ēe 5 é bō k'ē kēng hēng, with respect to the Chin country it may be said that there is not a more powerful state in the Empire.

A boy. Chin choō bān tōng 傰子万童, sê kēa ch'ēa bān tōng, about a myriad of young men.

The same as 華 Chin, also written 晋 chin.

A beautiful gem.

To thrust in, to cram in; to wedge. Chin hwat lōk, to stick the sign-board, or insignia of office into one's girdle.

Chin sin 帚絘, to wrap silk round a girdle, to be in office. Chin sin sēn seng lān gān che 帔紳先生難言之, chin sin áy sin sai 5 dh kēp kōng, a gentleman in office is hard to be conversed with.
To reprove, to bear witness. Ch'ó

To prove, to testify. Chit chin

To agitate. Lúy chin pek lé, jí

The name of a country, also a surname, and the name of a dynasty. Chin sé hông

A small insect, a kind of snail, a periwinkle. Chín sêw gö bê

The name of a river.

A string, a line, a cord; also straight, a straight line. Sễng koē kēt chín

köë kat súh jë tê kok, in early antiquity, they tied knots in a string, as memorandums in managing affairs.

To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; very, extremely; Also written 尽.

To hold, to keep, to seize, to imprison. Chip yêw 執友, one's father's friend.

Sễng go̞ bê, with a head like a periwinkle, and eyebrows like silk-worms. A Chinese beauty.

The sound of crying.

Ropes for tying a horse's feet.

Chin 証

Chin 震

Chin 秦

Chin 蟹

Chin 浙

Chin 绳
Grass growing luxuriantly; a kind of coarse grass.

To settle, to collect, to intermingle, to assemble, to meet together. Chê chip 聚集, to collect together. Chip hüêy 集會, k'êhôh chó hüêy, to assemble. Tông yêw chóo soô keng chêk, bàn chip soô k'hoê 唐有子史經籍文集四庫, tông teâou woo choo soô keng chek, chêa oy bàn chip, sê ây k'hoê, the Tông dynasty had Philosophical and historical works, classics and records, with such kind of literary collections, enough to fill four store houses.

Three people assembled together.

The issuing out of a fountain: a small opening for water.

To arise, to ascend. Chit ma, páy chêang bây, to mount a horse. Yim chit 陰陽, secret influence, operating in one's favour: protection.

Thin, meagre.

The name of a fish.

Chit lêng 鵪鶉, pît-lâ, the name of a bird.

Pôêy chit 背脊, lê chêa, the back; the brow of a hill. Lê k'êhê chêng chit 豪背 鹿治背脊, hó lê k'êhê chêng hâ chit, never eat the middle of the back of a fox.

Thin ground.

Firm stubborn; also foolish.

A crooked bend in a hill; also foolish.

The sound of reaping corn.

Fetters on the legs; stocks. Some read this character lit. Chit k'hok soô chêa, hwuy.chêng bêng yêh 据梏 死者非正命也, chit k'hok sê ây lâng, 任期 chêng bêng, to die in fetters and manacles, is not a proper death. See the 上孟 Hnąy bêng.

Stopped up, closed up, obstructed.

A short reap hook, for reaping corn.

To arrive at; to go to.


Yêw gân chek'chêa, pot tek ké chit cheek k'êk 有言貴者. 不得其職則去, woô kông wâ ây cheek chêa, bêy til chin e ay chit hwân chêw k'êk, sustaining the office of adviser, if we cannot fulfil the duties of our office, we should depart. See the 上孟 Seông bêng.

To gather up; to take, to collect.

Chit ch'ut 嚇吶, to speak disorderly and irregularly.
To weave. Chit poê 織布, to weave cloth. Thėn sun k'haou chit yin 天孫巧織雲裡錦, the heavenly youths skillfully weave the variegated colours in the clouds.

To talk without ending. Plain, plainness, substance, form; to demonstrate. Kwan choo chit jê ê e, hø e hun way 君子質而已矣何以文為, kwan choo chit pok te"a te"a, høygh léah bun' chô ë"a meêh, the good man is plain and nothing more, what has he to do with ornament? See the 下論 Hay lun.

Chit bau 疾疾 Pain, sickness; sick, to be sick of, to dislike; hasty, speedy. Cho ch'eq sey 平, ch'oe, chèeun, chit, 子之所 疾齊戰疾, k'hong choo ay, sey kân sin ch'eqh ch'haê, sëo chèeu, chit patíng, the things which Confucius was particularly careful about were fasting, war, and sickness. Chit hëng sëen téang chëa, wày chë put têy, 疾行先長者, 謂之不弟, mai"h kë"a t'oî sëng së twa áy lâng, k'ong hëb ë"a goÔ cho soô tê, to walk quickly before a superior, is to fail in our duty as a younger brother. See the 下論, Hay bëng.

Sick; poisonous. Chit toê 嫉嫉 Chih huî yêng t'hac háy, jë bo hî chit toê 仇他心, koê chëchong ch'hexp lok chee 后妃能恃下而無嫉嫉之心, 故眾妾樂之, koê huî yêng kwan' t'hac së sky, jë bo chit toê áy sëm hâta, koê chëchong sky ê k'ëyé, when the empress and princesses, can treat their inferiors well, without harbouring jealousy in their minds then all the concubines will be pleased with them.

Chit 疾疾 The name of a medicinal plant.

Quiet, at rest, peaceful. Kwan choo 內 jî p'êh, wày kë cho lêe'n 君子不入市為其佳, kwun choo ë"a jî p'êh, yin way ë boûy k'hëh cho lêe'n, the good man does not enter markets, because he wishes to be quiet and pure.

The end, the conclusion.

To meet with, to fall in with. E seâou yëa yëw, ê kwun sëong cho 友雲夜遊, 與君相遭, ch'ên wó k'wa ën mai't'êh chit lê, kow kwun lê sëo tuo tôh, taking advantage, of a cloudy sky, to wander out in the evening in order to obtain a meeting with you.

Chew cho 酒糟, chëw ch'ao, grains obtained from distilling liquor. Gwân 高 have put yêin cho k'hong che sî 依戀不厭糟穀之食, gwan hêen bâ 高享受之, cho chëw chao kë k'hëhëy lâ chëa'h, Gwan-hêen (one of Confucius' disciples) did not refuse grains and chaff for his food.
### Chó 僺

**Lo chó** 炮砲, anything not yet purified or refined.

**Chó 左** 左手, to chéw, the left hand. Chó yǐwò 左右, attendants. Chó yěwò 左右, when your attendants all say that a man is clever, still you must not think of employing him.

**Chó 大** The same as the above; also to bend.

**Vulg. cha:** early. Chó k'he 早起, chá k'he, early in the morning. Ch'eng chó 着一杯茶, ch'eng chó 吃早一杯茶, early in the morning a cup of tea.

Chó chok yěn hē 早作夜寐, chá k'he chó sōu, mōng 早睡, early to work and late to rest.

**The same as the above early. Chó 人早坐, pit sün ch'heen to蚤晝 was a sit, pit sün ch'heen 早坐, early and late being exempt from fault, we may be obedient to the celestial way.**

**Chó 蚊** Vulg. ko chau á, a flea.

**To wash, to cleanse, to purify. Chó sin yünk tek, có kēw hāp é sēn 他們 to 洗身若德, which合 in the 先王之道, sēn hún sin, ch'eng ch'eng k'he lān ay tek, có kēw hāp sēn 他們 to, we should cleanse our personal conduct and purify our virtue, in order to seek conformity with the doctrines of the ancient kings.**

### Chó 棗

**A date. Bēn ch'huin ch'ho èng chó, having a face like a red date. Said of关羽, kwán yù.**

Cheng sek sê yâng chó 曾督嗜羊棗, cheng sek 他會嗜棗, Cheng-sek was fond of a certain kind of dates.

**To make, to do, to perform. Chó kōng hōu 做工夫, chá k'ang hōu to work.**

Chó seng lê 做生理 to trade. Chó jōu 做字, chó jé, to make an agreement, to make a written contract.

**To help, to assist, to second, to uphold. Theáng châe é chó 甥甥 peng kok 家室以佐王平邦, the general superintendent is to assist the king in regulating the country.**

**Chó 做** To have, peaceful, quiet.

**Vulg. chāu k'ha:** a cook-house, a kitchen; also written灶 chó. E' kē mē é o lâng mē é chó 與其媚於奧寢於覽, lâng k'he sēn sē ch'chao kâk, lâng k'he sēn sē ti chāu k'ha, compared with flattering the God of the corner of the house, is it not better to flatter the God of the kitchen? See the 上論 Sêng lân.

**Chó 灶** To arrange in order; an order, a class; the name of a country; a surname.

Hwun chó peng chin 分曹並進, hwun chéng yûy, có po c'in, divided into classes they advance together.

Chó ch'hu kau hâng 曹操奸雄, Chó-ch'hu was a corrupt villain.

**Chó 濡** The name of a city.
A manger. Mā chò 馬槽, bay chò, a horse's manger.

The name of an insect. Ch'ông sêang 梨.te, chò sê sit sit chêa kó pwan é, by t'han. See the Ch'ông sêang Swang beng.

A beat.

To make a noise, to talk incoherently.

A kind of basket.

Sick, diseased.

Lo chò 塞勘, anything not yet refined, or purified.

A sickness.


Chö é chaeh t'han 坐以侍旦, chët t'he léng haou chò k'he, to sit and wait for the morning.

A seat, a settle, a throne. Chö sêang pin k'heh huán 座上寢客滿, chët t'he léng k'heh mâu, the seats were full of visitors.

A black colour. Chö léy 皁, low people; also written 皂 chò. Chö pek put huán 鬱白不分, oc pêy bó huán pêt, not to distinguish between black and white.

Swan chò 嘯譜, to make a disturbance to talk at random.

The mountain streams winding round and finding a passage out.

To make, to form, to create. Chö hwâ 造化, creation; a lucky hit. Kwûy sin chëa, th'ên t'ay chë kông yâng. jë chö hwâ che chëk yéa 鬼神者天地之 功用而造化之迹也, kwûy sin ay sé t'hêng t'ay kông yâng, chö hwâ, ay chëa, Ghosts and spirits are the meritorious efforts of Heaven and Earth, and the traces of creation. See the 下論 Chòo chò.

The name of a city, the native town of Confucius. Sêuk wîy chòo jin che choo te léy hoé 孔子之子在知乎, chëng yâ lâng chòo lâng yâ k'ênâ hât léy hoé, who ever said that the son of the man of Choe understood propriety? See the 上論 Sêng LAN.

Choe 鄒 a surname. Choe jin é ch'ôe hoé jin 仲人在楚人戰, chët a léng kâp ch'ôe ay lâng sê chëa, the people of Chae contended with those of Ch'êo.

To consult with any one. Choo choe 細詭, to take counsel of any.
Choe 地租 税, taxes, rent. Tey choe 地租, ground rent. Haou b'un ke soor the'cen hay bin te'en choe che pw'an 孝文 給 賜 天 下 民 田租 之 半, haou b'un dy soor thehe'n ay pahy. saif'eh han choe chit pu'ne, in the time of Haou b'un, half of the taxes on rice fields were remitted to the people.

Choe 緣色 A mixture of green and red.

Choe 綰隅 a corner, a point. The 1st month of the year is also called choe gwât 隆月, the corner month.

Choe 綢 趟 敢 趨 超, not getting forward, unable to advance. Chêuk yêuk chin jê choo choe 超欲進, k'ha buêyh chin jê bêy ke'da, the feet desiring to proceed, but unable to advance.

Choe 綳 色, a benevolent kind of animal.

Choe 織 起 To go, to advance; to depart; also written 且 choe.

Choe 織 起 而 超 趨, not getting forward, unable to advance. Chêuk yêuk chin jê choo choe 超欲進, k'ha buêyh chin jê bêy ke'da, the feet desiring to proceed, but unable to advance.

Choe 織 起 而 超 趨 To go, to advance; to depart; also written 且 choe.

Choe 織 起 而 超 趨 而 超 趨, not getting forward, unable to advance. Chêuk yêuk chin jê choo choe 超欲進, k'ha buêyh chin jê bêy ke'da, the feet desiring to proceed, but unable to advance.

Choe 邪 阻 To stop. Choe ché 阻止, to hinder. Lân choe 擋阻, nu'da choe, to obstruct.

Choe 阻 声 Pê jin yêw chong ch'hong chêa choe kwon 嫱人有 衆 倉 者 阻 君, til hêng ây làng soo chong ch'hong mû'da choe jin kwon, a worthless favourite one. Chong ch'hong, hindered the prince. See the 上 孟 Seang hêng.

Choe 阻 A vessel used in sacrifice. Choe toê che soô, chek seang bûn che ê阻豆之事 則 皆 前 之 矣, choe toê ay soô, chêu bat l'hê'ë a e, the business of sacrificial vessels, I have heard something about.

Choe 姑 The same as the above.

Choe 姑 The name of a tree; also a surname.
An ancestor. Choe choe 先祖, a former ancestor. A surname. Choe chong 先宗, ancestors. Choe tek 先德, the virtue of progenitors.

Choe non choe ho ho ho, chek put guo ch'ho-yo 先祖父母, then I do not know, song choe puy boe, ch'eo to chek kakh gwor, my first ancestors and immediate parents will not reject me.

To hold in the mouth. Choe ch'eeak 吐嚼, to chew. Ham eng choe hwa 柴英咀嚼, "to chew blossoms and ruminate flowers" meaning to meditate on literary subjects.

To die. Hong hwun nae choe lok, pek seng je song k'ho nae 放熱乃阻落,百姓如喪考妣 hong hwun kauv e, puy boe ch'ho'n ch'eo se te puy boe, when Hong-hwun (i.e. Gechou 周) died: the people felt as if they had lost their father and mother. See the 下孟 baru beng.

The threads with which the seal of office is tied. Choe sio 组綬, a fringe or border.

To stop: to put a stop to. Ho jip soo choe 何日斯沮, t'ey chi jip chey lay, on what day will this stop.

Choe chong 瑶琮, a gem on which the seal of office is engraved; that for a prince of the Empire was five inches square, and that for an Emperor seven inches and a half.

Choe 星明 星明, a god presiding over rice-fields.

Choe 星詛 星詛, ch'we ch'wea, to curse, to swear. Ho choe ho ho ch'we 星詛胡咒, lam san ch'we ch'wea, swearing irregularly and cursing disorderly.

Vulg. ch'ol, to report, to send in a report. Choe gak 奏樂, ch'ol gak, to play up music.

Choe se kong seang, seng tek put ch'hong 奏書競上, 聖德不聰, ch'ol p'ou ch'el ch'ouk ch'ol se, ch'eo seang bo bong ch'el, reports are perpetually sent in, but his majesty will not listen to them.

To do, to act, to perform. Choe kwan 做官, ch'eo ko'n, to become a mandarin. Choe soo k'he ch'hay 做事起初難, in performing anything, the commencement is difficult.

Waters meeting in one stream, and rushing forwards.

To assemble. Ke moko hoc 車馬 supplemented, ch'he'a bauy cho po kau, the carriages and horses all arrived together.

Happines. E'ng sok choe yin 永錫祚, eng koo soo hoc ho k'ho'nu san, (may Heaven) ever bestow happiness on your posterity. See the 小雅 seeau gnay.

To swear; to take an oath regarding anything gone by. K'hwat k'ho'e choe chew 畏日咒, e ay ch'he'y chew ch'wea, his mouth vociferated oaths.

A sort of music played in the first month of the year.

The teeth uneven and irregular; also used metaphorically for not agreeing together.

To scold, to rail at.
The flesh of a sacrifice; also written "cho".

The galloping of a horse, to go swiftly, to gallop. "Cho" k'he 繼起 to rise up quickly.

Vulg. "chun": to help, to aid, to assist.

"Siang cho" 相助, "seo chun", to help one another.

"Ho" yia, hwuy cho "gn" cho yia 回也 非助我者也, "ho" yia, a m se "chun gwai" 以 兰, "ho" yia does not afford me any help.

Very, extremely, the chief. "Cho" o 最, 最, "chun chieh wun", to take very much. E chuang chut che teung kong wuy "cho" 於 将卒之中功为最, t'e chuang kwan peng chut 以 將, kong lo t'ei yit, among generals and soldiers, merit is the principal thing.

"Chek tek tong sien", wuy seen "cho" lok 積德當先為最善樂, chek tek t'ei chou lae seng, cho ho chin chae ch'huang lok, the accumulation of virtue is of first importance; and the doing of good affords the greatest pleasure.

To bite, to eat, to gnaw. Sin joo yey koe "cho" chieh 蝦蟆蛇姑噬之, ho sin t'chang  a koe chieh c, the flies and grubs had gnawed and eaten it.

"Cho" sey 贅婿, "chun chieh by ke" a see, a bridegroom who attaches himself to his father in law's family.

"Ho" cho 贅, a fleshy excrescence, a wart.

Mau "cho" 草鬱, a whip of coarse grass, stuck up as a sign for people to meet, and drink together.

A fleshy excrescence, a swelling; the same as 贅 "cho".

United, joined, connected; to connect.

To break, to break in pieces. "Cho" kong wuy jey 損剛為柔, p'iah ch'huay gwai by cho noo, to break up hard things and make them soft.

A collection of frost and snow; drifted snow.

A crime, a fault. "Cho" cho yio koe 私 碑, ho koe, a faultless and sinless.

A crime; a sin. "Yew "cho" 有罪, "wio" cho, sinful, Hek "cho" e 'theen bo koe s" yia 獲罪於 天,无所 擱也, hek "cho" e'theen bo s" yia chang to, when a man sins against heaven, there is none that can intercede for him. See the 上論." Siaang lun.

"Cho" jin put noo 罪人不孤, "wio" "cho" by lang bo 'hay ke'nd sun, let not criminals involve their families in trouble.

Read siy, to sleep. "Bwat" to kok jey gnoe be ch'hoo, sit cho soo jin put k'hap siy 未多國有五味 養之使人不懸睡, "bwat" to kok wio chut jey goe be ch'hoou, chieh c ao lang bo ka "cho", in the Bwat-to country there is a plant of fine tastes, which when eaten will keep people from sleeping.

Read chok: to make, to commence.

"Cho" ch'haang 作壁, "cho" ch'haang to build a wall. "Sey chok" 贊, a spy.

Read tek: to throw. Tek sek 擲 石, "cho" chok, to throw stones.
Chök

Read sek: to shoot with an arrow.
Sek chëên 射箭, chök chëên, to
let fly an arrow. Ek put sek sëuk
弋不射宿, chök chëên bo chök tsëh hau^n, by chëtou, in archery he did not shoot a settled
bird. See 上論, Stëng lun.

To make, to commence operations,
to do. Chök soo 作事, to make
trouble.

Chök chëâ che wûy sëng, süt chëâ che wûy bëng
作者之謂聖, 作者之謂明, chök
ay tâng kông këb sëng; chën ay tâng kông këb bëng,
he that first invents a thing may be called a
philosopher, and he who imitates it may be called,
an intelligent man. See the 禮記 Lëy ke.

昨
Chök jît 昨日, chá kuâw, yesterday.

Chök

To be ashamed.

When a guest pours out wine to a
host, it is called chök 壽 and when a
host answers the libation it is
called sëw 酬.
Sëw chök 酬酢, mutually to pledge
another.

The name of a tree; also to cut
down wood.

To wash, to rinse, to cleanse. Ch'heng
soo chök eng, chök soo chök chëuk
清斯濯穢, 濁斯濯足;
ch'heng ay sëy chi twëדבר ay sëy 個, the clear
water may serve to wash the tassel of one's cap
and the muddy to wash one's feet.

Vulg. ถ: and tak, muddy dirty. Keng
é wûy chök 澀以澀瀝, keng
chéi yâi wûy chëi yâi, the waters of
the Heng, render the waters of the Wûy muddy.
See the 國風 Këk hông.

Chôm

To elevate, to promote, to raise to
office. Chök che høi pin k'hek che
tëung, je lip che ê kwên sin che
提之黃雀客之中, 而立之
群臣之上, kë chök e tê làng k'hûy hu ay
tëung, je lip e tê kwên sin ay têng, to elevate
one in the midst of the guests, and to establish
one over the host of ministers.

The barb of an arrow; a relative.
Këw chök 九族, the nine series
of relatives.

族
Chök

族
A scurbitic disease.

族
Chök

族族
Chôm kwûy 篤規, a good rule.
Chôm kë 規戒, good counsel.
Têng-bëng-tô, chök soo but che
chôm ê kwûy kae 稱明道作四勿之
稟以規戒, têng-bëng-tô, chök soo but che
chôm ê kwûy kae, Têng-bëng-tô made a list of
the four prohibitions, in order to form a rule
and a caution.

A bodkin, a hair-pin. Kim chôm 金
簪, a golden hair-pin. Luy tâé
chôm eng 累代簪髫, kwûy
ma téy chôm kwûy eng, for several generations
they have worn hair-pins and tassels (i. e. they
have been in office, and worn its insignia).

How. Chôm mûh yung 怎麼樣,
an chu^n4 gâw5, in what manner.
Chôm tek ch'ëw ph'o yit chwàn 怎
得愁波一转，an ch'hwa'6 dy to leoh ch'heu
pho chi dy tooi\n, how shall we get the autumn
waves to turn?

Vulg. sae ph'wa, to defame, to slander,
to blast a man's reputation. Pe
chöm jin ch'ba, s'yo tek e bec, 彼
諺人者誰得與譏

ch'heu, soe master.

a doable consider,
counsel

leSh Ki respect

chöd at

pleased hoc,

new

k£

an

ch'hai A

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farm
to

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a

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next

Teng Ay

open

minister

sacrifice
to
to

forefather

orn-

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we

hl..j:

a.

octagon

roaster;

forcatXecs.

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the

CHONG

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a

order

ceremonies

4*

chong

yf^

Choc

a

surname.

Ancestor, a forefather; to ho-
nour; to respect as a master; a
surname. Chong chöng 宗政,
a double surname.

Chöc chöng 祖宗, forefathers. Chong b'ao, 宗廟,
an ancestral temple.

Chong b'ao ché ley, s'yo e soö hoè ke seen
宗廟之禮所以祀乎其先也.
chong bôo dy ley s'yo e ch'heö cay seen lang, the
ceremonies of the ancestral temple, are in
order to sacrifice to forefathers. See the

中庸.Tüng yang.

Yin put sit ke ch'hu, ek k'ho chông yëa
因不失其親亦可宗也．
ch'han lang

qin stu e dy ch'hang ch'heö wâ dy lang, yëa ch'hang
leah e cho chob, in following teachers, if we do
not missa person that can be nearly approach-
ed, we may also take him for a master.

See 上論 Söang lùn.

CHONG

Chöng 祖宗

A divine person of antiquity.

Chöng 昔宗

To be pleased and delighted; also
to consider, to reflect. Ch'hek
ch'hek jëak boö chöng 感感若

CHONG

無宗, ch'hek e'k'ham, ch'heö ch'heö bá k'ëjy è,
sad and sorrowful, as it were displeased.—

Volg. che'k'6: a farm. Chöng seè

庄

庄社, che'k'6 seè, a farm house.

Böc wèi téen chöng ch'ka, t'ao
chok t'hëen chob sin 畜為田庄客,朝
作天子臣;

ma'k'6 hvuö chö ch'heö cheö
ây lang k'huyh, min a choa chò hông têy dy
jin sin, in the evening he was a stranger at a
country farm, and the next morning became
a minister of the Emperor.

A square gem; a precious stone, of
an octagon shape, like the earth.

Phöck chöng 璽琮, a gem nine
inches square, used in inviting the Emperor.

A high bunch of hair. Thöö chöng
頭髮.

Mâ chöng 马鬃, bëy chöng, a horse's
mane.

Vulg. che'k'6: to ornament, to adorn.

Hwa seö chöng bë 華色優美,
wa seö cheö këbù sëy, to paint
and adorn, till it is very fine.

A lady's toilette, apparatus for dress-
ing. Teng loö k'hae ekong k'ëng,
è kok chëak sëen e

叠楼開梳

锁,倚閤着鮮衣, yügh lao k'hauy cheö
këh\n, wâ koh ch'heöng sin "jia, at one time she
ascends the chamber to open her toilette and
looking-glass, and at another she leans against
the gallery dressed in new apparel.

An adorning, a setting off; to orna-
ment, to dress. Put chëah yî lwén
chöng, chin tek hông lew láe 不

着一粉梳. 儘得風流態, ëm sae
yüng chit dy hvun cheö, chin ët tek hông lew
yê yën\n, without needing a single painting or
CHONG

adorning, she has altogether an elegant appearance. See the 古詩 Koé se, old poems.

Chong 庞 To be established, to stand firm.

A trace, a footprint. Hó chih hek hong chong 何处有芳踪, bôôgh tâ lôh k'he chih k'oy, & ay phang chêh, where shall we seek for his fragrant footsteps.

Chong 縱 Straight, upright; lengthways.

Stern, sedate; correct; adorned; a farm; also a surname. Lim che k'o chong, chek k'êng 露之以莊, 陽, coming before the people with sedateness, they will respect us. See the 上論 Seàng lun.

Chong 绾 A female sheep.

Chong 环 A fishing net; also written 爛 chong.

The noise of waters; the appearance of flowing water.

Chong 楫 A stick for beating anything; a post stuck in the ground.

The inside, or contents of anything; to put in, to adorn. Chong hwôn 裝粉, to dress. Chong chae 裝載, che k'êy, to put anything in.

Good, excellent, thick, kind. A surname. Choo wat, se to yêa hu. chêung ê chong 子曰是道也, how can such a way as this be sufficient to be called good. See the 上論 Seàng lun.

Chong 賊 A bribe. Sêw chong 受賄, sêw chong 收, to receive bribes. Ké sêw jêng sim ê t'ham woo cho, chong 其差辱甚於貪汙坐賄, e ãy sêw yêng k'êh k'êng sim ê t'ham woo chêy chêy 收, the disgrace and shame of it would be greater, than coveting dirty advantages and sitting on bribes.

Vulg. chang: the name of a tree.

Chong 梭 which has leaves without branches, of the bark of which rain cloaks may be made. A kind of palm tree, in appearance like the coconut tree.

Vulg. chang: to run aground.

Chong 長 A surname.

Chang 且 the name of a hill.

Chong To dress the head; when females come of age, and adorn their head dress, a congratulatory wish, is expressed by hó chong 賀敘.

Chong 總 To collect and bind together; the whole; altogether, generally; also written 總總 and 擠.

Chong sê 總是, after all, but if only. Chong kâe 總皆, t'ang chông, the whole.

Chong kêng 總名, chong mênâ, a general term, an universal appellation.

Chong tok 總督, a general superintendant; a Governor General of a Province.

Chong pêng sê kwân 總乘勢權, to have a general hold of the reins of power.

Chong 俠 K'hong chong 俠俠, poor and distressed; also not at leisure. Also written 俠, chong.
Chông

A sheaf of corn.

Chông kak 意角 a horse’s mane.

Chông 壮

Strong, hale flourishing, robust.

Chông kêén 壯健 chêng kên, robust. Kip kê chông yâ, heet k’hê hung kong, kaê che chaê too 及其壯

也. 血氣方剛, 戒之在圖, kip kadu e ùy chên yê, hôeyh k’hê too too 与江略 yê kong kân tâ nôo phâu, but when people are grown strong, and their blood and spirits are firm, they should be guarded against quarrelling and fighting.

Mâ-hok-ph’ho lô tông ek chông 馬伏波老

Advance to, to inter, to put under ground; also written 雪 chông.

Sêng sôô chê léy, sêô chông

生事之以禮. 死葬之以禮, saô hok sôô c’châu léy sôô, c’tê c’châu léy sê, when our parents are alive we must serve them according to propriety, and when dead, we must bury them in proper manner. See the 上論 Sêng lân.

Chông 垒

To bury, to inter, to put under ground; also written 葬 chông.

Sêng sôô chê léy, sôô chông

生事之以禮. 死葬之以禮, saô hok sôô c’châu léy sê, c’tê c’châu léy sê, when our parents are alive we must serve them according to propriety, and when dead, we must bury them in proper manner. See the 上論 Sêng lân.

Chông 髒

K’hông chông 髒髍, straight, stiff, unbending.

Chông 综

Transverse threads, in weaving.

Chông 糜 糖

Vulg. châng : a kind of confectionary tied up in leaves, with sharp corners, and used on the 5th day of the 5th month. Also written 糜 chông.

Chông 俗

Distressed, reduced to difficulties.

Chông 崇

The appearance of standing.

Chông 養

A male pig; a boar; a pig 6th months old.

Chông 崇

To exalt, to honour, to respect. Chun chông 尊崇, to honour, and obey.

Chông ko bok tae ê huô kwûy

崇高莫大於富貴, chûng kwaân bô k’ân kwûy

twâ ê poô kwûy, there are none more elevated than the rich and great. See the 易經 Yeânkêng.

Khim chông th’êen to 饮崇天道, këuông

kông ch’hàn t’heêng ê dy to, respectfully to follow the dictates of heaven. See the 今書 Sôn sê.

Chông 贤

Taxes loyed by barbarous states; among whom the wealthy were required to pay annually a piece of cloth, and the poorer sort about twenty feet of cloth; which was called 贤布 chông poê.

Chông 藏

Vulg. k’hêng: to hide, to conceal, to store up. San chông hoc pâ, sùy yin kaôu lêûng 山藏虎豹

水隱蛟龍, suô a k’hêng hoê pâ, chûy kêm kaôu lêûng, in the hills are secreted tygers and leopards, and in the waters lie concealed serpents and dragons.

Yêng che chêk hêng, sêô che chêk chông 用

之則行. 舍之則藏, súng ê chêw k’hêng, pàng kæk ê chêw k’hêng, if they employ us, then we commence operations; but if they reject us, then we lay ourselves by. See the 上論 Sêng lân.
<table>
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<th>CHONG</th>
<th>CHOO</th>
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<td>叟</td>
<td>珠</td>
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<td>畲</td>
<td>朱</td>
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**Chong 叟**
To collect in a bunch; to grow in a bush; a bush. Yit-ch'ong sê — 叟樹 chi t'ch'ong c'â'hêw a bush tree.
Bê ê sip ch'ong lâm 微雨濕叟叟, sêy hôe wun lâm ku mooïng ch'ong dry lâm hwa, the small rain moistens the bushy lâm flower.

Plants growing bushy and luxuriantly.

**Chong 畲**
Gâng ch'ong 嵐叟, the lofty and grand appearance of hills.

To be annihilated, to die; not to be.

**Chong 畲**
The name of a river.

**Chong 畲**
A form, appearance; a sort; a document. Kö ch'ong 告狀, an indictment. Tâng-ch'oo-pông-ch'ong 魚舟痛帰的 appearance was like that of a woman or girl.

Bêng yâng 峨陽, key-sêng, ch'hey 極, ch'ong ch'oe, têng, ch'êng hâo hoo soô 明楊館盛妻 男狀奏上 請代夫死, Bêng 'tau yâng key sêng 'dь bao sêa chêng ch'oo hông tê chêhêa' ch'hey e 'uy ang st', in the Bêng dynasty Yâng key-sêng's wife wrote out a document, and presented it to the Emperor begging to die in the stead of her husband.

**Chong 畲**
The bowels. Goê ch'ong 五臓, goê chêng, the five viscera.

**Chong 资**
Strong, vigorous; great and flourishing.

**Choo 珠**
A precious pearl. Chûn ch'oo 珠球, a precious pearl. Soô chê ch'oo gêuk put tek bêng yêen 事之以珠玉不得免焉, hok sae ê ch'oo gêuk key dit bêng yêen, if I serve them with pearls and gems, I shall not be able to avoid their aggressions. See the 上孟 Sêng bêng.

Put chin ch'oo gêuk, sêy chin wây sêen jin 不珍珠玉 珍無善人, a chin ch'oo gêuk, sêy chin sê ho lâng, they did not value pearls and gems, but they valued good men.

**Choo 砂**
A vermilion coloured powder. Chûn bek 砂墨, gin ch'oo bek, red ink.

Goên chûn têem êk, pâ pit têy se, 砂礦點易 交筆題詩, gin ch'oo têem yêh keng, gin pîl lâk têy se, with vermilion ink he put stops to the book of diagrams; and then took up the pencil and composed odes.

Chûn sêy 砂砂, cinnabar.

**Choo 茄**
Goê ch'oo 茄菜, the name of a medicine.

**Choo 珠**
The name of a river.

**Choo 资**
To rely on, to borrow, to help; also to bestow. Ch'oo phîn 資品, natural abilities.

Sêy ke chêk hwât ch'îng hîn, ê ch'oo théên 崇籍則發倉禀, 以資天下
Choo, being a disciple of Sun, is also a virtuous man. In periods of scarcity, he opened the granaries to supply the people of the Empire.

Juicy, also, this, here, now. Bùn ông ke but, bùn put chăng chao hoắc文王既没文不在兹乎, bùn ông kâu sê, e ñy bùn k'ham âm sê wâ chê tâu hoê, since bùn-ông is dead, does not his literature still remain with me? Said by Confucius, in the 上論 Siâng lân.

Choo, To produce, to be born, to increase. An agricultural implement; a hoe. Suy yê chao ke, put jë thâc sê 雖有鎬基,不如待時, suy wô chao ke, âm tê têh teng thâc e ñy sê, although we have agricultural implements, there is nothing like obtaining the right season. See the 許孟 Siâng bêng.

Choo, A new rice field, that has only been cultivated for one year. Choo chao 𢇂, not able to advance, unable to make any progress.

Choo, The six kinds of grain are called 萬 chao, when placed in vessels they are called 盛 sêng. Choo hoê kâng chao, e kéng chao sêng 侯耕助,以供粢盛, chao hoê sê chân chêh c'hên, e kéng hô chao sêng, the princes of the Empire assist in ploughing, in order to provide the grain used in sacrifice.

Choo, Choo hoê 咨覻, to consult together. Choo chêa 咨嗟, an exclamation.

Choo, Black. Choo o 织衣, oc i'â, black clothes.

Choo, Waggons for carrying baggage. Choo têng 輪重, baggage waggons.

The title 蕎 yün ch'êng, toó lênh é ày í ê chchñ hóoy choo, ch'ôo-k'hông was fond of spending money, yet when it came to the time, he got wealthy again. See the 史記, Soö kê.

Choo 齋 =zêi The lower hem of a garment, the border of a dress. Lëep choo sëng tong 瞄齢升堂, nêê hî sê a hây pech, piëy chêng têng, "he gathered up the border of his garment, when ascending the hall." Lest he should trip and fall. See the 上論 Stëang lûn.
Choo e chéa 齋衣者, twà hâ áy lâng, a person in mourning.

Choo 檀 tîn A dead tree, still standing erect, a dry post.

Choo 溉 yün The name of a river, whose waters are as black as varnish.

Choo 竉 zhî A small kind of iron pan. Nâe téng kîp choo 竉鼎及鼐, twà tíhá kap sêy tíhá, great pans and small ones. See the 周論 Chëw seûng.

Choo 髭 sê Hair on the upper lip, mustachios.

Choo 秤 sóong Corn collected together.

Choo Te choo 隱, Iê gêi, a spider.

Choo 硬 yûng Hard skin on the hands and feet.

Choo 機 chî Gim choo 機漿, a long incessant rain; also the name of a river.

Mâou choo 茅茨, a kind of coarse grass; or rush; to thatch a house with coarse grass; also to collect.

Choo 锹 zîn A weight of about eight ounces.

Choo 諤 tê A weight of about 14 ounces. Choo 锳鉶, small weights.

Choo 諏 tâi, an exclamation, a sigh. Choo jé sùn, l'hêen che lek soë ch'â ch'ëung 諤爾舞.

Choo zhi 諤之 The name of the Emperor, and also said prince varnish.

Choo 诸 chü, an expletive, an auxiliary word all every one; a surname. Choo hoc 諤候, a prince of the Empire.

Choo 諤侯, a prince of the Empire. Ke jé së choo soo hòi, chô kê chëung 如示諸斯乎, kí chîng, "he may introduce a person to the Emperor. See the 周論 Chëw seûng.

Choo 諤候能薦人于天子, choo hoc éy kê chëung lêng høê hông têy, the princes of the Empire may introduce a person to the Emperor. See the 下孟 Hây bêng. Also 諤盡 a double surname.

Choo 子 zî: Vulg. kîná: a son, a child; a title of respect, a philosopher. Sé-bin ch'ôo lac 市民子來, piëy saîng chêng kêá têâ, the people came forward just like children. See the 上孟 Stêang bêng.

Choo sun suy gêi, keng se put k'ho put t'hok
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<thead>
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<th>Choo</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>子孫雖愚，經書不可不讀，kē'ndá sun, suy gāi, bēng ch'ihāy ám t'hang bó t'chēk, though children and grand children are dull, they must not neglect reading the classics.</td>
<td>and is found of literary men, may be called an intelligent prince.</td>
<td>Choo téng sin 主忠信, leih t'eng sin cho yāò wān, consider fidelity and sincerity as of the highest importance. See the 謠論 Sêng lún. Sin choo pâi 神王牌, the ancestral tablet, near which it is supposed the spirit of the deceased settles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choo pû gé kwaè, lêk, Iwân, siu 子不語 異力，an 憤神, hoo choo bō kông, koo kwaè, k'hây wâi, kwên tâi, sin bêng. Confucius never spoke of strange things, violent deeds, disorderly matters, and spiritual subjects. See the 謠論 Lûn gê.</td>
<td>To bear, to sustain, to overcome. Choo sêy 仔細, carefully.</td>
<td>Choo 注 Water flowing to one part, to settle, to fix. Choo ê 注意, settled intention. Choo k'hân 派看, a fixed look.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choo 异学梓梓</td>
<td>Vulg. á: anything diminutive as, Guèw choo 牛仔, goó ê, a young cow, a calf. To stop: also read chê.</td>
<td>Choo 注 jim kong choo 精神眷注. 不馳外務. 此乃讀書之法, cheng sin kwân choo, hê tê châou tê guâi bûn ê yâ soô hûo, chêy ley chêw sê t'hâk ch'ihây ê yâ hêt, to keep the spirits settled and the mind intent, not galloping after outward engagements; this is the rule to be observed in study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choo 羁梓梓</td>
<td>The ancient from of the choo 子, character.</td>
<td>Choo 借 To throw up earth on the root of the corn; also written 稕 choo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choo 羁梓梓</td>
<td>To throw up earth on the root of the corn; also written 稕 choo.</td>
<td>Choo 借 To stick to stab, to thrust in; also written 刺 choo. Bûk k'âm choo 䕖 kong che hûk têng. 莫敢 將刃公之腹中, zà k'ê, chên to tê kong tê ê yâ pak tê, I do not dare to thrust a weapon into your belly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choo 羁梓梓</td>
<td>The name of a tree, said to be the king of the trees. Choo t'hân 梓檀, sandal wood. Koàou, choo 弄梓, an appellation signifying father and son.</td>
<td>Choo 借 Disordely unrestrained loose, wanton Sêng ņông put chôo, chôo hûng hông choo 聖人不作, 侯侯放恣, sêâ ê ngông tê hê, chôo hûng lâm-sên, when holy sovereigns do not arise, the princes of the Empire become disorderly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choo 羁梓梓</td>
<td>A mark, to know when we are to stop; a dot, a spot. Teng têng hâo choo 燈中火, teng tâng ê kây têm, a spark of fire in the lamp.</td>
<td>Choo 借 To soak; to steep in water. Chêem 輕, to soak gradually through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choo 主 船主</td>
<td>A master, a lord; also to rest in, to consider as most important. Chùn choo 船主, a ship-captain. Loê choo 爛主, a superintendent of a religious feast. Pin choo 奎主, a guest, and host. Aê bìn jî hûo soô, k'hô wî yîng choo ê 愛民而好士可謂明智矣, sêâ pîyûg sâñh ê hûo nê hê t'hâk ch'ihây lûng, t'chang lûng se bêng choo ê, he who loves the people</td>
<td>Choo 借 Sliced flesh, minced meat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 r
To interpret, to comment on; a commentary. Soo se choo he chip choo yean 四書朱熹集註也, soo se, choo ban long chip choo yean, on the four books, choo-he compiled a commentary.

A worm that eats wood.

To fly upwards, to mount up in flying.

Timely rain, fertilizing showers.

To melt, to cast metal. Choo ch’heng 鑄鉄, to cast cannon. Je kim cha’ip yean yung choo, ban seang kae k’ho jip hwon 如金在冶熔鑄,万事皆可入範, ch’hin ch’oan2 kim twa te yean yean2 choo, ch’oan ban yean2 l’ang t’hang jip hwon, just like the metal melting in the foundry, in ten thousand forms it can be introduced in to the mould.

A horse with his feet entangled; to tie up a horse.

Excessive, extreme, over and above.

K’haou gan, long sek, choo k’ung, cho k’heo beng the che 巧言令色足恭. 左丘明耻之, k’ha gong wu, ho by’ bin sel, k’iyo ch’oan ay k’ung, cho k’heo beng seou l’ey e, artful words, a smooth countenance, and excessive respect, were what Cho-k’heo-beng was ashamed of.

To collect, to a accumulate.

Cha’ch’o 資财, money, wealth.

Rotten flesh. Yeem lok ba’e choo 擄腸理腸, yeeem hoju kwut to ch’haou biih, to bury old bones and put under ground rotten flesh.

Kind, affectionate, soft and mild.

Wu yun hooh, choo e choo 爲人父主於慈, choo lang by neung^ pu, yu’bu kin twa te choo, for one who is a father, the most important thing is kindness. See the 大學 Ta’i hak.

Loe choo neau 鶴鶴鳥, li’ se ch’oou, a kind of cormorant.

Choo sek 磁石, keep ch’euk, a loadstone, a magnet. Choo sek yin ch’oem 磁石引鐵, keep ch’euk yon t’heek the loadstone draws the steel.

A hard sort of earthenware.

Rice cakes; a kind of confectionary, also written 格 ch’o.

Thatching, a thatched cottage. G’eau wu y’en choo se, mao choo t’hoe kae 堯為天子時. 畏士階, gedou choo horng l’ey ay se, wooh he’m a ch’hoor choo ay kay, when G’eaou was Emperor, they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps.

The noise made in calling fowls.

Self, one’s-self; from. Cho’o ke 自已, k’a te, one’s-self, a near relation.

Thae kap choo wan choo gnae, e tong ch’he jin ch’heen ge 太甲自怨自艾. 於桐處仁義, thae kap ku te wan ku te gnae, thu to tong ch’he jin pu’n^a kabu ge, Thae-kap vexed himself and reformed himself.
at T'ong, where he dwelt in benevolence, and removed to righteousness. See the 庚書 Sеёng se.

Hwàn soō choō gnò jō chok, ेk choō gnō jo' sew 凡事自我而作，亦自而收，hwàn soō ch'ëng gnò jë chò yèd ch'ëng gnò jë sew ḥıp, every thing rests with one's self to commence and with one's-self to complete.

Choō 香 A small mouth.

Chuung 奉 Read chwan: a brick, a tile. Oe chò chok chwan 烏曹作磚, oe chò k'hé ch'hou cho chuung, Oe-chò was the first who made bricks.

Chuung 鑽 Read chwan: to perforate anything with an awl; to penetrate into. Chwan chë bë këen 鑽之彌堅, chuung e nò këen boê, the more we penetrate into the doctrine the more imper- netrable it appears. An awl, a gimlet. Lëuk chwan 六鑽, lêk chuung, a bore.

Chuung 鱷 A kind of mud fish; with red eyes. To creep into the mud.

Chuung 全 Read chwan: the whole. Chëy chwan 齊全, cheaù chuung, complete, entire.

Chuung 餫 Ch'huô hwuy bän chwan, che boë 此非萬全之謀, chëy lëy un së bän chuungëg áy boê, this is not a perfectly secure plan.

Chuung 餫 Read chwan: to suck. Chwan jë' 餫乳, chuung long, to suck milk.

Chuung 崇 A place where the hair turns or curls on the head; long hair.

Chun 僕 Ceremonies observed when drinking wine in a village.

Chun 麗 Lofty honourable, noble. Chun këng, 尊敬, to honour, to respect.

Chun 嵩 When k'ëun têy pe, k'hëen k'hwun tông ê 天尊地卑,乾坤定矣, Īhe ne's kwàn têy hây, k'hëen k'hwun té'ë têsh, the heaven is lofty and the earth low, and thus the two great principles of nature are fixed.

Soō hìn yêw huô che chun, yêw boê che ch'hih, jëen hòe k'ho ê wây bin hùo boê 使民有 父之尊，有母之親，然後可以為民父母，saă-pâyh sâng wòo nêngg pay áy chun, wòo nêngg léy áy ch'hih, jëen nôu chung chò pâyh sâng áy pay boê, in employing the people, if one maintain the dignity of a father and the affection of a mother, then may he be considered the parent of the people.

Chun 樽 A wooden vessel; a bottle made of wood.

Chun 罐 An earthen vessel, in the shape of a bottle. Êô ê wây kwun, têng lé yit chun 何以慰君中里一世, an chu'nâ ê wây kwun, háy têng lê chît áy chun, how shall I comfort you, Sir! But by setting down a bottle in the midst of the village.

Chun 遵 To follow, to obey, to learn. Chun sëen âng chë hwat jë kô chëa, hë t'û yêw yëa 遵先王之法.而過者，未之有也，chun sëen âng áy hwat, jë wòo kûy sët áy, bûy wò chëy léy soô yëa, to follow the rules of the ancient kings and still to be in an error, is impossible. See 未下孟 Hây bëng.
Chún 搴
To hold to, Chún chat 搵節, to hold to economical rules. Kwan choó k'ung k'eng chún chat, 'theuy jiăng _CBC 동 ley 君子恭敬撙節, 退讓以明禮, kwan choó k'ung k'eng, chún chat, 'hey nöeë ling, 5̄ hong ley soe, the good man is respectful, economical and yielding in order to illustrate the rules of propriety.

Chún 準
Even; a rule, a pattern; to adjust. Chún sõh 廣素, a carpenter's line. K'ê k'êt bok lek yeen, k'êy chek wuy kē chûn sin, ē wūy hong wûn pêng tit 謂竭目力焉. 繼之規矩準絳, 以爲方員平直, kē k'êt chûn bâk chêu ây K'huây lat sêo swâ k'ènw kē chûn sõh, ē chô so bâk, e'ng, p'âng kwa tit, having carried to the utensil the powers of vision; the ancients added the compass and rule, and carpenter's line in order to make things square, and round, level and straight. See 孟子 Bâng choó.

Chún 封 賄
Respectful; to respect, numerous, collect together. K'êung k'êng jè chún 恭敬而賄, to honor and respect.

Chún 鵝
The name of a bird of prey.

Chún 鶴
A very swift bird, the name of a bird that is rapid in its flight. Teung nê châi tin, yêw chún chip ê tin hoë cho téng 仲尼在陳, 雖集於 陳侯之庭, teung nê twâ te tin kok, wô chûn chêâu chip te tin hoë ây le'nh, when Confucius was in the tin country, there was a flock of swift birds collected on the Hall of the prince of Tin.

Chún 纂
A kind of petticoat; also to honour.
A man of superior wisdom and talent; one eminent for wisdom. Chun kēt 俊傑, a man of extraordinary talent; a hero.

When the lone hero, Chun kēt 俊傑 in position, then the world's men are all close. And in this age, the state is well governed. When a man of superior talent is on the throne, then all the learned men in the Empire will be pleased, and will desire to stand in his court.

Chun 傲 Superior; to overcome; strange; wonderful; the same as the above. Tek chūn wāt k'hék, 得傲自克, lit lēh yēhà, kōng kēk k'hék, to obtain a victory is called overcoming.

Chun 峯 The same as 俊 Chun.

Lofty, high; also stern, urgent. Chun kēk ē t'hēen 峻極于天, kwān chē 使 kau ē t'hēen, high as the heavens. Lē bōo wāy gēem chūn 吏務為峻, chó kwā'nā bōo chē gēem chūn, an officer should study to be stern and urgent.

Lofty, long, impending, dangerous. San gām ko chūn 山巖高巖, kwā'nā gām, kwān chūn, the hills and caverns, are lofty and dangerous.

Chun 慎 Wise, prudent.

Chun 晝 A cunning rabbit; also an animal that eats tygers and leopards.

To be finished, to be concluded. Suō ē wān chūn 事已完竣, suō ē wān léau, the business is brought to a conclusion.

Deep; to deepen; to dig a well deeper. Suō chūn chéng, ch'úht, ch'úng jē yēem ē 使浚井出, 從而 復之, saē ē k'hʉnt chaulg, kāu ch'úht, ch'úng wūn jē yēem ē, they ordered him (Sim) to dig a well deeper, and when he had made his escape sideways, they proceeded to cover him with earth; (thinking that he was still in the well). See the 下盂 惠庛.

To retire, to hesitate, to be undecided; also read chūn. Chun sūn wāy kāu, 逡巡畏縮, chūn sūn, kēhā lài kēhā k'hé, wāy t'hèy, to hesitate, going backwards and forwards, fearing and retiring.

To dig anything deeper; to deepen a ditch, in order to let the water flow. Chun k'hēen kōy ḵ ch'huán 潮溝深, k'hʉnt ch'úhim ch'hān kāu, ch'huán twā chày ch'huán, to deepen the ditches in the fields and enlarge the streams.

An officer whose business it was to encourage husbandry. Tēen chūn chē hé 田畯至喜, k'hʉnt chō ch'huán 由 chūn kwā'nā hé, the officer for encouraging agriculture was greatly pleased.

The remains after eating; the surplus of food, what is left. Suō k'hēung hék chūn ē, koē put ē chūen 食恐 或餘, 故不以 食恐, chēnd ŏ hē ch'ān, k'hēung kēhā hék chēnd, sō chūen sīn ēy, chēn sūm kāu, when food (is presented), fearing lest it much he the leavings (of the prince) it should therefore not be offered to the gods.—
A large fine horse. Bok ông sêng pat chún mû yêw pêên t'heên hây, the eighth excellent horse travelled throughout the whole Empire.

To look and stare at.

A ditch of water; a dyke. Sêy chún, chûy chên, an aqueduct.

To cut, to engrave. Also written 谒, chûn.

To preserve, to remain in existence, to retain. Kô chên 告存, to enquire after one's health and preservation.

The hands held, restricted, embarrassed.

Read ch'hwân; a ship, a boat, a vessel.

The ancient form of 卒 chût, also written 壹 chût.

To hold, to seize by the hair of the head.

Anything in a cave; about to rush out of a cave.

A lofty and dangerous hill. Chûtpeng 崩, to precipitate.

Pêk chût 白萊, a kind of medicine.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to inform, to announce. Goê ông hûan choô hwat chûy chût sin se 吳王還自伐齊謗申胥, when the king of the Gaë country returned from fighting against the Chêy
country, he laughed at Sin-se (because he had dissuaded him from going).

Chut 査米, a glutinous kind of rice.

The capital of a pillar; to insert in a hollow space. Chut gwut 査机, a blunt piece of timber without branches, to insert in any hollow space.

To rub to grind. Chut k'he 摘去, to rub out.

An awl, anything pointed. Chuy to cut, ch'ang chin k'he che 雉刀之末, 将盡取之, ch'ang to by h'uy, ch'ang chin chuy e, even to the point of a knife or an awl (i.e. the minutest thing) all will be taken from them.

Sün bo6 lip chuy che t'ey, é yew t'h'en hay 舜無立雉之地, 以有天下, sün bo k'he ch'ang by t'ey e wo6 ch'ang hay, Sün had not so much ground as to set up a bodkin on, and yet he obtained the Empire.

An iron bar, a crow bar; also to beat.

Chuy 梨, chuy sat chin p'he 米亥 柴四十斤鐵椎, 梨殺皆廓, ch'oo h'ao k'he mg te ch'heu wu6 mg te chup chin tung by t'heh chuy, b'uyh chuy t'heh chin p'he, choo h'ao kept in his sleeve an iron bar of forty pounds weight, in order to beat to death chin-p'he, See the 史記 So6-ké.

Great, large.

Chuy The fleshy part of a bird's tail; also fat; and a bare bone.

Chuy 楂 椽 雌 鸟嘴水 醉

A small kind of chestnut; also read chin. San yew chuy, sip yew leng 山有榛, 湿有芩, sün a wu6 lat 6, sip t'ey wo6 leng, in the hilly parts are chestnut and in the damp grounds are rushes.

Kaou chuy 楂 雛, ka chuy, a dove.

To be drunk. Ch'uy chuy 酒醉, drunk with wine. Yüem yew yén yim, put chuy ho6 kwuy 脅脈 夜飲不醉無歸, yüem chueh mai5 yim, bo6 ch'heh ko6 chuy, bo6 huyh too5 mg, getting enough to drink of an evening, men will not return before they are intoxicated.

Chuy Read su5: water; a surname. Ch'ao nuy su6 川水泉, ch'ao6 chuy, a fountain of water.

Wuy yew gwun theh kwat su6 lao 惟有源頭活水來, wüy wo6 gwun t'ho6 wo6 chuy lao, only from the fountain head, does the living water come.

To cut up, to cut off.

To collect together.

To be sorrowful, to be distressed. Gän sek chēou chuy 顏色憔悴, the countenance cast down with
Chu

纸

Read chóe: paper. Sin ché 纸, letter paper; also written 紙.

Chuán

Read châen: to boil. Chêe tây 煮茶, chü"a tây, to boil tea.

Châu

Read sê: to swear. Chêw sê 咒誓, chêu chêu, to take an oath. Lâm lé sooyak ek wât sê 男女私約亦日誓, ta po cha boe sa k'heò sëa yêak, yê kông chêu, men and women making private engagements together, may also be called swear ings.

蓋

Châu

Read châm: a cup, a drinking vessel; also written châm 筍, chêu a, a cup of good tea.

讀

Châu

Read châm: to praise. Chok châm 謡讀, chêu chêu, to make an oration, in one's praise.

水

Châu

Read châm: a fountain. Sûy châm 水泉, chêu chêu, a fountain of water.

Châu

A path between the paddy fields. Sêng chuân 成暇, chêu chuân, all in a row.

Châu

Collected together; the dangerous appearance of hills.

Châu

Distressed, pained. Chêâu chuây è géák chêng 焦瘁於虐政, chêâu chuây è pò géák by chêng, distressed by an oppressive government.

Châu

Châu jé 窮爾, very small. Châu jé kok 窮爾國, a small country.

Châu

Read sûy: who, what, which, whose.

Sê sûy 是誰, chê chuây, who is it?

Châu

Read sêy: who, what, which, whose.

Sê sêy 是誰, chê chuây, who is it?

Châu

Read sêy: who, what, which, whose.

Sê sêy 向誰日為仲由, chêu se chêu chuây, kông, sê têng yêw, who are you Sir? He answered, I am Têng-yêw.

Sê sêy che kô e 是誰之過與, chêu chuây 由 kôe yê sit, whose fault is it?

Châu

Read chêu: to boil. Chêe tây 煮茶, chêu a tây, to boil tea.

K'hîpsûy chêen tây jîên léy chêâu chêu sê 快水煮茶, 煮茶抄書, chêu a tây, söo léy chêu chuêu kwitng chêu hêy, draw some water in order to boil the tea, and set fire to the léy, in order to throw light on the book.

Châu

Read châm: a cup, a drinking vessel; also written châm 筍, chêu a, a cup of good tea.

Châu

Read châm: to praise. Chok châm 謡讀, chêu chêu, to make an oration, in one's praise.

Châu

Read châm: a fountain. Sûy châm 水泉, chêu chêu, a fountain of water.

Jin chêu chêu chuâm se sêang, tê thêen kin gwât k'hûwât 人在清泉里,通霧天根月靈, ñäng tê chêu chêu k'hûwât chêu lêng, e ñû tê ñông, kêu theêng kwitng k'ûwât, the man is humbly seated on a stone by the side of the pure fountain, but his system of doctrine is lofty enough to penetrate
CHWAH

to the root of Heaven, and to the cavern of the moon.

Embers. Hǐō löw chan火炭, höō labu chwa" fought, there are still in embers the fire. Hĩō kaou chān灸燻, höō ka chwa" a small fire or chimney.

Read chánn: an overplus, a remnant of food. Chān püey é léng chéká残杯與冷炙, chwán püey kōp léng bāh, an odd cup of drink, and some cold roasted meat.

Read chēen: to sprinkle. E' kēng hēé-chēen jin以頸血濁人, t'hói am chwán à huēy chwán láng, to sprinkle one's life's blood on a person.

Read chēen: cheap, easily procurable. Bé chēen 米賤, bê chwán, the rice is cheap. Chēen chèk māe che, kūwy chèk put k'hō賤則買之,貴則不可, chwán chēw bēy é, kūwy chèw nǐ" phang, if it is cheap, buy it, if dear, refrain.

Chwac to 擰倒, to slip down. Thap t'hoê chwac 塌頭撲, tâh t'hoê chwac, to fall on one's head.

Chwāh The mouth full of food.

To spout out. Súy chwāh chut 水注出, water spilling or running over.

Chwāh Ka chwāh 螂蠅, a cockroach.

Read ch'hāe: to differ, to fall short. Cheng ch'hāe bō ké, to 負差無幾多, cheng chwāh lō jwā chāy, it does not come far short.

CHWAN.

Choé ch'hāe 走差, chàu chwāh, to sprawl, to slip aside.

Chwan 専 To be given up to one thing; to be bent on anything; to engross wholly. Chwan sîn jê chē 専心致志, a mind bent on, and the will given up to anything. See 下孟 Hãy bêng.

H'un bêt tông tok chwan kwān sêen pêng 漢末董卓專權擅柄, hûn têou ây huēy, tāng tōh chwan kwān sîm paiâng, in the latter part of the Hân dynasty. Tâng-tâh engrossed the authority, and seized on the reins of government.

Gê jê hǐō choô yîng, chēen jê hǐō choô chwan愚而好自用,貳而好自專, gê jê â kà lê yûng, hài chēen jê â choô chwan, the stupid like to get themselves into employment, and the mean like to have every thing their own way. See the 中庸 Têung yûng.

Chwan The name of a water plant.

Chwan The name of a large fish.

Vulg, chwâ"è, a brick; also written. 船 chwan. Wâ. chwan 六號 hêâ chwâ"è, bricks and tiles.

Chwan To display, to commence, to set forth. This character is used in modern letter writing, where at the close of an epistle, it is said, kin ch'hoî chwan 傳此呈聞 This is respectfully set forth for the information of such a one, &c.

Chwan The whistling of birds; the screaming of a parrot; to turn a sound.

Chwan Vulg. tooîng: to turn round, to return. Wûn chwan 運轉, to transports. Kew'che bê tek, têen
ch'wán hwán ch'hek 求之未得，輾轉
反側，k'âu e bōy tít, pu'nâ toilâg, ch'wán
toolâg, yew hwán to toolâg, seeing her,
without success, he turns and turns, and turns
again. See the 頭風 Kok houng.
Han-an-kok, ch'wán ch'heuk è wúy che p'o
韓定國轉粟以之備，bân-an-kok
wan ch'wán ch'hek è ch'ò tôngû te, Han-an-kok
transported grain, in order to make prepara-
tions.

Ch'wán 鑽
Vulg. ch'wán tâng : to bore through, to
perforate; an awl, a bore.

Ch'wán 全
Vulg. ch'wán tâng : the whole complete,
fully prepared, to secure against
all accidents. Wan ch'wan 完全,
wân ch'wán tâng, to complete, a surname.
Sêng ông ké soo, boè ch'heut bân ch'wán 神
王舉事，譜出萬全，sêng ông ê yêng
soo, e ê yêng boè ch'heut bân ch'wán tâng, a philosophic
king in commencing an undertaking, will pro-
duce plans proof against all accidents. Also
written 冏 ch'wán.
Ch'wán kwun hok but 全軍覆没, ch'wán
tâng kwun pak hât sê, the whole army was
overthrown and annihilated.

Ch'wán 彪
Ak ch'wán 匪佐，the name of an
ancient genius, in the time of 丁
geâu.

Ch'wán 拾
A sacrificial animal, perfect and
without blemish.

Ch'wán 水泉 Suy ch'wán
A fountain. Súy ch'wán 水泉,
ch'wán tâng, a fountain of
water.

Gwán ch'wán hwún, put sêa têw yêä 源泉
混混，不舍晝夜，gwân ch'wán tâng hwún
hwûn bô hây tê jîl mà,tâg, a fountain of water
The grass beginning to grow. Lân chwat kê gây 蘭茁其芽, lân hwa toô a ch'hat e ây gây, the lân flower just budding forth its leaves.

To cut off; To exterminate; strange; supereminent. Chwat teâng poô twân 縁長補短, chwat teâng poô teô yêy, to cut off the long, in order to make up for the short.

Bîêt chwat 滅絕, to exterminate, to annihilate.

He, she, it; an expletive; a surname. Also written icer. E yin keng ê yêw sin che yeá 伊尹耕於有莘之野, e yin ch'êh ch'êhâ, tê yêw sin ê yêw a yêw, E-yin ploughed in the wilderness of yêw-sîn.

Clothes; that which is worn on the body. E hok 衣服, s'n a k'hâi, apparel. E sêng chaô soo 衣裳在笥, yin chêngê tê séâng, the clothes are in the box.

To rest and rely on; to follow, to comply. E he 依稀, a few. E ê jin 依於, ch'ên ê jin, to comply with the dictates of benevolence.

An expression of sorrow, and pain. Sûn chêng chêk ê sêng aê, wû yê chêk e choo hwaê chin 顧情則嬉怡生愛. 顧意則憨懷嘆, sûn têng êy chêng chêk hwaê ê sêng ê aê, gêh têng êy ê chêk e choo k'hêng chin, complying with men's feelings, they are pleased and bear good-will towards one; but crossing their views, they are pained, and conceive displeasure.

To return.
The name of a river.

To groan.

A forced laugh; a strong laugh.

The name of a wood.

The streaks on rippling water; also synonymous with 今水。

The waving appearance of a flag; also the appearance of fleeting clouds.

An exclamation of admiration or regret.

A healer; to heal.

An expletive; a particle; also to be, to do.

An exclamation of one wounded or grieved.

A particle; in, at, upon; more frequently read 之; a surname.

By, with; to use, to do; in order to.

The name of the first sovereign of the 夏, hay dynasty; A surname. E' siew sun jëung, yëw t'chen hay.禹授舜 肆有天下，e siew sin, áy nêo ê wor the̕ thë. ay, E received what was yielded to him by sin and obtained the Empire.

The same as 宇 è.
To rely on, to incline to one side, to lean against. E' wá, to confide upon;
Cháê ê, chek kéên ke ê ê hêng yêá
in plantago Vli6, six, chek k'huêâ ê wê all ke h'huêâ chêh, when he was in
the carriage, he might be seen leaning on the cross bar. See the 下論 Hay lùn.
Boo p'heên, boo ê, ông to chêng tit 无偏无
倚王道正直, bô p'heên bo ê, ông yê ê
to chênh tit, with partiality and without inclination,
the royal way is correct and straight. See the
倚书 Sêng se.

Kaou ê 婢椅, a chair. E' t'haou, 椅頭,
a stool. E' liâou 椅條, a bench.

To drag along on one side. Chiu sit
kê lôk, lêw kwîy têuk jê ê che 秦
失其鹿. 劉季逐而掎之,
chûn êm keông ê â yê lôk, lôu kwîy kwô ê jê k'han ê,
the China country lost their deer, when Lôw-kwîy
over took and dragged them along.

To give, to bestow; the same as 愛.
Boo êng tâê laê soô hoê sêy sek ê
chêa, wûy sêu jin so hûo 武王大,
賜四海所錦子儲王大,
獲四海所錦子儲王大.
A covering a canopy; to spread over.

Feathers. E' e k 羽翼, wings. E' mō 羽毛不丰厚者,不能高飞, when wings and feathers are not rich and full, it is impossible to fly high.

Careful; to rely on.

A dark and windy appearance of the weather.

The name of a country.

The groaning of a sick person; internal sorrow.

An intention. 'E soō 意思, thought.

Lazy, indolent; vulgar, tired, fatigued, wearied.

Rice heated and in a state of fermentation.

Constant and fine, permanent, good, amiable, and virtuous. Gwo k'ěw ē tek 我求懿德, gwá aē hō by tek, I love amiable virtue.

A certain plant. 'E jin 菡仁, the seeds of the water lily.

Careful; to rely on.

A kind of swallow. Bōk te kē ē jé 莫知其鶯鶯, a m chae e sē ē jé, not knowing that it was such a kind of swallow.

An exclamation intimating dissatisfaction and discontent: a cry of pain.

A kind of screen.

Feathers. E' e k 羽翼, wings. E' mō 羽毛不丰厚者,不能高飞,

The offspring of a pig: a young pig.

A small swelling; a boil, a pustule. Tān է chēa thōng, yim yēak chēa k'hōe 彈疰者痛, 飲藥者苦, twā է ē dy t'hēn chēh yōh ăy k'hōe, to fillip a boil is painful, and to drink medicine is bitter.

A covering a canopy; to spread over.

A dark and windy appearance of the weather.

The name of a country.

The groaning of a sick person; internal sorrow.

An intention. 'E soō 意思, thought.

Lazy, indolent; vulgar, tired, fatigued, wearied.

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A certain plant. 'E jin 菡仁, the seeds of the water lily.

Careful; to rely on.

A dark and windy appearance of the weather.

The name of a country.
A quiver and case for holding a bow and arrows. Peng put kaech'haé pin, lámn can che pin, è ch'haé ch’haé, è pé hëng ló 予以采OSC之使之以采损于彼行潦，lae k'hè báu pin, lámn kan ay pin, lae k'hè ch'haé ch’haé ch’haóu, té hwië ley hëng ló, come and let us gather the Pía vegetable, on the borders of the southern shore; come and let us gather the water plants, in the running streams. Seang Sìaó 二。

To be satisfied, to be full, to be content; content. Boó óng k'hèk yín chok ê ko 武王克殷作伙歌, bóó óng k'hèk yén têâu, chê è ký ko, when Boó-óng conquered the Yin dynasty, he composed the song of content. See the 周語 Chew gé.

平, and even. Teë tó sim ê 大道 甚徳, twâ tó lé, chin châ each pâi ê kap k’huâe, the great doctrine is very plain and even.

Even, equal.

To rain, to rain upon. ’E gnó kong téên, sôy kip gnó soo 雨我公田遂及 我私, tôh hëg gwa ê kong ch’haân, sôy kip káu gwâ ay sai k'hèa ay, let it rain first upon our public field, and then let it come upon our private field. See the 小雅 Seâou 之。
To sit cross legged, to squat on the ground.

Gwân jêang è soô 原壤戾侯,
gwân jêang phâh kwûn kha têng hâu,
Gwân jêang sat cross legged waiting (for Confucius).
See the 下論 Hây lûn.

I myself; lose; also a surname. Wûy è put sin yê wê kêâou jît 訾不
信. 有如飢日, kông gwâ yâm ân sin
sit wôô chîn chêóng bêng jît, if you say that I am
not true, I appeal to the bright sun. See the 國風
Kok hong.

When a field to is cultivated for one year,
it is called 蒇 chôo; and when it is cul-
tivated for two years, it is called 畝．

Superabundance, superfluity, excess, that
which is over and above. Yêw sêy put
cheuk, put kam put hêîen, yêw è put
kâm chin 有所不敟不敢不勉. 有餘
不敢盡, woô sêy bô hâuô, yâm hâm yâm bêen ley,
woô chîn hâm hâm chin, having a deficiency in any-
thing, we dare not neglect exertions; having a super-
abundance we dare not exhaust it all. See the
中庸 Teung yông:
Bûn yêw è, pit wât yêw, 間有餘必日有.
moon yâm woô chîn, pit kông wôô, when he asked, if
there was anything over, he would always say, there
was. See the 孟子 Bêng choô.

A carriage, the bottom of a chariot, hand-
some. 一 jin 與人 a wheelwright.
Kham è deu, a complimentary title
for a determiner of the sites of buildings and graves,
called a 地理先生, têy le sêen seng.
Choô sâm è kê sêng è, chêy jin è chûn wûy, 子產
以其乘輿, 濟人於漆洧.
choô sâm thô e sêy chêy ây chîhêa, chêy làng hêy è chûn wûy ây
chêy. Choô-sân used the chariot in which he rode
for helping people a cross the Chûn and Wûy waters.
See the 下盂 Hây bêng.

To praise, to applaud, to give one a good
name. Goê che è jin yêa sêy huûy
sêy è, jê yêw sêy è chêa, kô yêw sêy
sê è, 吾之於人也. 誰殺誰誇. 如有
所誇者, 其有所誇矣. gwâk ây kap tâng,
yêu, chê yêu mai chê chêy a lô, chêi hâm chêóng wôô
sêy ò lô, e wôô sêy chêhêa, in my intercourse
with people, I do not know whom I should blame and
whom I should praise, but if I praise any, it is
because they have been tried. Said by confucius,
in the 下論 Hây lûn.

An ornament for a flag, in the shape of
a bird.

A precious gem. Lôe yang hâm chêeep
têa kûng, hwan è che gêuk, e phûn,
鲁陽貨猋大弓瑶琨之玉
以奔, loe kok ây yâm hâm hôi ou twô kûng,
kap hwan è ây gêuk ò chãoû. Yâm hâm-hôi of the
Hwân county stole the great bow, with the Hwân è gem,
and then made his escape. See the 左傳 Choô twâm.

A sedan chair is called kîen è 肩轎,
heng thâu chêhêa, a shoulder waggon.

A stone resembling a gem.

A pipe, a flute. Chêy, âng hâm è, 齊
王好竽, chêy èng àe è, the king of
the Chêy country was fond of the flute.

Great. Kûn choô yeô è, 君子攸
芋, the good man is truly great.

A bathing vessel, a tub. Yeûk sê jip è,
yeûk kông chûh è, 浴時入枌.
浴竟出枌, chêng ek ây sê jip è,
chêng suûa chûh è, when a person bathes he enters
the tub, and when he has done he comes out of it.
Chëet é 嬑好, a female office, established under the Hán dynasty.

To leave, to hand down, to send, to present, to send word. Sëuk-hëang toé Choó-sán se, 叔向使贈貽子，Sëuk-heang sec làng k'ët Choó-sán p'hay, Sëuk-hëang, ordered them to send a letter to Choó-sán.

To, myself: a character common in epistolary correspondence.

Joyful, delighted. San têung hó sêy yéw, lêng seang to pek hùéy, ché k'ho choó é wat, put k'ham tè cheng kwun, mountain, all mine, you are more self-willed. I only can be content, be content, be content, be content, be content.

Sugar.

To remove, to transplant, to change a place or thing. È hong ek sëuk hók sêen é gak 移風易俗善於樂, pu'a hong wîa sèkt, k'ë k'hùh hó é gak, in order to remove customs and change habits, there is nothing so good as music. See the 礼記 Léy kë.

To present, to give, to hand down. È k'hwat choó sun 詭厥子孫, tâng e dy k'ëp'da sun, Bestowed on his posterity.

A bathing vessel, with a handle, used in pouring out water.

A kind of spirituous liquor; made of rice; also water gruel, made of rice or millet; congee; thin rice water.

The vessels constantly employed in the ancestoral temple constant. È lùn 愛倫, the constant relations of life.

The north-east corner of a house.

A bridge. È sêang lô jiu sêw teang-lêang se 埻上老人授張良書, këi téng lâou lâng hê 透明彭相和, when upon the bridge an old man gave a book to Téng-lên. See the 史記 Soó kë.

Aou é 青甌, a brick or tile.

The ancient from of the è子 character.
The same as 软, a female officer.

微微, the noise made by a fox.

Boo 舞雩, a place for sacrificing to Heaven, and praying for rain.

Wúy 委佗, diligent and earnest; the same as 邨.

The chin, the side of the mouth. Kwan gnó tó é, choó kéw k'hoé si 見我众颐, 自求口食, k'hwá gwá úy ch'hiú pec, choó kéw ch'hiú chéuh, look at the sides of my mouth (so fallen in) which for themselves beg for something to eat. See the 易经 Yéáh keng.

To present, to give; the same as 赠.

Placid and agreeable.

An exclamation implying doubt, used as a note of interrogation. Ké soo che wúy 佇其斯之謂歟, is not this the meaning of it?

Also an intimation of doubt and uncertainty as the above. Kwuu choó jín, e, kwun choó jiú yéá 君子人與, 君子人也, chéy sé kwun choó úy làng é, chéw sè kwun choó úy làng yéá, is he a good man? In deed he is a good man! See the 上論 Sèáng lún.

Wounded, cut, cut off; also smooth and easy; a foreigner. Sóo 轟, all foreigners, barbarians from every quarter. É tek che yéw kwun, put jé choo háy che boó yéá 夷狄之, 有君不 如 諸夏之

亡也, é tek úy wóú jín kwun, úm ch'hiú chéz 轋夷有之, even the foreign barbarians have their princes; how unlike to China, which is without them! See the 上論 Sèáng lún.

Strange uncommon, unusual, different. Goé é choó wúy 佇 that the 夷 people, chéng yéw 佇 夷 is the bün 吾以子為異之間, 曾有與求之間, gwá leâh chó 夔 轋, sè yéw kap kéw úy mooí, I thought that you would ask about some strange thing how come you to ask merely about 夷 and kéw. See the 上論 Sèáng lún.

To draw towards one; also clear.

Light, to look lightly upon, to disrespect.

Vulg. K'hwaé: easy, not difficult. S'áou jin hák tó, chek é sóo yéá 小人學道則易使也, sèy úy làng hák sip tó tê, chek K'hwaé sáé yün, when the common people are acquainted with virtue, they are easily governed. See the 下論 Hái lún.

To arrive at, to reach to, to influence.

Ch'ham 参預, mixed; also used for 豫, easy and pleased; and sometimes put for 豫.

The name of a river.

To be pleased, to be at ease, and contented; also early. É pê 豫備, to prepare, to provide. Yéw é 猶豫, undecided, hesitating.

Thaé kap boó sê é taá 大甲無時豫怠, cháu kah bô chî sê éng kwá fúá, Thaé-kah was never for a moment unemployed and idle.
Praise, fame, a good name; also pleased; the same as 豫 ē. Lêng bùn lêng ő.

E 福

Pleased, at ease, expanded, spread out.

E 洩

Yit yêw yit ē, wúy choo hoé toé—遊一豫.

were handsome, hit hit chët ē hit hit hu ré he, chët choo hoé ē hyeet, toé, (the Emperors) by this one jaunt, and by this one excursion became a pattern for the princes of the Emperor. See the

異 福

Yit yêw yit ē, wúy choo hoé toé—遊一豫.

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上 孟 Sêng hêng.

Kwun choó soo hwâ, jé ē hông che 君子思

were knowledgeable, chët ē chët ē chët ē chët ē.

Prep. the 豫 e, when the good man suspects that trouble is coming, he early provides against it. See the易經 Ék hêng.

The ancient form of.異 ē,

Trouble, labour. Dôk te gnó ē 莫知

I don't know what to do, chët ē chët ē chët ē chët ē.

nobody knows my trouble. See the國風 Kok hêng.

The same as 豫 ē, pleased, satisfied.

Vulg. sêi, a yam, a bulbous rooted vegetable; the arum aquaticum. Sôu chut sít ē sênk 士卒食芋蔭, sôu chut chëh oh kwâ tóu, the common soldiers ate yams and pulse. See the史記 Soâ kê.

A flag staff, a standard; used for 旗 ē.

K'hêet k'hêet kan ē, chët chët che toé 子孫燕.在侯之都, to the capital city of Chun.

See the國風 Kok hêng.

The joining of a seam.

The binder part of a garment; posterity, future generations. Tek sùy hêc ē 德

The virtue handed down to succeeding generations.

Chòo sun yin ē 子孫雲裔, keâ sun hoé ē, sous and grandsons to the latest posterity.

The noise made in order to get children to sleep.

Read yêen: a swallow. Nê lâm yêen choó, gê lêaung kan 呢喃燕子,

語棲間, nê lâm hâu ē cêng ē, tôt hông wâ tê chêhô. nêâng ē yu kan, the chattering swallows are talking between the beams of the house.

Read yêen: a pill, a bolus. Yêak yêen 樂丸, yûn cêng, a medicinal pill.
Read wăn: round. Sip guòc yēa, gwat
twăn wăn 十五夜, 月圓圆, chap goe mat mg gōyêh eêng teêng, in
the night of the fifteenth, the moon is round
and full.

Read wăn: round, globular. Kwuy
ek hong wăn che chê yēa 規矩
方員之至也, kwuy kē eh'fung
sê kak eêng eêng āy chê hō, the compass and rule,
have brought rounds and squares to perfection.
See the 下孟 惠崩.

Different, strange, uncommon, unusual,
also read 亁. Kwaè cêng yâng lek,
pûêy lwân che soô, kac hoo chûo sêy
put sê 怪異勇力背亂之事, 皆夫
子不語, kwaè cêng yâng bêng, k'hwuy lît,
pûêy lwâm āy soô, chô poâ hoo chûo sêy um kông,
strange, uncommon, ferocious and violent things,
together with rebellions and confusions, Confucius
would never speak of.

Read sê: a monastery, a temple. Kwân
sê 觀寺, kwâng cêng, a monastery.
Sê koê yîn hong thap, tung he gwat
thôe lêêm 寺古雲封塔.庭虛月透
縷, eêng lau kwôn hông châh, têng k'hang gōyêh
l'haou moông'êng lê, though the temple is old, the
clouds cap the towers; and though the moon is
empty, the moon shines through the door blinds.—

Read yêen: a hall. Se yêen 書院,
se eêng, a hall of learning, a college.
Hân lim yêen 翰林院, hân lim
eêng, the Imperial College at Pekin.
Koe kwâng yêen 孤寡院, koe kwâng cêng,
an asylum for widows and orphans.

Read ek: tripes. Te ek 猪䬀, te êh,
pig's tripes.

A lac; a hundred thousand. Siêng che
sun chôo, kē léy put ek 商之孫
子. 其麗不億, siêng ây keông sun
e ây soô put chê chît ek, the descendants of Siêng,
are not to be reckoned by lacs.

To increase, to add, to profit; a surname.
Lê ek 利益, le yêeh, gain profit.
Yin yîn ê háy léy, sêy sîn ek k'ho te yêa
殷因於夏禮. 所損益可知也, yin
lé-enu ch'ân ê háy lé-enu ây léy, sêy sîn sêy ek t'hang
chae, the Yin dynasty imitated the ceremonies of the
Hây dynasty, and that which they added or dimin-
ished can be known. See the 上論 Siêng lûn.

The ancient form of 益 ek.

A stoppage in the throat.

The noise of laughing.

To hold, to grasp, to seize upon.

To rest on, to exceed; also, or, either.

Kêw che ê, ek ê che ê 求之與抑
與之與, e wô k'ew ê, yêa wô lâng
hoê e, Does he seek for it, or does any one afford
it him? See the 上論 Siêng lûn.

Trouble, difficulty; to be in straits.

Kwun chôo che ek ê tin ch'hâe êe kan
君子之厄於陳蔡之間, kwun
chôo ây chae ugh, tê tin kok ch'hâe kok ây
t'êung kan, the good man (Confucius) was brought
into straights, between the countries of Tin and
Ch'hâe. See the 下孟 惠崩.
To he in straights. Ek kēng jē put bín.

To remember, to think of. Kē ek 記憶 to remember. O̕ng sŏ̕ c he, yew kē ek 往事依稀, 記憶, kŏ̕ y ó̕ ng ḍy sŏ̕ chê̕ ō chê̕ ō, yew ḍy kē tī, past events are few and scattered, and yet they are as if they were remembered.

The flesh about the breast. Ch'heung े ek tū̕ y tē̕ tâu̕ , ch'heung े ek, I beg to reply with my bare breast; an expression intimating uprightness and sincerity.

A cord, a rope.

The same as 易, ek, calamity; also a small door.

A Strong pig.

A yoke. Pok ek ê kāy gnēw chē̕ ā

薄縛以駕牛者, pok ̕ y ̕ h ê kāy kāy
gō̕ uy, (a piece of wood) on which they tie on the yoke, to yoke in the oxen. See the commentary, on the 上論 Sē̕ āng lūn.

Vulg. yē̕ â also, and; an auxiliary expletive. Lōk ek chē̕ a̕ kē tē̕ ēng े 乐亦在其中矣, chē̕ a̕ kē tē̕ ēng ṭē े ē ḍy tang e̕ ò̕ ò̕ , pleasure is also in the midst thereof. See the 中論 Sē̕ āng lūn.

Put ek wat hō̕ ē 不亦悅乎, a̕ ṭē ē hō̕ ē, is it not also pleasing?

A low state of the pulse; also a disease; to have a good appetite, and yet to continue thin, is called sit े 食亦.
To describe, to draw, to delineate, to plant; also to define a limit. Paóu-he-se sé ek pat kwâ 包羲氏始畫八卦 or Hok-he was the first, who described the eight diagrams. Yit ek 一畫 chì wâ, one stroke. Lèw-bùn-chêng wûy tông chieh tek 劉文靜為唐策畫, laou-bùn-chêng kap tông chieh tek, Laou-bùn-chêng described plans for the Tông dynasty.

To translate, to explain any thing out of one language into another. Thâân é hây che gân wâ eh 傳夷夏之言曰譯, t'hoâiâ k'wân kap tông ë yâ kông kheh ek, to turn foreign expressions into Chinese is called ek, to translate.

To rejoice in, to be delighted. Kè kâen kwun choô, sê wâ eh 既見君子居幾. 悅愜, kap'k'wân'â kwun choô, sê ke hââ a hè, when we see a good man, we may perhaps be delighted. See the 小雅, seâou guây.

To be displeased, and disgusted with. Chaâ pê boô oê, chaâ ch'hoô boô eh 在彼無惡. 在此無咎, ë chë laou boi ëng wân, ê ké tsoî boi ëng giâm, in that place there will be none hating us, and in this place, none disgust us with. See the 周頌 Chew sëûng.

To spread out, to trace. Sim ek sîng, to search. Soô ek 思繹, to think of. Wat jë put ek, chêung jë put kaê, goê hwat jë che boi yêh ê ê 悅而不繹, 從而不改, 吾末如之何也已矣, kwâ ê hè lân ê tó, jë boi soo' ek e, biôn chêng chän lân, jë k'ha chêa asô boi bêgêh, kéy, gwâ boi hwat e lâi wâ, to appear delighted with one's doctrine, and yet not to investigate it; to comply outwardly with one's requisitions and yet secretly not to reform: I do not know what to do with such fellows. See the 上論 Sêûng lûn.

易
Ek kêng 易經, yêh kêng, the book of diagrams, so called from the sixty-four changes of the diagrams. A surname.

To change, to alter, to exchange. Kôe chë wûy ch'heh chêa, ê ké sê yêw êk ke sêy beô 古之為名者以其所易其所無, kôe chëâ yô, chë ê k'heh, thô'ê yêw w'âo, w'âo a yêw bô, the ancients, established markets, in order to take that which they had, and exchange it for what they had not. See 孟子 Bêng choê.

疫
A disease of the pulse; an epidemic.

蝨
A kind of insect.

役
To serve, a servant. Ch'haâ eh 差役, eh yêh, a messenger. Gây eh 當役, yêh, a police runner. Ek sóô 役, to employ.

Kê pin k'hêk soo ek kae t'hên hây chên këêt 其賓客專役皆天下俊傑, ê yêh k'êhâ, saê yêh ê yêh, chô'ê pôô sê t'hehâ hây ê chën këêt, his guests and servants all consisted of the most clever men in the Empire. See the 陳徳傳, Tân ê twân.

翼
The same as the above; also to guard the borders of a country.

A wing; to fly. E' eh 翼, wings, feathers. Ch'hap eh 翼, hwây put ch'hut 插翼亦飛不出, ch'hâh sî yêh pôe yêh ch'hut, if you were to stick on wings, you would not be able to fly out.
Ch'he chin, ēk jē yēā 趟进翼如也, *kin kin kēndā sip ch'he shōng pōey, he entered hastily, as it were flying. See the 上論 Sāng lún.

To shoot with a bow and arrows. Ēk hōō ē gān 射兔與雁, chōō chūy chēdōu kāp gān, to shoot the water fowl and the wild geese.

To shoot. Ēk put sēk sēuk 八不射 宿, chōō chēnō bō dāgh chōō bānō āy chēdōu, in shooting he would never let fly at a resting bird. See the 上論 Sāng lún.

To morrow. Ēk jīt 翌日, the following day, also written 昼, ēk.

A post in the ground, for fastening a cow to.

Another name for a pig. Also written 閰, ēk.

To change, to alter; the same as 易 ēk.

Black.

To lead hastily along.

The name of a bone, without a socket.

A post house. Ēk tō 駕道, yēāh loē, a post road. Ēk mā 駕馬, yēāh bāy a post horse; to go backwards and forwards without cessation, is called 駕驛, lōk ēk.

The brightness of fire.

鴉 The name of a bird.

鴉 The name of a hill, near which Confucius was born.

鴉 Read yēāk: to bathe. Sēān yēāk 洗浴, sēāk ēk, to bathe and wash one's self. Khōnɡ chōō bōk yēāk jē téso孔子沐浴而朝, Khōnɡ chōō sēāk jē téso ēng, Confucius washed and bathed before he waited on the king.

A flower, a blossom; an heroic clever man. Eng. bōōng 英雄, a hero.

Sēk chōōn chōōn kēōk chē lōk ēng 夕餐秋菊之落英, mālōō hōūō chōō chōōn kēōk āy ēng ēng, in the evening he swallowed some of the falling blossoms of the autumnal chrysanthemums.

Tek t'ēn ēng chōō ēng jē kāō yēāk jē 順天下英才而教育之, tōō tōō t'ēn t'ēn ēng chōō ēng ēng, jē kā ēng jē jēōō chōō ē, to obtain all the talented men in the Empire in order to teach and bring them up. See 孟子 Bōōng chōō.

Eng kēēt 俠傑, a hero, a clever person; the same as the foregoing.

A complimentary designation for elegant females.

A bright gem. Eng. ke 琥珀, a precious stone.

The name of a fruit, said by some to be like the plum, and by others like the almond.

Eng. tōō 驚, a kind of peach.
The harmonious singing of birds. Hwa'it
bok teng teng; nêaou bent eng eng
the noise of chopping wood sounded like Teng
teng, and the harmonious singing of the birds
resembled the sound Eng-eng.

Eng long ling, a stone resembling a gem.

Eng hae jing, a little child.

To run against, to encounter, to raise
up. Hoeh hoo ge, bok cha kam eng
t'heeng to eng, te uu'a ne'a; bo'lang kwa'gend t'etk, when a tiger
is crouching on the hill, no one dares to encounter
him.

A wen or other disorder on the neck.

A general term for jar. Eng hoo jai
a jar with a large belly and a small mouth.

The tassel of a cap. Heen kwang ch'oo
choe eng, t'heen choe che kwan yia
the cap of an Emperor.

Ornaments for the neck; a string of
beads round the neck.

A parrot. Eng bo'le lang can

A large beautiful bird; also called hong
ley chang. Ch'hek ge yeak p'heeng
kan, eng so ch'hwan lew te

The same as the above.

Birds of courage, such as the hawk and
falcon, a ravenous bird.

To die, to demise; used to denote
the demise of princes and nobles.

Kwan eng pek kwan chong ke, e
t'heeng e t'hewng cha sam ien
君蓋百官總
巴以聽於冢宰三年, jin kwun eng ch'oe'd
p'ah kwa' t'etk chong ke bii d'ay so6, e t'heeng e

The noise of many carriages.

Clear, bright.

Eng kae 應該, ought, should. Eng
tong 應當, suitable, right.

The breast; also to come again, to
beat; also written Eng. Tek yit
seen, chek k'hwân k'hwân hok eng,
je hweit sit che e 得一善則拳拳服
膺而弗失之矣, til t'etk chit ay ho, chek
k'hwân k'hwân hok eng, je bo um keen ē, when
he obtained any thing good, he would firmly
clasp it to his breast, and not loss it. Said of
顏回 Gan hoey.
Read yung: an ulcer, a sore. Hbey yung suy thông, sin yang tok, to pierce the ulcer though painful, is better than feeding the poison.

Eng hai 嬰 child, an infant; also to increase, to encounter.

Always, constant, lengthened, lasting. Eng wan 永言 配命, eng hông 永言命, always speaking of complying with destiny.

The Name of a wood, of which flutes can be made.

The sharp-pointed beards of grain; any thing sharp-pointed; an awl.

The same as the preceding.

The name of a wood.

The name of a river; also the name of a district.

The name of a hill.

Vulg. yin: to reply to a question by words.

The sound of hallooing.

Read yung: a jar. Yung ch'hae 萼采, a kind of vegetable, the seeds of which were first brought from Cochin-China in jars.

Read yung: to manure the ground. Yung tsên 鴻田, eng ts'an, to manure the rice fields; to put earth to the roots of plants.

Glorious, resplendent; flowery; luxuriant. Eng kong 榮光, eng kwai 明, bright and glorious; a surname.

To ké eng, sêw ké jênk 知其榮守其辱, chée wor ang kwai ming, tâh chêw ê by jênk, if you would know what is glory, guard against disgrace.

The shining of a lamp or candle; also doubt and suspicion.
A grave, a tomb. Eng, häng, a burial place.

A stone like a gem. Sâu, zim, a gem worn behind the ear.

A fire fly. Hoo ch'ho hwa wuy eng 腐草化為萤, mu4 a ch'ho hwa ch'ho hwa km ch'he6ng, decayed vegetables are converted into fire-flies.

To build, to erect, to pile up. Eng chây 程, ye5 a chây, a camp.

To roll anything up; to suspend.

To name of a water.

The eddying of water.

Water flowing back, the turning of a stream. Also written 赘 eng, and 滋 eng.

Lêng eng 嶺, the deep recesses of hilly places; also written 嶺 eng.

Chêng eng 嵯, the stupendous height of mountains.

The loftiness of a hill.

The great sea, the ocean. Eng chew 洱洲, the name of a place.

A surname.
Read ac: to put off. Ac yeen k'ó jít
挨延過日; ey yeen hóey jít, to put off and procrastinate day by day.

Read n'et: short. Ac tek 矮的, ey òy, a short men, a dwarf.

Read haé: shoes. Ch'hwán haé 穿鞋,
ch'héng òy, to wear shoes.

To speak, stoutly.

Read lêng: to be able, may, or can.
Lêng hêng gnóe ch'éa ê t'heen háy, wúy.
jin ê 能行五者於天下為 仁矣, ey kehá ch'éa goé hêng tê chek'ê òy, to jin ê, he that can practice these five things throughout the Empire may, he esteemed virtuous.

Hwuy, wát lêng che, gwán hák yêen 非日能之. 願學焉, aì ch'eng kông gwád òy, gwán 被 yêen, I do not say that I am capable but I wish to learn.

Read hwuy: to be able. Hwán k'hán.

Lân gê se, se yau tek hwuy hêaou: barang gê put k'ho-hwut lêk kó 凡看論語書, 須要得會曉文義, 不可 忽不過 huan k'hwâ: lân gê dy, lêhây sé têsh òy, hêaou bân gê, aì l'hong huiw lêk kóey, whichever would look over the book lân gê, must be able to understanding the words and meaning, and not pass over it slightly.

The hair dishevelled and in confusion. Gaé hây 狂狂, a pig.
Gaē 汶

The water's edge, a brink, a shore, a border. 請倉 tā sū, kò boō chia gaē 若涉大水 其無津 ch'hin chēng köy twā ch'hê, e de b'o chia gaē. Like crossing the great waters where there is neither ford nor shore.

Gaē 崖

The side or border of anything.

San gaē 山崖 su'n'a gaē, the side of a hill.

Gaē 崎

To oppose, to put off. Yën gaē 延, to procrastinate.

Silliness; bereft of one's senses.

I'm not sure about the meaning of this word.

Gaē 咱

Stupid foolish, silly; also written 肮 gaē.

The fighting of dogs. Pok kok yêw k'oē, gaē gaē, t'an hōe yêk géet gnō hêy 北郭有狗 嘶嘶 旦暮欲噬我狼, pak kok wōo ka'ōu gaē gaē châ k'ê mat'k hüni'g bêygh k'ê gwâd ày te, on the northern part of the suburbs there are dogs fighting, and quarrelling; every day wanting to bite my pigs. Said by 骨子-Kwân'choō.

Gaē 嘛

The appearance of dogs wanting to bite.

Gaē chhêy 唛, to lift the eyes, and look angrily at one another.

| Gam | 難
|-----|-----------------
| To stop, to oppose, to hinder, to prevent, to limit. Soō put lêng gaē 死不能礙, sê bêy gaē tôsh, death cannot be prevented. |
| Gaē 壕 | 一hindrance, an abstraction. |
| Gaē 岳 | A hill, a mountain. Gaē gak 五岳, the five mountains, a surname. Gaē hōo gak boē 岳父岳母, lêng êng âm, a father and mother-in-law. |
| Gaē 嶽 | A mountain. Chêa hwa gak jê put têng 載華嶽而不重, chêa hwa gak su'n'a jê bêy lêng, (the earth) bears up the large mountain without feeling the weight. |
| Gaē 鳩 | 赫, an eagle. |
| Gaē 鳴 | Music. Gaē yim 樂音, the sounds of music. Chôk gak 作樂, to play music, a surname. Chôk wat, geō chôk wôcy hwân loē jēn hōc gak chêng 子曰吾自衛反魯, 然後樂正, ho chôk konj, gwâ chôk wôcy kōi lôo'tâ tuñ loē, jēn aū gak chêng, Confucius said, from the time that I returned from the Woey country to the Loë country, the music was well regulated. —Jîn jê put jîn, jê gak hō 人而不仁, 如樂何, lâng nâ bô jîn tek, bûygh hwât e dey gak s'a me'n há tuñ wê, if men are destitute of benevolence what will become of their music! See the 上論 Seâng lûn. |
| Gam | Unwise; uneasy. |
Lofty, high, dangerous; a recess in a mountain, a cavern. Ch'ham gam 崖, precipitous, impending. Ch'ham gam 崖, lofty.
San gam têp ch'huâi, yin seâou gôêy 山巖壁, 雲霄外, swôa gam têp ch'huâi te kwân seâou ëy gwâi, the lofty mountains piled up in green elevations beyond the highest tier of clouds.

The same as the preceding; also written 岩 gam, 崖 gam, and 崖 gam.

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

Stupid, foolish. Òng lêng seâou gam, tîn pêng k'ho ê choê che 王陵少懼, 陳平可以助之, Òng-lêng 聲 k'wuêd gam, tân pâng chang lae chên ê, Òng-lêng is a little stupid and Tân-pâng can help him. (Said by the founder of a dynasty respecting his prime ministers).

Vulg. bâk chew: the eye. Gwân chêk 阮籍能 為青白眼, wui ê chêk êy chô ch'hâneng pâhk ëy bâk chew, wûiêng-chêk could make his eyes look both green and white. Gâi k'hoôg soô hâe 眼空四海, bâk chew k'wuêd k'hang sê hâê, to have eyes that look empty the four seas; i. e. that is, to be so proud, as to see nothing valuable in all the world except one's-self.

I myself; also great.

Read gêên; a muller. Gân sek 研石, gêng ëchôô, a grinding stone, a stone, for grinding or polishing; also to exhaust.

A word, to speak, to say. Gân gé 言語, words and expressions. Gân chêa sim che seng yêa 言者心之聲也, kông wâ sê sin lauâa ëy wên, words are the expression of the feelings of the heart.

Gân put k'ho put sin yêa 言不可不慎也, kông têa, ëm chang bö séy jê, in conversation we must not neglect caution.

An elegant scholar. Pê ké choô, pang che gân hêy 彼共之子.邦之彦今, hweu léy ë yê k'âa, pang ê yê hêy k'îchô êl'hông têng, that son of his, is the most elegant scholar in the country. See the 風 Kok hông.

A false thing, a counterfeit.

Gân gé 諺語, a proverb. Köe gân yêw che 故諺有之, köe ê yê gân gé woñ ê, it is in the ancient proverb, &c.

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

Gân A high bank.

A wild goose; also written 雁 Gân. 鴻雁於飛, ae bêng gô gô, 鴻雁於飛.哀鳴嗷嗷, twâ
chênh gân tít puuy, qa ch’ham ây sê'nâ go gé, the large wild geese are flying, and make a melancholy noise altogether. See the 小雅 Seâou gây.

Vulg. wâa: a brink or side of a river.

Gân A false thing, a counterfeit.

Gâng Wuy gâng, the appellation of the azure Emperor, who is said to preside over the spring. See the 周礼 Chew léy.

Gàng High, lofty; also bright. Gâng hêng, to walk proudly.

Gaou Chêaou gaôu, a high hill, the loftiness of a mountain.

Gaou Read hênn: clever, skilful, intelligent.

Hênn jin 贤人, gaôu lâng, a clever man. Hênn choé 贤走, gaôu chaoú, to run swiftly.

Soo mà hwuy tân k’him, k’him yim hêng lêang, wat, ch’hoó can pit yéw hênn jin ch’heép t’hêng 司馬徽弹琴。琴音响colo此间必有贤人窃听, soo mà hwuy te’nâ k’him, k’him ây sê’nâ hêng lêang, chêw k’long, chêy léy wây pit soo gaôu lâng t’haou thê’nâ, when Soo-mâ-hwuy was playing on his guitar, the guitar sounded loud and clear; upon which he said, there must be hereabouts some clever person, who is listening to the music.

Gây Abstruse and minute; the ancient form of 显 hênn, manifest.

Gây A high bank; the appearance of a high hill.

Gây Superfluous bones.

Gây A tooth, a grinder. Sây wây ch’he bó gây, hô ê ch’hwân gô yîng, 誰谓鼠無牙。何以穿我墉, chê chuy â kông nêaou ch’he bô ch’thyâ lîn an chuân dê ey ch’hwân gây bô by póêh, who says that mice have no teeth, how is it then that they have bored through my wall. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Gây chêang 牙璋, a general’s standard, Chok gây, 作牙, to assist in making bargains.

Gây A bud, a young shoot. Bêng gây 茅, paou êlê, to shoot out buds.

Gây Gây bôn 衙門: gây muôi ng, a court of justice, a mandarine’s court. Gây êk 衙役: gây yêh, a police officer.

Gây Bad teeth; the tooth ache.

Gây Ch’heà gây 呆訝, an exclamation of doubt and wonder; to meet.

Gây Gêng gây 迎迓, gê’nâ chêhh, to meet, to go forth to meet.

Gây To meet. Pêk-leang gây cho 百两 御之, chê’nâ páh te’ng chêh hêng gây e, a hundred chariots went out to meet him. See the 召南 Seâou lâm.
To ridicule and laugh at any one.

To smile. Ge ge ch'he̤ou 啿嗤笑, ge ge ch'he̤o, to laugh, to titter.

Gé jin 國人, the name of an office, something similar to our master of the horse.

Great, magnanimous.

The same as the above; also a wounded appearance.

To converse; discourse, talk. Séuk gé 俗語, a proverb. Sit put gé, ch'him put gán 食不語, 寂不言, ch'ehah bò gé lán, Kwán bò kóng mā, he would neither converse at meals nor talk in his sleep. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Sūng lâu.

Gé gé 嬉戲, flocking together, getting together into a herd.

To deliberate, to judge, also to compare, alike. Gé che, jė hō gān 擬之而後言, sim gé e, jēn aou kong, deliberate and then speak. See the 易經 Yēk'ān k'āng. Kwán t'ēuŋ s'ē̤ng ch'ēy, ch'ēy gé e kwun. 與仲相齊, 侈於君, Kwán t'ēuŋ s'ē̤ng ch'ēy kōk, ch'ēy ch'ēy gé e pē e by jin-kwun, when Kwán t'ě̤uŋ was prime minister of the Chéy country, he equalled the prince in extravagance.

To compare, to assort; also to usurp.

Gé jin pī tē kē̤lān 倚人必於其侮, pē gé lāng, pī tē̤h chē̤oou e by lān, in assorting men, you must arrange them according to their relations.
The Imperial gardens, from which the people are restricted; also a railing made of split bamboos, for inclosing and feeding fish.

That which is right, and correct; usages, observances, ceremonies. Yêw wuy k'ho wuy, yêw gê k'hô sêang 有威可畏 猶儀可象, wô wuy hong t'ang hê lêng kêng a; wô gê féy chang chô yêng, he has dignity sufficient to inspire terror, and manners that may be set up for a pattern.

Choe gê 賢駘, an animal celebrated for its virtue.

Pleasure, delight. Kêng-hwan kek gê 勸歡極娛, kéng hwa hê, kek gê, to exhaust pleasure, and carry delight to the utmost.

Suitable, proper, ought, should; also written 宜 gê. Chê hé soô hap gê, way che gê 處事合宜謂之義, chê soô hap gê, kông kêô gê, to settle affairs according to that which is suitable is called righteousness.

Yin sé chê gê 因時制宜, yin sé chê kông sêy éng kac, to do that which is suitable, according to the time.

Vulg. hé, a fish a surname. Gê gnô sêy 異今 sêy gê 買我所欲也, hé gnô sêy gê, Fish is what I am fond of. See the 孟子, Bêng chôô.

Sêk chêô yêw kwây sêng gê têng chôô sôn 昔者 有饒生魚, 于鄭子 産, chêng jî wô têng sôn wâ hê hê taî gê chôô sôn, on a former day, one presented a living fish to Taî gê chôô-sôn. See the 孟子, Bêng chôô.

To fish, to catch fish. Gê jîn 漁人, a fisherman. E têên ê gê, 以佃以漁, Phê phâh tâh kâu kâu hé, to go a hunting and fishing.

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

Kôe che gê yêa tî, kim che gê yêa chây 故之 愚也直。今之愚也詐, kôe chê ày gê lâng têa tî, long kim ây gê lâng pêy ch'hât, formerly stupid people were honest, but now they are deceitful. See the 下論 Hây lân.

A corner, an angle, a part. Kê yî gê.

The shoulders. Tông gê yîng kit k'hê, 當脣用吉器, tông hê yîng hê yê ke k'hê, for the shoulders we should use something handsome. (Speaking of dress). See the 儀禮 Gê lêy.

Gê ê 岖嶠, the name of a place where the sun rises.

Vulg. gê gnâê: to doubt, to hesitate, to suspect, to be in suspense. Gê soô bûn 疑思問, wô gê gnâê chêô sêy nûl, having doubts, think of making enquiry.

To bûn k'hêt gê 多問關疑, chêy chêô a K'hêt swân gê gnâê, in hearing much, decide those things which are doubtful. See the 上論 Sêang lân.

Kêw gê, 九嶷, the name of a hill in the 湖廣, hoê kông, province.

To be pleased, to rest, satisfied; to think of, to examine; a surname. Pâ chêô che hên, hwan gê jê yêa, 霸者之民歡虞如也, pâ chêô ày phôy sai hên chêô sêy hwa hê, the subjects of a despot are as it.
were pleased and satisfied, (for a time). See the
Han Ch'ing.
T'ung ge 唐虞, the appellations of Shou and
Shun, two ancient Chinese Emperors, who flourished
about the time of Noah.

Gê 枸 梨
Gê pài 枸杷, the name of a fruit.
Read pê.

Gê 寓
To lodge, to dwell; to entrust to. Gê sê
寓所, a lodging place. Hoô ge jin
ê gê si, 無寓於我室, ăm
ch'ang hoê làng hâynh 惕 gwê áy. ch'ëhô, don't let any
one lodge in my house.
Lêy hoê sê kok,  kê ke ê wûêy 黎侯夫國,寓
居於衛, My hoê siti kok, chêi hây'h k'heûi tê wûêy,
when the Prince of Léy, lost his kingdom, he dwelt
for a time in the wûêy country. See the 國風
Kok hông.

Gê 嘿 度
To laugh. Gê ge ch'heûou, 嘿嘿笑,
ge ge, ch'heûou, to titter.

Gê 言
The same as 寓 ge to lodge, to dwell.

Gê 講
To speak to, to converse, to discoursce
with any one. Chôô ge loê t'had sô
sôg k'it, 子語魯大師樂日,
hoô chôô k'òng kap loê ch'ëô sôg k'òng. Confucius
discoursed with the great music Master of the Loê
country about music, saying &c. See 上論,
Shêng lûn.
To harness horses, and put them to a car-
rriage. Lim hoê, jêak hêw sêk chê ge
lêuk mà 凍乎若柹索之駄六
馬, k'êng kin, ch'ëi hên chê'ë
môô yêng nuêa sôh sêk
lêuk chêôh bêy, be as careful and fearful, as if you
were driving six horses harnessed with a rotten rope.
See the 尚書, Shêng se.

Righteousness, equity; the same as 誠
gê; also written 誠 gé. Ju jin chêa,
chêông kë gé, put boê kë lê 仁人者.

正其誼, 不謀其利, jin tek áy làng, ch'ëông
chê'ë ê áy gé, bô boêy hoê ê áy lê, a truly benevo-
 lent, man will exactly conform to righteousness,
without speculating for gain.

To deliberate with, to take counsel with,
to discourse with. Gê lûn 議論, sô
nêm, to consult with.
Sôô chê ê tô, jê t'hê cê cê ê kît chêô, bê chêûk ê
gê yêa 小志於道,而惡衣惡食者
未足與議也. Ch'êak ch'ëông làng sim chê tô lê,
ê nêoou léy p'hâê yin chôông p'hâê chêôh áy lêng,
chêô aêm chêôk kap ê gé lûn, when a scholar pretends
to have his mind bent on the right way and yet is
ashamed of bad clothing and bad food; he is not fit
to be deliberated with. See the 上論.


Gê 義
仁義禮智信, benevolence
righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and
truth; (the five cardinal virtues.)
ông bô pit wai lê, ek yêw jin gé jê ê ê, 王何
必日利,亦有仁義而已矣, bông saê
saê léh kông lê, yêw yêw jin gé tê'nâ tê'nâ, why must
your majesty talk about gain; let us treat of
benevolence and righteousness alone. See 孟子,
Bêng choô.

Gê 疑御
Kong gé 棟毅, bold and daring, courage-
ous.

To wait upon, to enter, to lead, to rule,
to regulate, to encourage; also to drive
a carriage, any thing belonging to the
Emperor.
Yim gé choô yêw 税御諸友, lim áy sé têoh
gê sé pêng yêw, in drinking we should wait upon
our friends.
Thông gé ê lôêy 政御宇內, t'hoông kûán ê
laê, to regulate and manage every thing in the universe.
Kûán lê té gé 晉燕御, wûân lê lêl sê ch'ëôh, the wân-
tê was driving the carriage.
逢

遇到，长，to meet with.  两脚，to fall in with.  车到，to meet 調進，to meet in the road.

d

凡

凡，naked，to expose.  "  為，to get，to meet.  "

入

入，to open the mouth wide.  四穴，gei géi，a centipede.  由古，k'hae gek géi，如口開呀呀，未之，ching chen'ge k'hae k'he ying k'heung géi géi，like the month opened wide.

蝸

蝸，géd k'ang，a centipede.  The Chinese say that it comes out in the spring, and disappears in the winter; at every joint it has feet, with a double head, and a pointed tail — and it is by nature afraid of spiders.

揚

扬，La ged，a spider.  La géi so 蜘蛛絲，a spiders web.

抬

抬，to carry between two.  太多，géd me'ngk，to carry any thing.

迎

迎，géd gép，迎接，géd gép，to greet.

尚

尚，sông ong géi léng，kay sěn jé kong put léng，sé dī jē wân jin yé qing iow yé qing iow.  送往迎來.  嘉善而矜不能，所以柔遠人也，sông ong gei léng，o hó jé kong lin běi běi yé láng，sé dī jē hui'i'ge yé láng，to accompany those who are departing, and to meet those who are arriving, to encourage the good, and pity the incapable, is the way to conciliate people at a distance.

開

開，to open, to part asunder.  Géd k'huny 撫開，to spread open.

開

開，to open the legs.  K'ha géi k'huny 腳開，to spread out the legs.

率

率，That by which we frighten people.

奉

奉，to oppress, to tyrannise; oppression.

戮

戮，geak cheng，虐政，an oppressive government.  Pó géi 暴虐，to oppress violently.

瘟

瘟，A fever; a disease in which there is a hot and cold stage.

釘

釘，A small kind of bell, with a long neck.

聲

聲，Géng sów 仰首，to hold up the head.  Géng k'han 仰頭，to hold up the head.  Géng hong 仰望，to hope.

足

足，Géng ch'ek k'ng hou hou，hou ch'ek k'ng ch'ek hou hou.  仰足以事父母，俯足以畜妻子，to k'han k'he chedu k'heung sów géi kaou k'he chedu k'heung sów géi kaou k'he chedu k'heung sów，in looking upwards to have sufficient to serve one's parents with, and in looking downwards to have enough wherewith to feed one's wife and children.  See the 上當 Séng hong.
Khô bùn chô gêem bêng pêk 考問左驗 明白, khô moo 考 gêem bêng pêk, to examine and scrutinize, and ascertain a thing clearly.

Gêem 嚴 肅 嚴, rigid, severe, strict; to give strict orders; a surname. Chong gêem 肅, severe.

Wuy gêem 嚴, dignified and stern. Gêem 嚴, rigidly careful.

Gêem, gê put kém ch'heang 嚴處不敢請, gêem ò yâ et, gâi ân lâ ch'bêng moo, while you were thus rigidly strict (io your mourning) I did not dare to make enquiry. See 孟子 Bêng choô.

Gêem 釀 嚴 Wine of great strength; very strong liquor.

Gêem 嚴巖 嚴巖, sa nô gâm, the recess of a hill, or cavern. Sông choo he sén sêng chaê lòng choô gêem choô se 朱朱熹先生在洞仔巖註書, sông tëou choo he sin saim lê têng a gêem choô ch 'heay, in the Song dynasty the teacher Choo-he wrote a commentary on the four Books; in the recess of a cavern.

Gêem 研 A burnisher, or polisher. Gêem poê sek 研布石, gông poê ch'heang, a smooth stone, for glazing cloth.

Lêuk l'âch ch'heám say hoo gêem sêng 綠苔 研松平研上, ch'heám lek ò the ch'heán say tê gông ch'heán têng, the green moss grows thick upon the polishing stone (owing to disuse).

Gêem 齒 The teeth bare, and sticking out of the mouth.

Gêem 訴 To litigate, to strive; to contend at law.
Kwun choo ch'ông geóp, sùy t'ôông wùy k'ho
calamity, wine, to,
key yêa 君子創業,垂統為可繫也
concubine, a
swâ, the good man lays the foundation of an
im- interest, the eluce of which may be handed down
to posterity. See the 上宮 Sêang bêng.

To lead.

The name of a place.

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

To bite, to gnaw. Boô geóp kwut

muy 齒骨, êm ch'ang kâ kwut, do not gnaw the bones, (in eating).

See the 禮記 Léy kê.

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

duê 叼, to gnaw, to break.

t'hang make

also hîl.

also

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duê 叼, to gnaw, to break.

t'hang make

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

The same as the above. Sêng têng hâo kông bê, sô hong ch'hiâ pân gek. 城中好廣眉, 四方且半額. sêng têng hâo kông bê, sô hong ch'hiâ pân gek, 城中好廣眉, 四方且半額.

The rules of archery; a law, a rule. Gêet ê lôêy kwâ jîn chê che. 閣以內寡人制之, moo ê laê by soô, gûâ, kwê te, teüen te, all the business within doors, I myself will attend to.

Gêet K'heuk gêet 菸葉, pûyh k'hak, a substance used in fermenting liquor.

A bird with fine feathers; also called chin choo key. 真珠鶏, a pearl spotted bird; so called from its colour.

Gêet Seêng gêet 象薑, ch'êng gêet, a scorpion, also any thing strange and uncommon among birds and beasts, is called 藜 gêet.

Put sün hôô k'oê, wat gnoê gêk 不順父母. 喔逆, a m sán myû boê hông gnoê gêk, to be disobedient to parents is called rebellion.

A seam. Gêet Gêet gwat 襤褸, uneasy, hazardous.

A water bird; also the cackling of geese. Oe yông sê gêet gêet ch'êa way ch'ae 烏用是鸚鵡者. 烏用是鸚鵡者. 鳥用是鸚鵡者. 烏用是鸚鵡. chô s'ar meê'h yông chêy ley gêet gêet by meê'h ch'ae. of what use it this cackling thing? See the 額 Seêng hêng.

To meet, to go out to meet. Put chêng, put gêng 不將不迎, a m sán yông gêng ch'êo êân chêe, neither to accompany, nor to go out to meet one.

To vomit. Gêet Gêet To vomit.

Short, dwarfish. Gêng cho 妖槽, a trough for grinding medicines.

To freeze, to congeal. Soô koê gêng 四股凝霜, k'ha ch'êh k'hông chêô d seô, the limbs all frozen to ice.

Vulg. gôôy: hard stiff, unbending. Se k'wây sôe gêng, hông t'hông sin 書貴瘦硬方通神, sê jê k'wây chôt sán gôôy, ch'êhô d t'hông sin, good writing should be meagre and stiff, and then it will display the spirit of the character.
迎

To go out to meet. Ch'hin gông chek tek ch'hey, put ch'hin gông chek put tek ch'hey, pit ch'hin gông hō ch'hein. 親則得妻.不親則得不妻.必親迎乎。ch'hin gông, ch'ew ký tī tōh bōe, a'm ch'hin gông ch'ew hā tī tōh bōe, pit tīb ch'hin gōn'ā hōe, if only when we go ourselves to meet her, we can get a wife, and if we cannot obtain one without going in person to receive her, then ought we not to go in person?

天玉

A gem; a precious stone. Pō géuk. 璀玉, a precious gem. Yēw bē géuk c' soo 有美玉於斯, wō hō dy géuk tē chēy tēy wūy. There is a beautiful gem here.

Sūy hwaē choo jē ch'hwān mū, sek wūn géuk chek san hway 水懐珠而川媚石隱玉則山輝, ch'ēy k'he'kē choo jē ch'hwān kun'kē, chēōk tēy géuk chek su'na hway, when the water contains pearls, the stream will be bright and when the stones conceal gems, the mountain will be resplendent.

鈦

Hard metal; precious.

Gēuk 獄

A prison, a place of confinement, those confined therein; cases of litigation. Háy géuk 下獄, lōh k'ā k'hoō, to put in prison.

Ok lōk tēy géuk 惡落獄, p'haē lōh tēy géuk, the wicked go down into hell.

Phēiên gan k'hoō ㄛ chèōt géuk chōā, kē yēw yēā e 片言可以折獄者其由也與, chit kō bē wā t'ang lād p'huū'ā twān géuk sāng dy láng c tē yēw tē'ā, tē'ā, with one word to be able to decide cases of litigation; it is only Yēw that can do this. See the 下論 Háy lūn.

攬

Laborious, wearied; the name of a hill.

攬

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

攬

Great and manifest; magnanimous, virtuous. Gēung géung gōng gāng, jē kwuy jē chēang 順顚昂 昭如圭如璋, twā twā kwui kum'ē kwu kūm'ē ch'ēn chēōng kwuy kap chēang, bright and brilliant like pearls and gems. See the 小雅 Sēaō gnày.

攬

The name of a hill.

攬

To wrangle, to strive, to contend. Gēy sōung sōng, to quarrel. Heng tēy gēy ㄛ ch'ēhāng, gōy gé kē bōo 兄弟關於墙外, 樂其侮, hēn'ā tē wān kāy tē lē bin, guw bin hō cāng boō hān, when brethren quarrel at home, the people abroad will dispise them. See the 小雅 Sōung gnày.

攬

To look angrily at any one; to behold with displeasure. Soō bin gēy jēēn 使民监督检查, sat p'ah sāl'kē sīn hōy lōh k'hu'ā, to make the people look at one with rage. See the 上盂 Sāng bēng.

攬

To look askance, to look slantingly at anything. Gēy jē sē che 晃而視之, to look askance at it.

攬

To go to, to proceed towards, to visit a place, to proceed far in learning, is called 造詣, ch'hō gēy.
Tae-ong gey teyang an, Ta-ong keh keu tuan teyang an, Ta-ong paid a visit to Teang-an.

Not to look straight at anything. The same as, 腦 gey.

Twan gey 倪, exact, grave, decorous. Mò gey 倪, old and young a surname.

Hwan ke mo gey 反其僻倪, buedu tuu leuing e dy teuu long seidou teen, to send back their old men and youths. See the 上盂 Seang beng.

Chun gey 倪, 俊, a kind of lion.

A rainbow. Jseak tae hun che bong yin gey yee 若大旱之望雲霓也, chi'bin chéng 二 twa u a dy bang huan k'heung, like as when a great dearth expects the clouds and rainbow.

A fawn, a young stag. Soe e gey kew 素衣覷裘, kap phyh i a teok chi'heung lek k'ea dy hae, with white clothes, we should wear fawn furs.

A transverse beam in front of a carriage. Ta ke boo-gey, seou ke boog'geat, keh huo ke heng 'che chee 大車無軎小車無軎何以行之哉, tuu chi'heung bo gey, gey chi'heung bo gwai, e ey an chew i, k'ea; a large carriage without a pole, and a small carriage without a yoke—how can they travel?. See the 上盂 Seang l'un.

An ignorant appearance.

To cut grass: also to regulate.

An art, an employment. Sëw gey 手藝, chi'heung gey, a handicraft. Leuk gey 六藝, the six arts. Chi'heung 才藝, talent.

Kew ye gey, 6-ch'ung cheng ho ho Sëw, to cultivate the arts. Sei'ch'ung cheng soob, woo in a meeh oh, Kew is skilled in the arts, what difficulty will he then have in following up the business of government. See the 上盂 Seang l'un.

To plant, to sow. Hoo chek keu bin k'ya sek, so gey gnou kok 后稷教民稼樹養五穀, hoo chek. ka phyh su hie k'ya seh, se'ch'ung gnou kok, Ho-chek taught the people agriculture and the planting of the five kinds of grain.

An ancient prince, who was famed for his skill in archery. A surname. Gey 良善射, gey goou chieh chee, Gey was skilled in archery.

To hold down the head and walk quickly.

To sing, to hum. Gim se 吟詩, to recite odes. E' se je gim 倚樹而吟, wee chi'heung je gim, to lean against a tree, and hum a song.

The same as the preceding.

A hill that is high and conical; a surname.

The lees or sediment of anything; also written 布 gim.

All standing together; also written 仕 gim, the same as 衆 chegung, all.
High, lofty.

The head shaking.

To hold firmly, to grasp. Gim cha sów 拱在手, gin t'è ch'èn, to grasp in the hand.

Large thick lips.

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

A bank, a shore, a border, a limit. Kè t'è bò gin, k'è s'án bò lûy 其大無垠其小無內, e bò kó, e áy s'èy bò loé, it is so great as to have no limits around it, and so small, as to contain nothing within it (speaking of Doctrine).

The noise of much wrangling. Bèng k'èén-gin. Bèng kâu ch'èn k'èng ch'èng jêng, fierce dogs, making a great noise.

Harmonious and pleasing, placid and agreeable. Bìn choó só é ch'èk, gin jè yèa 觀子侍側開闊如

To laugh out loud.

The noise of wrangling and contention.

Gin lâm 涓瀉, the ebbing of water.

A servant with four mouths, to speak falsely, to deceive. Sun hôo gwân, boé gin, t'y gô 舜父顕, 母齋. 弟傲, sun â y'èo pây gwâng ch'êk, ne'ô t'y uâ laou sit, sôu t'ê kéau gô, sun's father was stubborn his mother false, and his brother proud. See the 烏書 舜故事.

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

Gip 俊俊, a multitude of people.

High, hazardous, uneasy; a small hill is called炭 gip, and a great one is called炭 hwan.

K'ông choó wat, è soo sê yèa, th'êen hây tâe chae, gip hôe 孔子曰於斯時也,天下殆哉炭炭乎, k'ông ch'ông kông, tê ch'êy tê sê, t'he'ô y'èo gwâng hêm, an y'èo yêo5, Confucius said, at this time the Empire is in danger, and as it were unsettled. See the 下孟 大矢.

Bold and vigorous. Git git yûng hoo, gnô s'âng yèw che 子佑勇夫. 我尚有之, chông bêng â yèng
hoê, gwâ sêng wâu e, Of bold and vigorous yeomen, I still have a few. See the 向書 修繕 se.

GIT

Difficulty of utterance. K'hoê git put lêng tò swät, jî sêên tê se 日吃不 能道說, 而善著書, ch'ây git, bêy s'âa kông wâ, jî gâou cho ch'âygh, the mouth stammering and not able to speak, but clever at making books. See the 史記 號 kê.

GTT

Water dried up; also the name of a river.

GIT

A hill standing by itself.

GIT

Git lô 破勢, troubled, and wearied.

To arrive at, even, until, to. E' git ê kîm 以迄於今, è kîp koa tong kim, even to the present time.

Chaê soe ê kông, git boô sêng kông 才疏意 廣, 迩無成功, chaê traûn ey ê sôo k'hwâh, kâu bô chêñ kông, his talents are too diversified and his ideas too widely diffused, so that no meritorious undertaking is completed. See the 孔融 傳 K'ông yông twân.

The lower part of a thread. Also a man's name. K'ông choô-hoê, sêuk lêng git 孔子父叔梁紉, k'ông choô uy pây, mẽñ ê kôê sêuk lêng git, Confucius's father was called Sêuk-lêng-git.

GIT

To stop, to exhaust, to finish, to con- clude. K'ông choô su ê se, choô tong gé ê hây, git ê chew 孔子序書. 自唐虞以下, 記千周, K'ông choô sê se kong, chêng tong gé ê lôh, git kâu chew, Confucius arranged the historical classics, from the time of Tông-gê (i.e. Gnaou and Sun) downwards, and concluded with the Chew dynasty.

Boô git lek 削 lerê, bô swat têh, do not stop the buying of rice.

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GNAOU

To gnaw, to gnaw a bone, read gnaou. Ek choô jê gnaou kê kwut 易子 而食, they exchanged children and gnawed their bones: Speaking of a famine.

Vulg. hêñâ: a kind of grass used in cauterizing; the moxa, or mugwort; a period of 50 days is called gnaou. Sêaou gnaou 少艾, a young person; also rest, at ease; a surname.

Kim che yêuk ŏng chêa, yêw ch'iit liên che pêng, kêt sam liên che gnaou 今之欲王者, 猶七年之病, 求三年之艾, t'â a yû bêy cho Ông aê lêng, ch'ên chêô neñê aê poê kêt s'â a neñê aê gnaou e, those in the present day who want to become rulers are like those afflicted with a seven years sickness, seeking for cauterizing grass that has been three year's dried (Intimating that without previous preparation they will never succeed in their object. See the 下盂 Hây bêng.

Gnaê 俊人, a man of talent.

Têng gnaê 懈態, to regulate, to put in order.

Gnaê To cut grass is called 割 gê, to reap corn is called 割 hê.

GNAOU

Vulg. gnaê: to gnaw, to bite.

To interchange, to lay across, to blend, to compare, one of the diagrams.

Leûk gnaou pat kwâ 六爻八卦, iac gnaou-pêy kwâ, the six interchanges and eight diagrams.
Savoury food, spiced eatables; also written 哇=gnaou. Cha'ai chew gnaou 'être kan, hāou k'hin ch'eà jë lô che 拖酒於田間, 候勤者而勞之, cha'ai chew meû'h p'hoêy te ch'han kan, têng haou k'hin ëy làng jë lô e, to carry out wine and savoury food into the fields, in order to wait for the diligent, and reward them.

Gnaou, Gnaou hâm, the name of a hill.

The roots of vegetables; also written 萬 gnaou.

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

The same as 吠 gnaou; also a piece of meat with the bones in it.

To disturb water, to stir up the bottom, and make the water muddy. Gnaou che put chóng 之不濁, keaou gnaou, yëw bêy lô, although you should stir it up, it would not be muddy. Spoken in reference to persons.

A sound.

Gnaou, Gnaou, t'hô 椄桃, a kind of peach.

To desire, to delight in, to like, to prefer; a friend; also read .redirect.

Tê chêa gnaou sùy, jin chêa gnaou san 知者樂水, 仁者樂山, tê ëy làng aë chëy, jin ëy làng aë siû'a, men of knowledge prefer water, but men of benevolence prefer dry land. Intimating that the disposition of the one is more sedate than the other. See the 上論 Sêang lâm.

Lêen gnaou 蕾藕, the fibres of the water lily. Gnaou se lân chok sêen 蒟絲難作線, gnaou ëy se ëh chô wû'nâ, the fibres of the water lily plant, can hardly be manufactured into thread.

Words not widely proclaimed.


Read k'hèng: hard, stiff. Put jèw put k'hèng, naê k'ên jê gnay 不柔不硬, 乃見儒雅 aûn noosûng aûn gnay, naê k'ên hâ gnaou ëy chok ch'hiây làng, neither too yielding nor too stiff, shews the accomplished scholar.

Read kep: to take up any thing with pincers, tongs, or chopsticks. Kep chôo 炳子, gnaou 木, a pair of pincers.

Read kep: to hold under the arm, to hold right and left, to uphold. Chew kong kep hêo sëng ông 周公夾輔成王, chew-kong gnaou hêo sëng ông, Chew-kong upheld and assisted Sêng-ông.

Read kep: to hold under the arm, to squeeze. Hêep t'hàe san ê t'heaou pok hâe, wày put lêng, sê chin put lêng yëa 持大山以超北海謂不能 是真不能也, gnaou kep wû'nâ jê t'heaou k'êy pak hâe, long bêy ëy, sê chin chêaê bêy ëy, as to grasping the great mountain under the arm, and jumping across the northern sea with it, to say that you can not do it, is truly a can not, (and not a will not.) See 孟子 Beng choô.
Gneaeou 哮
The noise of a multitude.

天 吸
To move, to be agitated. Thien tong têy gneaou天動地吸, when the heaven is moved, the earth is agitated.

Gneaou 吸
To creep, as a worm.

挿 牛
Vulg. go: the cow kind. Hong goë 黃牛, wu1 ù go: a common cow. Suy goë 水牛, ch'ay go: a buffalo. Gnew teo 牛斗, goë lau, the name of a star. Hwât peng che kay, put hékui gneô yang 伐木之家不畜牛羊, heat peng òy kay, bô ch'he gô ùygoë, a break-ice ceremony (i.e. the family of a great officer) should not keep oxen and sheep.—A surname.

蘗
Gnew ch'hip 萄滕, the name of a medicinal plant.

声 我
Vulg. go: I myself. Go: put te 我不知, gwâ am choe, I do not know. Jé aê ke yang, gno aê ke léy 雨愛其羊我愛其禮, lé sëuh e òy yëóng, gwâ sëuh e òy léy, you pity the sheep, but I pity the ceremony. See the 上論 Sùang lân.

Gnô 我
A spear, a lance.

Gnô 磭
The loftiness of a hill; height.

五
Vulg. goë: five. Gnoë sip 五十, goë ch'op, fifty; a surname, also written 又 gnoë.

Gnô 偶
A file of five men. Hâng gnoë 行伍, rank and file; a surname. Sam gnoë sêng kwa'an 三伍成群, ùa goë ch'ê'âd kwa'an, three or five forming a company. See the 左傳 Chó twân.

One of the horary characters. Jit gnoë 日午, jit lau, mid-day.

Inimical, hostile. E' put gnôe che soö sêang êng 以不衿之詞相應, t'ho am, gneô dy vê sêo yin, he answered in expressions by no means hostile.

Gnô 孤
Obsinate, opposed. Gnoë gok 孤逆, perverse and rebellious.

To meet with, to come against, to oppose. Ch'hoé gnoë 錯逆, Confused.

Double, together. Téang choë keet lek, gnoë jé keng 長沮桀溺耦而耕, téang-choë keet-lek seö tuy châh ch'ên, Téang-choë and Keet-lek ploughed the ground together. See the 下論 Hây lân.

United together, opposite, double; also suddenly, unexpectedly. Soö song wàt gnoë, chek wàt ke 數鈔之日偶, 偶曰奇, soö ùy se6 kông gnoë, chit chêah kông k'hea, in numbers, double are called Gnoë, and Single k'hea.

Gnoë jëen 偶然, suddenly.
Ch'é go 嶂峨, the lofty appearance of a hill.  Gô bê san 峨眉山, the name of a hill.

A moment, a short space of time, a little while.  Neâou sêw gô sâm sâm, gô tôtô 鳥獸俄旬旬. 俄逃逃, ch'êâu kap sêw teâp à koê sâm sâm, yêw teêp à koê chaôu lê chaôu k'hê, birds and beasts are for a moment still, and another moment full of gambols.

To change one's speech, to talk falsely or foolishly.  Bia che gô gân 民之訛言, pôy ch'éâu áp pôy ch'nàt và, the foolish stories of the people.  See the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

The same as the above: also to speak, and chatter; also written 倖 gô.  Siêng më hoo gô 們寐無昵, laê k'hê k'hwûn bôh kông và, let us go to sleep and not prattle.

The silk worm, the moth into which the silk worm turns; also a flying insect.  Ch'hâm gô 蠕蛾, the silk worm generally

A large sea tortoise.  Yêw sin gô, pôy hoo hông laê che san, ch'âh haê têung 有神竄背負蓬萊之山.  In the sea, wô sin gô, k'ha chêh gôd hông laê à yu sôna tê haê têung, there is a divine tortoise in the middle of the sea, who carries on his back the Hông-hêe hill.  The Chinese fable that 女媧, tê và cut off a leg of this tortoise to prop up one corner of the heavens, which was in danger of falling.

To chant to hymn, to sing; also written

Gô 妮, the appearance of a waiting maid.

Good, beautiful.  Sêâng gô 嫦娥, the name of a beautiful lady, said to be caught up into the moor.

The appearance of offering up a gem or present.

A fine kind of vegetable.

Good words; also to chant, to sing.  Gô se 謳詩, to recite verses.

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

To wander, to ramble, to stroll about for pleasure.  Mâ wân gô yêw jê têy kan 马援敖遊二帝間, k'êy wân tèh têh têy ây kan, Mâ-wân strolled backwards and forwards between the two Emperors.  A surname.

The noise of a multitude, the sound of many voices, lamenting.  Hông gân e hwûy, ac bêng gô gô 鴻雁千鶴. -photo chóng gô tê phûy, ac ây hâou gô gô, the wild geese are flying about, and their melancholy sounds like the voice of a multitude.

Ch'ông gô 倉廒, not fieful.

Gô yêw 遨遊, to ramble for pleasure.  Gô he 遊嬉, to stroll about in sport.

The sound of sighing, and lamentation; the bustle of a market.  Gô go 窺窺, self-satisfaction and complacency.

A large tortoise; the same as 龍 gô.
Goé
The name of a fish.

Goé
A fine horse, a horse not yet broken in.

Goé
To deceive. Goé gán 謠言, deceitful words.

Goé
A goose. Th'á jít kē hōē sat sē gō yāa, ē che sīt che 他日其母殺是鵝也,與之食之, pat jít è lê wêg líy t'âh chê yü gō, hōo ē chêâh, the next day his mother killed this goose, and gave it him to eat. See the 上論 Sêang bêng.

Goé
To boil, to cook without oil; to brew, to distil. Goé chèw 熬酒, to distil liquor or wine.

Goé
To be hungry, to starve. Goé soó 饥, gō sê, to be starved to death. Pek è sôu-khây gō è sêw-yang che háy 伯夷叔齊餓千首陽之下, pec è sôu-chêy gō è sêw-yang èy k'has, Pek-è and Sêuk-chêy, starved themselves to death at the foot of the Sêw-yang hill. See the 上論 Sêang bêng.

Goé
To be proud, to treat contemptuously.

Goé
To sleep. Goé pâng 卧房, a bed-chamber. Also written 鄉 gō. Yin kē jé gō 臘而卧, pak tâh jé k'hwên, he leaned over the table and slept. See the 上論 Sêang bêng.

Goé
A pan for making cakes.

Goé
To treat proudly. Goé băn 傲慢, to treat with scorn. Goé put k'hô téâng 傲不可長, kēaou â yì sim k'm mgâ üm

T'ang hoö e têr, do not allow proud dispositions to grow. See the 禮記 Lây kē.

Goé
I myself. Goé jît sam sêng goé sîn 吾日三省吾身, gwâ tâk jît sêng tâng ch'îh gwâ, é yì sîn, I examine myself every day as to three things. See the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Goé
The name of a river.

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

Goé
A stone like a gem.

Goé
K'he goé 魟鰲, the name of a fish.

Goé
A surname, the name of a country.

Goé
Goé kong 嬰蜈, gêa kâng, a centipede.

Goé
The name of a fish; the same as 魟 goé; also used for the following.

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

Goé
The name of a plant.

Goé
To understand: Leaou goé 了悟, to comprehend. Sêng goé 醒悟, to awaken; to be in a mistake is called 迷, to find out one's error, is called 悟 goé.
Goey 明暗, clear; perception; the understanding. Goey 晃對, opposite, face to face.

To awake. Goey 使 k'aw ch'ei a, waking and sleeping he seeks for her. See the 国風 Kok hong.

Goey To meet.

Goey To deceive, to cheat.

To be in a mistake; to throw into confusion. Kwen hoo gaa che goey yee 君何言之誤也, kwen an ch'ueh 晃, kaoo hea goey, how is it that you make such a mistake in what you say. See the 張耳傳, T'ien je twan.

Yit goey, k'he yung chae goey 一誤豈容再誤, chit ey goey, k'ham ey yung, tit chae goey, having once made a mistake, how will it do to repeat the error.

Goey 五

Goey 外

Goey 外外, the outside; beside, except. L'egh hap che goey, seng jin ch'un je put lan 春谷之外, 聖人存而不論, tak hap ey gwit seng jin ch'un je bo gea lan, whatsoever is beyond the six cardinal points (or on the outside of the visible creation) the philosopher meditates on, but does not discourse about.

Goey 外言不入於 聰, gwit bin ey seng, ch'ueh jip eh pang keng, out of door talk, should not be brought indoors.

Goey 明日, cousin, and nephews, by the sister's side, a sister's son or daughter.

Goey 春天: a month, the moon. Yit gwat 一月, ch'eh goeyh, one month. Yit gwat seng sun 春天, ch'eh goeyh, kap ch'ueh 晃, sun, moon, and stars.

The name of a bird, used as a bull's-eye in a target. Sit choo cheng goey, hwan k'ew choo kee sin 春谷發萌夏結其實, kwit jin ch'un teh gwit hwa hwa gwit kee kee ch'eh, in the spring season flowers open their buds, and in the summer form their fruit.

Goey 講, honest words, upright discourse. Ch'eh chun jin che lok lok, put je yit soo che goey goey 千人之諾 講, 不如士之 講, ch'eh ch'ueh tang.
The side of a hill, a precipice; also written gok and ınd gok.

Chim gok 磴礎, stones piled up in a dangerous way.

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

Stern, rigid, severe. Chew se gok gok je 周書噩噩爾, chew 仰仰 ch'ıehh
<go>gok ay gōng, the writings of the Chew dynasty have an appearance of severity.

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

The point or edge of a sword.

Gök'ge 鱷魚, gök hé, an alligator, a crocodile. Hän je chok ch'eay gok gé
bún 韓愈作祭鱷魚文, hän bún kong chê ch'ıehh gok gé ay bún, Hän-bun-kong composed an essay announcing his sacrifice to the alligators: (in consequence of which sacrifice, the Chinese fable, that the alligators all left the coast of China). See the 古文 Koe bún.

A horse with a high head.

I myself; high, to mount a high place, in order to look to a distance. Góng se guo yeว 仰 仰 仰, I have need of my friends. See the 國風 Kok hong.
The principal thing, and engross the less important, the wrangling people will begin to plunder us.

Kést gwaé 煩詫, lazy, indolent; also read k’hwuy, deceitful.

Unskilful, not clever; dull, stupid.

To delight in, to play, to sport, to study, to meditate on. Gwán swá 玩耍, t'hít t'ho, to play to sport, to gambol, to ramble.

Gwán lòng kòe châng che sâng 玩弄股 掌之上, t'hít t'ho k'é láng sê twâ kòe ch'êw châng ê yâ láng, to play with and dandle upon one’s knees and hands.

Sôô wây te kô sôô, lê wây wât k'é gwân 壬知已死女為悅己玩, châk ch’êhêy láng wây chae ké ãy láng sê, châ boé wây â ké ãy láng gwân, a scholar will die for a dear friend and a woman will sport with one she loves.

Gwán sim sôô but 玩心事物, gwán sim sêông sôô mënh, with a studious mind to meditate on affairs and things.

To study, to bend the mind to any thing; to dislike; to ramble, to desire.

Gwán sip 習習, to study, to exercise one’s self in.

Gwán yôw 遨遊, to stroll about for pleasure.

Vulg. wén: a surname. Gwán chek 阮籍, and Gwán hâm 阮成 were reckoned among the seven wise men of the bamboo grove.

Gwán To see, to behold.
Good, fine, lovely, valuable; when written with a 标 by the side it refers to things, and when with a 女 to women.

Great; the origin, the principal, the chief; a surname. Gwán sŏe元, a generalissimo.

Taē chae k′heen gwan, bàn but cho se大哉乾元,萬物資始, twā chne, th'ee翁, chó t'haobu, bàn mekh k′he t′haobu, how great are the supreme Heavens, from which all things originate. See the 易經 Yeō k'eng.

Gwán sŏw bentg chae, koē keng lêang chae元首明哉,肢肱良哉, gwan t'haobu nā bent gu, k′ha ch′heew sun lêang, when the principal head (the Emperor) is intelligent, the members (his ministers) will be honest. See the 尚書, Seōo su.

Ch'ong gwan 状元, chëang gwan, the highest literary rank.

To rub off the edges, till a thing becomes round. Hâng ê隣, having employed people in his service, upon their acting meritoriously, and deserving a reward, would k′hek yin gwan刻印, rub the edges of the seal round before he could find in his heart, to promote them to office.

Gwán 頑 Stupid, dull. Gwán gek 頑遊, stupid and stubborn. Sim put chek tek ĝē che keng, wūy gwan心不則德義之經爲頑, sim ūm chek kweat tek ĝē dy keng, chó gwan, when the mind is not regulated by the laws of virtue and righteousness, a man becomes stupid. See the 左傳 Chô twān.

Gwán 龜 A large tortoise. Gwán gō kau lēung 童鱭蛟鱮, tortoises, large fishes and dragons. See the 中庸, T'êung yông.

An origin, a fountain, a head. Pêng gwan 平, a wide waste. Gwán chwan hwăn hwăn, put sēa tēw yē下孟, Hây bent, Kēang pek yēak kē hwat tēung gwan 羌伯約九伐中原, kēang pek yēak, nine times attacked the centre of China.

The same as the above; a fountain of water. Chêng ke pün, chʰêng ke gwan 正其本清其源, chëa'â e dy kūn pün, chʰêng e dy gwan t'haobu, correct the root, and purify the fountain.

Gwán 媪, the name of a woman, the mother of the sovereigns of the chew 周 dynasty.

Gwán 祎 The name of a city.

Gwán A black horse with a white belly; a white horse wounded.

Gwán Careful and kind, respectful.

Gwán Talents employed in a bad cause.

To desire, to wish, to-long for, to desire anxiously. Kam gwan甘願, willing.

Gwán bun choo ē che 願聞子之志, ab bëyih the'ēh sau choo ēy che, I desire to hear what is your great aim. See the 論語 Lûn ē.
乱

Gwân A kind of vegetable.

天

Vulg. gâûh: a moon, a month. Yit êôé sip jîe gwât, gwât sam sip jît
一歲十二月, 月三十 
日, chî nèmâ chêp jîe gâûh, chî gâûh êa chêp jît, one year, contains twelve months and every
month thirty days.

Gwât The name of a place.

Gwût To cut off: a punishment consisting in cutting off the legs.

Gwût A yoke. Taë ke boô gêy, sêâu ke boô gwât, ke hó ê hêng che chae

何以行之哉, téw ch'êhà bô gêy sêy ch'êhà bô gwât ê bûîy k an ch'êhà êy hênà, a large car-
riage without a cross-bar, and a small one
without a yoke,—how can they travel? See
Sêang lûn.

Gwût A military weapon.

Gwût The name of a hill.

夫

Gwût Rapid, swift, hasty.

Gwût To be troubled in the extreme. Sêang gwût ê kêông lêng, 常忷

kêông nêmâ, always troubled throughout the
year.

粗

Gwût The name of a beast, found in the west, which eats incense, and has no hair.

天

Gwût High, and level at the top; also to amputate the legs.

Gwût The motion of a boat.

Gwût Goët gwût 豫忷, uneasy, hazardous; agitated, disturbed.

Gwût Kh'wût gwût 異忷, the bare appearance of a hill.

To move, to agitate, to act upon.

Gwût Yêh êek 天之抗我. 如不我

克, ch'êhè êy âin tâng gwût, ch'êhè êoûè gwût bêy yêhâ, heaven acts upon us, so that we can-
not resist.

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

Gwût Hazardous, uneasy. The same as 亖

Gwût A good woman, still and quiet in her

family.
Gwúy 靈 is lofty, high.

Gwúy 魏 is a rocky hill, mixed with earth.

Lofty, elevated, noble. 

Gwúy 魏 is a surname. 

Lofty, high. 

Ch'uy gwúy 魂 is elevated, noble. 

Gwúy 魏 is a surname. 

Lofty, high.

Gwúy 魏 is a surname. 

Lofty, high.

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

Há 嘴 is the warm breath blown out of the mouth.

Há 嘴 is to laugh out loud. Kháó há há 嘴 is to laugh há há.

Há 口 is to laugh, the sound of laughing.

Há 口 is a split, a crack, a crevice. Há k'hek 嘴 is a crevice, a cranny.

To call out at any one, to bawl out aloud. Kháó há 口 is to bawl out with the mouth.

Há 吐 is to bawl and scold people in giving them anything, even a passing stranger on the roadside, would not take it. See the 下盂 Há beng.

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

Há 喜 is mourning for parents. Táe háou 喜 is to wear mourning.

Ke song wat, yéw háou hok 喜 is to wear mourning.
The sea. Haé wûy pek kok che ōng 海為百谷之王, haé sê ch'êâ pagh k'hâeây ōng, the sea is king over the hundred valleys.

Haé put yâng p'ho, ê téung kok yêw sêng jin hoé 海不揚波, 意中國有聖人乎, haé bô k'hê p'ho nêõ, lêm sêõ téung kok k'dâ wôo sêng jin, the sea did not raise her waves, hence we thought that perhaps China had produced a sage. Said by a foreign nation, who came from far to seek a sage in China.

Haé 唉 Read ae: an exclamation of surprise and regret. Ac yê 唉喫, haé yê, an expression of astonishment, very common among the Chinese.

A' hóö 亞父, finding that 項羽, hâng ê would not listen to his advice threw the pearly vessel (which had been sent as a present) on the ground, and drawing his sword, dashed it in pieces, saying. Ac, sê chóo put chêûk é hoé 唉豔子 不足與謀, haé, chêy léy gin â, bô kàoî t'hâng kap ê sóo nêøng, pshaw! this boy is not fit to be consulted with.

Hæ 欣 To draw the breath short and quick; also, the breath.

Hæ 孩 A child. Haé jê 孩兒, séy kë painful, a youth, a little child. Haé léy che tông, bóo put te aê ké ch'hîn 孩提之童, 無不知愛其親, haé léy ây séy kë bôo séy chëîn t'êng séy pây tông, every infant and child in the arms, knows how to love its parents. See the 下孟 Haê bêng.

Hæ 諧 United, harmonious, paired. K'hîn sek harmonious.

Minced meat preserved with some liquor. Hey haé 蠟醣, all kinds of pickle.

K'ông choó k'hok choó lêc ê téung téng, chin sóo chêá jê hûn kôe, wài, haé che ê, sêy hông hok haé 孔子哭子於中庭. 遣使者而問故, 書之矣, 造命覆醣, k'hông choó tî k'haû choó lêc ê téung téng, chêw chin sóo chêá jê moûnng yûên kôe, kông tôch ê choó hâm chêngê, sêy hâa tông ê hêc hâm chêngê, when confucius was weeping for Choó-lêc, in the middle hall, he ordered the messenger to be brought in and enquired the circumstances of his death; who said, They made mince meat of him; upon which he ordered them to throw away the mince meat, (prepared for his dinner) not being able to eat of it.
Haè

Kwut haè 骨髖, a bone, a knuckle, a joint. Ch'ët haè े ch'hwàn 折髖, to break up the bones in order to make a fire.

Vulg. ay: a shoe, a straw shoe. Yit song haè — 一双鞋, chit sang ṣay, a pair of shoes.

The same as the above, leather shoes.

Vulg. ký: a small kind of fish, used in pickles.

One of the horary characters.

Danger; the same as the following.

To injure, to hurt; danger, loss, injury.

Siông haè 傷害, to wound. Lê haè 利害, dangerous.

Hwuy toé hóć eb, jié yëw haè े che 非徒無 益而又害之, üm chëng twà'a twà'a bò lè yëzh, jié yëw sàm haè e, not only is it of no use, but still more, it is injurious. See 孟子 懲 choses.

To disperse, to scatter. A surname.

 readable, to loose, to solve.

To meet suddenly. Haè hoc put kà jë 高栊 遇不期而會, haè hoè bò hë yëzh, jië xin hoèy, to meet accidentally and without previous agreement.

Lazy, idle, indolent. Haè taè 懶怠, slothful, negligent. Sëuk yëzh hwuy haè 凡夜懶惰, jì maì bò twà'a, not idle day nor night.

Haè chaè 鸢秀, a wild animal, said to have but one horn. Ch'ëhôc bûn ेzh hó' bek haè kwan 楚火王好服


To bin k'ë haè े che 知民器械之數, tèzh chëc yëzh sàìe kë k'ë dy jëwa ेchëy, you should know the number of weapons in the hands of the people.

A kind of vegetable; a sort of leek.

The face flushed with anger, and the voice raised.

Pëng haè 螃蟹, pâng hëy, a crab.

Mô haè 毛蟹, mô hëy, a hairy crab. Pëng haè hwën sin kë kap tèw 螃蟹渾身皆甲胃, pâng hëy tswu'të sin chông së hâk tèw, the crab, over the whole of his body is defended by armour.

The sound of shortness of breath, or hard breathing; a sigh.

A cry of pain, a sigh.

Hâh hâh ch'heàou 喊喊笑, hâh hâh ch'ëhë, to laugh heartily.

Vulg. ë: to tie up anything, to bind anything together. Hâh taè 結帶, hâh teá, to bind on one's girdle.

The grunting of a pig.
Vulg. ¼: to learn, to receive instruction.

Hák 學堂, a school. Hák é
koé hwiün, náé yěw hék 學於古
訓. 乃有獲, ¼h koé chà ¼y hák hwind, náé wóô
ké yì tì tēhk, by studying the instructions of the
ancients we may get something. See the 俊書
Seob ¼ se.

Hák chek sam tae kōung che 學則三代共
之, twâ ¼h chek sna tēy kāng chî yëong, with
respect to the name of the great school, then all
the three dynasties were the same.

Hák yit hák —斛, chît chéoh, a measure
of ten pecks.

Sé hák 尿壻, saé hák, a necessary,
a privy. Lok hák 落壻, ììì hák, to go to stool.

Ham 蚺, a cockle.

Ham ham tan 邯鄲, the name of a place.

Ham Stupid, foolish.

Ham A great valley; a wide ravine.

Ham Merry with wine, tipsy. Ham thēang
酣暢, cheerful with wine. Ham
ko é sit 醺歌于室, chēoh chéw
kâu ham, chëh ¼w kwa tê chëoho, to be merry
with wine, and sing songs in the house. Chéw
sit pwàn ham 酒食半酣, chëw chëh kâu
pwâì ham, to drink wine till a person is half
tipsy. Also written 倚 ham.

Ham 雷, seûa, chëh ¼n chëh ¼g ¼y, a shout
like thunder.

Ham To move, to agitate. Ham tñãe san ¼.
ham gâk kây kwun lân 撼泰山易
撼岳家軍難, hâm tâng châk
swû a kâwe hâm tâng gâk kây áy kwun ¼, to move
the great mountain would be easy, but to move
the army of the Gâk family is difficult. See the
history of the 朱 sòng dynasty.

Ham The noise of a multitude eating and
drinking. To eat much, to stuff.

Ham The clamour of one angry; to be angry.

Ham The gravy of meat. Ham hâc é chëen
醲餚以薑, bëh chëep bëh chë ¼g
é tâe hâoû, to take the gravy of meat
and minced meat with its liquor, in order to
sacrifice. See the 大雅 Tâe gnây.

Ham To eat. Ham sit 喫食, hâm chëh, to
eat and devour.

Ham Ham lâm 橄欒, tân ná, an olive.

Ham To eat without appetite.

Ham To call in anger.

Ham High and hazardous.

Ham A dropsical swelling of the lower ex-
tremities. Kôak hám 腿腫, a swelling of the legs.
Hám 貪

Covetous, greedy of gain.

平

Hám 含

To contain, to include, to inclose, to hold in the mouth. Paou hám chaël lêy包含在内, .poou hám chaël laî, included within any thing.

Hám nôc 含怒, hám sêw k'hê, to harbour resentment.

Hám eng choê hwa 含英絹華, chêah eng eh'hêng hwa, to eat flowers and wear blossoms; applied figuratively to learning and literary pursuits.

All, every one, the whole; a surname.

Sê chek hâm he 底積成熙, e by long lô chô poô sê kwông, their merits were altogether illustrious. See 尚書 Séâng se.

Hám 誠

United, harmonious. Hâm hô hân bén 誠和萬民, hâm bô chêah bân by phû phâng, united harmony prevailing among myriads of people. See the 尚書 Séâng se.

Hám 鹹

Vulg. kêm: saltish, briny. Hâm sûy 鹹水, kêm chûy, salt water.

Hám 阊

To include, to contain; also armour and an armurer. Hâm yông 阊容, to include, to contain within itself.

Hâm jin wôy k'heûng sêang jîn 阱人惟恐傷人, chô chêen káh ãy lâng wîy kêa sêang têôh lâng, an armurer's only fear is lest people should be wounded; (which induces him to make his armour strong and therefore he is better than an arrow maker whose only anxiety is to make his arrows sharp, that they may wound people). See the 上孟 Séâng héng. Also written 部 hâm.

Hâm 涵

To moisten, to soak, as water when plentifully collected together. Hak chêa tông yew yêw hâm âng, put k'hô lâp têng jê chin 學者當優秀涵泳不可躐等而進, cháh ãy têng tồk gou yêw hâm âng, thâm lâp têng jê chin, the learner should follow out his subject and get his mind imbued with it, without jumping over the forms and advancing irregularly. Also written 涵 hâm.

Hâm 鋼

Armour: the same as 鋼 hâm.

Hâm
to hold anything in the mouth and chew it.

Hâm
to hold in the mouth. Hô k'ho hâm 好口銃, hô k'hoû hâm, a good appetite. Kwan hâm 官銃, kWô hâm, a degree in office.

Má k'hê kim, jîn hâm hûy 馬去金人銃枚, bêy k'hê kim, lâng hâm hûy, the horses were deprived of their metal ornaments and the men were ordered to hold the wooden gag in their mouths (in order to proceed without noise). See the 三國 Sam kok.

Hâm 咬

Hâm h'oì 咬呪, to talk incoherently; also to be enraged.

Hâm
to talk incoherently.

Hâm

A box, a casket; some say, a cup.

Hâm

The mouth not opened.

Hâm

A flower about to bud, and not yet budded.

Displeased, to be angry. Hâm hwûn 懊根, to be displeased, to be angry. Choô loê wät, gwân ke má, e k'hêng
Brave, courageous, bold, violent. Chin 拊 k'ang hän, lôk ê chéen toe 秦 俗強悍, 樂於戰鬪, chin 楓 hong sîub k'âh k'äng hän, hûy ê sêo p'âh, the manners of the Chin country are violent and bold, and they take pleasure in fighting.

鼾 hán sêng: to snore in sleep.

The milky way. Hän teâou 汉朝, the Hän dynasty. Hän jin 漢人, a man of Hän, a Chinese, in distinction from a Tartar, who is called bwân jin 满人, a man of Man-chow Tartary.

Hão hàn 好淡, hó hän, a good son of Hän, a brave fellow.

Küng hän 便淡, gnûy hän, a sturdy fellow.

Hán 僕 mûle 閒, leisure, ease, freedom from employment. Séiou jin hän ke, wût sên 小人閑居為不善, sêiou jin êng k'hâa ê bûyêh ch'ô hòi, the worthless man, when dwelling at his ease, will not practice that which is good. See the 大學 Tâi hâk.

Kok kay hän hây 國家間暇, a country at leisure.

Hán 嫔 hâm, 駥 hâm, 閏 hâm, still, quiet, retired; also to study, to learn, to practice. Hoê hîwê yêw yêw 晃 hän cheng chêng 后妃有嫗 姿態, hoê hîwê wûô yêw hän cheng chêng, the Empress Hwîy, (the wife Bûn-ông) was retired and still, chaste and tranquil.

Kh'wut gwân hän ê sôo lêng 屈原嫗于辭, Kh'wut gwân hän dîp ê kông wâ, Kh'wut-gwân was practiced in rhetoric.
Hàn

鵯

A white sort of bird, in shape like a wild fowl, with a long tail.

Hân

閉

To hinder, to obstruct; a boundary, a limit. Tâế tek put jê bàn, seâou tek ch'hiu jip k'ho yêa 大德不踰閉. 小德出入可也, twâ tek hêng bô k'heîy kwâ'a, séy tek ch'hiu jip ëy cho lit, with respect to the great points of virtue, we must not overstep the boundaries, but in minor points, we may go in and out at pleasure. See the 下論 Hây lân.

Vulg. kwâ'a: cold, chilly, frigid. Hân jëcê寒熱, kwâ'a jwâh, cold and hot, a fever and ague. Sêang hân 寒寒, a cold, to take cold. Hân kai 寒家, a cold family,—a polite expression, when speaking of one's own family.

Jût gwat wun hêng yit hân yit sê 日月運行,一寒一架, jût gâyê wun kë'n'd chit ëy kwâ'a chit ëy jwâh, the sun and moon pursue their revolving motion, and thus produce a season of heat, and a season of cold. See the 易繫詞 Ek hêy soô.

Hân yêa k'heî laê, táy tông chêw 寒夜客來. 茶當酒, kwâ'a mái'êng lâm k'heîh laê tôh táy tông chêw, on a cold night when a guest arrives, tea must be substituted for wine.

The low wall round the top of a wall: also, the name of a country, and a surname. Hân-bôn-kông 韓文公, a famous literary character.

丟

早

Vulg. wâ'a: drought, dearth, want of rain.

Jê tâế hân che hông sê ê 如大旱之望時雨, ch'ên chôông twâ wâ'a áy hông sê hêe, just as a great drought expects the timely rain.

Hân ke th'aei sîm 早既太甚, wâ'a kâbu' ch'âe sîm, the drought has become excessive in the extreme. See the 大雅 Tâế gnáy.

Hân

汗

Vulg. kwâ'a: sweat, perspiration. Lêw hân 流汗, labu kwâ'a, to perspire. Hôuê hân sêng ê 汗汗成雨, ch'hiu kwâ'a chë'n'd hêe, the perspiration started out like rain. See the 史記 Soô ké.

The evening, the close of the day. Jût hân t'hëen choô êông sît 日昕天子忌食, jût kâbu âm hông ëy bêy ké tit chêêh, even till the close of the day the Emperor forgot his food.

To shield, to guard, to ward off a blow. Also written 卑 hân, and 扦 hân.

Chôô ëy che wúêy hoê hêng, jê sêw chêuk êe hân t'hoê bôk 子弟之術父兄 如手足之埠頭目, hào suî'êng séô ëy hoo wúêy pây hêa'a, ch'ên chêô're eh'êw k'ha êy hân t'hâu bôk, sons and nephews should protect their parents and elders, as the hands and feet, guard the eyes and head.

關

 Armour for defending the arms; a gauntlet. Sê këung t'hwat hân 緩弓 脫鉢, pâm k'heîy kêung t'hoîy hân, to unstring the bow, and take off the gauntlet.

The bones of the legs, the shin bone.

Twân poê tân ê, sek chê hân 短布 單衣, 腳至骴; ëy poê twê'a r'ê'a. chê kâbu k'ha' kî, a short cloth and a single dress, reaching only to the shin bone.

Hân

齌

A black colour of the face.

The northern sea, the great desert of Tartary. Teng lim hân haê 瀾臨瀚海, phûg chêô're'ën pât haê, to ascend to the northern sea.
The feathers of a bird; to guard, to protect, in which sense it is employed only in books. Hán lim yüên, hán lim ee^nG, the imperial college, or literary institute, in Peking. Hán yim 韓音, a fowl.

Hán 嗽水, to sleep.

Hán 水流, swiftly flowing; also dry.

奉 读 hong: to dry anything at the fire. Hong lō 烘爐, hang lō, a furnace, a fire-place, a portable stove.

Gông hong è sim 烘手似燃, guă hang tè 烧, I warmed myself at the fire. See the 小雅 Seàou gnây.

Read hong: the skate. Hâng ge 海魚, hang hé, the skate fish.

Read hong: the name of a hill, now belonging to Cochin-China.

Hâng 扮滕 峯 项 Bình, the name of a hill, now belonging to Cochin-China.

呈 To swell; a swelling.

呈 Hang-chew 杭州, the name of the capital district, of the province of Chêt-kang.

呈 To submit, to surrender, to come over to the opposite party. Têng-ek-tek k'hui Gêm-gân, t'hey che wat, jë k'hêng hang ho? Gêm-gân wat, guô chew yêw twân t'hoâ châng kwun, boô hâng chêang kwun 張翼德擒嚴顏.此之日, 汝肯隆呼, 嚴顏呼, 我州有斷頭將軍. 無降將軍, Têng-ek-tek 韓 Gêm-gân, t'hey e hang, t'ê k'hêng hang yêa bò? Gêm-gân kong, guân ùy chew woû too^nG

Ch'hoê pà áng Hâng-ê 楚霸王項羽, Hâng-ê was the despotic king of the Ch'hoê country,—very famous in Chinese story.

呈 A row, a rank. Hâng le̤t 行列, 行行行, arranged in a row. Hâng guô 伍, rank and file. Hâng soô 肆, a warehouse, a store. Sîp sam hâng 十三行, chêng 㗊 hâng, the thirteen factories or foreign hongs, at Canton.

呈 A fence in the water, made of stones or bamboos, in order to catch fish.

呈 The back part of the neck; also, great; and a surname. Ch'hoê pà áng Hâng-ê 楚霸王項羽, Hâng-ê was the despotic king of the Ch'hoê country,—very famous in Chinese story.

呈 A lane, a narrow street in a city, an alley. Yit tan soô, yit p'heâu yim, châ loê hâng 饒食一瓢饮. 在陋巷, chîi ná à p'oonG, chîi pâo à khak à lim, twâ tê loê hâng, with only a basket of rice, and a calabash full of drink, to dwell in a narrow lane. See the 上論 Sêang lôn.

呈 The noise of fighting, and wrangling; to contend. Chôo-ê Loê hâng 爲與魯鬭, Chey kok kap Loê kok ses pêh, the Chey country contended with the Loê country. See the 上孟 Sêang bêng.

呈 Valiant and bold. Chôo-loô hâng hâng jë yêa 子路行行如也, Chôo-loô hong hêng yêa ye^nG, Chôo-
loē appeared valiant and bold. See the 下論

Hằng

A road in a village.

An earthen vessel, with a long neck, in which records or money may be inserted; it being easy to put things in, but difficult to get them out.

幸

Haou

Hao laou 俊伐, great, large.

A sore throat; the breath unsettled, and a palpitation of the heart.

Lofty. Yew kok hat ē haou lēâou

The noise of a frightened pig. Haou kēk 哀赫, greatly enraged.

To boast one's-self strong and firm.

Jé paou haou ē tēng kok 女包於中國, you alone are boasting of your strength in the middle country.

See the 太雅 Taê gnây.

To boast, to brag. Kē chê haou haou jēēn wât, kôc che jîn, kôc che jîn

xit 周然, 日, 古之人, e āy sim chê ka tê choô k'ha, kông, kôc châ ãy lêng, kôc châ ãy lêng, their dispositions are only bent on boasting, saying, we are as good as the ancients, as good as the ancients.

See the 下孟 Hây bông.

咆哮

Alluring, engaging, pretty.

To imitate; a pattern, an example.

Kwun chôo sê chêk sê haou, 作法, to follow a rule.

Haou bwat, 作, is the good man is a rule and a pattern. See the 少雅 Seâou gnây. Also written 子 haou.

Pleased, delighted, pleasant, happy. É ข sim tōk hōo haou hōo 於予心, 獅子百獸之王, is it my mind alone, that is destitute of delight? See 上 孟 Seâung bông.
A school, an academy, a college. Haou wûy 枡尉, the name of a military office, in ancient times.

Sect wûy sêang sê hak haou ê kaou che 設為庠序學校以教之, they then appointed the minor schools and larger colleges, for the instruction of the people. See 孟子 Bêng choô.

Haou 効, the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything. Kong haou 功効, the meritorious results of endeavors.

Sêen kê soô che sêy hân, jë hoê kê haou che 先其事之所難, they attended to the difficult part of a business, and afterwards look for the results that are to be obtained from it.

Haou 敎 To teach, to instruct.

To imitate, meritorious result, accomplishment. Tuy soô kê kong haou 追思其功效, to meditate on the meritorious results of one's endeavors.

A curious shell fish, found in the sea. Haou hêa, a scoop made of the shell of the same.

Haou Hông hap 噅呿, the noise of a multitude.

Hap 合 To unite, to join, to meet together, to agree. Sêang hap 相合, sôo hap joined together. Hap kae 合該, suitable, agreeable to what is right.

Hap sim kêc lek 合心竭力, to unite all the hearts and exhaust all energies. Chîhey choô hê 與子妻和合, boê kêdâ hô hap, wife and children harmonious and united. See the 小雅 Seâou guîy.

Hat 喝 曷, why, how. Hat che yûng 昔之用, of what use was it? See the 易經 Yûh keng.

Vulg. hwêb: to speak loud and angrily. Tông ge be hat 悖詫盂喝, when alarmed and suspicious, to bawl out in vain.

Hairy cloth, coarse clothing, sackcloth of hair. Kae ê hat, k'hûn kê, chit 皆衣褐, 衣履. 織席 以爲食, they all of them wore hairy sackcloth, and made straw shoes and mats in order to get a livelihood. See the 上盂 Sêang bêng.

Hat 鸚鵡 The name of a bird, like a wild fowl.

Hat 犟 The iron at the head of an axletree.

The rumbling of a carriage. T'hêy hat 提轂, to regulate—an office in the Sông dynasty.

Hat 盲 Blind of one eye; blind, not able to see.

Goê hôh hat jë yit lûy, sin hôe 吾聞瞎兒一淚信乎, I have heard that blind people shed tears from only one eye; is it true?
Hat

To understand anything suddenly; to perceive, to unravel. Chê yüng lek che kêw, jê yit tân hat jêên, kwân thong yêcn 至於用力之久而一旦豁然貫通焉, chê kau yüng lat áy kôô, jê chit mat chêª bêng jêên kwân thong e, when a man exerts his strength for a long time, he one day or another comprehends the subject, and thoroughly understands it. See the 大學 Taê hak.

A prisoner suddenly making his escape.

Bit hat 㩀, firm, strong, robust; not fearful.

Cunning, artful, clever. Seuk chê he rêngh hat 㩀 how, chê chây á gae, chê chây á chêng sin, who is stupid, and who is clever?

Hatt Sok 齧, a frightened, terrified appearance. Ong wát, goê put jim ké hat sok 王曰吾不忍其齧 slee, áng kong, gwa ày lân e áy kwô kuâ, the king said, I cannot bear to see the fear and trepidation (of the animal). See the 上孟 Sêng hêng.

The appearance of wind; to open the mouth and blow out the breath.

Read haou; a sore throat. Haour sok 疹咳 Hay sâou.

The noise of coughing; an infant's laugh. Put kâm wôéy e té hay 不敢噫咳 m kâm wôéy e té hay; not daring to breathe hard, sneeze, or cough. See the 體內則 Lây lûy chêk.
The summer season, also great. A surname; and 夏候, hay ho, a double surname. Hwa hay 華夏, "the flowery summer," and choo hay 諸夏, "constant summer," are both names for China.

Hây 夏

A great house. Taê hay, hwuy yit bok sêy che 大厦非一木所支, twa ch'hoâ úm sê chit ke ch'hoâ sêy êy ch'kông, a large house is not to be made with a single stick of timber.

Hây 暇

Leisure, opportunity. Hân hay 閒暇, èng èng, at leisure, at ease.

Hây 係

To connect. Kwan hay 關係, consequence.

Hây 槃

The noise of laughing, the sound of anger.

Reading héc: to stop, to rest. Héc sêy 歇睡, hâg k'hoân, to stop, to take rest; sometimes pronounced hâg'h.
ey gaou, gaoou lang bang by chô sêng jin, sêng jin bang by ch'zin chêne theune, the scholar looks forward to become a philosopher, the philosopher looks forward to become a sage, and the sage looks forward to be like Heaven.

He he 只愧, a sigh of sadness; the appearance of fear; to sob.

He hehei 稀稀, Dry, dried in the sun.

He hehui 希希, Scarce, rare, few.

He hehui 希希, The places between the joints of the limbs. A surname.

He hehui 希希, Ch'huu hehui, to breathe; to draw the breath fast, is called ch'huu; and to do it slowly, is called hehui.

He hehui 希希, Hills standing opposite one another, in a dangerous position are called hehui.

He hehui 希希, K'o he 崎岖, a road over the hills; lofty.

He hehui 希希, A great hill; an old city; a market.

He hehui 希希, 'Ho'o he 赴墟, to go to market.

He hehui 希希, To laugh together, He he 只愧, the sound of sobbing when overcome with grief.

He hehui 希希, Empty, vain, hollow, useless. Put sin jin heên, chek kok k'hong he 不信仁贤则国空虚, a sin jin tek kwâ gâu ây tâng, chek kok k'hong k'hong, when benevolent and clever men are not confided in, the country will soon become empty and deserted.

See the 下孟 Hey bêng.

An exclamation of surprise and regret; also written 佊 hee. He ch'heu choe ge 彤是子啚虞, he ch'heu, lac'e choe ge, alas! alas! it is the benevolent animal (that is shot). See the 召南 Seonlam.

He he 只愧, To be sorrowful, to be grieved.

He hehe 稀稀, The rising sun.

He hehe 稀稀, To open the eyes wide, and look as far as possible; to stare.

He hehe 稀稀, Great; also to boast.

He hehe 稀稀, Hok he 伏義, the name of an ancient Emperor, who is said to have flourished about the time of Noah.

He hehe 稀稀, He seng 犧牲, a sacrificial animal.

He hehe 稀稀, Boö ê keung he seng yêa 無以供犧牲, boö é keung kee sixh châu saeng, we have nothing wherewith to supply the animals for sacrifice. See the 上孟 Siang bêng.

He hehe 稀稀, The light of the sun.

He hehe 稀稀, Bright, large, extensive, elevated.

He hehe 稀稀, The sun coming out, and affording a genial warmth.

He hehe 稀稀, A covetous person, desiring to eat.

He hehe 稀稀, A groaning from sorrow and pain. Also read sé 屎 excrement.
He 喜

The name of an insect.

To promise, to engage, to besow, to assent to, to allow of; also, vulg. k’hoé: a surname.

Lē wun noē le-kong, hông ê le ê léw, k’wóy. 呂

Liu’s mother, Lu, was very angry with her husband Le-kong, for carelessly promising their daughter to Laou-k’wóy in marriage; and Laou-k’wóy afterwards became an Emperor.

Chek ōng hé che hōc 則王許之乎, chek ōng lé k’ham bûyih yin t, would your majesty then allow and assent to it?

Hé 衔

Great.

Hé 標

The name of a tree.

K’wóy bún’ che léy, hé jé put t’han 門內之

K’wóy bún’ che léy, hé jé put t’han 門內之
To spy, to look at. Pok k'hoec hé p'een.

Roaring drunk, furiously drunk, to be enraged when in liquor. Hê êng-t'hiâng, mad drunk; also written 醉 and 醺.

To make a present of food. Soo gé tê yung hé, the master of the ceremonies presented the food, cooked and prepared. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

To exert strength; also firm and strong.

To breathe, to blow on anything, to make it warm.

Read gé, fish. Poê gé捕魚, lêâk hé, to catch fish. Yêen hwuy léy theen, gé yêak ê yêen, the birds fly up to Heaven, and the fishes sport in the deep.

Read jé, the ear. Jé k'hüng ear, he k'hüng, the hole of the ear. Jé bin put jé hôk k'êa, hearing with the ear, is not so good as seeing with the eye.

Boots, high leathern shoes; also written 靴. Phê héa皮鞋, phêk héa, leathern boots.

A spoon, or ladle. Haou héa, 蕉, a ladle made of the shell of a fish.
The text is a fragment of a historical or literary document in Chinese. It contains various terms and phrases such as "海防" (Hai Phong), "香" (scent), "响" (sound), "响之附声" (echo), "香之著形" (fragrance), and "响之附声, 如影之著形" (the echo depends on the sound, as the shadow displays the substance). The text appears to discuss the history or significance of certain places or events, possibly related to a historical narrative or commentary on a cultural or political subject. The text is written in traditional Chinese characters and is dense with cultural references and historical terms. The context suggests a detailed and descriptive passage, likely aimed at informing or educating the reader about the subject matter.
To drink wine. Yit léau hêang chê

To enjoy, to receive, to sacrifice; to feast. Hêang hok chên, to enjoy happiness.

Yên tông choo ê sê jênk hêang 有童子

To offer, to offer up in sacrifice; to present up to a superior.

Heâu hêng 傲僥 lucky, accidental; by mere chance. Kwun choo k'ê ê sô hêng, séau jin hêng hêém ê heau hêng, 君子居易以俟

Heâu 邀 邀 "elevate, to lift". Choó k'hê ê te po'n^6 ay sêng hâu mên^6, séau jin k'ê ê te hêm hoâ dy ê só choê ê tit tôôh heau hêng, the good man rests contented with plain and easy things, waiting for his fate; but the worthless character ventures into dangerous places, in order to seek his luck. See the 中庸 Têung yîng.

Heâu 嘱 嘱 Heâu hêng 慰僥 "comfort". Ke pîüy heâu bêng gwat kôô jênk ê te hêng hoâ choô, jê bûn te hûng yên, the period of youth; also, clear.

Siêng hêng 饒 繿

Heâu 吼 徕 Heâu jên pên, void and immense, the wide expanse, of boundless space.

Heâu 以粒肉餌, wôô sêy k'ê ê thô sûng ê kwêh bûn loâ sêng, there was a young lad, who brought "millet and flesh to present it. See the 三子 Sêang hêng.
platant

A- The tunes. Heaou

Afraid, and recounting one’s misfortunes.

Empty, emptiness, space. Gwân heaou 元枵, the name of a star.

Ch’he heaou 鴉鴉, a bird of prey, a kite or hawk. Ch’he heaou ch’he heaou, ké ch’he, go ô chuò, bôo hwûy gîu sit 鴉鴉鴉鴉鴉鴉取吾子. 無毁我室, ch’he heaou ch’he heaou, ké jîên wûo t’hûyd gûd ëy keûd, ân ch’ang ch’hîch gud ày ch’hôô, oh thou ravenous bird! thou ravenous bird! since you have taken my young one, do not destroy my dwelling. See the 邵風 Pin hông.

Proud, arrogant.

An unlucky bird, with four wings and a dog’s tail; also to, cut off the head, and expose it in order to terrify others. The same as 嵃亱 heaou. Heaou sêw 嵃亱首, to expose any one’s head on a pole.

The same as the above. Also written 倫 heaou.

A good horse; also military and courageous. Heaou má 騦馬, heaou báy, a good horse.

The same as 倫 heaou.

To declare aloud, to vociferate; also contented, self satisfied, well pleased.

Jin te che ćk hêaou hêaou, jin put te ćk hêaou hêaou 人知之亦聾聰, 人不知亦聾聰, if people know us, we must be satisfied, and if men do not know us, we must still be content. See the 下孟 Hûy bêng.

Heaou Heaou nô 燕娜, waving in the wind; pliant and lissom.

A young wolf.

A fabulous evil bird; an unnatural bird; also to expose any one’s head on a pole; courageous.

Heaou sêw sê chëung 枭首示衆, heaou ch’haou kâk, hûo chëung tâng k’hû’dâ, to expose the head on a pole, in the sight of every body.

To understand; to perceive clearly, to comprehend, to know; bright, clear. Gûo put hêaou tek 我不曉得, gûd bêy heaou tît, I cannot understand it.

Heaou gwàt chëaou ko loê 曉月照高樓, bêng gûyû chêô kwan ëy lêau, the clear moon illumines the high gallery.

Bêng hêaou 明曉, to understand clearly; also tomorrow morning.

Indecent, abandoned, whorish.

Heech Heech heech ch’hêaou 哇喲笑, heech heech ch’hôô, to laugh heartily.

A kind of spade.

That which the mind approves of and delights in, to desire.
Sweet, both in taste and smell.

The grain hurt by too much manure.

A shovel. 火锹, hùkē hēm, a fire-shovel.

Hazardous, dangerous, impenetrable.

Heem haē 險害, dangerous. Òng kong sēt heem, ē sēw kē kok, the kings and rulers established dangerous passes, in order the better to defend their country. See the 易经 Yēkēng.

A long nosed dog.

Heem wūn 徽inus, another name for the northern Tartars.

To run away, to drive anything away.

Read hâm: to bawl. Hat hâm 喊, hâm hēm, to bawl out aloud. Hâm gnēw 喂牛, hēm gnō, to drive cattle.

To have doubts of; to dislike, to disapprove of, to be disgusted with. Lēy chēa, sēy ē tēng ch'in soe, kwat hēm gō yēa 禮者所以定親遠, 然疑也, lēy soe sē sēy ē tēnā lēch ch'in soe, kwat tōōn hēm gō, proper ceremonies are the means by which we fix the distinctions between near and distant relatives, and decide on what is doubtful and disgusting. See the 曲禮 K'ēuk léy.

A carriage used by a great officer: a carriage box, a curtain of a carriage. To lift up the low roof of a house, in order to admit light. Se hēm 軒軒, a school, a place of learning, Hēm wān 輔軒, a double surname.

To lift up with the hands; to raise up.

To elevate gently; to raise up lightly.

Nēkōu hēm gē yēk 喃侖魚躍, chêduō hēm kē, hē till tē, the birds gently rise, and the fishes leap.

A kind of vegetable, that grows in the water.

To display, to manifest, to shew clearly. Hēm tē 显者, to illustrate.

Hēm choē ēng chōng 显祖榮宗, to set forth one's ancestors, and glorify one's forefathers. P'he hēm chae būn ēng boē, p'he sīn chae boō ēng lēct 丕顯哉文王譏, 丕承哉 武王烈, twā t'hâng hēm bēng chae būn ēng 仰考文王, twā ēy sēo swā chae boō ēng 仰考, how greatly illustrious were the plans of Bōn-ōng, and how eminently, were they carried on by the zeal of Boh-ōng! See the 尚書 Shōng ū se.

To lament incessantly; also to proclaim.

To look at anything distinctly; to see clearly; to stare.
Heen 蜴

A small kind of cockle. Léw chin h'ò tám heen 劉臻好啖蜄, laou chin à chëf’k heen. Léw-chin was fond of cockles.

Heen 倪

The name of a hill, in 陽陽, séang yang. There was in the chin dynasty, a man of the name of 羊祐, yâng hoû, who on ascending this hill, and witnessing the picturesque scenery around him, shed tears, saying. Chóo yéw é fêw, péen yéw ch'hoô heen san 自有宇宙便有此嶠山, choo wou choe24 léy, péen wou chêy léy heen swu*a, as long as the universe has stood, this hill has been here; he therefore set up a tablet, which has been called, the Tûy lûy paê 墮涕碑, “shed tear tablet.”

Heen 助

The coarser parts of grain after it has been pounded into meal.

Heen 脧

Fat; also an involuntary motion of the muscles.

Heen 誣

To reprove, to contend with.

Heen 去

To offer up, to present, to send in; also wise and clever men. Heen sêw kaon ch'hok 獻酬交錯, heen chëw kôh tap sêo kaou ph’êy, to present wine and answer the compliment, in mutual exchange one with another. See the 小雅 Seánou gnây. Heen chëy 獻祭, to offer up a sacrifice. Bún heen put chëuk kôe yên 故也, ch'ëh'khy kwa guû lâng bû kaou ây yên kôe, it is because the books and clever men of that period were not sufficient. See the 上論 Seáng Iûn.

Heen 奉

The peak of a hill. Sek chek cháh hőën, hëw kâng cha ê gwân 彼則在獻復降在原, piyh chëng k'hë chëk tê sw*a chëen, hôi lôh te, chek tê pan* gwân, (in our rambles) when we ascend, we get upon the peak of the hill, and when we descend again, we come into the plains. See the 大雅 Taé gnây.

Heen 犧

An iron pan, smoothly finished at the bottom, without the broken knob or protuberance, usually found at the bottom of all cast metal pans.

Ké heen 猥獻, a valuable pan, formerly sent as a present from one state to another. See the 左傳 Chô twân.

Heen 桃

A last for stretching shoes upon; also written 槟 heen.

Variegated colours, the ornamental colouring of pictures. Soe ê wây heen hëy 素以爲紛兮, piyh têy ê cho lun ch'haê, the white ground is intended for laying the colouring on. See the 上論 Seáng Iûn.

Heen 憲

A rule, a pattern, a magistrate. Heen tae 憲臺 an open chair, in which high officers are accustomed to ride.

Bûn boô se heen 文武是德, bûn ông boô ông sê cho kwat teê, Bûn-ông and Boô-ông are patterns (for after ages). See the 大雅 Taé gnây.

Heen 諫

To deliberate on doubtful judicial cases.

Heen 怒

Anger, wrath, not to be pacified.

Heen 黑

Black, with a tinge of red; also deep, abstruse, and distant. Thëen jë léy hûng, 天玄而地黃, thee"
The ear of an iron pan, the handle by which to lift it up.

To boast of one's self, to vaunt one's own praises. Choò heen 自 行, to brag.

Heen 俔 put cheng, heen soo put sin 衙女不貞 術士不信, a bragging woman is never modest, and a boasting scholar is not to be believed.

To hang, to suspend. Heen k'hwâ 懸掛, to hang up. Yëw kaé to heen 猶解倒懸, ch'iu chûng t'hâo tò t'êâu tê yê lâng, (it would be a deliverance) like loosing one hanged up by the heels with his head downwards. See the 上孟 Sêâng bêng.

To connect, to draw, to lead, to suspend. The same as the above.

Vulg. gâu: virtuous and clever, intelligent; skilful. Heen jia 賢人, gâu lâng, a philosopher. Sêng heen 聖賢, sages and wise men.

Heen chae k'huì 賢哉回也, gâu chae ch'êy k'huë, how clever is this Huyê. See the 論語 Lûn ge.

Jiin kwan wûy heen chae 任官惟賢才, jin kwa toh tok gâu lâng tê ch'êy teâu, the talents of clever men are equal to sustain the weight of office. See the 東 輩 yâng st.

Difficult.

To display, to manifest, to appear, to be present. Heen k'ên 現今, the present time. Heen ch'ên 現在 at present.

Heen ch'hâu 覓菜, hêng ch'hae, a kind of vegetable, the amaranthus alrceus.
Heen 見

To appear in the presence of, to wait upon, to have an audience. Chéông ch’a hi’en che, the followers of Confucius admitted him into the sage’s presence. See the 上論 S’àông l’un.

Heen 磚

Vulg. he^n: an ink stone, used by the Chinese for rubbing the ink upon.

K’é hi’en bé t’hap ch’è hak to 古 虹微血聚墨多, he’á ch’á y’he^n, sêy sêy y’ho k’hwé wà a k’é héng bál ch’èy, an old ink stone with only a small hollow place in it, collects much ink.

Heen 縣

Vulg. k’wàn: a district, a country, a department. Chin sê hóng p’êng th’e’n háy, hwy’bo hong k’éen, sê ch’è k’éen k’éen 千始皇衣天小, 廢封建始制郡縣, chin sê hóng p’êng th’e’n háy, kwão k’wàn, the first Emperor of the Chin dynasty united the Empire, under one head, and did away with the independent possessions; from which time departments and districts began to be formed. See the 史記 Soó k’é.

The sun shining out clear; fair weather. ’E swat p’héau p’héau, k’éen hee’n wát s’èau 雨雪瀲瀲見 日消, when the snow has fallen and drifted along, on the appearance of the sun it melts.

Heen 嘆

The sound of groaning; or crying.

Heeng 弔

An exclamation of disapprobation, and abhorrence.

Heeng 弦

K’hiu héen 弦絃, k’één ke^n, a bow-string.

Heeng 紬

K’é héen 串絃, k’één ke^n, the string of a harp or guitar. Sun chok 鼓絃, é kho lúm hong 舞作 紬絃以歌南風, sún ch’ò goé ke^n éy k’één, é ke^n kwá lúm hong, Sun made a five-stringed harp, in order the sing of the southern wind. See the 禮記 Léy k’é.

Heeng 佩

A whizzing through the nose.

Heeng 噹

Read héen: an ink-stone. Ché, pit, k’éen, bún p’ang sóo pò 紙筆 墨硯文房四寶, che’n, pit, bún, he^n bún p’ang sóo pò, paper, pencils, ink, and ink stone, are the four precious things of the literary chamber.

Heep 覺

Love, mean; beautiful; also written 儀 heep.

Heep 着

Fire advancing near, and blazing upwards.

Heep 石

Read choó: a magnet. Choó sék 磁石, héep chéh, a loadstone.

Choó sék yin t’hét, é k’in put léen 磁石引磁. 今不連, héep chéh yin t’hét, tong k’in b’tó soó swá, the loadstone draws the iron, but now they are not near together! Said by choó ¹it 調植, when separated from his brethren.
Heep 侠
Jim heep 任侠, to form a party, and collect partizans by favours shown.
Hó heep 豪侠, undaunted, and disinterested.

Heep 援
Hwaé heep 應援, to hold to in one's mind, to adhere to. Heep tè 援持, to hold under the arm, to squeeze, to grasp.
Kè heep soó hot 既挟四鏃, enái guýh sê áy chêng, having grasped the four arrows. See the 大雅 Tašaí guýh.
Put heep têng, put heep kwûy 不挟長, 不挾貴, ūm heep lân áy sê twä; ūm heep lân áy hóo kwûy, not to adhere to one's superiority, nor to stick pertinaciously to one's own nobility. See 孟子 ttng choó.

Heep 狭
Vulg. áy: narrow, contracted, not wide. Bình choó kông é heep jin 无 自廣以狭人, bô ka té k'huwâ twä, k'ch'hông áy hâng, do not extend yourself, in order to straighten others. See the 尚書 Shâng shù.

Sin kêen kê sêy té chêa heep, jè sêy yêu chêa ch'hêa 臣見其所持者狭, 而所欲者窄, gwâ k'huwâ é sêy giím té áy áyh, jè sêy aè bûyh áy chêa, I perceive that, that which he adheres to is contracted, and that which he desires extravagant.

Heep 磽
Strong, violent. The same as 力 lék.

Heep 协
Heep hó 协和, harmonious, united.
Tông yín heep. keung 同寅皆 恭, tàng chô kwâa heep hó kéung kông, to be harmonious and respectful with one's brother officers.

Heep 協
The same as the above; also written 伙, heep and 觀 heep.

Feasful, alarmed; to terrify one by violence.

The ribs. Chó yéw liăng heep 左右 两肋; lò ch'hêa chêhá ch'hêw nà 以便 heep kwû, the two rows of ribs, on the right and left.

Têông jè kò cho, hón khê péêa heep, yêu kwan ké chóng. 重耳過曹,聞其駒奮. 欲 觀其狀, têông jè kôy chó kôk, lâng l'hêâ ng a wo. séo swá heep, chéw bûyh k'hêwâ é yêng, when Têông-jé passed through the Chó country they heard that his ribs were connected and wished, to look at his appearance. Also written 臙 heep.

United, harmonious; also to soak in.; to imbibe, to diffuse. Heep pê ké lín 治比其隣, sêo hêp é áy kâyh péah lâng, to be harmonious, with one's neighbours.

Hông yín heep 柴恩淡冶, hàng léy á yín heep tê slm, to have a sense of the Imperial kindness imbued in the mind.

Vulg: kôyh: blood. Hêet k'hê 血氣, the animal spirits. Hwân yéw hêet k'hê châa, bók, put chun ch'hin 凡 有血氣者, 莫不尊親, hwan yêw kôyh k'hê mét bô uí chun e áy bài boé, whoever has blood and spirits, will never neglect to honour his parents. See the 中庸 Tông yung.

Sat jia pêên yêa, hêet lêw sêng hó 殺人 遍野血流成河, l'hâng mét muâng yêa, kôyh lâu chêhá kâng, the slaughtered people filled the waste, and the blood flowed like a river.

Hêet 乱毒, the name of a country.

Hêet A dog, with a short nose.
Hék 赫

Hék 赫 To draw, to pull, to drag; also anything broken asunder.

Vulg. 捕, 捕, and 捕: to stop, to rest, to cease. Hék tēem 赫店, 捕捕, an inn, a resting place.

Yit sit 捕 chūn, ch'ho'o t'hök se che chë, put yung tāon hék 一息倉存. 此讀書之志不容少歇, chët ëy ch'hwàn k'he'y ën 捕 tā tā, chëy t'à'chhk ch'h捕 chëy chë, tā 捕 yung sēo k'hew 捕, as long as a breath remains, this design of studying! books should not be permitted for a moment to cease. Said by 刘静修 lēw cheng sew.

Hék 穴

穴空, hék k'hang, a hole in the earth.

Sìang käi hék kë, jë yëa ch'he 上古穴 居而野處, sìang kë ëy lāng, k'hëa tê hék k'hang, jë twë tê yëa, gwa, the earlier ancients resided in caves and dwell in the wilderness.

Hék 瀚

Water issuing out of a cavern, also deflective, partial, erroneous.

To measure, to ascertain the size of anything. Hék kë 瀚矩, to measure by a rule.

Hék 次

Hék hék 赫赫, lofty and illustrious; fully displayed. Bēng bēng ch'aé sìang, hék hék ch'aé hay 明明在上. 赫赫在下, bēng bēng tē téng bìn, hék hék tê hây têy, bright and clear above, and fully displayed below. See the 大雅 Taē gnāy. Also 赫連, hék leēu, a double surname.

Vulg. 瀚, 瀚: to be angry, to be enraged at, to threaten, to bawl out. Ōng hék soo nō, wàn chëng kē lé 王 嚇斯忽愛整其旅, Ōng 瀚 èy séw

Hék 哟

Hék 黑

A surname.

Vulg. oe: black. Hék jìn 黑人, oe lāng, a black man. Pok hōng sēuk sūy, hék sek 北方屬水黑色, pak hēng sēuk chây, oe êy sék, the north belongs to the element of water, and claims black for its colour.

To be afraid, to be alarmed. Lē hōe bó hék k'hēung kē 履虎尾, 繼繼恐懼, tā hēh hōo bōy, hék kēk kēna hēn'dá, treading on a tiger's tail, we become alarmed and terrified. See the 易經 Tāk kēng.

Hék 天

Or, if, either, perhaps; to deceive, to doubt, to hesitate. Hék chëa 或者, chëm chàe, perhaps. Hék jìn 或人, a certain person.

Hék 堡

Territory a tract of country. The same with 域 hék.

Hék 域

A region, a border. Sēy hék ch'hut sēng jìn 西域出聖人, sēy t'he'kē ëy ch'hut chët ëy sēng jìn, the western region will produce a sage.

Hék 域

The same as the above; a boundary. Bō sēy chëa hék 無所畛域, bō sēy kāu kāu, without bounds or limits.

Hék 哇

The ancient form of 吟 hék; some say, a net.
Hek 翟惑 The whistling of the wind, the sound of wind.

Hek 迷惑 To be deceived, to be led astray, to be confused, to doubt. Yéw hek 迷惑, to be tempted. Bèy hek 迷惑, to be deceived. Gè hek 疑惑, to doubt, to be suspicious. Hék iwn 惑乱, to be confused.

Té chéa put, hek 知者不惑, wóo lè sit â ling bo hek, a man of knowledge is not to be deceived. See the 上論 Sëang lûn.

Hek 瞋絨職 A short kind of fox.

Hek 絨職 The seam of a garment: a row of stitching.

Hek 絨職 To cut off the ears of prisoners taken in war. Sëng kong sâm lèiên, ców hoo hek 成公三年以爲俘虜, sëng kong sae seçe, lêh sëw ây lâng kwâh hek, in the third year of Sëng-kong, they took, the prisoners and cut off their ears.

Hek 絨職 To decapitate prisoners taken in war.

Hek 門 The threshold of the door. Lip put t'ëung hân, hêng put tê hek 立不中門, 行不履閾. K'ëah bô tê moo^ë tang êng, k'ëah bô tâh tôeh moo^ë têng, in standing he would not stop in the middle of the door way; and in walking, he would not tread on the threshold. Said of confucius, in the 上論 Sëang lûn.

Hek 捲 A proclamation, a paper announcing anything to the people. Hân ko choê ỏ cê hek tin t'heên háy peng 漢高祖以羽檄徵天下兵, han ko chô chô t'heên mô ây hek bûn, tìn têâu 會.
The noise of tearing cloth.

A city ditch; a moat round the walls of a city.

Ch'ong hek vu'ou, the name of a bushy plant.

Pervious, thoroughly pervading; a lucky meeting; success.

Vulg. k'ên: an elder brother; a superior, an elder in years. Soo hee che look, kae heng t'ê yu'a 四海之内皆兄弟也, so hee yu lai, cho po'o sô k'ên a tê, all within the four seas are our brethren.

Ch'ut chek soo kong k'heng, jip chek soo ho heng 出則事公卿,入則事父兄, ch'ut chek hok sae kong k'heng, jip chek hok sae pây k'ên: abroad we must be obedient to officers and nobles, and at home to fathers and elder brethren. See the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Vulg. k'ên: fragrant, aromatic sending forth a fragrance to a distance.

Soo wû yóo loe sit, wû yóo tek heng 斯为陋室. 惟吾德馨, chêy léy sê ph'ê'wê' k'hoò, tok tek wû yóo tek p'hang, this is indeed a vulgar dwelling, but my virtue is fragrant enough.

Read heung: the breast. Hêung têung chêng, chek ho' cho' hêaou yêen, hêung têung put chêng chek ho' cho' mò yêen 胸中正則胖子瞭焉. 胸中不正, 則胖子瞭焉 heng tang ê'ê chê'ê' chek bak ang a kwud'ê' heng tang ê'ê sê'ê' chê'ê' chek bak ang a ê'm, when a man's breast is honest and upright, the pupil of his eye will be clear; but if he is not honest at heart, the pupil of his eye will be dim. See the 下孟 Hây bêng.

To be enraged, to be displeased. Kân ê ke' kuan jê put thêng, chek noê hêng hêng jên hêên ê ke' bêen 諫於其所而不聽, 則怒悖悖然見於其面, tê'ê cê ê yin kwun, jê an'ê' chek seow k'ên hêng hêng ay yê'mê hêên tê cê ê yin seok: when these people reprove their princes and are not listened to, then wrath is strongly depicted in their countenances. See the 上孟 Sêang bêng.

Straight.

The sound of danger: to speak with an angry tone.

Pleased, delighted, elevated with joy.

Tôk yêw c'hêng c'hêw jî ti, lêng sôo ko hêng chêm 獨有清秋日, 能使高興盛, tôk söo c'hêng c'hêw ay jî, ay saê ko hin chêm, there is nothing better than a pure autumn's day, in which we can carry to the utmost our elevated enjoyments.

A swelling and pain; an inflammation.

Form, substance, appearance. Hêng têй形體, form and substance.

Ch'hoò wû yóo sêng ê têung hêng ê göôy 此謂藏於中,形於外, 較之為, hêng sô kong kôo chêm chê'ê' tê tang ê'm, chêw hêng hêên tê guà bîn, this is what is called, really existing within, and exhibiting its form without. See the 大學 Taê bak.
To punish, to inflict punishment; an example, a pattern, a rule. Héng hwat 彼罰, punishment. Héng leàk 彼戮, capital punishment.

Kwan choó é chéet géuk té héng 君子以折獄致刑, kwan choó é p’hub’a t’aan géuk 安德, ch’iông, héng hwat, the good man after deciding on criminal cases, inflicts punishment. See the 易經 Yí k’ing.

Héng ke é hoo héng 刑期於無刑, héng hwat làng, yéé tít ké héng bò héng hwat, by punishing, we still hope to render punishment unnecessary. See the 尚書 Shăng shù se.

Héng poé 刑部, the board of punishments.

Héng 軈 A rule, a pattern; also, to complete.

Héng Héng san 俊山, the name of a district.

Héng To punish crime; also a pattern; and, to complete; the same as 刑 héng.

Vulg. kēn’da: to walk, to go, to travel; to practice, to do. Héng lóc 行路, kēn’da lóc, to travel. Sēy héng 所行, sēy kēn’da, actions, conduct.

Ch’iòng lóc héng é koé 子路行以告, ch’iòng lóc kēn’da lóc é héng, Ch’o’o-lóc went to inform him of it. See the 下論 Hây lún.

Yüng ch’o’o chéck héng 業行之則行, sēy yung é chéck kēn’da, if any will employ us, then we go to them. See the 上論 Shâng lún.

Héng 死型 The same as 恒 héng.

A mould for casting metal, all moulds made of earth, are called 刑模 héng, those of wood are called 模板, and those of metal are called 範 hwân. Téén héng 典型, an example.

A grinding stone. To jin jëak sin jin hwat é héng 刀刃若新發於石, to lóc ch’iông choó ng sin hwat té chéah, the knife is as sharp as if it had been newly set on the grind-stone.

Héng 砣 A pot for soup or broth.

Héng Kwâo, héng 權衡, scales, steel- yards, a balance; also, even. A surname.

Kwan héng k’heung, liông 權衡輕重, kwan héng ch’iông k’heung táng, the balances shew the lightness and heaviness of things.

Héng 璞 A fragrant kind of grass.

Héng Constant, perpetual. Héng sim 恒心, a constant mind. Put héng kë tek, hék sin kë shéw 不恆其德, or 稱之差, ná ná héng sêng-é by tek këng, hék ch’o’é hék by séng léy, if a man is not constant in his virtue, he may find it succeeded by disgrace.

Héng 娘娥, a beautiful lady, supposed to be caught up into the moon.

Vulg. hú’da: across, athwart. Ch’heung héng 縱横, ch’o’é hú’da, things laid across at right angles.

Héng 横栂 The cross beam of a house.
Hêng  
Read hêng: male, the male of birds.
Hêng  
Heroic, brave. The appellation of a military officer.

Read hwân: to pay, to refund, to give back. Hwân chaê 還債, hêng chêy, to pay debts. Kim sê put hwân, hoê 今世不還, 後世必還, if you don’t pay your debts in this life, you must pay them in the next.

Hêng  
The appearance of walking.

Hêng  
The Moon increasing, and approaching the full, is called hêng. Jé jî 之升如月之恒, ch'ên chêng jî â k'hê, ch'ên chêng guêy hê téâ, like the rising sun, and the waxing moon. See the 小雅 Séaou gnây.

Hêng  
The name of a country; also a surname.

Hêng  
To hope, to expect, gracious, favorable, fortunate, happy. A surname.

Thêen háy hêng sín, kok kay hêng 天下幸甚. 国家幸甚. k'ên hêng 仰鰥 hê kok kay yêâ hê, the whole Empire would then be happy, and the country fortunate.

Put hêng têng-chê yit hêng yêâ 不幸中之一幸也, â hê têng-chê yit hêng yêâ, one lucky circumstance in the midst of misfortune.

Hêng  
Heau hêng 微倖, lucky, accidental by mere chance. Séaou jîn hêng 海州倖 hên ê 海州倖 人行險 以微倖, séaou jîn kê'n hêm hêm hêy ê 萬

Hêng  
hêng, the worthless character ventures into danger, with the hope of accidental advantage. See the 中庸 T'êung yâng.

Hêng  
To accompany, to go in company with any one. Koê cháho chò hêng 路之倖, chêk tông sêng jê jîn hêng the 古者諸侯取夫人, 則 同姓二人倖之, koê chî by choo hêng ch'ên hêng hêng hêng, when the princes among the ancients, went to bring home their newly married ladies, two persons of the same family name accompanied them.

Hêng  
To meet with an early death, is called 不倖, put hêng, unlucky.

Hêng  
An almond-tree: Hêng jîn 杏仁, almonds. Yit che hêng héng ch'ên ch'ên héng laê 一枝紅杏出牆, chît ke âng héng ch'ên ch'ên héng, a branch of red almond blossoms topping over the wall.

Hêng  
The name of a county; also a surname.

Hêng  
To hope, to expect, gracious, favorable, fortunate, happy. A surname.

Thêen háy hêng sín, kok kay hêng 天下幸甚. 国家幸甚. k'ên hêng 仰鰥 hê kok kay yêâ hê, the whole Empire would then be happy, and the country fortunate.

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Hêng  
Hêng ch'îc 蔬菜, a kind of vegetable, commonly used in cooking.

Hêng  
To speak angrily. Hêng li 聲直, to speak bluntly.

Hêng  
Read hêen: a culinary vegetable. Hêen ch'îc 蔬菜, hêng ch'îc, the amaranthus oleraceus, L.
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Read hông: a place, a district. Yëak hông

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Hông 藥方, yoh hông, a medicament.

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Hoō boē chaē, put wān yew, yew pit yēw hong

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父母 in. 不遠遊, 遊必有方. pây boē tē lit wām chang kwên pê hût cho nû hût cho

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pit wâo hên. While our parents are still living, we should not wander far, and if we wander, we must always, have a settled place. See the

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Hông 上論 Stâng lûn.

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Hông Read hông: a village, a hamlet.

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Read hông: uncultivated, waste, unfruitful, barren, sterile. When grain is unproductive, or fruit trees do not bear, it is called hông 菱. Ke hông 饑荒, kō hên, dearth and famine.

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Hông The sound of displeasure; out upon it! sic.

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Hông Kwan hông 關防, kwan hên, a pass, a barrier.

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The whistling of the wind; the sound of wrath; a cry by which birds and beasts are called.

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Hâo Read yēōp: a leaf, the leaves of trees.

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Lô yēōp 老葉, lau ū hên, the siri leaf used by the asiaties, in chewing with their betel nut.

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Che kûo yēōp boē, 枝葉茂固, ke kēen boē, hên boē sông, the branches were firm and tho leaves luxuriant.

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Read hêang: fragrant; incense. Hwûn hêang 熏香, sêo hêng, to burn incense.

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Yit che hêang t'hôo këw t'hêen 枝香遍

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Hêuk 九天, chût ke hêng t'hâu kâu: by t'hên: one stick of incense will diffuse its fragrance through the nine Heavens.

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Read hêang: a country district. Hêang 里, hên gê, a village. Five families constitute a 鄰里, neighbourhhood; five neighbourhoods constitute a 里 le, hamlet; four hamlets constitute a 族 chok, clan; five clans constitute a 級 tông, village; five villages constitute a 州 chew, a large village; and five larger villages constitute a hêang 鄰, a district. Thus 12,500 families comprise one country district. See the

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Hân chê.

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向

le ch'hoō 如此, an hêng gê sai, is it thus?

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Hêuk The husk of corn, chaff.

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Hêuk Vulg. ch'he: to seed, to nourish, to bring up. Hêuk song 畜生, t'hâu sai, a brute, a domestic animal.

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Yang hôo boē, hêuk ch'he, ch'he boē, hêuk ch'he boē hên, to nourish one's parents, and feed one's wife and children.

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Hêuk To collect, to hoard up. Chek hêuk 積蓄, to accumulate. Hêuk chek jêâu to 積蓄積儉多, k'hêhk bôh chên chêy, to accumulate in great abundance.

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方

Hêuk To nourish, to feed; the same as 畜 hêuk. Put gîn.lêng hêuk, hwân ê gnô wûy séw 不我能顧, 反 以我為餌, bêy ê yâi hêk, hwân ê gêa chêo këw séw, you can not support me, but, on the contrary you hold me for an enemy. See the

方

方

Hêuk 郊風 Pôý hông.
Heung

兎

Savage; also called a murderer.

兎手手, a murderer's hand.

兎手手, a murderer.

兎手手, a murderer's hand.

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The same as the preceding.
Heung 趋
To go, to make haste.

Heung 雄
The male of birds; also brave, heroic.

Then hay the hang kok, yia 天下之雄国也, the most valiant state in the Empire.

Heung 休
Elegant, beautiful; also, to stop, to cease.

Hew 休妻, hieh beie, to divorce a wife. Hew gân 休言, n'm suâ kâng, don’t mention it.

Sit bân sê boô kâng che hew 實萬世無疆之休, sit bân, sê bo chang suaâh ây hâ, it is truly an excellence not to be limited by myriads of ages. Pek kong hew 百工休, a cessation of all labour.

E' thên lêy tông hew 與天地同休, kop l'hën lêy chô pho suaâh, to last as long as Heaven and Earth.

Hew 秘不
Secret protection, an invisible influence in one's favour.

Hew 朽木, the name of a bird; also written 夫鵰, hoo hew, the negative particle not, is also read hew, in poetry as.

Bê te chêung kim k'he, tong hew je ch'hoé hew 未知從今去當復如此不, bûy chae chheiông tong kim k'he, teôh kôh an nêy sau' n'yîd bô, we cannot tell whether, from our present departure, we shall ever be again thus, or not.

To bother, to dun. Yit chêy jin hoô che, chêung ch'hoé jin hew che 齊人傳之, 羣楚人咻之,
### Héy 侯

**The name of a barbarous country, on the north-east of China.**

**hóy hóe** is 吳侯, **chóy sê** sê meē'h hóe kâu, what dog of a barbarian is this?

To expect, to wait for, to be in expectation of. Hóy gáu hóe, hóe lâe kâe soc, 吳我侯侯來其蘇, teng haón gwân áy jin kwun, jin kwun lâe chêw kîh chêw wâh, let us wait for our prince; when our prince comes, there will be a revival. See the 鬼經, Se keng.

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### Héy 蹊

A small by-path, a cross-way. **sâu kâng** the hóy 山徑之蹊; **su'a kâng áy séy loé** cross-ways about hill roads. See 孟 Bêng chô.

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### Héy 攜

**Vulg kwûa**, to carry in the hand, to hold in the hand; also to separate. Héy sêw tông kwûa 攜手同歸, k'hun ch'hâw cho po loolng, to hold one another's hands and return. See the 國風 Kuk hong.

Ch'ên hóy é léy 攜以禮, chêu lé su'a áy lâng é léy sôe, to collect those who are dispersed, by propriety. See the 左傳 Chó twân.

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### Héy 睜

The same as the above. Hóy lâm 攜, kwûa nà, to carry a hand-basket; Also written 蹊 hóy.

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### Héy 睬

A piece of land, fifty acres in extent. Hóy têén 睬田, a large tract of land.

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### Héy 睨

Hóep kéen th'êem ch'hêaou, pëng ê hây hóy 睨肩語笑病於夏畦. pêy hê kêng ch'hou, stêp séy jë ch'hêa, chêy hóy k'hîh ch'hên ê hóy hêng áy chîbàn, to see people shrug up the shoulders, and to come with a flattering smile, is more insupportable to me, than the open fields in a hot summer's day. See the 孟 Sêâng bêng.
Hèy

Why? where fore? Also, a slave, a servant.
A surname. Cho hò hèy put wùy chéng
tai

子奚不為政, hò, cho hò te wù yì
soò æm cho chéng soò, why do not you (speaking
to Confucius) undertake to manage the affairs
of government? See the 十論 Scüang lün.
Lè hò sàam hòy noé pòey kòe-kim lông, gê sêy
tek se, toê lông têung
李質小奚奴.背

古錦囊,遇所得詩,投囊中, lè,hô
sêy ây sé cho gôm a, k'ha chêah àou gêa chêh ây
koô ây kim lông, toê tiêh sêy tit ây se, chêh hêct
tê lông têung, Le-hô, in his youth was a servant,
when he carried on his back an old embroidered
bag, and whatever verses he met with, that he could
get at, he used to throw them into his bag.

An expletive, used at the end of sentences
in poetry. Lâm hong che hwun hèy,

凜風之薰兮.可以解吾民之懸兮,
lâm hong ày phâng, ch'àng lê k'wàn guàng phî phù
ây hwan lô, the southern wind which is so aromatic,
will serve to dissipate the anxiety of my people.
See 載歌 Sûn ko, the ode of Sûn.

A line, a thread; a genealogical line. To
connect together.

To connect together, to hand down in
continuance. Hèy lêêm 繕念, to
think of incessantly.

Sê hèy 世繕, successive generations; a line of
genealogy.

To connect, to continue; to bind; also
to be, to belong to. Kwan hèy 关
係, consequences, results, that which
belongs to an affair.

Hèy 現, a sacrifice offered
with the view of averting calamities.

Mô hèy 毛蟹, a kind of hairy crab;
read baê.

Hèy 蟹

Bold, firm, undaunted; also written 蟹
hèy, and pronounced gê. Cheng choô
wât, soô put k'ho ê put hông hêy
蟹子日,土不可以不弘毅, chêng
choô hông, chêh k'êhâh lâng æm Châng bô hông hêy.
Chêng-choô said, a scholar should not be otherwise
than magnanimous and bold.

Him 欣

To rejoice, to be glad. Him hê 欣
喜, pleased, delighted. Kê him him
jêen yêw hé sek
喜讖, luê kây him him jêen wôo he'n hé ay
tû sek, they would all appear delighted, and joy
would beam from their countenances. See 益子
Bêng choô.

Rejoiced, delighted; the name of a
district; also written 忖 him. Keang
gwân kéên ké jin chek, sin him jêen
wât, yênk chêeu che 姜姬見巨人跡
心忻然悅.欲覓之, keang gwân k'hwâ
kêêng twû lâng ây chêh, chêw sin kwâ a him jêen
hu'n hé, sê bûëgh tâh ê, Keâng-gwân on seeing the
foot-tips of a large sized man, was pleased and
delighted to her very heart, and desired to set her
foot on it (which doing, she conceived, and bare
後稷 hô chek.)

Him 明

Very early in the morning, when the sun
is about to rise.

The enjoyment which the gods derive
from sacrifices; also to desire. Him
swân 惟, to delight in, to enjoy.

To be pleased, to be delighted; the
same as 欣 Him. Chêung sin him
jêen, lôk jê hông chêen hêy 終身
訟然.樂而忘天下, chût sê lâng hêa
hê, chêung lôk jê bêy ké kheê hêy ây soò, to be
A burn or scald on the skin; a swelling.

To besmear, to rub with blood; a cause of quarrel; a crime. Sat ch'he yew jë hin koé 殺蚩尤而蚩鼓
Ch'he ch'he yew je bu'ak köe, he killed Ch'he-yew, and smeared the drum with his blood.

To be pleased. Hin wâi 興悦 pleased, delighted with. Sëng hin jë yew hin chin chek hwün 勝興而遊
興盡則返, sëng hin wâi chëw k'he ch'hit ch'ò
hin chin chëw tseung, we should take advantage of a merry humour, to go on pleasure rambles, and when our merry humour is exhausted, we can return home.

A dizziness of the head; to be giddy. T'hoe hëen 頭眩, Chek kâk hin, a swimming in the head.

Ch'ën ch'hwâin 眼船, hin chú, sea-sickness.
Kâm hëen ch'it, put yëük ch'hu tông 感眩疾.
不欲出風, kâm hin êy paiâng êm kâk ch'hu tông, having got a dizziness of the head. I do not dare to go out in the wind.

To be enraged at, to hate. Hwûn o ê恨惡, hin oê, to abhor.
Hwûn sëng këen che hwûn ê恨相, 見之晚矣, hin sëng këng êkâu hënh mooin, it is a pity that we got acquainted with each other so late
Ông ch'ëm ê wâi hwûn 王深以為恨, ông ch'ëm ê wâi hin, the king was greatly displeased about it.

United, harmonious; obedient, compliant. Heng t'ôy kë hip, hô lok ch'ëhâu 翔兄弟raid, and ler且和
Kên a té kâu sêo hip, chëw hû lok ch'ëhâu a laim, when brethren are united, harmony and delight mingled with pleasure, prevail.
Hip
To collect, to take up.

To draw in the breath, to inhale, to suck in. Hip ch'heng yin che lèw hây 哽清雲之流瑕, k'hip ch'heng hwaân ây laoen hây, to suck in the flowing pearls of the pure clouds.

The appearance of water flowing rapidly.

To talk fast. Hip hip ch'hoô ch'hoô 诙譏讒謔, to chatter and scold.

Hip
To talk loud. Hip pit 詳鼻, hip p'hê'nê, to contract the skin of the nose, to sniff up the nose; also to draw in the breath, to shrivel up.

Hit
To take up, to perform. Pit bit 佛脖, a man's name.

To look at, to observe.

The breast bone.

To look alarmed, to look on with fear.

To stab; the cry of pain.

Ho
To pluck up weeds; to eradicate the rank grass of the fields.

To talk loud and angrily. Bê hêng gàu put sün sün, hông ch'êo ch'âm nân bo ho che 聲言不遜順, 黃祖遜乃訥之, bê hêng kông wâ âûn sêy je, hô sün, wulô ch'êo ch'ê'nâ sêaou êy twâ sîn'â kwaâ ê, Bê-hêng spoke without humility and submission, hence Wuîn-choë was vexed with shame, and scolded him. See the 小雅後漢書 Hoê hàn se.

Tan yêa che ho 食野之蒿, chêâh yêâ gwâ ày têî k'he'âou, (the deer) eat the long grass in the wilderness. See the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

To blow out the breath. Ho ho 阿阿, the sound of laughing.

Read hêô: good, fine, excellent. Hô jîn 好人, hô lâng, a good man. Chêâa 菰先君之命, 結二國之好, k'êô lûn sêen kwaun ây bêng, lông kêt hap nô kok ây hê, relying on the injunctions of our former princes, we would connect the good understanding of both countries. See the 左傳 Chô twân.

The name of a country, on the north of China.

Why? what? how? wherefore? A surname. Ho kôe 何故, zîn sôô, for what reason? When Confucius complained that no one knew him, one of his disciples asked, saying, hô wûy ké bôk te choô yûa, 何其為莫知子也, zîn sôô e-âm chae choô lê, why is it that they do not know you? See the 下論 Hay lûn.
A river. Hōng hō 黃河, the yellow river. Jī gwat kong t'heen tek, san hō chàng tēy ke 日月光天德, 山河鼎帝居, jī gwōy kwai thee thee yē tek, sun a hō chóng hōng tēy h're̍h a yē wāy, the sun and moon illuminate the glories of Heaven, while hills and rivers strengthen the residence of the Emperor.

To be enraged, to scold with anger; also rend hō.

A ditch round a city wall; a moat round a fort. Ė' hāy k'hōng hō 雨下空壕, hō lē̍h tē k'hāng tē, the rain descended into the empty moat.

A hero, a man distinguished for talents and wisdom. Hō hīp 豪俠, a brave man, a distinguished hero.

Swān hō chūn, kāng bōn hāk 選豪俊講文學, swān tēng hō chūn, kāng bōn hāk, to select wise and brave men, in order to discourse over literature and learning.

The down of a feather, anything very small; ten atoms make one down of a feather. Ch'hāy che hō lē, bēw ē ch'heen lē 差之毫釐,繫之千里, ch'hāy chit t'haou mō se, chēw ē bōw kāo chit ch'heung lē, a variation of a hair's-breadth, will lead to an error of a thousand lie in extent.

The name of a beast, the roaring of a wild beast.

The same as 和 hō, harmonious.

To call out aloud, to cry, to lament.

The name of a hill.

The name of a river.
To carry a burden, to bear, to sustain a weight. Yév hó kwúy jé kò-khóng sé che bún rhéa, wò bún rhéa. Ho también hay. See the 下論 Häy lún.

The distant expanse of water.

A white luminous appearance; also great; also written 皓 hó.

A mark, a signal, a denomination, to call, to designate. Hó têng hó, an order, a signal. Jóo hó, yóo hó, jé hó, a mark.

Ong chêu siew bong e thèen, pit ték hé hó é wây hó. 王者受命于天,必 擇美號以為號, ong ày lâng sêw bong e thèen, pit kán têk hó ày hó è cho hó, when the royal ones receive the decree from Heaven to found a dynasty, they should select an elegant designation, in order to become their distinctive mark. See the 春秋傳 Ch'ëun ch'ëw tân.

White, a bright white appearance.

To respond to any one; to sing a second part in music. Ch'êng chêu è hó jé jèn yóo hó, gwâ ch'ênu, tê hó, I will sing, and you respond.

The vernal Heavens, the appearance of the sky in spring; also, expansive Hó thèen 輝天, the wide expansive Heavens.

Calamity, affliction, misery. Hó hwân 禍患, trouble, sorrow. Hó hwân lim sin 禍患臨身, hó hwân lim kau láu hín sin, calamity coming upon one's own person.
Hố 好

Long grass; also, ch'eng hố 青蒿, Pek hố, 白蒿, and häng hố 香 蒿, all names of medicinal herbs.

Vulg. hố: good, excellent, well. Pêng hố 病好, paihê hố, recovery from sickness; returning health.

E'ng è wúy hố yêa 永以為好也, èng kâo è chô sêo hô, to promote constant friendship and good will. See the 衛風 Wôì y hang.

Vulg. hóky: fire. Kêw hókô 救火, kêw hóky, to help to put out fire. Jêak hóky che sê jêen 若火之始然, ch'hin chêmng hóky ãy khe t'hâou lôk, like fire beginning to burn.

A number of people together; a company. Hố kê 隻記, hóky kê, a partner, an associate, a messmate.

Chô hố 隻, chô hóky, to be together, to be in company.

Vulg. aê: to love, to delight in, to approve of, to consider good. Jìn chêeâ lâng hô jîn, êk lâng pat twât jîn sêy hô 仁者能好人亦能不奪人所好, jîn ëy lâng ëy aê lâng, yêa ëy bo ch'hông pat lâng ëy sêy aê, benevolent men can love their fellow men, and can also refrain from seizing that which others love.

Chüéng goê sêy hô 從吾所好, thân gwá sêy aê, to follow that which I myself approve. See the 上論 Sêâng lôn.

Vulg. hóky: goods, merchandize, wealth, property. Hô hóky 隻好貨財, aê hóky kap chêng, to be fond of property and wealth.
The name of a river.

To call; the same as 呼 hoe.

To be enraged; to vociferate; a surname.

The name of a plant.

A tiger; the prince of wild beasts. 虎兒出於柙, the tigers and wild oxen broke out of their cages.

Hoe sin 螃蟹, a fly. Hoe sin hoe 螃蟹虎, a lizard.

If not; no, not. Bèng-chōo wat, hoe, put jéén, hó sóo chéa wúy che yéé 孟子曰, 否, 不然, 好事者, people who like to create trouble, have invented the story.

A hill, without any vegetation on it, a bare mountain.

The water's edge; the brink of a river, or lake. Sut séy săy hoe 素西水, he travelled towards the west, along the water's edge.

An earthen pot or pan, for holding wine, pickles, &c.

Vulg. 从小, to bawl out aloud, to roar, to cry aloud. Hoe bêng hoe yúng yéék 虎鳴吼躍躍, hoé

The name of a cap, in the Seáng dynasty.

Hoe too 檗斗, hoe táou, a bucket for lading out water, or baling a boat.

Hoe súy 源水, hoe cháy, to bale out water.

Beautiful, excellent; a title of rank, about equal to earl. Choo hoe 諸侯, the nobles of the Empire. Vulg. kâu, a surname.

Kong hoe pek chío lánn 公侯伯子男, five degrees of titular rank.

The same as the preceding.

An instrument of music.

Vulg. kâuš; a monkey, an ape. Jìn 金, Ch'hoé jin bok hoe jé kwan jé, kó jéén 人言楚人沐猴而

果實, 果然, 復昌; kâo kó dý láng è séi, ch'âbu dý, kâuš, kâo fú, kín, kó jéén chin chëhè, people say, that the men of the Ch'hoé country are a parcel of washed monkeys with caps, — and truly it is so. — Said by 漢高祖 Hân-ko-chóo, in ridicule of his rival the king of Ch'hoé.

Vulg. nô abù; the throat. Ch'hu tâp 邦, 河嘴 hoé sê'ê 出納王命.

王之喉舌, ch'hu tâp 邦 dý bêng 爹, se téng ábú, ch'hây cheèh, they who go abroad bearing the royal commands, are the throat and tongue of the king.
Hoe

A wine vessel, a pot. To Hoe 投壶, a kind of game of chance. Ch'eng chwó pek hó 清酒百壶, hó chwó ché'kè phán hóé, a hundred pots of pure wine.

Bladders or air-bags, used to assist in floating on the water. To take up anything out of the water.

Hoe 胡

Vulg. óe: a surname.

Vulg. óe: a lake, a large sheet of water.

Hoe 琉

San hóe 琉瑚, coral. San hóe ch'ang seng 珊瑚叢生, san hóe k'ao nòo 珊瑚樹之, the coral grows in bushes.

The name of a beast of the ape species.

Hoe 類

Hoe t'êep 蝴蝶, bûé yééh, a butterfly.

Chong-chew bòng wúy hóe t'êep, Ch'ing chwó bòng chò 张鴛鴦, hóe bûé yééh, Chong-chew dreamed that he was a butterfly.

Hoe hóe 類口, to depend on other's for one's food. Also, vulg. hóe, to paste, paste for sticking anything up.

Hoe 鴛

Th'êy hóe 鵝鵝, a cormorant, a water fowl. Gê put wúy hóng, jê wúy th'êy hóe 餘無鴨, Gê put wúy hóng, jê wúy th'êy hóe, fishes are not so much afraid of nets, as of cormorants.

Hoe lâ 狐狸, a fox. Hoe gé 狐疑 to doubt, to suspect. Hoe lê yéé hét 狐狸有穴, hóe lê wóó k'hang, the foxes have holes.

Hoe 弓

A wooden bow.

Hoe ló 弓矢, pôó 4, a calabash.

Hwan hwan hóe yéép, ch'ên che' p'heng che 銅鉄弓矢葉采之, hóe sêng by pôó a hêhê, let us pluck them and boil them. See the 小雅 Sêâou guây.

Dry provisions; that which cannot easily be swallowed.

Hoe 饅

Dried rice, prepared for a journey.

Naè kó hóe lêâng 饅裹樁糧 bundle up the dried provisions.

The head of an arrow.

Hoe 皇后

Hòe hoăng 皇后, an empress. Hóe t'êen hoâo 玉后, imperial heaven and royal earth.

Th'ân ch'hong bêng, chok g'wan hóe 矢聰明作元后, twâ ch'hang mêâ, chêw sê chô g'wan hóe, when a man is greatly intelligent, he may become a supreme ruler.

A character used at the end of a sentence, as a mark of interrogation.

Hak jê sê sip che, put êk wat hoé 學而時習之, not by saying, T'hâk, jê sêang sê wun sip ê, a'ê yêh hu'ê, hê hoé, to learn and constantly to exercise, one's self in it, is it not delightful? See the 上世 Sêâang lûn.

Mutual, connected differing. Hoê sêang.

Hwan bé 互相欢喜, tóe tâo sêo hê, all mutually delighted.

Cold, frozen, concealed. Song swat kaou hây, ch'hwan tê p'hók, hoê 霜雪交下, 川池暴凍, sêê
The name of a tree.

Hoê 柿

A door, an inner door. Bûn hoê門戶, mooi²² hoê, doors and entrances.

Sûy lêng ch'hién put yêw hoê 誰能出不由戶, chê châu ñy ch'hién, bô an mooi²², who can go out, except by, the door? See the上論塞張-論.

Hoê 遘

Haê hoê 雲遶, to meet unexpectedly.

To-guard, to protect. Kêw hoê救護, to guard from danger. Pô hoê保 to protect. Hoê wûy chêng-kwun

護衛將軍, a general of the guards. Thêen sin hoê wûy 天神護衛, thee²² sin pô pê, may the gods defend and protect you.

Hoê 獵

The tail; behind. Hoê chêng 屍従, to follow after. A surname.

Hoê 匪檯

An instrument for catching fish; a hook case.

An instrument for catching fish; a hook case.

Tai hoê 大獲, the name of the music adopted by the Emperor湯 Thông.

Hoê 一件, a rule.

Hoê Ch'hek hoê 尺蠖, a worm that draws itself up, and stretches itself out again.

Vulg. aou: behind, after, late, the last, to be behind. A surname. Hoê lê 後來, aou lê, afterwards. Tûy hoê tây aou, behind. Soô sêen te kak hoê te

使先知覺後知, saê taê sêng chae ñy lâng, kak tûy aou chae ñy lâng, set those who have come early to the knowledge of a thing, to awake those who come later to the knowledge of it.

Chô-loê chêng jë hoê 子路從而後, Chô-loê t'hañ jë lê k'ha chêh aou, Chô-loê followed, and came after.

Hoê seng chêa 後生者, tûy aou tai²² ñy lâng, young people.

Hoê 畚

To cut down the corn, to reap the grain.

An iron; a caldron; an iron spoon used to stir up a caldron. Maûn-châêou put wûy têng hoê; jê kân 茅焦不畏鼎鑊而諫, Maûn-châêou wûy këâ aêê hoê, jê tê, Maûn-châêou did not dread being boiled in the caldron, but faithfully reproved his prince.

Hoê 備

The same as 侯 hoê, to wait.

Vulg. kaôu; thick, not thin, kind, liberal.

Hoê bêem p'heû 素面皮, kaôu bûn p'hôyê, having a thick skin to the face, i. e. being unable to blush.

P'hok hoê p'hôyê têy 博厚配地, k'heûê kaôu p'hôyê têy, expansive and thick, like the earth.

See the中庸 T'ung yông.

Hoê yin 厚恩, kaôu yin, thick, substantial kindness.

Hoê 贪

 Covetous, greedy of gain.

Têng hoê 等侯, têng kaôu, to wait.

Sê hoê時候, sê kaôu, time. Bûn hoê問候, bûn kaôu, to wait upon, to enquire after.

Pê hoê 庇祐, protection, favour, to protect. Sêw t'heên che hoê受

天之祐, sêw the²² ñy hoê, to
行寡悔，咎在其中矣，k'o wá ch'ê
k'o yêw, sê yêw ê chîh hÎhÎn, hûy, k'o ê e â
tâng ê, when with respect to our words, we
have few faults, and with respect to our actions,
many regrets; then emolument will be found to
centre in this. See the 上論 Seâng lâm.

ilee

yân

hûy jîn put
k'oân 聽人不倦, k'o tâng bô sêô'ê sê, to teach people, without
feeling tired. See the 上論 Seâng lâm.

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tâng ê, when with respect to our words, we
have few faults, and with respect to our actions,
many regrets; then emolument will be found to
centre in this. See the 上論 Seâng lâm.
To turn round, to revolve, to return.

Also, depraved. Theen ch'ee t'ei' hoy, yin yang goe heng, hoy ch'ee k'ee t'ei' 天周地外. 陰陽五行.  回轉其中, theen ch'ee t'ei' hoy dy gwai, yed yin yang goe heng, hwat lin too ling t'ei' dy tang er, the Heavens encircle the earth around, while the male and female principle, with the five elements, revolve in their centre.

Hoe'gi kay 回家, too ling k'ee ch'hoob, to return home. Also written 回 hoy.

Hoe'gi 回 Long worms in the stomach; the tape worm.

The name of a river; to go against the stream; clear water. Soo hoy ch'een dy ch'hoob, theoy labu t'kay e, to follow up against the stream.

See the 蜜經 Se keng.

Hoe'gi 蜜 Hoi'gi heang 蜜香, hoy k'eeng, a fragrant herb.

Hoe'gi 和 Hoi'gi seang 和尚, hoy seang, a priest of the sect of Buddha. Seem ong soo seang, seem le soo ho seang, the king of Siam feeds elephants, and the women of Siam feed the priests.

To meet, to assemble, to unite; an assembly, a society. Bo-oong taec 蜜 hey choo hoet e Beng-ch'in 武王大會諸侯于孟津, Bo-oong taec hoy choo hoet le Beng-ch'in, Bo-oong convened a great assembly of the princes of the Empire at Beng-chin. See the 史記 Soo k'ee.

Hoe'gi 血 Theen t'ei' hoy 天地會, theen t'ei' hoy, heaven and earth society, a kind of secret masonic club.

The ancient form of the preceding character.

The ornamental colouring of a picture, also written 繪 hoy. Hoy hoy soo hooy soo hoy ay soo t'ei' aou pahy t'ei' the business of colouring comes after the white ground of a picture. See the 上論 Seang lan.

Confusion of mind, mental perturbation. Soo put tong le, chek hoy hoy e 蜜事不當理則ispoy 爛, soo nai t'ou tong le, chek sim kwia leun, when affairs are not consistent with reason, the mind becomes confused.

Dispersed, scattered, in confusion; angry. Hoy hoy hwat 蜜亂, confused and in disorder.

Hoe'gi 盲 Deaf, hard of hearing.

Hoe'gi 盲 Blind, unable to see; the eyes dim: sore eyes.

Hoe'gi 循 Waters turning round and uniting.

Hoe'gi 大 To bargain fairly for a thing.

Read hëet: blood. Long hëet 血血, long hoy, blood and matter. Hëet ch'een tek t'hvrat 血戰得脫, hoy hoy ch'ien lit thau, after a bloody fight he got away.
Hok

Read, hok: thoroughly dried, burnt up.

A ditch, a channel for water, a drain for irrigation. Pe k'ung sit, jë ch'in lek hoo koe hok 卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫, sëg e by k'ung ch'ho, jë ch'in k'heuy lat te kaou hok, he had but small palaces and houses, while he exhausted his strength upon ditches and drains (for the purpose of irrigating the rice fields). See the 論語 Lün gé.

The ancient form of 福 hok, happiness.

Vulg. pak: a broad piece of cloth. Hok kin 幅巾, a scarf made of silk.

The axle of a carriage.

Hok幅幅幅幅

Peen hok 蠟蠟, bi pô, a bat. Hông hwan to sê, peen hok hwny 黃昏 到寺蝙蝠飛, maï̄ hoû ê, the stork screams over the nine marshes, and his voice is heard up to Heaven. See the 小雅 Seâu gnûy.

The entrails. Hok toê 腹肚, pak toê, the belly. Kêw kêu hoô hoon, kong hê hok sim 趙赴武夫公候腹心, yûng bèng by boô hoo, sê kong hê by pak sim, bold and courageous warriors are the heart and entrails of princes. See the 周南 Chew lâm.

Hok反覆覆覆

To repeat, double. Hok tô 覆道, a place where two ways meet.

To turn upside down, to overturn; to repeat; to examine. Hok 覆倒, pak tô, to turn upside down.

Hok霍霍霍霍

A surname.

An implement for catching fish, made of bamboo.

A disordered state of the body. Hok lwân t'hoê sê ظ乱吐瀉, to vomit and purge in a disorderly manner.

A valley, a ravine, a pit, a gulf. Taê hok che wîy but yeûa, chôo yeên put hwan, chûâk yeên put hîêk 大壑之為物也. 注焉不滿, 酎焉不竭, têa hok dy chô moû lièh, chôo kwân ê bêy miûţû, yên ê ch'hat e bêy ลาa, a large gulf is a sort of thing that cannot be filled up by pouring in, nor exhausted by lading out.
Hok

The noise made by an ætg; pig.

Vulg. ĭoh: hot, burnt, dried šp.

Dry. 'fëng ch'hwé ché gwâi, sṳ́ yé hok

仲秋之月水始涸, 'fëng

ch'hwé ñy goêy; ché yé hok, good

words must not be

concealed.

Lëng pông haé hok 两旁埋伏, wéng pêng,

peehk wòb bëi hok, there was an ambush on

both sides of the way.

Hok lëng 甘茶, amber. Fable says

that the gum of the cedar tree, after

having been a thousand years in the

ground, is converted into amber.

Hok Paou hok 包袱, a bundle, bag for

containing clothes.

Hok A hill overturned; the name of a hill.

Hok Water eddy, eddy, roll Ley.
should subject themselves to the trouble. See the 論語 Lün ɡê.

The wind; spirit; influence; instruction.

Hong sê'k 風俗 custom. Beasts at heat, or persons viciously inclined, are said to be 風 hong. Hong hwa 風化, renovating instruction.

Yèw hàu chit, put k'ho े hong 有寒疾不可以風. wu う hùn'd âi pâi̍ hê ン ch'gang têh hong, I have a cold, I cannot go out in the wind. See the 上孟 Shâng bêng.

The name of a country.

The face full and good looking; also, luxuriant.

The name of a sage.

The ancient form of 風 hong.

Hong sê 楓樹, pōo'tsê ch'iên, the sycamore tree. Fable says, that when the gum of the sycamore tree has been in the ground a thousand years, it becomes 琥珀 pek, amber.

Head ache, a pain in the head; the medical books say, that when this pain is on the left side, it originates in phlegm and heat; and when on the right, it must be referred to inflammation and the state of the blood.

The noise of water rushing along.

A vessel for containing anything; one of the radicals.

A part, a place; a rule, a law. Vulg. pōo'tsê, a surname. Suá hong 四方, sê he'n̄g, all parts. Têy hong 地方, têy he'n̄g, a place. Hong hwa 方法, a plan, a method. Yêk hong 藥方, yóh ke'n̄g, a medical receipt.

Yèw pêng choô wu  horizontal, Yèw pêng yêw hao hên'n̄g ke'n̄g lo'ê, having a friend coming from a distance (is it not delightful?) See the 上論 Shêng lūn.

Kauî choô े gê hong 數子以義方, ke sêy ke'n̄g bê jên ge à yóh ke'n̄g, we must teach children by the rules of righteousness.

To dislike, to injure.

The name of a tree, of which carriages can be made.

The name of a city or village. Jâi gwâi े chên yâng, sên ê lek poh-hong 月再重陽, Jâi gwâi े sên é têng yâng, sên êy chên lek k'êy poh he'n̄g, the intercalary month falls again in the middle of summer, when the angel's chariot passes by the precious district.

The name of a sacrifice within doors.

Also, a sacrifice repeated on the following day; and a sacrifice to the four quarters.

The expanse of water.

Fragrant herbs; a sweet smell. Hwun hong 芳芳, fragrant odour.
The 'peak of a hill. San hong 山峰, swa a cheen, the summit of a hill.

Ko hong banc hang 高峰万丈, kwon ay swa a chau cheh hau banc hang, a lofty peak, ten thousand fathoms high. Also written 峰 hong.


Hong hān yēw tok 蜂蜜有毒, p'hang bān wū lōk, the sting of a bee is poisonous. See the 左傳 Chô-twan.

The same as the above. Chêk yēw 馮肯, thieves.

The point of a weapon, a sharp point.

To hong 刀鋒, the point of a sword.

Hong tek che jim 鋒鑲之外, the point and edge of a weapon.

Hong The name of a river.

Hong The name of a city, where Chew-bun-ông removed to. A surname.

Hong Full, replete, great, arrived at maturity. A surname. E' mō put hong hwu'an 豐滿, put lêng ko hwuy 羽毛不 豐滿者,不能高飛, sit mō hō hong mû jā, chêw bęy pwey kōu kwea, when the feathers and wings are not replete and full, it is impossible to fly high.

Hong 俊, exuberant and full. Hong lêen 豐年, hō nei jenh tang, a fruitful year.

Hong The name of an ancient man. Also written 僚 hong.

A signal fire lighted on the borders, to give notice of the approach of an enemy. Hong yêen 烽烟, yêen tun, signal smoke.

Vulg. hang: to warm at the fire, to toast, to roast. Hong lô 熊爐, hang lô, a furnace, a stove.

The name of a vegetable, the leaves of which are sweet, but the root bitter.

Ch'hae hong ch'hae hwuy, boô ê hây chëy 采 草采菲, 無以下體, bān hong bān hwu'11 chang e'ê hây chëy, in gathering the Hong and Hwuy vegetables, you must not take the bottom part. See the 衛風, Wuëy hong.

Hong A galloping horse; the footsteps of a horse.

Great; added to; to promote to office. A surname. Hong way 封位, to bestow a rank. Hong sîo 封信 hong p'hey, to close a letter.

Hong 封疆 che kaê 封疆之界, the borders of a territorial district.

Hong To beckon, to strike.

Hong The eyes dim.

Hong A bright colour.

Hong Overgrown with weeds, uncultivated, barren, unproductive; broad. Têên têw hong hoo 田畝荒, ch'haun têw hwu'n bōb, the fields growing wild and covered with underwood. Ke hong 籠荒, yâu hwu'n, a famine.
Hóng 崂
The name of a hill.

Hóng 仿
Hóng hóng 仿徨, agitated, undecided.

Hóng 奉
Hóng lok 奉禄, emolument, pay of office. Cheng pek kwan hóng 增百官俸.

Hóng 仿
Hóng lok 奉禄, emolument, pay of office. Cheng pek kwan hóng 增百官俸.

Hóng 做
The quicksilver that is manufactured out of cinnabar. Bóng hóng 彈cbd, a great water, a wide expanse of water.

Hóng 放
To imitate, to follow; to rely on; to go to; inclined to, set upon. Hóng e lê jè hông, to wàn 放於利而

Hóng 彷
Hóng hwt 彷徨, undecided, to see a thing indistinctly.

Hóng 彷
Hóng hwt 彷徨, the same as the above; not to ascertain exactly.

Hóng 明
The day beginning to be bright.

Hóng 明
Hóng hwt 忧惚, undecided, hesitating.

Hóng 纡
The threads of a net. Hóng chek 纡繖, to spin thread.
Hông 風 
The same as 風 hông, to recite; also, to ridicule.

Two boats sailing abreast. Two boats tied together. Sêng hông hay kâng kâw, chêy sang chan, îh kâng kâw, to sail in a double boat down to the pass on the river's side.

Hông 放 
Vulg. pâng: to let go, to set loose; to give way to; to allow; to set aside. Hông soô 放肆, to be disorderly. Hông sêa 放舍, to do away with.

Hông lông hông haê 放浪形骸, pâng âng lân ây hîn soô, to give one's bodily powers up to sloth and self-indulgence.

Hông 况 
To compare. To make a visit of enquiry is called lâi hông.

Moreover. Hö hông 何況, how much rather: Sêng jîn ek yêw kô, hú hông hwan sêang che piêy hôi 聖人亦有過. 何況凡常之輩乎, sêng jîn yêw wô köi yî sit, hú hông hwan sêang ây làng, even sages have their errors, how much more common people.

Hông 睽 
To look at; also a man's name.

A charm, an incantation, a prayer. Sêw lêy hwan chêng jît lêêm hông 守內番僧日念吽, twê, hâ ãy lê, hwan á hoty sêng twî jît lêêm kông during the time of mourning the foreign priests came every day to recite their incantations.

To make presents for the service of the dead, even to one's carriage and horses.

Hông 賦 
To present anything for the service of the dead.

Hông 貢 
To give, to present. Lô sû k'hông ek hoô hông yêà 女承筐亦無賦也, cha boê kwâ mà à, yêà bô sàng mec hê, a woman bringing a basket, but without any present.

Hông 皇 
Elegant, great; a prince. Hông têy 皇帝, three Emperors Sam hông 三皇, said to have existed before the time of Noah.

Chin-sê-hông hûân se k'hông jê 泰始皇帝, the first Emperor of the Chin dynasty burned the books and shut up the learned men in a pit (B. C. 206). Also, 皇甫 Hông-hôo, a double surname.

Hông 俁 
A great belly, a large stomach.

Hông 俁 
Hông hông 俁俁, agitated, in confusion.

A fabulous bird. Hông-hông, bêng 俁, è pé ko-kông. 鳳凰鳴矣于彼高岡, hông-hông lê hau, twê tê huîh têy kwân âuâ, the (fabulous birds) Hông-hông are singing, on yonder lofty ridge. See the 小雅 Sêaou gây.

Hông 徙 
Hông hông 俁俁, hesitating, uncertain. Hông hông 疑俁, deliberating.

Boê-hoê-sek choo, jê kêng k'ha, Sey-choo hông hông jê boô kay 姦府讎姿而於夸, 西子俁俁而無家, Boê-boê êchê hê wa jê lêôm kaî tê twê, Sey-choo hông hông, jê ek'hih êchê bô kay, the ugly Boê-boê when ornamented would boast of her greatness; but the handsome Sey-
Hông appeared in confusion as though belonging to no great family.

A mother, according to the dialect of the southern Ch'hoë, state.

The cry of a little child.

The name of a river.

The sound of gems.

A locust, an insect that devours the grain. Th^h^ng hông châe, insects and locusts are very injurious.

A pool in which water collects. Gîn hông 銀潢, the milky way.

To be deceived, to be alarmed. Hông k'hoäng 惶恐, to be afraid. Kêng hông 驚惶, k'êng hêng, to tremble with fear.

Sêau-kông ch'heung po, pek séng hông jêâou 薫廣縱暴百姓惶擾, Sêau-kông lam sâm po c'êuk, phâch séng k'êa hêâa jêâou twân, Sêau-kông was outrageously oppressive, till the people were alarmed and thrown into confusion.

K'hûn hông 煊煌, bright and luminous; clear. Tông hûn che yâng bêng sêng hông hông 東門之星 星星煌煌, tang mood â yâng kûn, bêng c'hêâi kiêng kêu ng, through the willow-tree at the eastern gate, the bright stars shine very clear.

The name of a bamboo very hard, and with short joints.

Leisure; haste. Put hông hâi sit 不暇食, bô eng ch'ang chêââk, no leisure even to eat.

The name of a place. Hew hông hoê 休嶼湖, the name of a lake.

A boat, a vessel. Hûn ng hông 飞艇, a flying boat, i. e. swift.

A surname. Hông keang 黃蓁, Wûng k'oê 蕈色, turmeric.

Hông sêau g'ôn kiêng yûn 黃粟元吉, Wûng yûn, chêîng twân hô, a yellow robe is in the highest degree lucky. See the 易經 Ek-keung.

A pipe; a lute; the tongue of a flute. Ch'hy hông keo hông 吹笙鼓 箏, ch'heo yûn p'ûn hông, to blow the flute, and play upon the pipe.

The moat under a city wall; a city ditch.

A great bell.

The sound of bells and drums. Chêng k'oê hông 鐘鼓鐘錶, chêng k'oê hông hông, the bells and drums gave a rumbling sound.

A boat, a vessel. Pêhlim hô jê hûo 警臨河而無航, ch'ên chêîng lêâ kâu kông, jê bô cûân, it is like coming to a river, and not finding a boat.

To fly down; to dart down from a height.

A large king of wild goose. Hông gân 鴻雁, wild geese.
Hồng

A place of learning.

Hồng chủng 瘋腫, wūn£ chéng, the jaundice.

A hindrance, to injure; to impede.

Suy l’hão choo yúng, sòe pê ch’bám hwúy, t’han wat, guò taê kâ sin hong 隨太子勇.數被誹謗,誇曰.

我太觉身妨 sú yú ch’bó kâ yúng tak pê hâi lâng saê phê-huê hwúy pòng, chêw l’ho k’hwúy kông, gua taê kâ hín sin wò hong gâe, the heir apparent to the state of Suy, named Yúng, was frequently slandered and reviled; when he, sighing, exclaimed, I am fully aware that I am personally impeded.

Boô hông 無妨, bâ gê thèh, no impediment, no hindrance.

Hồng  鮁 fish, hâng 4 hé, the skate fish.

To obstruct, to oppose, to forbid, to provide against. Tey hông 提防, to obstruct. Hông pê 防備, têông tê, to provide against. Kwun choó soo hwân, jê 4 hông che 君子思患,而豫防之, kwun choó sóông ên lân jê taê sêng têông tê, the good man anticipates evil, and provides against it. See the 易經, tê kieng. Hông kin 防禁, to forbid.

Hồng 縫逢 Vulg. pâng: to sew, to stitch; a seam.

To meet with, to befall, to come in contact with. Soô hoô kung k’heng, hong gêng ê chê 伺候公卿逢迎意旨, têng hâuân kong k’heng, bûêy gêê ê chêh ê ëy ê chê, to wait for the princes and nobles, in order to meet their wishes and pleasure. See the 戰國策, Chêén kok ch’hek.

Hồng 泽弘 The name of a river.

Great, large, immense. To enlarge.

A surname. Jin lóng hông tôi 人能弘道, làng ê hông twâ ê ëy tô, people have it in their power to enlarge their way. See the 論語, Lân gé.

Hồng 花卉 Luxuriant herbage. Hông hông kê bek. 花卉其茂, boê sêng ê ëy bûâh, how luxuriantly that wheat grows! See the 行風, Wûy hông.

Hồng 藥蓬蓬宏紡弘織針堂洪 棟洪 萬隆宏宏 The tall grass, long grass, not kept in order.

A surname.

Hồng 萱宏宏紡 The thread; a string; the belt in which a cross bow is worn.

Water deep and clear.

The gate at the head of a lane. Ko ké hân hông 高其閫門, ch’hông kwân ê ëy hêông tê mòiêng, to raise higher the gate of the village.

A kind of water plant; grass and rushes growing in the water.

The same as the above.

Hồng  Great. Hông súy 洪水, twâ chúy, great water, a flood; Vulg. âng: a surname.
Seang seang hong suty hong kat 湯湯洪水
方割, seang seang dy twa chuy loo to ch'hong hae, when the overwhelming floods began first to cut off and destroy, (alluding to the great flood about the time of Noah.) See the 禹典.

Hong 帆
A kind of flag.

Hong 紅
Vulg. ang: red. Hong bieen 紅面, ang bin, a red face. A surface.

Hong 虹
not chie put ek wuy sete hok 紅紫不以爲藻服, ang chienb勃勃 e ch'oh sate k'heday yin ch'oden, he would not use red and vermilion paints for his private dress. Said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lun ge.

Hong 虹
Vulg. k'heing: a rainbow. Kwuy ch'huon hong se keen, beng tong hong chong put keen 李春虹始見孟冬, ch'huon biey k'heday k'hede t'habu keen tang t'habu k'heng k'heing a'm keen, in the latter month of spring the rainbow appears, and in the first month of winter it retires and is not seen.

A half gem; a kind of gem. T'hae 太公鉤於渭得玉璜, T'hae kong t'iao ek wuy, tek geek hong 太公鉤於渭得玉璜, t'hae kong teo he te wuy ch'uy, ch'ew tit teo geuk hong, T'hae-kong was angling in the waters of the Wuy, and fished up a gem. See the 史記 Soo ke.

Hong 紖
The tassels of a cap or crown.

To receive from a superior; to offer up; to present, to nourish. Lin 如奉壁入秦, Lin seang je hong p'hek jip chin 如奉壁入秦, Lin seang je ang p'hek jip chin k'de. Lin-seang-je carried the gem as a present into the Chin country. See the 史記 Soo ke.

Hoo 福
The sound or drumming in the ears.

A sound or drumming in the ears, The sound of singing: singing in a chorus. Hong ph'een 媾, to deceive.

Hoo 福
Hong lok 俸禄, emolument, salary; also read hong. Kong sun hong, hong lok sim to 公孫宏俸禄甚多, kong sun hong 以 hong lok chin cheo chey. Kong-sun-hong's emoluments were very great.

Toéng hoo 夫, a yeoman, a full- grown man; a husband. Taehoo 大 夫, a great officer. Hoo ch'hey 夫妻, ang chea, husband and wife. Pok hoo 夫, a servant. Tam hoo 擔夫, a carrier. Mâ hoo 馬夫, k'ei hoo, an ostler. Hoo choo 福子, the designation of a philosopher, generally applied to Confucius; a particle used at the beginning of a sentence.
此之謂丈夫，

The husk of grain; coarse chaff.

The husk of wheat.

To believe. Gét héng Bán ederland

作孚，gè lèy héng hew t'han bún

long bān p’ng â yâ làng ch ew sin làn, when in polite

ceremonies and penal laws we imitate Bún-ong,

all nations will believe us.

Oo hoo 美琅, a beautiful gem.

To spread, to diffuse, to spread out.

To arrange. Hoo poé 散布, to

diffuse, Kêng hoo gné kaou 散数

käng hoo poé gné lân â yâ kaou, respectfully to diffuse the five rules of instruction.

The central part of a flower, the calyx; also written 枣 hoo.

The calyx, or foot of a flower. The

same as 不 hoo.

The skin. Phé hoo 皮肤, skin and

plesh; also, elegant, and great. Hoo

jé gèng che 膚如凝脂, hoo

phéy êhâin ch’bho êkén làng â yâw, with a skin

as smooth as congealed ointment. See the 衛風

Wùy héng hong.

Hoo hông 忽網, a net. Yéw t’hoé, wán wán, tê lê â hoo

有免愛爱.

雉離于畝, wu Cô hâ wàn wên, 

l'hé key dê tê bâng, there was a rabbit thereabouts,
and lot a wild fowl was caught in the net. See the 詩經 Se keng.

The same as the above; a net that turns on a wheel for catching birds and small beasts.

A prisoner of war; one taken in battle. Hoo hék 俘獲, to take prisoner.

Chêy jin làe kwûy wûy hoo 齊人 來歸俘; chêy kôk ây làe sâng tà too12
wûy kôk ây hoo, the people of the Chêy country came to return the prisoners of the Wûy country.

A teacher; the name of an office. T'heen choo yêw t'hae soo, t'hae hoo, t'hae pó, wûy sam kông 天子有大師,大傳.大保,為三公, hâng têy wôo 天子有大師,大傳.大保,為三公,LOOKING]

Emperor has a great teacher, a great instructor, and a great preserver, who are called the three nobles.

Soo hoo 師傅, an instructor; a title of respect for a Buddhist priest.

Hoo jin lé 休仁李, a kind of fruit.

An elegant appellation for a man; also, great; beginning; all. Confucius was called 孔父k'hoông hoo.

To assist; the same as 俯 hoo. To look down at, to bend downwards to behold those beneath us. Gâng chêuk â soô hoo hót, hôt, chêuk â hêuk ch'hêy choô 俯足以事父母.俯足以畜妻子, p'â k'hê k'hoông, ê gy quên hôt sâc p'êy hôt; p'êh kôk làe koc12 ê kôu yêo12 ch'hêy hôt kên'â, on looking upwards we shall have sufficient where-with to feed our parents, and on looking down, we shall have enough where-with to feed one's wife and children. See 孟子 Bêng chôo.

Like, resembling, accordant with. Léy gak hoon thêen têy che chêng 禮樂 侶天地之情, lêy gak êy ch'hin
chêo12 t'hêo12 têy êy chêng, suitable ceremony and music are accordant to the feelings of Heaven and earth, (i. e. of nature).

Hoo k'hoông 府庫, a treasury. Chew hoo 州府, a district, a cêlon. Ong hoo 省府, a palace. Kuan hoo 官府, kwâa hoo, a magistrate or mandarin.

Bê yêw hoo k'hoông chêw hûy ké chêw chêa yêk 未有府庫財非其財者也, bôy wôo hoo k'hoông ëy chêng12, âu se ê y ëy chee12, there is no such thing as the money in a man's treasury, not being his own money. See 大學 Bêng chôo.

To look down-wards; the same as 俯 hoo. Also used for 勉 bêen, to encourage, to exert.

Hoo hwut 簡蔽, a cap of dignity; hatchets and other weapons embroidered on a ruler's cap, to inspire terror into his subjects.

A caldron without feet. E' hoo chêng
ch'hwan 以釜甑, ch'ho ên'â á bôk k'hâo à chê, to use pans and earthen pots in cooking.

Chêct hoo 菜莆, a fortunate plant, spoken of in the time of 燹 geou.

Dried meat. Koc chêw ch'hêy hoo put
sit 佳酒市脯不食, bêy ây chêw, koy ch'hêy ây tâk ku'n, a'w chêak, wine bought in the shops, and dried meat brought in from the market, Confucius would not eat: (because he feared they might be unclean). See the 論語 Lûn gé.
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To lie down, to throw down, to throw down flat; also written 路 hào. 如果
chêng hào che, pit ko ké che 誉 将
仆之必高舉之, 工 hóo phêng mên k'êh
khè, pit têôh kêah ké k'âh kwan, if you want to
throw anything down flat, you must lift it up high.

To go to, to visit. Hóo he 赴墟,
to go to market. Hóo tek seông toé
赴敵相圖, hóo tek see p'âh, to
go and fight with the enemy.

To inform; to inform of the decease
of any one. Hwân hóo hoê tung, hêng
eng, chek hóo ê ko 凡諸侯同
盟薨，則誅以大，hóo hóo hoê tông bêng
kaân sê, chek têôh k'êh kopt o kông, all the princes of
the Empire that were of the same confederacy,
on the demise of any one, informed one another
of it. See the 左傳 Chó. twân.

Vulg. k'hêng: to cover, to overspread.

Theén che séy hóo, léy che séy cháo
天之所覆。地之所載,
he²n dê séy k'hêng, léy dê séy chêu, whatever
the Heaven overspreads, or the earth sustains. See
the 中庸 Têung yung.

To assist, to second, to help, to abet.
Hóo jê 副貳, an assistant.

Hwân hóo 吩咐, hóo hóo, to order,
to enjoin, to insist upon, to give
any one charge.

To hold, to sustain, to hold up, to
assist. A surname. Hóo k'hê 扶起
扶，to lift up.

Gwûy jê put tê, têên jê put hóo, chek chêang
yên yúng pê sêang ê 危而不持顚而不
扶則將。焉用彼相矣，
gwûy hôiâm
jê bô tê gîm, têên tê jê bô hóo k'hê, chek chêang
an chu'â yúng ê chô sêang, if a man does not
sustain his prince, when in danger, nor in his
overthrow uphold him; of what use will be he
as his minister. See the 論語 Lûn gé.

A particle, implying wonder or enquiry.
Chóo chê ch'êh wêng wêng, se
chêa jê soo hóo 子在川上曰
逝者如斯夫。hóo chê hê chêh tông kông.
ê k'êy ik'êh kau an nêy saff hóo, when Confucius
was upon (the banks of) a stream, he exclaimed,
how incessantly does it flow! See the 論語
Lûn gé.

Hóo yông 芙蓉, the name of a
plant, the marsh mallow.

A cheque. Hóo hap 符合, the two
parts of a cheque put together. Hóo,
se 符誓，a charm. Hwâ hóo 瑪
符，to write charms. A surname.
Tek' chê hêng hóo tông kok, jêk hap hóo hêet
得志行乎中國若合符節，tî têôh
gwân áy sim chê, chêu éy kêzô hông tông kok,
k'êh k'êh nek hap hóo hêet，'obtaing my wish,
I should be able to travel through the whole
of China, (and find correspondent feelings,) like
uniting the two parts of a cheque. See 孟子
Bóng chôô.

Hóo sêên 蚊螻, a certain water insect
which never separates from its off-
spring, so that if you take the one,
you are sure to get the other; hence foolish people
rub some of the blood of this insect on various
pieces of money, one of which being kept in
the till, and others put into circulation, the one
is sure to bring all the others back to it.

Vulg. poâ: to float, on the surface of
the water. Hóo hê jê yêw 浮海
而逝，poâ tê, hê jê chít, chê, to
float and sport on the bosom of the deep.

A wild duck, a water fowl. Hóo e
chê kêng 惊鷄在涇, ëh kwâ
chây châu châu thô iê kêng chây, ducks
Hoo yèw 蝉蛻, an insect, a kind of grasshopper.

Hoo _SWAP_ Kept hoo, a kind of medicinal plant.

A drum-stick; a stick for beating anything. Cho chip'pè, yèw chip hoo jè ko6, mà yit put lèng chèe 右 揾 右 揾 鼓 鼓 while holding the bridle in the left hand, and the drum-stick in the right, if we beat the drum, the horse will gallop off without stopping. See the 左傳 Chò twän.

To blow out the breath; to order, to enjoin: also, read hoo.

A great wind, a wind coming down from a height.

The name of a plant; also called 鬱目草, kwúy bòk ch'ho, devil's eye grass.

The name of a river, and of a district.

White clothes, clean and new.

Hoo song 梧桑, a kind of supernatural mulberry tree that grows on the east of the 東 崑崙山 Lèon hill towards the sun rising; hence the common expression, that the sun rises at 梧桑 Hoo Song.

To help, to assist, to aid, to second; also, the checks. Chew kong kéep hoo sëng 甥, 周公夾輔成

Hoo má 驃馬, the name of an office, given to one who marries a princess.

To rely on, to lean upon; elegant; to add, to increase. San hoo ê lèy 山附于地, 附 a wd lèy, the
Hoo  腹

Hoo ying 阚膚, an inferior state depending on a superior one.

Kew yia way che che leem jee hoo ek che 求也之聚軸之，

To associate in sacrificing i. e., to place the memorial tablet of one’s immediate parent with those of remote ancestors, and to sacrifice to them alike; also, to bury together, to put in the same grave.

A wide grassy plain; full, luxuriant.

Hoo 醘

Vulg. cha hoo: a woman, a female, a married woman, sit hoo 媳婦, sim poa, a daughter-in-law, a son’s wife.

E sun way cheeng cheea, ch’heep hoo che to yia 以順為正者, 妇之之道也, e sun leang ch’oe cheng keng s’e s’ey e cha boe ay to le, to consider obedience as the point of perfection, is the highest duty of concubines and women. See 孟子 傳 zhao.

To assist people on funeral occasions; to contribute money towards burying the dead.

K’hung choo ge kew kwain jin che song, seenang t’hwat ch’ham e hoo che 孔子遇老路人之喪 當脱駒以賒之，

Confucius meeting with an old host of his, in mourning, took one of the horses out of his carriage, and sold it to assist him in burying his dead.

Hoo 魟

A small fresh water fish.

Hoo 林

ToF hoo 幽腐, thou ho, a jelly-like preparation from pulse, very much eaten by the Chinese.

Hoo 媒媒

Read hooj, a match-maker; a go-between to make up matrimonial connections. Bobj jin 媒人, ha’m lang, a mediator in marriages.

Kim seeh che hoo sek hie, goot tok hoo ch’ho leang hooj, 今夕之何夕今, 謂無此良媒, tae ma’t, hweung se hoo ma’t gwai sok bo ch’iey ley ho ha’m lang, this evening is a lucky evening, but alas! I have not got a good matchmaker, (in-order to get married).

Hoo 麻

To cut, to split.

Hwa 芽

A flower; also read hwa, which see.

Hwa 麻

She goat with horns.

Hwa 芽

The bones on the sides of the legs, are called 腳足 hwa cheuk.

Hwa 造化, to create. Choo boh wuy yew, hwa yew wuy boh, wuy che cho hwa 造無為有, 化有為 造華, cho boh che ma’t wa’o hwa ma’t a’y che’da bo k’eng ke’o cho hwa, to make something out of nothing; and to connect something into nothing, is called to create and annihilate; also written hwa.
Péen hwá 花, to change, to convert, to reform.
Káou hwá 教化, to instruct, to teach, instruction, philosophy.

花 A flower, the blossoms of trees and plants. A surname. Hwá yéw ch'ông hêng, gwâ yéw yim 花有清香.

月有陰, hvâ wâo ch'ông ping goây wô yim, flowers have a pure fragrance, and the moon shews a pleasing shade.

Hwá eng 燹英, flowers and blossoms
The same as the above.

Swan hwá 鳥鶯, to make a noise, to make an uproar; the noise of many people talking together.

Hwâ hay 華夏, the flowery summer, another name for China; also called, têung hwâ 华中, the middle flower. A surname.

Hwâ 低馬 láo mā 駝駝馬, a very fine horse.

Hwâ A kind of spade.

Vulg. wâ: to paint, to describe, to draw, to draw a line, a stroke; also written 回 hwa.

Hôêy hwâ 會手 hì sô kông 事後素功, hvêy wâ ëy sô tûy ëu sô pûjìh ëy kâng, the business of painting comes after the trouble of forming the ground.

Vulg. wâ: discourse, language, talk.

Kâng hwá 講話, kông wâ, to talk, to discourse. Tông hwâ 唐話, the Chinese language.

Boê chôk yit kwân se, hông é ē jê kâw hwâ 晩一卷書, 會意如嘉話, motîng kwun^êê

Ch'âk chit yûn ch'âkêh, kâôw hông e ëy ê ch'ênh

Kê hêng gék yéw sê yêa, kwun choô pit choô hwân yêa 其橫逆猶是也. 君子必自反也, e ëy hvâwâ kây hê yêa an nêy saîêê, kwun choô pit ku tê hwân yêa, when these cross and perverse things still continue the same, the good man will turn in and reflect upon himself.

See 孟子 Bêng-chôô.
Read kêng: a stalk or stem. E kêng

Hwâe 靛

Hwâe 靛

Any stones (in the fruit), we must hide the stones. See the 《曲禮》K'êhûk léy.

Hwâe 懷

To think, to imagine, to conceive in the mind, to hide in the bosom.

Hwâe 愛, a surname.

Hwâe 關

The name of a river. Hwâe-kâng 潮江, one of the principal rivers of China.

Hwâe 梧

The name of a tree, having a large black leaf, and bearing an edible fruit.

Gwân-bêng-paou sê hwâe, t'hêng sông ê k'ê hy.

元名包樹槐，聽詫其下。Gwân-bêng-paou t'êng hwâe ch'êhû, t'hê"n sêng t'ê yê k'ha.

Gwân-bêng-paou planted a hwâe tree, and heard law-suits under its shade.

Hwâe 壞

Vulg. k'hêp: to be destroyed, to be corrupted, to spoil; degenerated, corrupt.

Pâe hwâe 臭壊, p'hâh k'hêp, to destroy.

Hwâe 懊壊, corrupt conduct.

K'hông-choo kö wâi, t'hê sa nê tû ê hoê.

K'hông-choo k'ê hoê, K'mông-choo ch'êhû, kwa kông, t'hê na ê yê pêng hoê, nôw sê k'hêp hoê, Confucius chanting a ditty said, the great hill will fall, the principal beam will break:—(alluding to his own expected decrease).

Hwâh 喝

Read hat: to bawl. Hat têh sêng

Hwâh 喝 读大聲, hwâh têh sêng a, to bawl out loud.
<table>
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<th>Hwan</th>
<th>well pleased, for the moment. See 孟子 Bêng-ch'êo.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>轩</td>
<td>To make a noise and bother. Hwan hie 轩呼, to make a clamour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>番</td>
<td>The next in order; and quality; a time, a turn; to change; foreign, outlandish. Yit hwan, 一番, chit poé, once, one time; for once.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>畏人</td>
<td>A cloth for wiping anything; also, a kind of flag. When 鲍宣 Paou-swan was in prison, his disciple,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>稷</td>
<td>王成 Ong-seng,—kê hwan yêuk kêw Swan 稷幡欲救宣, kêh kêh-hwan kê, aê biêyêh kêw Swan, raised a flag (as a signal), desiring to save his master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>潘</td>
<td>The same as 畏 hwan; a turn, a time; also, to collect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>潘</td>
<td>展旗欲救宣, kêh kêh-hwan kê, aê biêyêh kêw Swan, raised a flag (as a signal), desiring to save his master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>潘</td>
<td>Great waves, billows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwan</td>
<td>潘</td>
<td>To fly, to arrive at, to reach; also, to return. Chêung nêou p'êen hwan 乘鳥翩翩, chêung chêou lit. peny, all the birds were flying about.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Hwan 騽**
  - The name of a horse; a gentle, well-tamed horse; also, to delight in. The people under the government of a despot, are said to be—hwan gé jê yêá 騽處如也, hwan a hê ê yêá, as it were

- **Hwan 航**
  - Read k'hwûy: a step, a stride. Kwan choó k'hwûy poé, jê put hông ê hoaú 君子跬步而不忘於孝也, kwan choó chít hwûh poé, jê a êy kê lit wôo hoaú, the good man at every single step, never forgets the duties of filial piety.

- **Hwan 畜**
  - K'hwûh kó k'he 畜過去, hwûh kóê yêh kê, to strike across; to step over. Ch'hóo hwûy sêy k'hwûha hê lôêy, chê choó hoê che sut yêá 此非所畜海內制諸侯之術也, ch'êy lêy êm ê sêy hwûh kô taê, chê choó hoê ëy hwut sut, this is not what may be called, a proper plan for straddling over all within the four seas, and managing the princes of the Empire.

- **Hwan 欽**
  - Vulg. hwa^n: to delight in, to be pleased. Hwan hé 欽喜, hwâ^n kê, to be glad. Him hé hwan, aê, gâk êe kwan yêá 欽喜歡愛, lim hé hwa^n aê, êe chok gâk êe kwan yêá, delight, pleasure, joy, and love, are the principles of music. See the 禮樂記 Léy gâk kê. Also written, 欽 hwan. Hap hwan 合欽, united joy, the name of a plant.
Hwan 瑗

A cemetery, a burial place. Chat che tong kok, hwán kan che chêy chêa 卒之東部陽間之祭者, sênh bêy kâu lâng kok, hwán kan dêy chêy dêy lâng, he finally proceeded to the eastern suburbs, to where the people were sacrificing among the tombs.

Hwan 暹

Hwan è 暹, a beautiful gem. Confucius said, Bé, châi hwán è 美哉暹, sê châi hwán è 美哉暹, how beautiful is the, hwán è gem.

Hwan 瑕

Hwan k'hêy 瑤溪, the name of a stream, where 太公 Thâe-kong used to angle.

Hwan 瑕

Anything burnt in the fire; the fire burning anything.

Sacrificial flesh. Hwan jêk put chê, put thuat kien jê hêng 肉不至, 不稅見而行, chêy bûh 殉 kâu chêw, chêy bûh jê hêng, when the sacrificial flesh was not duly provided, Confucius departed without even taking off his cap of office. See the 下盂 Hây hêng.

Hwan 食

White rice.

To make a clamour and noise; the same as 警 hwán. Sê sêuk chê koe, yêw hoo jê, hwán hwân jên, put te ké wûy hwûy yêa 世俗之溝, 猶昔儒, 嚮然. 不知 区為非也, sê sêuk dêy kâou, ch'ihn chêô²² chûl²² mûl²² dêy châk chûk hêng lâng, chûk chûk chûk kâng, jê a²² châi e chô a²² têh, the current of this world's manners, is like a blind scholar, who babbles away and does not know that he is in the wrong.

Hwan 戴

To kindle a fire; also, the name of an office.

Hwan 反

To return; again; to rebel, rebellious.

Hwan 匪

Hwàn hok 反復, again and again. Hwàn hwân 反亂, to rebel, and create confusion.

Tin-sîn, só jîn óng kêen Têâng-jê, só chêa 陳勝使人往見張耳,使者五反, Tin-sîn sai lâng óng kôe²² Têâng-jê, sent some persons to get an interview with Têâng-jê, when the messengers had to go and come five times.

Hwan 仮

Disobedient, refractory; the same as the foregoing.

Hwan 坂

An uneven field.

Hwan 飯

P'hô-hwán 撸坂, the name of a place.

To eat, to eat rice. Hwán soö 仸 surtout 飯疏食飲水, chêhô 飯 chê jhiêu, to eat coarse rice, and drink water. See the 論語 Lôn gé.

Vulg. too²² - to return, to come back.

Hwán 往者不返 k'he ñy lâng bô too²², those who went did not return.

Hwan 亮

Bright, shining. Hwán hoë kê yêw 焕乎其有文章, hwán²² hoë e yê wû bôn chêô²², bow brilliant was their literature. See the 論語 Lôn gé.

Hwán 無

Great, beautiful, illustrious. Bé chaëh 無 yêen 美哉無焉, how beautiful and illustrious!

To call. Hoe hwán 呼喚, to call aloud. Kê hwán put lâi 其喚 不來, e kê a²² lâi, he called him, but he would not come.
泛

To float, to flow, to overflow. Hóng suy hông lêw, hwânsâmâ ch'ên hây, the great flood flowed out of its course, and overwhelmed the Empire.

氾

To overflow, to inundate; to float about; the same as the preceding. Hwânsâmâ teâng kok, inundating the middle country. See 孟子 Bêng-chôô. Hwân hê jêk put-hêy che jëhwân, hêng hâh jêk p'hoâ p'hoâ ch'êhîn ch'êng bê pêk êy chên, floating about like a boat that is not fastened.

换

Vulg. wêâ: to change, to exchange, to barter. Hwân kwût hô sê hwân kwût te sê bê wêâ, when will these vulgar bones of mine be changed? (alluding to the transmigration of souls from vulgar to ethereal bodies.)

焕

The sparkling of a gem. The same as 焕 hwân, bright.

汎

To treat lightly, to disesteem.

焕

The sound of the happy medium.

换

Dispersed, loose, scattered.

販

To buy, to deal, to trade. Òng pok hwânsâmâ, teâng kok sê hêy hêy, to go to the north, in order to buy horses.

幻

To change; to trick. Pêen hwânsâmâ, hêng hâh jêk jêp hêy, to surround, to encircle, to environ; also, a gem, a ring. Hwân jê hong jê pêng ch'êhîn ch'êng bê pêk êy chên, floating about like a boat that is not fastened.

环

Intelligent, clever, cunning; advantageous. Yip goâ, wûy goâ hwân hêy sâmâ, hêng hâh jêk jêp hêy, k'êhîn ch'êhîn, hêng hâh jêk jêp hêy, they bow to me, considering me clever. See the 詩經 Se keng. A ring, a circle. Kim hwân 金 hânsâmâ, a golden ring. Sâm hwân 金, a finger-ring. Jê hwân 金, a finger-ring, a ring.

圆

Round; a circle; to encircle, to environ. Hwân jêkau 金, to enclose.

环

The territory assigned to an Emperor, as his peculiar domain. Hwân 环, the universe.
has a sacrifice and sacrificial flesh, he takes and presents it to the princes of the same family name. See the 尚春傳 Ch'hu chú'hew t'wan.

Hwán The foot of an animal. Him hwán 獅, a bear's paw.

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Hwán The foot of an animal. Him hwán 獅, a bear's paw.
Any thing round.

Sek hwan ch'ho, a kind of sub-marine vegetable, which grows upon rocks, said to be like the fir-tree.

A surname. Hwan-té, the name of a disciple of Confucius.

Hwan sek, hwan cho, alun; also called, pek hwan, white alun.

A wall. Hwan ch'heang, a wall. Tjan-kan-bok, Tjan-kan-bok, a kind of vegetable, which grows upon rocks, said to be like the fir-tree.

The liquor of rice.

A large sieve or basket, for collecting dirt.

The name of a river, water overflowing and running over.

Hwan t'gy, the name of a bird, which pecks the tails of snakes.

Ko hwan, a kind of cake or confectionary.

A round gem, without any corner or projecting part.

To string; to perforate.

Sharp; gainful; advantageous.

Unskilled, dull, not clever; also written 潛 hwan.

Alum; the same as 錾 hwan.

A horse hesitating, and unable to proceed.

To display; martial. Hwan hwan, to order. Hwan ho, to enjoin.

A surname.

Hwan sin, a servant; a minister.

A person in office, a minister. Hwan kwan, a eunuch of the palace.

A surname. Hwan bak, a person in office, a minister.

不親, ch'yo a a yang Ch'ak kok soo sin soo 1n5, a eunuch, when persons in office study and follow a teacher, if they do not observe politeness, there will be no intimacy between them. See the 習禮 Léy kě.

To come in contact with; to offend; to attack; to reprove. Kwan choo hwan gō, to off end; hwan, when the prince offends against the rules of righteous-
ness, and the common people come in contact
with punishment; (the country is then in a sad
condition.)

Hwán hwat 犯法, to transgress the law.
Hwán ch'üey 犯罪, to commit sin. Kan hwán
干犯, to offend, to provoke.

A law, a rule, a pattern. Boé hwán
模範, a rule, a plan. Hwán wúy
(behind, yé, jé put kó 範圍天下
大地而不過, to imitate the revolutions of
heaven and earth without transgressing the rule.

Vulg, p'háng, a sail; to sail. Soó hwán
舟帆, sáé p'háng, to setsail. They
san hwán haé 桨山帆海,
転用 p'háng haé, to climb the hills with
ladders, and cross the seas with sails.

Hwán 鳥 hwán 木棉, the name of a tree.

Vulg, pooh 稻: rice. Sí hwán 食飯,
ch'éah pooh, to eat rice. Hwán sé
boó é té 佐炊以箸, ch'éah
pooh kap sér d, am chang yang té, in eating rice
and millet, do not use chopsticks.

Hong té 黄帝 was the first who boiled rice
out of paddy. (B. C. 2622.)

All, every one, the whole. Tán hwán
凡凡, whosoever, whomsoever. Taé
hwán 夫凡, on the whole.
Hwán säng 凡常, common, usual, ordinary.
Séng hwán put yit 聖凡不一, séng jin
hwán säng áy láng, gú chú yóo, sages and
common people are by no means the same.

To be concerned, to be grieved, to be
anxious; evil; difficult. Put hwán jin
get put kó 虽不患人之不己
知, am sái hwán tó lóng am ch'üey lá, do not be
concerned that people do not know you.

Soé hwán lán, hêng hoé hwán lán 素患難
行乎患難, toó tóó hwán lán, tóó ker hê
hoé hwán lán, when we come into trouble, we
should act consistently with one in trouble.
See the 中庸 Têng yêng.

Hwán 桑
The front of a carriage.

Vulg. chit 了, airy visions. He hwán
虛幻, vain dreams. Yauu hwán
妖幻, artful contrivances; also
read, hwán.

Hwán The name of a plant.

A region of the west, said to be the
native country of Buddha. Hwán
wâ 梵話, the original language
of Buddha.

Hwán 科雍 梵宮, a royal palace.

Hwáng 金钱, cash. Yit hwang — 鈀,
chit hwang, one fanan. Boó hwang
無銭; òo hêng, no money.

A law; a rule, a pattern; to imitate;
A law; a rule, a plan, to punish according to law. Hwát
toc 法度, a law, a rule. Hong
hwat 方法, means, a plan, contrivance.

Hêng hwat 刑法, to punish.

Hwát gé che rén, lêng hoó ch'üey hoé 法語
之言能從乎, ëy cho hwát toc ê yé se
Kham ëy am tóó hoé, words worthy of imita-
tion; how can we do otherwise than obey them?
See the 論語 Lún gé.
The ancient form of 法 hwat, a law.

Also written, 令 hwat. 題來造成的, the great minister of state regulated the country according to eight rules. See the 論語 Lún jīng.

To display, to manifest; to spring forth, to rise up; to send abroad. 萬物發英於天, hwat k'he hān yū kān méi, stitting for kwân chê kau thê, in producing and bringing up the various kinds of grain, (the merit of the sages) is exalted, up to the heavens. See the 申庸 Tūng yǔn.

The hair of the head. They hwat 剃髮, thê mō, to shave off the hair. 髪短而心長, mō, kē, jī, sim téng, your hair is short but your heart is long (meaning that though the man was nearly bald through age, yet his views were long and deep).

To be wanting, to be destitute of; to ha without. 貫空其身, to impoverish his person.

To cut; to strike, to chastise; to invade; also, to boast. 貫 k'ho jè hō, hwuy hōo put k'hek 伐, to cut, to strike; kēng hwat hay yěa,征者上伐下者, cheng hwat, sê sê tsê hwat sê sê, the meaning of cheng is that of superiors chastising their inferiors. See 孟子 Bēng-ch’oö.

To meet, to assemble. 貫 hwat 佇佇, strong.

Vulg. seâh; alive, not dead. 貫再活, kēh wâh, to revive, to live again.

Wū yēw gwān t'ho hwat sâi lae, 惟有源頭活水來, to send from gwān t'ho ay wāk, dead, only from a fountain head do living waters come.

A raft, made of wood or bamboos, for crossing the water.

doors on each side of an officer's dwelling, the former, on the left, and the latter on the right; hence taken figuratively for office, or for the merit which entitles to office.

To punish. Chêk hwat 責罰, to reprove, to chastise. 責罰者王之大權也, sên suh kē há sê, sê jîng ay twâ hâu sê, rewarding and punishing people, is a royal prerogative.

To assemble; strong; the same as 佇 hwat.

A float made of timber, in distinction from the hwat, a bamboo float. Also, to cross the water on a raft.

A vessel under weigh; a boat sailing.
荒

Read hong: wild, waste, overgrown with weeds; unfruitful, barren.

昏

Read hwan: the evening. Bong hwan: the冥昏, mai^n- hwan^m, in the evening. Hwan: hwa k'hoe jin che hun hoo 昏暮扣人之門戶, mai^m hwan^m: se phab long o^ mo^ hoo, late in the evening to go and knock at people's doors.

蜷

Read hwan: a snake. Oehong padda, oe hwan^m, a black snake, very venomous.

菜園

Read hwan: a garden. Ch'hae wani, kao hwan^m, a vegetable garden.

磺

Read hong: sulphur. Lâu hong, n/em hwan^m, brimstone.

捆

Read hwun: a railing, a frame. Paoo hwun 篱園, po hwan^m, a frame for calabashes to grow upon.

捆

Read hwun: to encircle, to encompass; to embrace; to put the arms round anything, in order to lift it up.

HWUN

远

Read wun: far, distant, not near.

Hoo hae chae, put wun yew 父母在不遠遊, phie boet tai, o m' t'han hwan^m chih chih, when our parents are alive, we must not wander far. See the 上論 Seung lun.

分

Vulg. pun: to divide, to share, to distribute, to distinguish; a small particle.

Hwun p'eet 分別, to distinguish. Hwun leet 分裂, pun leet, to tear asunder. Hwan k'hac 分開, pun kwok, to open, to set apart.

Yit hwun 一分, chih hwun, a part, a portion; a very small particle.

Hwun jin'e cha wuy. che hwuy 分人以財謂之惠, pun lang ew cheon^m, hong keo s'eo hwuy, to distribute money among people is called (a trifling) kindness. See the 上孟 Seung hong.

Bun-ông sam hwun theen hay yew ke jio 文王三分天下有其二, Bun-ông se hwun cheon^m ay wo^ e ay njo hwun, Bun-ông out of three parts of the empire had two parts.

昏

Vulg. hwan^m: the evening, dark.

Hong hwan se hwun 黃昏時分, to o to mai^m hwan^m ay se, just about the time of dusk.

婚

The common form of the preceding; also used for the next, 婚 hwun, marriage, because marriages were celebrated in the evening.

婚

Hwun yin 婚姻, marriage, a wedding. Also written 婚 hwun. Yeon jio sin hwun, je heng je t'ee yence 營婚如兄如弟, chih hwee te le ay sin hwun, chih hwee kee na kop te, to feast at your newly celebrated wedding, like elder and younger brethren.
悟

The mind not clear, not fully convinced, not clearly understood.

Hwun put lòng chín è sê

Not to understand, to be dull; confused. Goé hwun put lòng chín è sê

悟不能進於是, guá hwun, bêy chín è chêy léy tâ, I am dull, and can make no progress in this study. See 孟子

Bêng-choó.

A door-keeper; a common porter at the door. Hwun jin 關人, a porter.

悟

Smoke issuing forth, to smoke anything. K'heung sit hwun ch'hé 喬室熏鼠, an j'hang hwun nêau ch'hé, to smoke mice out of their holes. See the 詩經 Se keng.

悟

A fragrant kind of grass.

悟

Fire burning with violence. Hwun lêêt yênsâäng, 燻烈焰上, bâêy tôh hwun ch'hé, when the fire burns violently the smoke ascends.

悟

The remnant of light, after the sun has gone down; twilight.

悟

The eyes dim and dark.

悟

To be inebriated.

悟

Hwun yénk, 猜霧, the name of a foreign nation on the west of China. Th'ae-ông soô Hwun yénk 太王事霧霧, Th'ae-ông hok soe Hwun yénk ey hwun, Th'ae-ông served the western foreigners. See 孟子 Bêng-choó.

懶

A sheep; sheep's flesh, or fat; mutton.

潛

An instrument of music, made of earthenware. Pek sê ch'huy hwun, têüng sê ch'huy té 伯氏吹壺, the elder persons played on the hwun, and the younger on the té. See the 小雅 Teen guây.

懶

The same as the preceding.

懶

Merit, meritorious desert. Hwun lô 獨勞, merit. Also written, 動 hwun. Kê k'hek yêw hwun, 㱄 dy chô yêûâ wôô kong lô, his succeeding had some merit in it. See the 尋書 Seang se.

懶

Strong, pungent, and fragrant vegetables; such as leeks, onions, &c.

懶

不茹輩, he did not eat fragrant vegetables.

懶

Bright. Hwun kong 燦光, brilliant, effulgent.

懶

A fragrant scent.

懶

Fragrant plants.

懶

A felicitous influence; some say, an infelicitous influence.

懶

Confused, disordered; to ravel, to rumple. Yêw tê se, jé hwun êyêa 猶冶絲而棼之也, ch'hin chêông bôêy ch'hóng se, jé hwun hwân e, like one who wants to manage thread, and lets it ravel into confusion. See the 左傳 Chô twân.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hwun</th>
<th>The appearance of falling snow. The SWAT</th>
<th>hwun</th>
<th>The name of a river.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hwun hwun 饅雪零零, bō sūgh hwun hwun, the snow fell in flakes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rice flour, any kind of powder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confused, mixed together. Theen hāy hwun hwun 天下紛紛, e tec hē yāng tōk tōk se e hwun, the empire was all in confusion.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 粉, to adorn. Hoe hwun 胡粉, and Bē hwun 米粉, a kind of cosmetic, made of a preparation of bismuth and lead, used also for white lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The name of a fragrant wood.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun pēh, to plaster or whitewash a wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hwun wun 香麵; a fragrant breeze, an aromatic smell.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 用, the same as the following. Tōng-tōk chët hwun yün, 董卓自用.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A thread or skein of silk. Kē tēiou wōy hō, wōy se e hwun 其釘維 何維絲伊緞, e tec hē yāng sīn méi, tōk tōk se e hwun, in angling what did he use? nothing but a skein of silk. See the召南 Shāou lǎm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun yōng toe hwun, 末 gyāy hōo toe 好勇闊以 末父則, 末 yōng toe hwun, 末 gyāy hēm pēi boë, to be fond of displaying one's bravery, and contending for one's own way, till we endanger one parents. See the 下 盞 Hay bēng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 病, A sickness, sick, ill. To gnō koe hwun 多我觀病, chëy gwad kēhwā, pōng, 末 I have been witness to many evils. See the 大雅 Taē nuāy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 烟, Dust or dirt; an atom, dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read yēn; tobacco—useful for keeping out cold; smoke. Sit yēn 食烟, chēt húwun, to eat (i.e. smuke) tobacco. Hong yēn 熱煙, angl hwun, common tobacco. Oe yēn 烏煙, oc hwun, black tobacco, i.e. opium.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun the same as the preceding; also, to collect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 線, A light grey colour.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 集京師, kēhōh chō hōyē tē keō sēn, to assemble at the capital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 褐, Dark. Ch'ēn choo yēw hwun 閘諸幽低, chēn choo yēw ām, to display all that is abstruse and dark.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 無怒, to be enraged, to be angry with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 浑, Variegated, ornamented.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hwun 他怒, anger, wrath. Jē boō hwun ehit 末 gyān 無怒, shāng, te ām rāng sēn kēhē gām láng, you should not be angry and vexed with the dull and stupid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hwun

黝

Black, of a dark colour.

To overturn, to overthrow. Ch'ho'o che way yi' tan hwiun sso, this is what is called one word's throwing an affair into disorder. See the 大學 Ta-hak.

Hwun

呻

Thick and heavy, substantial and liberal; also, to reason with.

To be enraged, to be stirred up, to rouse one's self. Put hwun put k'hey.

Hwun

懲

To instruct, to explain, instruction. Kwun bong, to teach youth.

Hwun

貶

A shoemaker's last. Hae hwun shoe. Ay hwiun, a last for shoes.

平

Hwun

 pupils.

A grave. Hwun boe, a tomb, a burial place. Ch'ho'o Leng-pond che se', Heng san peng, Heng san peng, je Ch'ek-yung che hwun hwa, ch'ek-yung ay sse', Heng ssa pong tan k'he', je Ch'ek-yung ay bong k'hep, in the time of Leng-pond, of the Ch'ho'o country, the Heng hill fell in, and destroyed the grave of Ch'ek-yung.
火炎崑崙玉石俱焚，hoê-yên K'hwun
swna, gek ch'ê'h chô pòd sêo; when the fire burst
out on the brow of the K'hwun hill, both gems
and stones were consumed.

火掵 To stitch a seam

火掵 ch'ê'h, a kind of cake,
or confectionery.

火掵 A spirit. Lâng K'hwun 火掵, the soul.

火掵 Jîn yêw sam K'hwun ch'ê'h phêk 人
有三魂七魄, lang, wou jîn
by K'hwun ch'ê'h phêk, people have three souls
and seven spirits. K'hwun sêng ê thêin, phêk
of the soul ascend to heaven and the spirit descends
to the earth.

火掵 A whole piece of timber that is not
broken.

火掵 Read yin: a cloud, the clouds. Thêin
yên T'ieh uyên, the clouds
of heaven.

火掵 Put yêng jê hou ch'ê'h a kwâu, ê gê jê, hoô
不義而富且貴於我如浮雲.
a m gê jê pod kwâu kwâu, ê gê ch'ê'h chê'h
phêk phêk dê hoê kweih; wealth and honours
by unrighteousness, are to me like the floating
clouds. Said by Confucius, in the

論語 A muddy stream; mixed, jumbled
together, in confusion; also, flowing.

火掵混雜, mixed together.

火掵有物混成天地生, wou méh
huân chê'h, taê sêng thêi ê léi sai, there was
a mixed chaotic mass, which was produced before
heaven and earth. See the

道徳經 To tek keng.
The king's words are like threads, his practicing of them like ropes.

A rope, the rope with which a coffin is tied. Choê ch'ong pit chip hwut, ch'ang sang se'ng pit te'eo gim sikh a', in assisting at a funeral, you must lay hold of the rope. See the Lên gé.

The string with which a seal of office is tied. Choo hwut: a red string, used also for the following.

A string; a knee-cap, a part of the dress which comes over the knee.

A knee-cap. Te bé hoé hwut bêén; ch'êong sêng e ngy hwut bêén, to make the knee-cap and crown as fine as possible. See the Lên gé.

Hoo hwut, a cap, adorned with hatchets, and various figures.

Scattered, an embroidered.

To depurate calamities, and invoke blessings; a sacrifice for the same.

Hwut té w'TH'wêy, to abolish all defilements.

Hóng hwut, undecided, indistinct; not clearly perceived.

Hwut, to miss one's aim, to be disconcerted.

Suddenly, for a short time; to exhaust, to exterminate. Se chwat, së hwut is jhù is horn, it is exterminated and done.

Hwut jêen, suddenly. Hwut leék jêen, to despise, to disesteem.
Han-Béng-téy sent some people as messengers to the country of India, to look for this sage, and obtained 24 sections of the books of Budha.

The common form of the preceding.

Read here; the stone, or seed of a fruit. Sit close to the ground, hwt té à hwut, in eating dates, peaches, and plums, do not throw about the seeds.

A thread, the end of a thread; also, to bind.

A large ship or vessel.

Hwut lé 垠哩, the name of a foreign state.

Hwut pî 堆堆, the rising of dust; a cloud of dust.

Hwuy 飛 to fly. Phœn phœn châi chuy, châi hwuy, châi châi 飛翔者 移載飛載止, lit. hwuy ñy ka chuy, wû sê à hwuy wû sê à. háy'no, the fluttering doves, are sometimes flying and sometimes resting. See the 小雅 Siaou gnû.

The leaf of a door.

To snow, the appearance of falling snow. 'Es wat ké hwuy 雨雪其 雪, lôh sîby ê ài hwuy, the snow falls in flakes.

A deep red, a crimson colour.

Horses galloping on without stopping.

To oppose; not; not right, wrong; an error; to reproach, to blame.

Hwuy kêm kwûy jé chêy che, t'heêm yâ 非其鬼而祭之,誚也, a'm sê à ày kwûy jé chêy e, sê-t'heêm mé, to sacrifice to the ghost of a person with whom we were not related is flattery.

Boô t'he kô chok hwuy 無恥過作非, a'm chang seon ëy sîn kûy, sé tê kâu êbô a'm têô, do not be ashamed of acknowledging your errors, lest you be confirmed in that which is wrong.

Hwuy sêng jin chêa boô hwut, hwuy hâu chêa boô ch'hiu 非聖人者無法, 非孝者 無親, hwuy mài'ê sêng jin ñy lâng pit bo. hwut toê, hwuy mai'ê wû hâu ñy lâng pit bo pây boê, he who reviles the sages, must be without law; and he who ridicules filial piety, must be without parents. See the 孝經 Haòu keng.

To fly abroad; a large wild fowl with various colours.
An animal, like an ox, with a white head and one eye.
A destructive insect, that injures people's clothes; also, the name of an animal, in shape like an ox, with a white head, one eye, and a serpent's tail.

Loē hwúy 蝶蚤, an excrementitious insect.

É hwúy 蝾虺, the name of a serpent.

Wúy hwúy wúy ē, lé choo ech séång 维虺纵横.女子之祥, tok tok hwúy kap ē dy chuá, sè cha boé dy séång, but the hwúy and é snakes are prognostics of getting daughters. See the 晋雅 陳踪 gnáy.

The ancient form of the preceding; the generic term for all the scaly tribe.

To destroy, to break down; to injure; to revile, to blame. Kay pit choó hwúy, ē hoé jin hwúy che 家必 自毁.而後人毁之, kay pit ku tê ph'ah k'heēp, jēen aún làng ph'ah k'heēp ē, a family must first ruin itself, before people think of ruining it.

Téung-né put k'hō hwúy yéä 杨尼不可 毁也, Téung-né k'yé hoé tê hwúy póng, Téung-né (Confucius) is not to be reviled by you.

Fire burning fiercely; anything burnt and destroyed by fire.

To kindle a fire; an officer whose business it was to draw fire from the sun. Sōo-hwúy-sé ch'êng ē hoo sùy ch'hé héng h'oō ē jît 司烜氏掌以大遂取 明火于日, Sōo-hwúy-sé ch'êng hâm t'hō hoo sùy ch'hé héng h'ué ē jît, the Sōo-hwúy-sé (officer's) business was to take the burning-glass and draw fire from the sun. See the 周禮 Chew léy. This shows that the Chinese understood the nature of the burning-glass very early (about 2000 years before Christ); — but, they also talk of a mirror by which they could extract water from the moon.

To sigh, the sound of sighing. Gān-yéen hwúy jeéén th'âin wat 颜渊 哭然喟曰, Gān-yéen, fetching a long sigh, exclaimed, &c. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Hwúy páng 諭譏, to revile, to slander, to blame.

To waste, to expend, to spend money.

A surname. Sêy hwúy 所費, sō hwúy, expence. Kwun choō hwúy jé put hwúy 君子惠而不 費, kwun choō wō yin hwúy, jé bō ph'hué hwúy, the good man is kind without being extravagant. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Hwúy yâng sîm to 費用甚多, hwúy yâng sîm chêy, the expences are very great.

Hwúy hwúy 狼狒, the name of an animal, in the shape of a man, with shaggy hair, has a swift pace, and devours people.

Exuberant herbage, thick foliage.

To set aside, to abolish, to render nugatory, not to adopt. Hwâń chêy, yêw kē hwúy che, bōk kâm kē yêä, yêw kē kē chē, bōk kâm hwúy yêä 凡然,有 其廢之莫敢舉也,有其舉之莫 敗也, hwâń chêy léy, wō by hwúy bō, bō làng k'â kē yâng, wō by kē yâng, bō làng k'â hwúy bō, with respect to sacrifices, whatever has been abolished no man dares to re-establish, and whatever is established, no man dares to abolish. See the 曲禮 Khêu léy.
HWÚY

To conceal, to avoid; the name of a parent or prince, which should be concealed or avoided, in common conversation.

HWÚY hêng put hwúy sêng, 諱名不諱姓, 野hwúy tī tī mìng, bêy hwúy tī sai1gê, we may conceal the name (of our parents), but not their surname. See 孟子 Bêng çoô.

The noise of flying, the clapping of wings. Hông hông c hwúy, hwúy hêng kê ê 鳳凰子飛, 鳳凰翅.

HWÚY 像 extreme, very; the same as 無無. E pêng hwúy ê 余病像矣, 兩 禹 pá̍ng sim, my sickness is extreme.

HWÚY 肥 Vulg. pwxj: fat, corpulent. Paou yêw hwúy jeuk, kêw yêw hwúy mà, 肥有肥肉, 厚有肥馬, toô pá̍ng wò̍u pwxj háh, bêy têduân wò̍u pwxj báy, in the larder there is fat meat, and fat horses in the stable. See 孟子 Bêng çoô.

HWÚY 腓 The calf of the leg.

HWÚY 吳-hwúy 合泥, the name of a river.

HWÚY 磁器, hwúy k'hê, crockery-ware.

HWÚY 惠 Favour, kindness, to be obedient; to bestow. A surname. Also written 德 hwúy.

Wûy hwúy 'che hwâc 惠惠之懷, hwúy yin hwúy ê si̍t hau̍t, only to have thoughts of kindness.

An hin' chek hwúy 安民則惠, an páih sai1gê chek' chôa hwúy, to tranquillize the people is a kindness.

HWÚY The name of a tree.

HWÚY koe 蝶, an insect that exists only for a short time. HWÚY koe put te' ch'heu ch'heu, 蝶. hwúy koe a mµ ch'heu ch'heu. The hwúy koe knows nothing about spring and autumn, (owing to its short existence, for if born in spring it dies in summer, and if produced in summer it dies in autumn.)

HWÚY An infelicitous star. HWÚY sêng 蜕星, a comet.

HWÚY A fragrant plant, which grows in low marshy places; if it yields but one flower on each stalk, and is very fragrant, it is called 闌 lân, but if it yields several flowers, and is deficient in fragrance, it is called 蕖 hwúy.

HWÚY 慧 A plant disposition, susceptible of instruction; intelligent, wise. Tê hwúy 儀慧, wisdom.

HWÚY Bo'-têy tê hwúy, put lêng k'hê kê ok 聯武帝智慧, 不能去其惡, Gwûy Bo'-têy wò wê tê hwúy, bêy k'hê têch kâk ê y k'hê pha'nê, the Emperor Bo' of the Gwûy dynasty was wise, but he could not throw away his wickedness.

HWÚY 拂 A besom made of bamboo. Han Ko-chôe têâu Thâe-kông yung hwúy 拂高祖朝太公擁拂, Han Ko-chôe têâu ke'nê Tâê-kông ch'heu gûáy sáu chêw, Ko-chôe of the Han dynasty waited on Thâe-kông, (his father,) with a bamboo besom under his arm; — (ready to sweep for him, if necessary). See the 史記 Soô ké.
I

For words beginning with i, such as in, im, ip, and it, look under the letter y, as yin, jin, &c.

J

The name of a river. Also, vulg. loo or te.

Jé 汝

Qw.ket Jé Hán, paé Hwaé Soó, jé choó che Kang 汝決汝漢, 排淮泗.

而注之江, kwat toot Jé Hán, paé Hwaé Soó.

Jé ch’hwé jip Kang, he cut off the Jé and Hán rivers, and led on the Hwaé and Soó, till he brought them to fall into the Kang. See 孟子 Béng-ch’o.
When people fulfill the honest part of what is given to them with a "you! you!"—then wherever they go they will practice nothing but uprightness. Hence the Chinese do not like to be addressed with a plain "you," when anything is given to them. See 孟子 Bong-ch’o.”

The same as the preceding.

You; also, a particle.

You; also an euphonic particle; near.

Soo ê j̣ ch’eh-ng sọ, hong sọ hwat ch’eh-yê, thus I and all of you have received the decree, to punish the guilty. Said by 成湯 Seng-thong.

Put te ló che ch’ehng chê yun jê 不知老之 將至云爾, a m chae laoo ëy bêng hâu, without knowing that old age is approaching. See the 論語 Lên gé.

Guök jê 玉璽, the great seal of the Empire, the royal signet; it was first formed by 泰始皇 Chin-sé-hông, and constituted a part of the regalia of China.

Vulg. hê: the ear, the organ of hearing; also, an euphonic particle. Jê che ê seng yêa 耳之於聲也, hê k’ang ëy te sêa, the ear, with respect to sounds, (performs its natural office). See 孟子 Bong-ch’où.

Jê tek jîn yên jê hôe 汝得人焉耳乎, le woô tit lêh goên làng à bô, did you meet with any clever men there? See the 論語 Lên gé.

Near, easy. Phê jê hêng wân pit choô jê 譬如行遠必自邁, p’hê jê hâ-yê hou a, pit àn kin, like as when we want to travel far, we must begin with what is near. See the 中庸 T’ung yûng.

A temple erected to the honour of one’s parents. Kê chaê kwun, chek sêw ê kong jê 其在軍則守於公禰, bôêh hêng kwun, lêh laô sang chew te kong jê, when about to go out with the army, it is necessary first to visit the parental shrine.

Gems worn dangling at the ears.

The name of a measure, containing upwards of six pecks. A surname. E’ che jê 與之庚, hôe e chít ëy jê, give her six pecks. See the 論語 Lên gé.

Jê jê 絹緝, full reins,—leaving the bridle loose and full.

Lêûk jê 驊駟, the name of a horse belonging to 周穆王 Chew Bok-ông.

Good wine.

To cut; to devour; to quaff. Ch’haê jê 菜茹, dried vegetables. Jê mô yin hêt 茹毛飲血, chêìh hâm mô, jîn hâm hú-hêh, (the early ancients) ate flesh with the hair on, and drank together with it the blood; (this is spoken of as a sign of their uncivilized state).

To heal; to get well, to recover from sickness. Hân ăng chít-jê 處王疾 愈, Hân ăng pâyê jê, the king of Hân recovered from his sickness.

A crack in an earthen vessel. Sûn tê hô 耕, k’hê put k’hoê jê 舜陶河漑.
說：we k'he ch'd h'ên woa k'heh, when Sun burnt pottery at the banks of the river, there was no complaint of cracks in the vessels. See the 史記 303.

Idle, lazy, indolent. Sèw chëuk tò jè 手足惰窳, k'ha ch'hèo ph'ên twâ, the arms and legs lazy and indolent.

To exceed, to surpass; also, to recover from sickness. Jè jè Hôey yêa sêuk jè 女與回也熟愈，lé kap Hôey yêa chë 奮，k'hâh gaou, which is the cleverest you or Hôey? See the 論語 Lâng gé.

Kim peng siâu jè, ch'he ch'hô é têâu 今病小愈趨造於朝，èl'ra pat'ê lêùh têùh à k'hâh kâ, woa k'in kîn këâ'd jîp têâu, now his sickness is a little better, and he has hastened to the court. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

To die of cold and hunger, to be starved to death; also, disappointed. Jèsoo gêúk têung 痰死獄中，yaoou k'wâ sé le k'ê k'hoo laë, to be starved to death in prison.

Alike, like, if, as; if it is thus: jè ch'hoô 如如此，an ney sài，thus: jè jëak 如若，ch'hîn chêch'ê，if, in that case.

Jè 如此，an ney sài，thus: jè jëak 如若，ch'hîn chêch'ê，if, in that case.

To che chëa put jè h'êo che chëa, h'êo che chëa put jè lok che chëa. 知之者不如好之者,好之者不如樂之者, chae e ây làng bêy ch'êin chêch'ê gît têh e ây làng, gît têh e ây làng bêy ch'êin chêch'ê ch'êng k'hâk e ây làng, those who know (virtue) are not to be compared with those who love it, and those who love it are not so good as those who are delighted with it. See the 論語 Lâng gé.

Jè put k'hô këw, chêung guò sêy h'êo 如不求,從吾所好, nà bêy këw itu, th'ên gûa sêy âe; if these (riches and honours) cannot be sought after indiscriminately, then let me follow that which I love. See the 論語 Lâng gé.

Even, plain, level. Yëuk an wân hông, long sèn sùn jè kë kîu 欲安遠方. 當先順伽其近, nà bûygh an

數 pang, têh laë sêng van jè e ây kîu, if you wish to tranquillize distant countries, you must first render those near obedient and tranquil.

Numerous, abundant.

To answer, to reply to; the sound of assent; a boat made of a hollow tree. A surname.

Lâm wûy lé jè 男唯女俞, tâ po yin làng wûy, cha boè yin làng jè, males should answer with a 'wey,' and females with a 'jè.' See the 礼記 Léy kî.

Verbose, talkatwe.

A learned man, a scholar. Jè kaôu 儒 敎, the sect of the learned. Jè wûy k'wun choô jè, bôo wûy siâu ou jin jè 女為君子儒,無為小人儒, jè châ k'wun choô ây th'ak ch'húghâh làng, wâm t'chang choô siâu jin ây th'ak ch'húghâh làng, do you become a good sort of a learned man, and not a worthless sort of a learned man. See the 論語 Lâng gé.

To moisten; to be wet with dew or rain.

Jè tê 潸溼, to go about anything slowly, like the slow dripping of water.

A short jacket. Put pek jè k'hwa 不帛 褓袴, wâm t'chang ch'êng twân, lêy sîn kâp k'wun, do not make short jackets and petticoats of silk.

A child, an infant. Jè choô k'hô kâou 嬰子可教, sêy këâ'd yêa êy há tit, (I see) my lad! that you are teachable. Said by an old man to 張良 Têng léang, when he had complied with his request to pick up his shoe from under a bridge, and afterwards was willing to assist him in putting it on.

Loën jè 連涓, trickling down, as tears. T'hey lêw loën jè 涓涓連涓, labû bâk châc têen jè, the tears flowed trickling down.
A connective particle; and, but, also; you.

Hak, jë së sip che 学而时习之, ch'ak jë t'ang sé wun sip c, to learn, and constantly to exercise one's-self in it. See the 中庸 T'ung y'ung.

Je The hem of a garment.

Je 醴 Strong wine.

Je 酮 To boil thoroughly. Swan-kong jë l'eun, ch'ae hoo jë him hwan put seuk 宣公二年, 半夫膳熊腴不熟, swan-kong no n'ed', ch'ae hoo ch'ëm hwa'k h'ey sek, in the second year of Swan-kong, the royal cook boiled a bear's palm, and did not boil it thoroughly. — See the 左僑 Ch'ë twän.

Je 臾, a moment. Tá yëa ch'ëa, put k'ho se jë lë yëa 道也者, 不可 須臾離也, t'ë hë by so, a'ë chang chëi bak n'yël h'ë k'hwëy, the right way must not be quitted for a moment. See the 中庸 T'ung y'ung.

Ch'oo jë 茶萸, the name of a plant, which if plucked on the 9th day of the 9th moon, and stuck in the hair, will banish all noxious influences. See the 風土記 Hong t'hoë kë.

Je 肉 The part under the belly. Hwuy jë 肥 腹, fat, corpulent.

To flatter. T'hëem jë 諂諂, sëw sëy, to cringe to any one. Chëk ch'ëm'hâm t'hëem hùen jë che jin chë e 則誣而誣之人至矣, chëk së p'hwa ch'ëm më, biu chëng sëw sëy l'ën h'ë lâng k'um, then slander-ing, flattering, and sycophantic persons would come (around the prince). See 孟子 Bëng choö.

Vulg. sëy kënd'â: a child, a boy, an infant.

Jë sun pit yëw jë sun hok 兒孫必有兒孫福, kënd'â sun pit soo kënd'â sun së hok, posterity will certainly obtain the measure of happiness that belongs to posterity.

Kin jë 瑾瑜, a beautiful gem, a precious stone. Hây put jëem jë 瑾不掩瑜, huy t'ëm bo jëem jë gëuk, a slight flaw does not spoil the gem.

Sick, a sickness. Hoë hë boë seung goë, hoë pe gnë jë 父母生我, 何伸我 病, p'ëy boë sa'm goë, së'ë soë hoë goë an n'yë ch'ëm, my parents have brought me forth, but why have they inflicted on me such pain.

The name of a tree; whose blossoms fall like pieces of money. Tám jë chëk bënu put yëuk kak 喧榆則眠不欲 覺, chëh jë chëk k'hui'n a'ë ch'ën'më, on eating of the je tree, a person sleeps without desiring to awake.

To step over, to transgress, to overstep, to go over. Jë ë Lok 跋干洛, këy të Lok ch'ëy, he crossed the river Lok. Jit gwët jë maë 日月邁運, jë goëyu'k lit këy, the days and months are passing away.

Je The same as the preceding.

Je 逾 To change, to alter.

Jë A boat made out of a hollow tree.

Jë Clothes ornamented with feathers.
The name of a tree.

Vulgar name: jë sîp, jë chap.

Ch'he je jë ê ch'he jë, twenty. Sip je, chap je, twelve.

Ch'he yêt che to yê jë hêr ê k'hi, two is the opposite of one.

To be next to, to second, to help, to assist; to be involved in. Suo-mâ-ch'êen

for submitting to the barbarians, and thereby disgracing his family, adding, "je pok yêw je che ch'ên sit ch'êm ê hêr ê k'hi, I, also, in consequence, am involved in the silk-worm's house, (i.e. the prison.)

The large form of "jë," two; also, to have a double mind; to suspect. Jim hên but je rén yôo kwê, jim yông gôbû lâng ch'êm, Chang je êm, in employing clever men, do not treat then with a double heart (i.e. do not entertain suspicions of them.)

Jë kek sô, a sour date tree. Sêa kek gôe kây, jë yông kâ jë kek.

Jë sô, to assist, and benefit; to stand by.

Hwûy je, fat, lusty, corpulent; glossy, shining.

A bait for angling; the same as jë.
the early ancients had no characters — till in the time of 黄帝 Hong-ti, B.C. 2622, 倉颉 Ch'ong-k'hēt first invented them.

Sit joo 识字, but jē, to know how to read.

Jē 饲 餔 諭 谘

To inform, to announce, to make known.

Sew kaou beng jē kok to yēa 受教 明論國道也, sew ka beng hēdou jē, se kok to yō, to receive instruction well, and to give clear orders is the way of ruling a nation.

K'hwan jē 宽裕, slowly, leisurely, at ease. Chek goe chin thōey k'hē put ch'heak th'heak jēen, yēw ē jē chae 諭吾進退豈不繃繩. 有餘裕哉, chek gwud chin thoy, K'ham aū K'hau ka k'ho' a-yōō, kwā wō ch'hum ay jīaru jē chae, thus, with respect to my entering on or retiring from office, how can I not be free, unrestrained, and abundantly at my ease? See 孟子 Bêng-ch'ao̍o.

To inform, to announce, to instruct. A surname. Sêng jin sêt kaou, hóu yît kay jē, jē hō t'ēau yēa. 聖人設 敎, 非必家諭而戶曉也, sêng jin sêt k'hu, aū sê tōe, beng, ch'ho' k'hê bōng, jē lai 來, k'hē bōng bıng, the sages, having appointed the methods of instruction, do not need to inform every family of them, and to make them known at every door.

Short garments. Jē hat 短褐, hairy garments. Hān chēa lê twān jē 簡者利短褐, kwā ă yāng lē yēā tēy _hosts, when people are cold, they will be glad even of a coarse short jacket.

Read jō 夜, a character, a letter. Sêng 文字 Sêng kōe̍h yēng bûn jōo 上古未有 字

Jē 眼 眼, a gem worn dangling before the ear. Na̍h hāi tān k'hê chom jē 頭下殿去貫耳, ê chën tọ̄̆u tān k'hê é ă yō chom jē, and then descending the hall, he laid aside his hair-pin and ear-gems.

A hat for angling.

The sound of answering, a reply, an affirmative.

To answer respectfully. Ch'héâng jēa 唱噓 ch'hẹ̄ng jēa, to bow without kneeling down; also written �.LinkedList.
Jeang 签弱

Jiak 笛弱, the outer surface of bamboo. Jeak lip 笛箏, a bamboo hat.

Lwan jeak 軟弱, noot" 陳弱, weak, feeble. Jeak kee put-k'hoo-e tek keang weak 固不可以敵強, noot" 陳強, the weak certainly cannot oppose the strong. See 孟子 Bêng-chòo.

Jeak 禁溺

The name of a river; also read lêk, to drown.

Jieang 捲壤

A clod of earth; a plot of ground; the loose earth on the surface of the ground. Hoo yin, sêng sit kô jeang, huy yim hông châwân 夫蛆上食橋壤下飲黃泉, hoo chê k'in, têng bîn chêkh 促呵時閉, têng lêy lim wên'g chêmd, now the earth worm, above eats the light clods, and below drinks the yellow fountains; (and is thus independent of every one.) See 孟子 Bêng-chòo.

To disturb, to throw into confusion. Jeang è têk 擴夷狄, to confound the barbarians.

Jeang 攫嚷充攘

To make a noise, to bawl out incessantly with a loud voice.

Read jeang: chap jeang 雜充, chap jeang, intermixed and in confusion.

Jeang 豺

To steal, to pilfer. Goê tong yêw 撈究穡, ké hôo jeang yâng, jê choo chin che 吾党有直弱者。其父攘羊而子識之, kwan ày lâng wôo chî chê t'kau lit ày lâng, e ày néêng pay t'houa lâng ày yêö'ë, jê hau sai lih cho kan chin e, in our village there was a straight forward sort of a man, whose father having stolen a sheep, (the son) appeared against him as a witness. See the 讀語 Lûn-gê.

Jeang 濫攘釀饣

Much dew, a heavy dew; to be much wet with the dew.

Rich, full, abundant, plentiful. Hong léen jeang jêng 豐年穡鰲, hû néêng tong jeang jêng, a fruitful season, what abundance does it yield!

Jeang 擗臨

A sacrifice offered for the purpose of averting calamity.

Jeang 和
to distil spirituous liquors; good strong liquor or wine. Bêng-sêng-kwun mà to jeang chêw, mà wêng gnùw 孟嘗君乃多釀酒買肥牛 Bêng-sêng-kwun mà chêy jeang chêw, hêy puây ày goo. Bêng-sêng-kwun distilled great quantities of liquor and bought fat oxen, (in order to treat his numerous guests.)

Jeang 佩

Tong jeang 翠纈, the seeds of the melon.

Jeang 仿

Yulg, mân: to yield, to give up, to give way to, to relinquish, to recede. Sêng jeang 相讓, so nêêng, to give way to each other. Chêng sin jeang loê, put sit pêk pêk 終身讓路。不失百步, chî tê lâng nêêng loê, bêy dîm kê"ë chî pêh poê, if all your life long you give way to people in walking, you will not lose a hundred paces in the end.

Jeáou 爪

Claws talons, nails. Kê-hôo-t è ong chê jeáou gai 祇父于王之爪牙, Kê-hôo-t se ong è jeáou gai, Kê-hôo-t was the king's talons and teeth. See the 小雅 Seâau gnây.
To claw, to scratch, to tear with the nails. Ch'ong-choo yê yit ch'he yeen, wây ê k'ch'ak jeaou, k'eeên k'haou hoê óng. Ch'ong-choo had an ape, who by his easy antics and constant scratching, shewed his agility to the king.

To disturb, to throw into confusion. Kan ko jeaou jeang, military weapons tumultuously brandished about.

To surround, to twine round. Th'eên, jeaou yê, to entwine and entangle. Ch'ung-seng soô bêen swân jeaou pok, kek, ch'ing ch'hsâng, se bîn swân jeaou p'Âi kek, all the stars on every side revolve round the north star.

To scratch, to claw, to tear with the nails. Wrinkled, furrowed. Bêâ jî jeaou.

Jeâu pok, kek, Hong ch'huy têuk súy, suy jeaou ñêen, hong jî ch'hoêy lek ch'îy, ch'îy ch'hou wǒo jeaou bîn bîn, when the wind blows over the green waters, they get a wrinkled face.

Jeâu jeaou, jeaou sî yîng-sâo, erape.

Vulg. jî, a short paddle, for rowing a boat.

Jeâu Kêaou jeaou yê, yê, winning, handsome, agreeable.

Jeâu To sprinkle, to rinse; also, thin.
the TaGu A am k'ham tat Suy although.

Jeem The same as the preceding.

Jeem Weak, feeble; also, a surname;—Confucius had two disciples of this clan.

Jeem-choo t'höey teadou 冉子退朝, Jeem-choo t'höey teadou, Jeem-choo retired from the audience. Also written 冉 jéem.

Jeem A heard.

Jeem Jim jeem 籨苒, weak, lither, pliant; exuberant herbage.

Jeem The people of 淮南 Hwaé-lâm call their mothers jeem, mother!

Jeem A small sour date tree; also, to defile; to dye various colours.

Jeem Jéw jéen 蹞蹂, to trample on, to tread under foot.

Jeen To burn, to inflame; also, a disjunctive particle, — but, if, if it is thus, thus: right, yes, it is so. Kó jeen 果然, indeed! Suy jeen 尽然, although. Jéak hòe che sé jeen, chwán 'hé sé tát 若火之始然,泉之始達, ch'hin ch'öng höey ay kéh t'hadou tâh, chwâ ay k'hé t'hadou tát, like fire when it begins to burn, or water when it begins to flow. See 孟子 Bêng-choo.

Jeen chek Kwán-teung te léy hòe 然則管仲知禮乎, ná sé, chek Kwán-teung bat léy hòe, but then does Kwán-teung understand propriety?

Jéen Ké jéen,—k'hé ké jéen hòe 其然,豈其然乎, e zé an nêy, e k'ham zé an nêy, is he thus? how can he be thus? See the 論語 Lân gé.

Jéen To burn, to inflame.

Jéen Dog's flesh; commonly, but improperly used for 然 jeen.

Jéen To tread under feet.

Jéeng Vulg. lé, and loé: you; also read jé, which see. Jééng wúy jeéng, gnó wúy gnó, suy tân t'hék kó têng, é gnó ch'hek, jeéng yén lêng hùey gnó chae 爲爾, 我為我, 雖惟楊樹根, 於我側, 而焉能淵我哉, lé chó lé, gud chó gud, suy tê pêth ch'hêw wuîng loé sin t'hêy, k'hêl tê guâ sin peéng, lé hóeh an ch'êw ué yak la tâm gud châe, you are you, and I am I,— and though you were a poor person with sleeves turned up, or entirely naked, standing at my side, yet how could you defile me. See 孟子 Bêng-choo.

Jéeng 禮 A parental shrine, a temple in which a father is worshipped. Seng ch'hêng hòe, soé ch'hêng k'ho, jié bêngou ch'hêng jeéng 生稱父, 死稱考, 入廟稱禱, saîng chéw ch'hêng hêe pêy, sé chéw ch'hêng hêe k'ho, hâu jip bêo chéw ch'hêng hêe jééng, when alive a parent is called father, when dead k'ho, and when brought into a temple to be worshipped, jééng.

Jéeng 乳脈 豆乳, a preparation of pulse mixed up with pickle. Gnéw jééng 牛乳, goî lêng, cow's milk.

Jéep 天 The check bones, the bones on the side of the face.
Vulg. jeuk: hot. Jeét chén, hot weather. Suy lóng chip jéét, se put é chok 誰能耐熱近不以濯, 衲ai ng yì gín jeuk 以 meé, ná bò sêy i ch'ëw, who can take hold of hot things without first wetting his hands?

To work anything up with the hands; to knead (as dough); to squeeze.

To pursue, to follow, to chase.

Because, then, as, as before. "Jéng k'ëw 仍人, jéng kôb, as formerly. Ke'kù jéng chin 食飽仍臻, ké yëau lêng kôb kâbú, hunger and famine came as before. Also read jëung; which see.

Read jeou: a small paddle for rowing or steering a boat.

Read jeou: urine; also written 激 jeou.

Read chîh'ëuk: crooked, contracted, not stretched out.

To work up anything with the hands; to knead (as dough); also read jéek.

To chase, to pursue, to follow after. Choé sêang jeuk 走相趕, chabu sêa jeuk, to run after one another, in play.

To disgrace, to put to shame. Léng jéuk 凌辱, to degrade. Pek-ë Sëuk-chéy put kâng kë chê, put jeuk ké sin 伯夷叔齊不降其志不辱
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jeüng</th>
<th>綃祈於</th>
<th>Fine silk threads, also, fine cloth, woollen cloth.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>絨</td>
<td>Happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>如</td>
<td>Grass growing luxuriantly; in confusion; rough; rumpled together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>隊</td>
<td>The noise of building a wall; the Chinese in Hok-kêen generally build their walls of mud, which is pounded and beaten between two boards fastened together, and Jeüng is supposed to be the sound of the thumping and pounding. Also, numerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>械䶜</td>
<td>The name of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>鳥獸乱毛,</td>
<td>The small feathers of birds, or soft hair of beasts; down. Nêkou sêw jeüng mò, birds' and beasts' down and soft hair. See the 唯典 Gêdon téén.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>厚</td>
<td>Thick, solid, substantial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>龜</td>
<td>The name of an animal, like an ape, with shaggy hair, and of a yellow red colour, the skin of which is used for making saddles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>鎄</td>
<td>Adorned with feathers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeüng</td>
<td>声</td>
<td>To tread on, to trample; also, to rub out the grain from the husk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jéw</td>
<td>聚</td>
<td>Adorned with feathers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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rest of the horsemens trampled on one another.
See the 史記 Soó kè.
Hek pô hek jěw or 蝦 or 蝦, wôô ay ît
puù ch'hêk, wôô ay ît jëw, some were winnowing
the grain, and some rubbing it out of the husk.
See the 大雅 Tâe guây.

Jèw
To bend anything with the hand; to
curve, to warp. Jèw hôk wûy jüëy.

Jèw
To mix, to intermingle; mixed in
disorder.

Jèw
To bend a piece of timber by means of
fire. The same as 揉 jèw.

The trace of a wild beast's paw on
the ground; a three cornered spear;
lofty spirit. Also written 儀 jèw.

Soft, pliable. Jèw jëak 柔弱, weak,
plant. Jèw sün 柔順, obedient.

Tim chéém kong k'hêk, ko bêng
jëw k'hêk 沉潛剛克.高明柔克, tim
chéém ay lâng 10âh kong guây k'hêk yëâa e, ko
bêng ay lâng 10âh jëw noô lâk k'hêk yëâa e, people
whose minds are sunk and immersed must be
attacked with harshness, but lofty and intelligent
people with softness.

Jèw
The name of a river.

Jèw jëw gê 鮎温, jëw hê, the cuttle-fish;
fish without bones.

Jèw
The name of an insect; or, some say, a
sort of ape.

Obedient, pliable, easily bent; bent or
curved with the hand. Jèw ch'hoô
bân pang 揉此萬邦, ch'hoô jëw
sün chêâ'â bân pang, to render obedient these my-
riads of nations. See the 大雅 Tâe guây.

Jèw
The countenance harmonious and smooth.

To run. Jèw jëw chôe 駕迫走,
jëw jëw chââu, to run without stop-
ing.

Chân jëw 殘忍, cruel. Jim nàe 忍
耐, thun lân, patient, to bear patiently.
Kwân-tiông bông kwun soô sëw, jim
sim hâc lê, put k'hô wûy jin 管仲忘君事
備.忍必害義;不可謂仁, Kwân-tiông
bêy kë jin kwun, hok saê lëw sëw, chån jëw á yim hâc
 tô lê, a m t'hâng kông së jin, Kwân-tiông forgot his
prince and served his enemies, with a cruel mind
outraging reason itself, and therefore cannot be
called benevolent.

Jim chë se jë, nàe chwàn jë k'hë 忍之須
央乃全汝軀, tân c êep ã koô, nàe êy chwàn
lê ã yin sin, bear it patiently but a little while,
and then you will come off with a whole skin.

Humility of mind; thus, in this way.

Ripe corn; the harvest, which comes
but once a year. Put kip gnôe jím
不及五穀, hô kip kaôu têw sëk
goê kwûy, it did not extend to five harvests. See
the 左傳 Châo twân.

Dressed food; food thoroughly cooked.

Sit jim put sî chêân, nà
bô chê tôô hê e a m chêân, if the food
was not well dressed, he (Confucius) would not
eat it. See the 論語 Lân gê.
The lapet of a coat, the breast of a coat which laps over. Bé Kwán-téung, god ké pê hwa tchôt jím ê 微管仲. The ancient Chinese used to allow all their hair to grow, and fastened their dresses in front; but since their subjection by the Tartars they have been obliged to adopt the customs which Confucius so much deprecated. Also written with jím.

Soft; lissome, pliable. "Jim jëéém 茉, soft and yielding.

Jim tong 萩冬, a medicinal plant.

One of the horary characters. Also, great, full.

To bear, to sustain, to bear as a burden, to undertake. Jim wùy ké jím, put êk têng hòc. 以之為己任亦重乎, jín jëk ê chê ko ê by jím t'á, gên yêa lâng hòc, to take the task of benevolence upon ourselves for our burthen, would it not be heavy? See the 論語 Lùn gé.

Chêng nóo lân jím 眇怒難任, chêng lâng 以 sew ê chê oh t'á, the anger of the multitude is hard to be borne. See the 左傳 Chô tâen.

To be pregnant, to conceive in the womb.

A measure of eight feet; a fathom. Hoo chôo cho chêng sóo jím 夫子之墟數例, lân hoo chôo by ch'êão wei 爲.
<table>
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<th>Jin</th>
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<td>仁, 仁</td>
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**Phrasal Terms**

- **仁**: Benevolence, virtue; affection; to love; the seed of fruits.
- **仁者**: One who is benevolent.
- **仁者其言也讱**: A virtuous man speaks with caution and reserve. See the 論語.
- **仁者其言也讱**: A virtuous man speaks with caution and reserve. See the 論語.

**Vocabulary**

- **仁**: benevolence, virtue, affection; to love; the seed of fruits.
- **仁者**: person who is benevolent.
- **仁之, 仁之**: person who is benevolent.

**Explanations**

1. **仁者其言也讱**: A virtuous man speaks with caution and reserve. See the 論語.
2. **仁者其言也讱**: A virtuous man speaks with caution and reserve. See the 論語.

**Translations**

- **仁**: Benevolence, virtue; affection; to love; the seed of fruits.
- **仁者**: One who is benevolent.
- **仁之**: The principle of love. Said by 程子 T'ung-ch'ao.

**Notes**

- **仁者其言也讱**: A virtuous man speaks with caution and reserve. See the 論語.
and holding a sharp instrument. See the 尚書

Joey

Deep and still．

Joó

Vulg, jê, a character, a letter.  Bào jôo 文字, bôn jê, letters, literary writings.  Bào jôo 撥字, to soothe: also, to promise in marriage.

Ch'ông-ki'êk 惠 bôn jôo che hêng 光顔 始立文字之形． \(Ch'ông-ki'êk\) kî hé l'hàu liî bôn jê à yé ùng. \(Ch'ông-ki'êk\) was the first who fixed the forms of characters. (B.C. 2622.)

Hoô put lêng jôo, kôwat choôo: 父不能字

Jîn

A cow; the female of the ox.

Ch'ïng 潤澤, to moisten, to enrich: to improve. Choo jîn 潤潤, to mollify, to soften, to cherish, to moisten.

Jeâk hoo jîn têk ehe, chêk châe kwun ê choôo ê 若夫潤澤之. 則在君與子矣.\(ch'ên\) choôe \(jîn\) têk e, chek tê jîn kwun kap tê, but as to the enriching and improving of these points, it rests entirely with the prince and with yourself. See 孟子 Lông-chóo.
Jūn

閏月, lăn gōng, an intercalary month.

The Chinese have only about 360 days in the common year, consisting of twelve moons, hence they need an intercalary month, to make up the deficiency.

Jūn

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

The same as the preceding. Wun jōn

温嫩, soft, and agreeable, gentle, and harmonious.

Jwā


Jwāh

Read jēc't: hot, fervid. Hān jēc't nhéng 寒 熱病, kwān jwāh par, fever and ague. Šam ch'hu'n che ch'hey, yim yâng kāo'ün chēy, hân kē'hē kē tē, wun pūt che jēc't 三春之初, 阴陽交際, 寒暑之交, 湿不至熱, sha ch'hu'n ny'kē'ké chāhōn, yim yâng kāo'ün chēy, kwan kāo'ün tē, wun pūt ka'ō jwāh, in the beginning of the three months of spring, when the male and female principles unite, then the cold air has just been excluded, and the gentle warmth is not yet excessively hot.

Ka


Read ka'ō: to come in contact, together or across one another. Ka'ō ch'ēn 交剪, ka'ō chēn, a pair of scissors. Ka'ō to 交刀, ka'ō, shears.

Kā

吉 夷, kö chit, the back. Khaou chit Kā 昧 春, ka chēn, the back. Khaou chit kwāt 克脊骨, ka chēn kwāt,
<table>
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<th>Ka</th>
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<tr>
<td>the back bone. K’hou chit hoē 尻脊後，ka ch’êh kâu, behind one’s back.</td>
<td>胴 絞 疽 教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read kàou: — Kang jeâou 江鱉, ka ch’êo, a small shell-fish.</td>
<td>閣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read kàou: cunning, artful. Kaou chô 疝蠹, ka chên, a flea.</td>
<td>寔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read kam: — kam tông sê 甘棠樹, ka tông ch’êw, the name of a tree.</td>
<td>臟</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read kaou: the name of a grass. Kaou chuên 綠蘿, ka chêng, a kind of mattrass, made of straw bound together, both soft, and warm to sleep on.</td>
<td>臀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaou-pek 茛白, ka pêy, the bandage which is tied round the Chinese women’s feet, in order to prevent their growing large.</td>
<td>腸</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read kaou: — kaou lek 蝙篩, ka lêy, a large sieve, or bamboo frame, for exposing corn or fruits to dry in the sun.</td>
<td>腹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read k’hô: — k’hô lô 笼 笼, ka lô, a vessel for holding corn, in shape like a pig’s loins, with a mouth to it, in order to shoot the corn.</td>
<td>凹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read k’éa: — k’éa say 畫衣, ka say, a surplice, a priest’s robe, a long gown worn by the priests of Buddha.</td>
<td>齒</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ka e 銃衣, to cut out clothes: the same as kaou 交 ka.</td>
<td>監</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read kaou: — as kaou lêng neâou 蝕鷸鳥, ka lêng chéou, a magpie. Kaou chuy 鳥鷺, ka chuy, a dove.</td>
<td>鰻</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read kaou: — mà kaou 馬鰻, bêy ka, a fish with a large head; a species of squalus or dog-fish.</td>
<td>橄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read kaou: — Kaou-lêw-pa 咬噬吧, Ka-lê-pa, the Chinese name for the town of Batavia, island of Java,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
敢

Kū

Read kàm: to dare, to presume, to venture. Kàm chò kàm wù yí, to dare to do anything.

Kám bún hoo choò chuè put tông sim 敢問夫子之不動心; kàm bún hoo choò chuè put tông sim, I would presume to enquire respecting your stability of mind. See 孟子 Bèng-chòo.

酵

Kū

Read haòu: leaven. Haòu boè酵母, kàm bù酵母, leaven.

اجر

Kū

Vulg. chò pò: all, every one; and lóng chäng, the whole. Jìn kàm wà tê to 人皆曰子知, lóng chò pò kòng guad chòe, every body says, I know, I know. See 申庸 Tührung yâng.

Kâe

Kâe sêy e hêng jin lün yêa 皆所以明人倫也, lóng chàng sêy e bêng tê hêa â yin lân, all is with a view of illustrating the relations of life.

The whole; together with, in company; violence, force, united strength. Kâe kàe sôo choò, tenò suè cêng soô 偶偕士子朝夕從事, chò pò sê tê hu ch'hângyâ lâng, chê khe mlêng huênngê cêng soô, they are altogether scholars and philosophers, who morning and evening attend to the business. See the 小雅 Seông quyâ.

Kâe

Kè kâe 奇倉, singular, uncommon, unusual.

Kâe
cê ng 馴, Carolina, uncommon, unusual.

Harmony of sounds, the harmonious singing of birds. Hong é ch'hey ch'hey, key hêng kâe kàe 風雨凄 濤,鸡鳴喈喈, hong kàp hôi ch'hey c'h'hey, key thê kàe kàe, the wind and rain getting up uncomfortably, while the cocks crow harmoniously. See the 詩經 Se keng.

階

Kâe

Gim kâe 仔, gim kâi, steps, by which to ascend, stone steps. Geâoú sê maou choo t'hôe kâe, put sêang bûn ch'haé 壽時茅茨土塲不尚文采, Geâoú ây sê hâm ê ch'haé, t'hôe ây gim kâi, âm tê têng bûn ch'haé, in the time of Geâoú they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps, without studying ornament or elegance.

The flowing of water, to flow. Hwaé Kâe 水流, hwaé êy, chuy kâe kâe, the waters of the Hwaé flow gently by.

To prepare, to get ready; fully prepared, united, get together. Bûn but kâem kâe 萬物兼該, bûn meênh chò poê-châu pê, every thing fully prepared.

This character is commonly used in conversation, to designate that which is suitable or proper; as 俸 kâe 应該; ought, should, it should be so; kâe jên 該然, that which is proper and right.

階

Kâe

A step, a stair, a ladder, that by which we ascend. Hoo choò chê put k'hô kip yêa, yêw t'heên chê put k'hô kâe jê sêng yêa 夫子之不可及也, 徙天之不可階而升也, hoo choò ây bêy kip khoû, chêng chesngê thêu ngê d'y bêy ch'haeng thâu jê chôhngê, our master's exalted qualities are unattainable, just as heaven cannot be ascended by a common ladder. Said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lûn gé.

改

Kâe

Vulg. kâi: to change, to alter, to reform.

Kàe pêe 改, kâi pêe, to alter.

Kò chêk but tân kâe 過則勿憚改, mû hûy sit chek êm t'hâng wûy kân tân kâi, having a fault, do not dread difficulties in seeking to amend it. See the 上論 Stêng lûn.

解

Kâe

Vulg. thâu and thâuè: to loosen, to disperse, to scatter; to release; to explain, to unfold; to divide. Kâe k'hâe 解開, thâu k'hâwûy, to loosen. Kâe sàn 解...
Kaè  

Chèn kaè bold, strong, great, immense; to help; to arm; small, insignificant, a numeral. Chèn kaè jì, to hold to one's sentiments and opinions.

Kaè jì hok jì, to walk uneven.

Kaè lat saī, mustard, kaè lai, mustard.

Kaè ch'hae saī, k'ai, mustard plant.

Kaè k'ai, a trick, a trickery, a trifling cause, a thing of no moment.

Kaè saī, to break out in small sores, to have the itch.

Kaè lai, irregular, out of order.

Kaè k'ai, a vessel for holding eatables, only, alone.

Kaè ch'ai, a false master.

Kaè saī, to warn, to be aware of, to caution, to guard against, to restrict one's self, to restrain from. Chèn kaè k'ai, to fast, and restrict one's self.
Suy yew ok jin, chae kaer boék yinck, chek k'ho é soo seûng têy. 雖有惡人，齋戒沐浴。
则可以祀上帝，suy wao k'hêep sé éy lang; ná chêh ch'kae k'eng-kae chêk chêng lâe ch'hae seûng têy, although a man be ever so ugly, yet having fasted and bathed himself, he can even do service to the highest emperor (i.e. the supreme being.) See 孟子 Bêng-ch'ô.
Kaer put gé 戒不虞, hêng kaer ém ch'hek é yù so, beware of unforeseen events. See the 易經 Ek keng.
Kwan chöo, yew sam kaer 君子有三戒, kwun choo wao s'na hêng soo k'eng kaer, the good man has three things which he guards against, (i.e. beauty, quarrelling, and avarice.)

To announce, to command, to enjoin; an injunction, a commandment. Hwat kæ po lêng, jë tek th'ëy, sé chôo wuy yëa. 發誠布令而弭退是主威。
Hwat kæ po lêng, jë téy tek é yû lêng th'ëy, sé chôo kông é yû hêng, to issue orders, and give directions, whereupon the enemy instantly retires, shows the dignity of the chief.

To send under arrest; to conduct to the presence of a superior. Kaer sëa 解舍, the residence of an officer. Thêen hây che soo, péng ch'he san lim, lêng kam soö sëw sin, kaer sông seûng bûn 天下之士屏處山林,令監司守臣解送上聞, the 使令 the hak ch'hâh yâng péng k'hae te su'na lim, bêng lêng kâ soö kep sëw áy jin sin, k'âi sông kâo soë twâ lêng ch'ëna, the clever scholars of the empire are gone aside to dwell in hills and forests, and this is to order the restricting officers and great keepers to send them under arrest, into the presence of the sovereign; (an order issued in the 宋 Sông dynasty.)


for, because, an expletive; also written 盖 kaer.
Kê ko boék kaer 其高無蓋, e ëy kwân, bô k'hau, it is so high, that, it is without a covering.
Kaer bûn 蓋聞, “for we have heard;” &c.” an expression generally used at the beginning of literary composition.

The same as the preceding. Also written 蓋 kaer.

To arrive at, to come unto; also written 無遠弗届, wâi tek héng kâu tông chêng, bô chi á yû lêng tê hêng á yû wâi. 能, when our virtue is so great as to move the heavens, there is not a distant individual but what will be induced to come to us.

To beg. K'hit kaer boök séy tek 卜甸 K'hit ay lêng bô séy têlì, beggars get little or nothing. Also written 甸 kaer.

Torn clothes, ragged apparel; also, to wash dirty clothes. Ch'ho ch'äm té kaer 摟鍊治織, kâh ch'äm ch'ham p'hëa'säa, to take a needle and mend old clothes.

A strong ox; a stout strong animal.

To warn, to caution.

Kaer sëa 藍合, the residence of an officer of Government.

To 作 kaer 斗槊, tâu kae, a piece of wood for striking off the top of a measure, in measuring corn; a strike; to strike.
A corruption of kao, in the huy bun
a house.

The face wrinkled or furrowed with
age.

Armour, a coat of mail. K’höey kah
(a panoply of armour. Kwán
käh stüng mà 費鉄上馬, ch’k’ho
käh chüng hây, he put on his armour, and mounted
his horse.

Read kâep: the place between the ribs.
K’ee kâep 肋軀 keng kâh, between
the shoulders. Tchung maâu kwàn kâep
këh, he was hit by a spear, which pierced him through between
the shoulders.

A waistcoat, a jacket without sleeves.

Read kau: to tell, to order to do
anything. Kau ê chê châ et, he ordered him to do it.

Read kap: one of the horary charac-
ters. Kap chôo 甲子, kah ê chê, the
primary characters of the cycle of
sixty years.
K’ho kap 科甲, k’ho kâh, the order of the
literary examinations.

Read keng: a watch of the night.
Sêw keng 守更, chëw kai^n, to
keep watch. Sam keng 三更,
ch’k’ho kâh, the third watch. Keng lehôu 更寮,
kai^n lehôu, a watch house.
Sam keng chôk hwan, gnoo keng k’he heng
三更作飯, 五更起行, ch’k’ho kâh
chëw, at the third watch
they were to cook their rice, and at the fifth
watch to commence their march.

Read keng: one of the horary cha-
acters.

Read keng: to plough. Keng têen
耕田, kai^n ch’han, to plough
the fields.

Gêo këêk lek keng têen, keng wây choo chit
jê ê ê 我竭力耕田, 供為子職而
已矣,

Read keng: ploughing the fields,
and fulfilling the duties of a son, without mind-
ing anything else. See 孟子 Beng-chòo.

Read keng: broth, soup. Ch’haë keng
薑羹, ch’hoë kai^n, vegetable soup.
Thêau keng 推羹, ch’hoë kai^n,
a soup spoon.
See sô ch’haë keng 疏食薑羹, ch’hoë
poôi^n ch’haë kai^n, coarse food and vegetable
broth. See the 讀語 L’un gê.

Read keng: a thread. Mô keng 布
經, bo kai^n, the red tassel or fringe
on the top of a cap.
Kêen keng 絹織 a kind of cloth composed
of a mixture of silk and flax, the warp being
wove with silken and the woof with flaxen threads.
Chit keng 絹織, chit kai^n, to weave silk.

读 keng: 連枷, lêen kai^n, a flail
for threshing out corn.

Read keng: to be choked by a bone
sticking in the throat.

Read keng: a way, a path, a hill-
path. San keng che hêy kan, kaê
jêên yông che, jê sêng sê loé 山徑
之蹊間, 介然用之而成路, suh
kai^n ay nên loé ê kan, nà twa jêên yông ê, jê
chëw chëndû loé, the small bye-paths among the
mountain ways, if greatly used, will be converted into roads. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

Kâng 略 The beam of a house. Kêng _strip, the joists of rafters.

Kâk 角 The horn of a beast, a horn, a corner of anything, an angle. Soô kâk 四角, sê kâk, four-square.

Têng hâi lôk kâk kâk, têng tong bô kâk kâk 仲夏鹿角解,仲冬麋角解, têng hâi lôk ày kâk t'hoôi, têng tong bô ày kâk t'hoôi, in the middle of summer the bucks shed their horns, and in the middle of winter the does shed their's.

The rafters of a house. Èng kâk 榻樁, aî̂h kâk, beams and rafters.

To understand, to perceive, to know, to be aware of, to feel, to apprehend. Kâk goê 觉悟, to comprehend.

T'heen chehng soo bin yêä, soo sëcn kâk hóo kâk 天之生斯民也.使先覺覺後覺, Cheoû ày sâi, ch'êy chel pêng, sàe t'ai sêng kâk kâk goê lêh âi kâk ày lêng, when heaven produced this people, it was ordered that those who were earlier awoken should awaken those who were later in coming to a sense of things. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

Kâk ︵ A double gem, two gems united in one.

Kâk 挟 hold, to beset anything, before and behind, in hunting. P'hê jê poô lôk, Chin jin kâk che, choo jîâng é che 警如捕鹿.晉人挾之,諸戎挾之, chîk sé ch'în chêng têh lôk, lin Chin ày lêng kâk è, yéà lân jîâng ây lêng è ê, just like when we were catching the deer, you people of China beset them' before, and we foreigners beset them.

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

Kâk 欄 A piece of timber laid across water, for a bridge.

Straw shoes. Bôk kâk 木屬, bûk kâk.

Kâk 騎 wooden shoes, clogs. Lê soe sek kâk 离紆釋屬 lê ch'höe t'hoôi kâk to leave coarse food and get rid of clogs; (i. e. to better one's circumstances and get into office.)

Kâk 鴨, Key kâk 鴨触, a cock.

Kâk 畫 Read kâk: to tear asunder, to rip open, to tear people asunder by horses. Choo soô hêng kæ kâk ê ch'hê 諸死刑 皆覆於市, choo sé å yêng hweâ chô poô kâk leh ê hây ch'hê, all the capital convicts were torn asunder in the market place.

甘 Vulg. toûû: sweet, of a sweet taste, pleasing. A surname. Kam gwân 甘願, to be well pleased, to be content with. Kam sim 甘心, to be willing. Kam ch'hö 甘草, liquorice. Kam chêä 甘蔗, sugarcane.

Kam 柑 A orange. Swan kâm 酸柑, swuû kâm, a lemon.

Kam Rice water.

Kam 査 Kam chek pêng 痈積病, kam chek pêng, a disease in children originating in eating too many sweet things.

To receive, to review, to examine. Vulg. pêng, to imprison, to guard. T'heen choo soô kê taê hoo wûy sam kam.
The two sides of a ship or vessel.

To hold firmly and retain obstinately.

To insist, to observe, to behold.

A large basin, also, a mirror, a looking-glass.

Read him: the name of a plant, a flower about to bud.

Read him: the name of a plant, a flower about to bud.

Kam 鏞 The name of a river, and the name of a district.

Kam 鎮 A tool with a pointed end; a vessel of a conical shape.

Chew kim 肉, a bamboo lid.

Chew kim 肉, a bamboo lid.
間

間，中間，the middle，the midst. 世，世界，in the world.

子無終食之間違仁，kwan ch'ou bo chu'm ch'hr t'wo p'a pon bu kan w'yan k'eh jin, the good man does not oppose virtue for the small space of time requisite for a single meal. See the 上論 Seang lun.

肝

肝，sè kan shên，chêh hân kan，a stone railing.

人之視己如見其肺肝然，lâng hy k'wo'n làn，ch'êm ch'hông lâng hy k'hy k'w'n'ah ch'ê yêng，men will be able to observe one as intimately as though they scrutinized into the liver and lungs. See the 大學 Ta'hâk.

簡

簡，kân làn lâng lâng，trouble，difficulty. 世，世界，in the world.

nân k'ho'en k'âm，distressing，sad. Khâe k'ê b'hân ê，ge jin che kan lân ê 慨其喚矣，遇人之艱難矣，lâng hy k'hy k'wây to ê tânh lâng hy kan làn，disconcerted he sighed，upon meeting with people in trouble. See the 詩. 王風 Se,—ong hong.

婪

婪，wan kan yâm yâm，lascivious，wanton. 人，人，human.

k'ho'en k'âm，an abandoned minister. Of the usurper Chô-ch'ho，it was said that he would be，—ê se che lêng sin，lwân se che kan hêông 治世之能臣亂世之奸雄，ê se hy gâbu ê jin ên，lwân se ê kan hêông，在 peaceful times an able minister，and in troublous times a fraudulent scoundrel.

杆

杆，lân kan k'âu，a railing，a gallery. 管，kê k'ân'ah，a flag-staff.

Lân kan k'âu，a railing，a gallery. 管，kê k'ân'ah，a flag-staff.

移花影上蘭杆，gây hy k'wa yê'n'ah chêng lân kan，the moon threw the shadow of the flowers up into the gallery.
people's wives and daughters, will have his wife and daughters defiled by people.

To distinguish, to select, to choose.  
Kàn tek  東摘  kêng hên  to choose;  
Important; contracted. Kàn yaou 简, the most important part of a subject. Kàn léi 简略, a summary, a contraction, to contract, and abbreviate, to do things in a short abrupt manner. 
Kàn swán 簡選, to select, to choose.  
Kàn pán 簡板, slips of bamboo, on which the ancients used to write before the invention of paper; hence books and records are called 简 kàn; and 簡簡, ch'êhok kän, intimates an error in the record. 
Khô yêa kän 可也簡, he can be admired, for his short abrupt method;—but—he kän, jê hêng kän, hoô naê taê kän hoê 居簡而行簡. 
無乃大簡乎, to be constantly abrupt and to do everything in a short abrupt manner, would not this be an excess of abruptness? See the 上論 Seêsng lôn. A surname.  
The plaits or folds in a petticoat.  
The stalk of corn.  
Vulg. kwâ: to chase, to pursue, to drive away. Also written 趁 kän.  
K'hân k'hân kän sêng 看看赶上, kwâ kwâ kwêng chêng, he seemed just about to overtake him. See the 三國 Sam kôk.  
Ch'hân kän 霧繭, the ball of silk formed by the silk worm, the cocoon.  
A mountain torrent.

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

Lêng kän 能幹, ability, strength; also, the stalk of corn, the stem of a flower, or the stump of a tree. 
The boards and mallet, used in building mud walls. 
Vulg. 仍: to reproveto speak bluntly and honestly; to ridicule. Hoê чêng kän chêk sêng 后從諫則聖, jin hunw ch'ên láng têa chêw êy êsê'a, when a prince listens to reproveto he will become as wise as a sage. See the 書 謂 Se wat bêng.  
Soô hoô hoê ke kän 事父母幾諫, kok saê pay boê lôô chêo têa, in serving our parents we should seldom reprovete them. See the 諫語 Lân gê.  
Kän kek 間隔, to separate, to divide people one from the other. Soô hwân kän k'yê 使反間計, saê hwân kän k'yê, to make use of trickery for setting people at variance. See the 三國 Sam kôk.  
Pêng kän 病問, paô'ê k'hêh kô, an alleviation of sickness; an interval. 
Kän Kän k'ěy 蝸鮑, a small kind of shell fish.  
A river, a large stream. Yâng choô kâng 洋子江, one of the principal rivers of China. A surname.  
A small bridge, for foot passengers.  
Sôey sip yit gwâi toê kâng sêng 嵊十一月徒杭成, neê'ô kâu chêp yit gôîh sêy ut kôô chêw chê'a, in the eleventh month of the year, the foot bridges should be finished. See 孟子 Bêng choô.
Kāng 红 昌 红

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

Kāng 红 昌 红

Fields compared together.

Kāng 红 昌 红

Read kōng: work. Kong hoo 奴工, work, labour. Cho kōng 做工, chō kāng, to work, to labour.

Pēk kōng ke sō, に sōng kē sō び 工居

肆以成其事, pūgh kāng k'ēhā lē thēm に chēdā e āy sō, the hundred kinds of labourers dwell in the shop in order to complete their labours. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kāng 公 昌

Read kōng: Goē kāng 蟄蚣, gēā kāng, a centipede.

Kāng 蟄 昌


Hāk jè put kāng sē せ goē yēā 學而不

講是吾憂也, t'āh jè bō kāng kēū sē gwā 以 hūā lā, to learn without research is a grief to me. Said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kāng 港 昌

A river, a canal, an arm of the sea.

Kāng 港 昌

Kō kāng 过港, kūī kāng, to go over the water. Kāng pēn 港邊, kāng kēng, the river's side.

Kāng 牛 昌

The male of the ox. Gnēw kāng 牛抗, goē kāng, a bull.

Kāng 傢 昌

Kāng bāng 傢佐, blust, simple, plain; incapable of flattery.

Kāng 紅 昌

A deep crimson colour.

Kāng 紅 昌

To descend, to go down, to put down, to degrade. Kāng hwān 降凡, to descend among common people, to come down into the world. E' kāng 雨降, lōh hoē, to descend as rain. Kāng yīt kīp 降一級, to degrade a step in rank.

Hān-jē kān 闢 hwāt kwut, sēāng noē kāng wūy Tēau-chew chēh sōo 韓愈謾迎佛骨. 上怒降為潮州刺史, Hān jē 闢 sē twā jëhā chēh hwāt kwut, hoē sē twā sēw k'ēh, kāng chō Tēau-chew chēh sōo, Hān-jē remonstrated against the Emperor's going to meet the bone of Buddha, upon which the Emperor was enraged, and degraded him to be the governor of Tēau-chew, (a very remote district in the province of 福建 Hok-kēn.) - Also written 夫 kāng.

Kāng 沱 昌

Water flowing out of its course.

Kāng 沱 昌

Kāng chāy hwāl lau, the overwhelming waters flowing across the country.

Kāng 蜥 昌

A river, a canal, an arm of the sea.

Kāng 蜥 昌

Kō kāng 过港, kūī kāng, to go over the water. Kāng pēn 港邊, kāng kēng, the river's side.

Kāng 共 昌

The male of the ox. Gnēw kāng 牛抗, goē kāng, a bull.

Kāng 共 昌

Kāng bāng 傢佐, blust, simple, plain; incapable of flattery.

Kāng 紅 昌

To associate with, to blend, to mix.

Kāng 紅 昌

Kāo chāp 交雜, mixed together. Kāo p'heùy,交配, to accompany, to associate with.
Kaou

The suburbs of a city. Kaou gōéy, kaou wā, beyond the suburbs.

Sin bán kaou kwan cho lōé yéw yéw hong ch’hit sī p le. I have heard that within the compass of the suburbs, there is a park 70 le in extent. See 孟子 Bêng chôô.

The chirping of birds. Kaou kaon hông neaou 咬咬黃鳥, kaou kaou aby wui CE cheaou, the chirping yellow birds. Kaou-lêw-pa 咬嚼吧 Ka-lú-pa, the Chinese name for Batavia.

A large kind of fish, a crocodile. Kaou leông 蛟龍, leviathans and dragous.

Má kaou 馬鯊, bây ka, a species of squalus, or dog-fish.

Vulg. ka: glue, lime. Lún jin kaou pit hoô se 禪人膠必厚施 choô ch’heâ lún ay lûng lêh yung ka k’hih taou, wheelwrights should use their glue very thick.

Vulg. ka: the name of a bird. Kaou lêng 蛙鶉, ka têng, a magpie. Kaou ch’äu 蝦鶉, ka chüy, a duve. Kaou ch’heng 鳥鶉, ka ch’haou, the name of a bird, like a duck, with long legs, and a crested head.

Kaou 龜

The caekling of fowls. Key bêng kaou kaou, the fowl’s cackle with the sound of kaou kaou. See the 騰風 Têng hông.

Kaou 根

The name of a plant; a kind of grass.

Read koe: a ditch, a dyke, a channel for conveying the water for irrigation. Pe k’oông sit, jê chin lêk hòô kô koâ hok 不宮室而盡力乎溝洫, ch’hông k’oay e by k’oông ch’hoô, jê chin k’hwîy lut tê kaou hok, he suffered his dwelling to remain low and mean, while he exhausted his strength upon the dykes and channels for irrigation. Said of 呂 E', in the 論語 Lûn-gé.

Kaou 鈎

Read koe: a hook. Thêt koe 鉛鈎, tê ô kaou, an iron hook. Teâou koe 鈎鉤, tê ô kaou, a fish hook.

Kaou 狐

Vulg. ka: artful, deceitful, cunning, mad, outrageous. Put kêén choô 不見子充乃見孩童, bô k’huôô keh Î choô ch’heüng, naê k’kâô keh Î ka by véy ke’d, I did not see Mr. Chôô-ch’heüng but I saw a parcel of wild children.

Kaou 佼

Beautiful, fair; handsome; also written 嫔 kaou.

Kaou 絞

Vulg. ka: to tie round, to strangle; also, urgent, pressing. Tî tê boô 絞 lêy chek kaou 直而無禮則 絞, teâou tê jê bô lêy sóe, chek' kaou, to be blunt without politeness, is drawing the cord too tight. See the 論語 Lûn-gé.
Kāo


Kāo

Read k'hoë: the mouth. Ày k'hoë, dumb, unable to speak.

Kāo


Kwun chô yü kēw soo 君子有九思. Kwun chô wû kāo 由 士, the good man has nine subjects of reflection. See the 論語 Lûn-âi.

Kāo

Read kō: a dog. Kō gêe 狗醫, kāo lâ, the dog bites. Chêy sênk 腦應, toq key chô kō 齊俗鬬雞走狗, Chêy kō gê hông sênk kō key sêo yâ hâk, hoê kāo sêo jûn kòh, the customs of the Chêy country consisted in fighting cocks and racing dogs. See the 戰國策 Chêên kok ch'hêk.

Kāo

Read kò: dirt and filth grimed into the skin. Yêw kò: 油垢, yêw kāo, the scrub of the head, the grease and grime collected about the face. Put sêñ kò, jë ch'hat, lân te 不洗垢而察難知, bô sêy kāo, jë ch'hat kēw à sêng, wê ch'ê, in examining (the lines of the countenance), without washing away the filth, it will be difficult to ascertain (a man's fortune.) Said by those who practise palmistry.

Kāo

Vulg., kā: to instruct, to teach. Kāo hûn 教訓, kā hûn, instruction. Yit hâk, yêw jë kāo kwan 學有三教官, chît ày uh wôô nô ày kâ kùn², each college has two doctors. (a principal and an assistant.)

Kāo

To compare. Pé kāo 比較, to compare together.

Kāo

To compare, to liken; the same as the preceding. Hûn jë put kāo 犯而不校, e hûn lân, chêy bô kap e kēy kāo, when any offend us, we should not lower ourselves to a comparison with them. See the 論語 Lûn-âi.

Kāo

Poey kāo 極矣, a couple of gems, flat on one side and round on the other, used in divination. A hoarding-place; to hoard, or store up. Têng kāo 長窪, têng kâ, the name of a place, in 福建 Hok kêên.

Kāo

To compare, to bring into a comparison; to quibble about. Kwun hôô che lêng put kāo 君父之命不校, jin kwun nêô² pêy à yêng lêng bô kēy kāo, the commands of princes and parents most not be quibbled about. See the 左傳 Chô twân.

Kāo

Read tō: to arrive at, to reach, to come to one. Chek chêûng bût che peáu le chêng ch'hôe hôô put tô 到, 達, chêk chêûng meô²h ày lao gwâ chêng ch'hôe bô s¹ kâo lân, then both the externals and internals, the fine and coarse of all things, would universally come to us: (i.e. we should comprehend them.) See the 大學 Tâi hâk.

Kāo

Read kō: enough, sufficient; also written 足 kō.

Kāo

Poey kāo 極矣, a couple of pieces of the roots of bamboo, round on one side, and flat on the other, used in divining; these are thrown up by persons consulting the oracle, and if they fall with the flat sides uppermost they denote good luck, but if with the round sides above they denote
ill-luck; they were formerly made of some precious stone.

**Kap**

**Hau**

Read hau; a surname.

**Kao**

Read hao; a monkey, an ape.

**Kao**

Read hau; thick, solid, substantial; liberal, kind; to pay attention to.

Kē sēy hau chēa pok, jē kē sēy pok chēa hō, hē che yēw yēa. 其所厚者薄而其所薄者厚. 未之有也, e by sēy tēō hō chēa ch'ḥōng pōn e, jē e by sēy tēō pōn ch'ḥōng hō, bōy wō chōy lēy ēhōng tē, to pay more solid regard to that, in which we may be indifferent, and to be indifferent in that to which we ought to pay more solid regard, would never do. See the 大學 Taē hak.

**Kaoūh**

To mix things together in eating. 甲o hō cōng ch'ēen, kaoūh lan pên dī, a kind of mince pie, or mixed meat pie.

**Kaoûh**

A measure for liquids. Yīw kāuūh 油罂, an oil measure.

**Kap**

A sort of cockle. Kap choō kap, kap â, a kind of toad, or frog.

**Kap**

To collect together; also, a surname.

A vessel moving; a ship under sail.

**Kap**

A vessel; 甲板船, a square rigged vessel; derived from the Malay word kapó, a ship.

A pigeon. Tōng-bōng-hōng hōe kap wāy hùn wō, 明皇呼鴕 爲飛奴, Tōng-bōng-hōng tēy kēó 西化 hùn, the Emperor Bēng of the Tōng dynasty called pigeons flying slaves.

**Kap**

合

两俞為合十合為升, nō dy yēh â chō chū kap. chēap kap chū chū chūn, two finger-fulls make a kap, and ten kap make a chin, (which is the tenth part of a peck.)

**Kap**

扮

To take anything up between the fingers; to move.

**Kap**

A cape, a promontory; the side of a hill. Paē hwēa ē san kap che pōng 彼於山岬之旁, he tē kap dē kēhè tē mōdā kap dy pōng, to walk backwards and forwards on the side of the hill.

**Vulg. Kāh**

one of the horary characters. 甲, the budding of plants and herbs, when beginning to grow. Kap tēw 甲胄, kāh tēw, armour.

**Kap**

鱗甲, lân kāh, scales and shells. K'ho 甲科, k'ho kāh, the order of literary examinations. Pō kap 保甲, pō kāh, the arrangement of the people into tens, and hundreds. Kap tiāng 甲長, kāh tōng, the head of a hundred, a constable. Chē kap 指甲, chēng kā, the nails of the fingers.

Bēng taē soō má kāuū hōn ē kap tēw 命大司 馬敷民以甲胄, bēng taē soō má kā pōy 和 傳 kāh tēw, he ordered the master of the horse to instruct the people in the use of armour. See the 王制 Ōng chē.

Hān yēw kap, yīt, pēng, k'ho, 甲事, 漢有甲. By k'ho, 甲事, 漢有甲. By k'ho, 甲事, 漢有甲. The 漢 dynasty used the horary characters kāh, yīt, and pēng, to arrange and select clever scholars.

**Vulg. Kāh**

a kind of grass, of which cloth is made; a sort of flax. A surname.
Yit kay jin, yi kok lan jin 一家仁一國
興仁, chiu kay jin, chiu kok kin léng tōy jin, when one family is virtuous, the whole country will begin to be virtuous.

Excellent, good, admirable. Kay lok kwun choo 假樂君子 chung o hok chang hūk & ky kwa kwun choo, an admirable and pleasing good man. See the 大雅 Taō gūy.

Kay A reed, a rush.

To add, to increase, more, to give, to display; to give an insult. Yēw hō kay yēn 又何加焉 yēu wō ssa nech khang kay, is there anything that can be added to this?

Ch'ēng kay 請加, ssa hē khang kay, he requested an addition.

Gōu put yēuk jin che kay choo gōu yēu, goe ek yēuk boō kay choo jin 我不欲大之加諸 我也, wū yēu dū jūg jōg jūg jōg, wū yēu dē hō tōng jēuk hoē tōng, in that which I do not wish another to give an insult to me, I also wish not to give such an insult to others. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

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

Hoē kay 胡笳, a pipe made of a bamboo leaf rolled up together, which, when blown, produces a sound much used by the Tartars.

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

Kay The name of a plant. Vulg. kēō: the brinjal, or egg-plant.
嫁，母命之

嫁也，母命之。

嫁给，是母亲命令的。

Kāy

Unable to proceed.

Sek kāy 释迦，a name of Buddha.

A surname.

The name of a wood, used for making tables and bedstands.

The name of a small shrub. Bok-kwang

Bok-kwang ordered them to select a good stalk of the kāy plant. See the 左傳, Chō twān.

A cup or vase; also written 药 kāy.

False, not true; to borrow; great.

假言, pay ch'hat wā, a lie.

Kāy ご kāy, to request leave of absence; to be absent on furlough.

Kāy 假 price, at which thing is valued. Không-ch’óo wāy chung san wāy, yeuk ko tūn chéah put sek’ kāy,孔子爲政三月，禽喪豚

假道於虞以伐虢, chéoh tê tê Gê, bûyêh hweat K-hek, they borrowed a road through the K-hek country, in order open to a track to the K-hek country.

Also written 困 kāy.

假天命, thâ chao theee êh by’bêng têng, how great, is the will of heaven! See the 大雅, Tūe gnây.

Happiness; great; distant.

To give in marriage, to marry out a daughter. Kāy, lé ch’ōo kāy ch’ōo ch’ōo, to give a daughter in marriage.

Kāy The same as the foregoing. Ch’he kāy

市價, the market price.

A stand, a frame, a scaffolding, a shelf.

Ch’ōo kāy, a scaffolding. E’ kāy 衣架, a clothes-
horse. Sip joô kây 十字架, chap jê kây, a frame in the form of the character 十, a cross.

To harness horses, or other animals, to a carriage.  Kwan ke ch'êng kây 君車將駕, kwun  BY ch'êng bôiêg kây bôi, the prince's carriage is about to be harnessed in.

The cangne, or wooden collar, worn by criminals in China.  T'hae kây 抬枷, gêd kây, to wear the wooden collar.

A pain in the limbs...

Read kây: low, not high.  Wûy kây pit yin ch'êvan tek 爲下必因川澤, chô kây pit tôô  th'ân êch'hun tek, in seeking to place anything low, we must avail ourselves of the rivers and marshes.  See 孟子 Beng choô.

Kêt: a reap-hook, a grass-knife; also, to cut off with a knife.  Kêt teau suêp che kêng 鉤鋤割，to separate.  Read kêt: rebellious, disobedient, unruly.  Pûy gek 背逆, pûy kêt, to turn the back on, and oppose.  Gek th'êên 逆天, kêt th'êên, to oppose the will of heaven.  Wûy gek 遁逆, wûy kêt, to oppose rebelliously.

To dwell, to stay, to remain, to reside, to rest, to sit down.  A surname.  Kwun choô sit boô kêt pâu, ke boô kêt an 君子食無求飽，居無求安, kawn choô ch'ên bo kêt pâu, k'hêa bo kêt an, the good man in his eating does not seek satiety, nor in his dwelling ease.  See the 上論 Shêng lûn.  Ke, goê gé jê 居吾語女, chây, goê kâp le kông, sit down, and I will tell you.
Ke 磐

A border, a boundary; also, a foundation.

Ke 磬

Kaou ke ch'een le 磐礦千里, kaou ke ch'ea'd ch'eng lé, a border extending to a thousand le, (or about 400 miles).

Yêw gân k'heuk sit seên lip ke chê 猶言室址, ch'ên choëng kong k'he ch'âi, tesê taê seng k'heâ ke chê, just as in building a house, it is necessary first to lay the foundation.

Vulg. yaou: hungry. Ke hong 饒荒, ke houi, a famine; also written 饡 ke.

Ke 琥

Ke ch'ê ć wûy sî 琥者易為食, yaou dy làng yâng ê chô chêâ, a hungry man is not particular about what he eats. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.

Stones in the middle of a stream; a stumbling block. Ch'haê sék ke 石礦, the name of a place, near Cochin China, where a great battle was fought.

To ridicule, to point at in one's discourse, to blame, to censure. Ke ch'ê 謾刺, to point at with piercing sarcasms.

Yin jîn jê ke 因人而譾, to stab one through the sides of another.

The territory assigned as the peculiar domain of an Emperor. Pang ke ch'ê'en lê wûy hìn sêy chê 邦畿千里為民所止, pang ke ch'ê'a'd ch'eng lé, wûy pège sai'ng sêy ê hûy'hâ, an Imperial domain extending to a thousand le, is what the people can settle on. See the 詩經 Se-keng.

Ke 畋

Felicitous influences; also, near.

Ke 顚

Ke pêen 機變, crafty stratagems. Ke bit 機密, ke bai, secret springs. Ke k'hê 機器, an instrument, a machine.

Wûy ke pêen che k'haou chê 為機變之巧者, chô ke pêen dy k'âi hê, those who are cunning at devising crafty stratagems. See 孟子 Bêng-choô.
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| 车 | 纪 |
| All, altogether. Hoê boê ke ch'un 父母 俱存, p'ay boê chô p'ü tê lit, his parents were both alive. See 孟子 Bêng-ch'êo. | A gem or precious stone, carried on the back. The skirts of a coat, the hinder part of a garment. Tông pok hoê bûn, tê ch'òo k'heen ke 童僕候門稚子牽裾, gin'd a têng kâu tê moo'ê, sêy k'ên'da k'hoên s'â aû pec'ê, (on our return we find) the servants waiting at the door, and the children ready to pull the skirts of our coats. |
| Strange, uncommon. Vulg. K'hêa: single, one alone, an odd one. Ke hoêy t'hang k'hoâ, this is an extraordinary piece of merchandize, and should be secured. | The name of a species of wood. |
| Ke k'hôey che hêng 倚魅之行, strange and surpassing conduct. | To sell, to vend; also, to hoard up. |
| Ke | 梱 |
| 飢 | 濮 |
| To be hungry; the same as 饱 ke. Lêy bûn put ke put hân 黎民不饑, the common people (the black-headed folks) are neither hungry nor cold. See 孟子 Bêng-ch'êo. | The name of a river. |
| To lade out as with a ladle; to bale; a ladle; to take. | Read chê: a branch, a twig. Wày têang chêa chêet che 爲長者折枝, wûy sê twâ at ch'êa kê, to pluck a twig for a superior. |
| Ke | 贝 |
| 车 | 首 |
| 依 | 己 |
| 潍 | 君子求諸己, kwan choo k'êw ch'oo kê, the good man seeks for everything from himself. See the 論語 Lûn ge. To overturn, to destroy; destructive, ruinous, wicked. Hong bêng k'ê chok 方命圮族, gîk bêng ay lâng, k'heep ay k'ên lâng kê chok lau, he is a transgressor of commands, and belongs to a ruinous set. See the 堯典 Giaou têen. A line, a part of a net. A surname. Kong k'ê wû hông 綸繽四方, to arrange and regulate the people in all quarters. To record, to note down; a record, a history; a period of twelve years is called 綸 k'ê. | Vulg. Kâ: self, one's self, one's own person. |
| Ke | 見 |
| 窄 | 綸 |
| A horse's halter, a head-stall. | 綸, the upper and lower parts of a net; to arrange, to set in order, to govern. Kong k'ê soun hông 綸繽四方, to arrange and regulate the people in all quarters. To record, to note down; a record, a history; a period of twelve years is called 綸 kê. |
Ké 吕

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

Ké 籁

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

Ké 前

The name of a tree. Ké lèw 机柳, a sort of willow.

Ké 截

A table, a bench, a stand to rest or lean upon. Yin ké jè 隱几而臥, p'hak tè tòh jè k'hwàn, he leaned upon the table, and slept.

Ké 聽

A fawn; others say, a large doe.

Ké 灰

A louse. Hóuk soé ké ê hên tèw蓄素蠅于玄冑, ch'hi p'phý áy sat boò tè ae áy t'hoáu k'hoÁy, to feed a white louse upon a black helmet.

Ké 獠

A few; how. Ké hò 幾何, juá chéy, how much. Ké to 幾多, juá chéy, how many. Boò ké 無幾, bò juá chéy, not many.

Hóo seng jëuk hông, wûy hwan ké hò 浮生若夢為歎幾何, p'hóo p'hóo áy sat k' méná chò hûná, ké wû jëuk juá chéy, this floating life is like a dream; the pleasures we enjoy, what are they?

Ké 槃

To bear, to carry, to raise, to lift up, to elevate; to praise; all. Goè lek chëuk ă ké pek kin, jè put chëuk ă ké yit ă 吾力足以舉百々, 而不足以舉一羽, gwá áy tòh ëy chëuk k'baù gëd ké chë p'phý kin, jè bëy chëuk k'baù gëd ké chë áy chëou mó, my strength is sufficient to lift up a hundred kin, (each 30 pounds weight,) and yet is not sufficient to lift a feather. (To say this, would shew a want of will and not a want of power.) See ben bêng-chëó, Beng-chëó.

Ké 矩

A rule, a law, a constant law. Kwûy ké 規矩, custom, usage. Ch'hit sip, jè chëüng sim sèy yèuÁk, put jè ké jè 十, 而從心所欲, 不踰矩, ch'hit chëó, jè ch'han sim kwûd sèy àe, d'm k'ëy hwaÁ k'té, at seventy, I followed that which my heart desired, without over-stepping the rule. Said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Ké 記

To remember, to recollect, to record, to note down. Ké tek 記得, kê tit, to bring to remembrance. Ké soó 記數, to note down in a memorandum-book.

Chò yèw ké gàn che sòo, yèw yèw ké soó che k'wan 左有記言之史, 右有記事之官, tó ch'ëhëw wòó ké sà áy soó, ch'ëhëw wòó ké soó áy kwûn, on the left were the historians ready to record the words spoken, and on the right were the officers for commemorating the events that occurred.

Ké 鬃

Proud, haughty, imperious. Kwûy wûy t'hiên chòó, jè put kead ou ké 貴天子而不驕箝, kwûy chò hông tèy, jè nm kead ou ké, in nobility he was raised to the rank of Emperor, and yet was not proud.

Ké 锯

A saw, to cut with a saw. Têng hông yùng to ké 中刑用刀鋸, têng chèng kwû hwaÁ yùng to kwû ké, for the middling order of punishments, they made use of the knife and the saw.

Ké 踞

Chun ké 蹲踞, to sit cross-legged. Ke ké 踞踞, to sit with the legs under one. Tok ch'ëó jè ké 獨處而踞, tok k'hiÁa jè p'hàÁ k'ëy chëen chéy, to dwell alone, and sit down cross-legged.

Ké 翠

To be afraid. A surname. Cheng-chëó 會子聞之瞿然, Cheng-chëó chë$$á$$, chë$$á$$ d$$á$$ yè$$á$$, Cheng-chëó on hearing this was alarmed.
Self, possession, to come to one's self.

Kè 蒔
Also, a surname. Chong-chew bông wùy
hoé téep, gò jè kák, chok kè kè jùén
Chew yáa 廣周夢為蝴蝶俄而覺．則
薔然周也, Chong-chew bông cho ăt yéh téep, á kó ch'ha'n'g, chok chóo lek ay yén'g k'hu'n'a
è Chew, Chong-chew 'dreamt that he was a butterfly, but a moment after, awakening and coming
to himself, he found that he was Chong-chew.

Hasty, sudden, rapid, hurried, precipitate.
 suicidal, a bamboo mat, a vessel
made of bamboo.

To hold, to grasp, to rest on, to com-
ply with; according to. Kè è tek 擔
於德, to grasp firmly at virtue. See the
論語 Lun gé.

Earnest money; money given as a pledge.

To expect, to hope, to desire. Kè bông
冀望, kè bàng, to hope for. Also
written 鈦.

Bè-chóo k'hè Yin, yêw kè súék chè yit pêên,
kwu'n che jît goé yéa 微子去殷．偽冀俗之
一變, 君之一悟也, Bè-chóo lè k'hè Yin
leâu, yèa li kè bông hong súék ay chít kây pe'ng',
jîn kwu'n ay chít sèng goé, when Bè-chóo departed
from the court of Yin, he was still anxiously ex-
pecting the manners of the people to take one turn
for the better, and the prince to he once awaken-
ed. See the 史記 Soó kè. A surname.

Kè 騥
he name of a good horse. Kè put ch'heng
kè lèk, ch'heng kè tek yéa 驥不稱
其力, 稱其德也, hó bôy bê ă ló e
e dy lâi, nák o ló e dy lèk, a good horse is not to
be admired for its strength, but for its temper.
See the 論語 Lun gé.

Kè 寄
Vulg. kèà: to confide in, to intrust to
any one's care; to dwell, to reside.
Kèh'ó è kè pêk lé che bãng 可以寄
百里之命, t'hang lâi kè à chî tiâ phîg lè dy
bông lâng, he can be entrusted with a message to
the distance of a hundred lé.
Kok boó kè gê 國無寄寓, kôk kwu'n bô t'hang
hoc é kè h'uy'h, (the prince of a fallen) country
cannot be intrusted to reside among us.

Kè 檠
Close, secret, hidden.

A halter, a leathern thong for tying a
horse. Kè tek, sêy é gê má yéa 畸
鈨所以駱馬, p'hoéy yú sêy è pâk
bây, a leathern thong is that with which we tie up a horse.

Kè 羅
A stranger sojourning in a place. Kè lé
羅旅, to sojourn.

To eat a little, a small meal; exhausted,
finished, done; since, already. Sêng sóô
put swat, sîy sóô put kán, ké öng ùt
kèw 成事不說, 遂事不諱, 既往不矜
chê'â dý sôy bô kông, sîy dý sôy bô t'â, kâw koyê
ông chêw bô lêâh e wôô kôy êit, when a thing is
done it is of no use to speak of it, nor when it
is persisted in to reprove it, nor to blame what is
already gone by. See the 上論 Sêâng lân.
Kè wât chê chê yêen 既日志至焉, kè jîn
kông sim chê wôô chê kék, since you say, the intention
is the principal thing, &c. See 孟子 Bêng-chóo.

Straw shoes. Kèw kêw sêkat kè, k'hô è lé
song 糉糹葛屩可以履霜
têng nelê'g kuâh dy ch'haûu dy, chông
lèe têh sêng, they set us to twist up a pair of straw
shoes out of the hemp plant, that we might be enabled to walk on the show. See the
Se gwuy hong.

The name of a tree. Kê chew Kê chuet the name of a district. A surname?

Vulg. kōo: a sentence. Châoang kê 章句, sections and sentences.

Read chê: a black spot; a freckle. Hân
Kê-chow 漢高祖 had seventy two
such black spots on his left thigh.

He, she, it, that, which, his, her, their's it's. Kê soo chê the 莫斯之謂
will, e kōō an nêy kông, this is perhaps
the meaning of it. See the 論語 Loû gé.
Kê jêk sê, sêuk lêng sê chên 誰若事無能
之, e kāu an nêy, e chê chû yì kây kôe, e when the
affair is come to this pass, who can stop it?
Kê yâng bêa, yêa hûy, 輔民也, in
phây suôk' kôo yin kông, in the cherishing of the
people, he displayed kindness.

To fix a time, a fixed period, to limit
to hope. Kêw yûy kêhên kê 鴟鴣
are anxiously waiting for the time of my govern-
ment. See the 書箋 舉 期.
Kê kê è tê 期于子治, kê bêng gwô, ky fê, they
are anxiously waiting for the time of my govern-
ment. See the 書箋 舉 期.
Kê 期 The stalk of pulse; bean stalks.
Happy, lucky, felicitous? Sew kôô wûy.
Kê 棋 輔考符祖, wô kôy by laou
lâng kê kî kê, the appearance of a ve-

Kê 棋 The name of a river.
Kê 祠 A small kind of crab. Gök kê
kô. A leech.
Kê 飛麟 A horse of a variegated colour.
Kê 禮麟, a fabulous beast, consid-
ed the most noble of the brute creation.
Kê lûn kô, kê chê sêw 麟麟之於
kê lûn teâ chûu rée, the Kê-liun among
four-footed animals. See 孟子 Bêng-chêôb.
Kê 綠 A gem, a precious stone found in the east.
Kê 綠 A green azuore colour. Also written 綠.
Kê 繼 A small goose. Sêk wên chê hî, sêa
kêng àu 小臣之好,射击雁雁,
sêy wên wên, chê, kê gân, that which
your humble servant is fond of, is to shoot the
large and small wild geese. See the 史記 Soô kê.
Kê 齊 A flag, a standard, an ornament of a flag,
consisting of two rampant dragons, crossing
each other. Kê chê 旗, a standard.
Cheou soô ê kê 招士於旗, chêo chak chêbûa
lâng kê kî, a scholar must be summoned by a standard.
See 孟子 Bêng-chêôb.
Kê 棋 福 Pôk kê 旗, the game of chess. Sêa
kê 象棋, ivory chess-men. Wûy kê
旗, and kê.
Gêchou chô wû kê, Tâng-chôo seen êe, 筆造圍
旗, Dan Bêngchêô, Gêchou chô wû kê, Tâng-chôo wên e,
Gêchou invented the game of chess (B.C. 2236) and
Tâng-chôo (his worthless son) admired it.
Bok ké 方侯, a surname.

An extra toe on the foot; talent, skill. Ké k'haou 伎巧, clever.

Ké licked a double road; anything, double; wheat come to perfection.

Ké san's 峨山, ké nú, the name of a hill, where the 周 耻 dynasty laid the foundation of its future greatness.

Ké gáy 技藝, an ingenious contrivance.

Ké k'haou 技巧, k'ha, clever. T'wan twins' hey, boó k'haó ké 技巧, ch'ên ch'ên à bò pai meé k'é, there certainly is no other contrivance. See the 大學 Ta-tch hâk.

Female musicians, dancing-girls; formerly there were no dancing girls; but 漢武帝 Hán B'oó-téy first established the practice, in order to accommodate those of his officers who had no wives.

The appearance of an insect creeping, to creep. Also, the name of an insect with a small body, and long legs, hence called t'áng ké 細腿, têng ké, long-shanks.

A superabundant toe on the foot; the same as 伎.

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

Hoo ké 吳蕖, the name of the water lily when in flower. Ch'ut shu' hoo ké 出水芙蕖, ch'ut ch'êy úy hoo ké, the water lily peeping above the water.

Water, a piece of water, a pond, a ditch; great. Ké lòng 池脩, a common appellation for hé, shé, it.

Bàn ké nà tek ch'êng jè hé 舆渠那得清 如許, mool's ch'êy an ch'êng yú t'êl ch'êng k'āu an nèi, ask bow the water comes to be so clear.

Ch'êa ké 璀礦, a precious stone, like a crystal, of which the buttons on inferior mandarins' caps is made.

An odd field, anything odd or superabundant; art. The Chinese used to divide their fields into nine squares, called 井田, ch'êng tên, well fields, but those which were too small, or narrow for such a division were called 嶰田 畦田, k'é tên, odd fields.

Ké 令 蝌蚪, ké tân, anything odd, over and above, miscellaneous.

The head of a crooked bank; a jutting headland.

Vulg. ké 耻, steep. K'he ké 崎崎, steep of ascent, a hill road, very crooked, and with many turns in it.

Wonderful, strange, extraordinary. Ké k'waé 奇怪, k'óó k'waé, strange. Ké bôn 奇文共欣賞, ké úy bôn lâi k'ây lâi hên a ké réngk'ê, extraordinary pieces of literary composition! let us delight in and admire them together.

Ké é 奇異, strange and uncommon. Vulg. k'héa, odd, not even.

Ké A gem, a precious stone. Also, great.

Ké A caldron with three feet, as distinguished from 珪 hoo, an iron pan without feet.

Ké k'hwaé 削邊, a crooked knife, a reap-hook.
The name of a river.

Kè

Long, tall. Kè jè téäng hêy 頑而長兮, t'o kwâ té², tall and long.

Kè

Têy ké 地祇, the terrestrial gods, in contradistinction from the th'êen sin 天神, chee² sin, the celestial gods.

Tô jè é sêäng háy sin ké 驟爾于上下神祇, kô tô jè téêng bîn háy téê yô sin ké, pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below. See the 論語 Lên gé.

Also, rest. Pe gnô ké yêa 俾我休息, hoê gwé peng an, give me rest. See the 小雅 Sêâu gnày.

Also, great. Pot wân bô hôo ké hoêy 不遠復無祇悔, kô hâuêng ké, chêm bô têü ay sê² kéh kây, do not go far and you will not have occasion for any great regret. See the 易 êk êk.
the genii, who dwell amongst the hills and marshes, are very meagre in their form and appearance.

Poor in flesh; meagre; the same as the foregoing. Ch'ou hay sin ch'ien je kè, tek to jë huoy.子夏心懸而膽.

Kè kè, 遵道而行, Ch'ou hay sin ku "a ch'ien kong ch'ew sin, kaâu" li ke tsü chew pedéy. Ch'ou-hay, when his mind was agitated (with study), became thin, but when he obtained a knowledge of the doctrine, he grew fat.

Kè kài 遠, self-possession; to come to one's self. Also read kāi.

Kè 九九, A kind of ring. A surname.

The ancient form of the character H kòe, this, also, the game of chess.

Kè kòe 狗, The back bone of a fish.

Kè kòe 老, old people, elders. Naé ch'ënk kè kòe lò je kè che, 老而告乏, naé ch'ënk Chok e ay laau lâng, je kap e hâng, and then enjoined on his old people, and informed them, saying &c. See 老子, Lâng-choó.

Prepared, ready; to discriminate; a tool. K'hè kë, 城, an implement, a vessel, utensils. All.

All, together. Tö k'hô châa jë kë che kòe 道可載而與之俱, is kap c ch'ë po, virtue may be borne and kept in company.

A hoisterous wind at sea, Kè k'hô ch'ëy. k'hô way, keer hong chi âu kë ch'ëy ch'ang laâ, when a typhoon gets up, it is very formidable.

Kè 促, To fear, to be alarmed; the same as kè.

Put yew put kè 不憂不懼, neither sad nor alarmed.

Kè 促, To be afraid; to be apprehensive; the same as the foregoing. Yung ch'ëy put kè yung by uing bo kë, 勇者不懼, brave men are not afraid. See the 誠語 Luâ ge.'

Kè 促, Military, martial, courageous.

Kè 促, To accompany, to have fellowship with. Kè liâng 伎倆, artful, cunning.

Kè 促, A pig's head; one of the radicals.

A plan, an art, a contrivance; an art or trade. Sâng kë jë ch'ën kë, ch'ën chüng hên hyâ jë ch'ën hût ch'ën, ch'ën pông saîn hî hê kë hâ gâ, to patronise the arts, and to discourage riding in carriages, will make the people increase in skill.

Kè 促, 女妓, singing women. Ch'ëng kë 娼妓, a prostitute.

Kè 促, A water plant; yielding: an angular seed.

To fear, to dread; to be envious, and malicious. Hôu soâ way kë kë, kë kë hût kë, kë hût kë, kë hût kë, why so careful and unarmèd. See the 太 dispensaries. kë kë, 畢則不忌于上, ch'êng soâ ch'êng wâi great to, ch'êng an kë, kë, kë, when people know the law, they will not be jealous of their superiors. See the 率傳 Chô twân.
Kè

To kneel down, to prostrate one's self. 

Chin 作 kē wài, sēn sēng put hēng kāu kwá jin hōe, 秦王跪曰
先生不幸教寡人乎, Chin 作 twá kēu yōng, sin sai ng ūn hēng kā gwá kwá jin, the king of Chin then prostrated himself, and said, Oh, Sir! will you not do me the favor of instructing me? See the 戰國策 Chéen kōk ch'ieh.

Kè

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

Kè

To arrive at, to reach to, to attain.

Kè 金巨

Great, large; wūy kē sit, 金巨 kēu twá ch'ē shāo, to construct a large house. See 孟子 Bēng choō.

Kè k'hōe sēy lin, 巨口細麟 twá ch'ūy sēy lān, a large mouth and small scales.

To oppose, to withstand, to stop; kē gē 拒行情, kē put k'hōe ch'ē kē che 可者 与之不可者拒之, t'hang úy lāng chōw kāp e kāou, e úy ún t'hang úy lāng chōw kē chē e, with those who 'can' be associated, unite; but those who cannot be associated with, reject. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Kè 金距

Kim kē 金距 a metal spur for fighting cocks. Kwāy-sē kē kē key, Hō-sē wūy che kim kē, 李氏介其鶉 邱氏為之金距, Kwāy-sē kēh'ōng kāh key, Hō-sē kē kēh'ōng chit úy kim kē, Kwāy sē dressed his cock in armor, and Hō-sē furnished his cock with metal spurs. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kè

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

How? in what way? Jeák tē yit kâ 什么 hong, kē put hōäng ēng, 若馳 介四方詣不響應 nū sai chēl úy gin ú kē sē hēng ê k'hōe úm kēh'ōng yīn, if you send a messenger into all parts, how would not your message be re-echoed and answered. The same as 什 kē.

Steel, hard metal; wān jē kē thēt, 鉄如鉄鉄 wān ch'ēn chōs ê kē thēt, hardened in malice, like steel and iron. Also, great.

Sêk kēa, 释迦, one of the names of Buddha.

Kèa 聚跏

Kèa t'hēt 聚跏, to sit cross-legged; to be confined in that position; to be fettered with the legs bent up under one.

Kèa 架

Kèa sa, 架裳, a surplice, a priest's robe.

Kèa 寄

Read kē, to intrust, to lodge in any one's hands; kē t'hōk, 寄托 kēa t'hōk, to confide anything to a person's care.

Ch'ēng kē, bō sēy t'hēng, 肅寄無所聽 ch'ēng ê kēa, bō sēy t'hēng ê, he wished to lodge it with some one, but no one would listen to him. See the 史記 Soō kē. 秦 sin, 寄信 kēa p'hay, to send a letter by any one.
Kêña

Read kéa, the name of a place.

Kêña

Read ké, the name of a place.

Kêña

Read ké, the name of a place.

Kêña

Read ké, steep, difficult of ascent, a dangerous hill-path.

Kêña

Read ké, to be afraid, to fear, to alarm.

Kêña

Read ké, to be afraid, to fear, to alarm.

Kêña

Read ké, a capital city; pok kéña, the northern capital, Peking; keng sêng, kêña séña, a metropolis.

Kêña

Read ké, as kim keng bôk, kim kéña chêña, the name of a tree.

Kêña

Read choô, a child, a boy, a son; choô sun, kêsâ sun, sons and grandsons.

Kêña

Chôô sun suy gé, keng se put k’hô put t’hôk, kêsâ sun suy jên gat, keng ch’hâyâh u nth t’hâng bô t’hôk, although young people may be dull, they should not neglect reading the classics.

Kêña

Read keng, a looking-glass, a mirror; bêen keng, têng, bâk kêsâ, a looking-glass; bôk keng, mût kêsâ, spectacles.

Kêña

Lê to put twân keng têng jin, li mê yuâ, têng êng êy láng, if a sword is ever so sharp, it will not cut asunder the reflection of a man in a mirror.

Kêña

Read hêng, to walk, to go, to travel; to act; kêak hêng, chêng êng, k’ha kêsâ, to go on foot; hêng lôe, hêng lêng, to travel on the road.

Kêña

Sêy hêng, sêy, kêsâ, that which is done; an action, a deed.

Kêña

Sam jin hêng, pit yêw grind sooy één, mîn êng, hêng êng, when three people are walking together, there will certainly be one among them, who can be our teacher; see the yin, the key.

Kêña

Read hêng, the name of a place; the same as lêng hêng.

Kêña

Sêe toé hêng, sês jêng, êng êng, têng êng, têng êng, têng êng, the edges of a sieve.

Kêña

Read kêên, a thing, an article; but kêên, mût kêsâ, a thing, a piece of goods; yit kêên, an
KÉAK

ch’i ke�, one thing; ké keén, 幾件 kwéy kěná, how many things?

Kéná 健

Read kéen, robust, strong, vigorous; sin kéen, 身健 sin kěná, hale in body; gnéw kéen, 牛健 goó kěná, a stout ox.

K’hong kéen sin t’hëy, 康健身體 an kěná sin t’hëy, to compose and invigorate one’s body.

Read kéen, a threshold; to shut a door.

天 天

Read ké, clogs; bök ké kěk 木屐 bük kékh, wooden shoes.

Kéah 腳

Read ké, to lift up anything, to take up; sëw ké, 手捧 ch’hëw kékh, to take in the hand; ké k’he, 擡 kékh k’he, to raise anything up.

夫 腳

Vulg. k’ha, the foot; kéak t’höng, 腳痛 k’ha t’höng, a sore foot. Kéak l’wän sin bô pëng, t’hoé hän bök pöey bëng, 腳煩身無病 頭寒目倍明 k’ha sëw hìn sin bô pât, t’haòu kěná bök ch’øw pöey kouungês, when the feet are kept warm, the body will be free from disease; and when the head is kept cool, the eyes will be doubly bright.

天 天

Kéak 翻

Kéak sëak 擁 breast, firm, strong, robust.

Kéak sëak chae, ch’hoö ong yéa, 擁此翁也 chong kěná chae, chëy léy l’noû lâng, what a stout man this old fellow is! said of 馬援 Má wàn.

KÉANG

The flesh over the mouth.

Kéak 臀

To increase; exceeding, very; to sport, to tripe.

Gwüy-tëy hông lông chin hè kék, 魏帝經囊真戲劇 Gwüy-tëy páng hoon tëy chin chënâ hè keâk, Gwüy-tëy’s stitching the incense bag, was truly a trifling and foolish thing.

奉

Kéang 姜

A surname.

Kéang 瑁

The name of a tribe of foreigners to the west, who are chiefly shepherds; also a euphonious particle. Written 矶 kéang.

Kéang 陋

To throw down, to overturn, to turn upside down. Ch’huy jë kéang che, 推而 ch’huy hœ c tò, push him down.

Kéang 疆

Kéang kaè, 疆界 a boundary, a border, a limit.

Jip kë kéang, t’hoë t’ëy pit, t’ëen yéa tè, chek yëw k’hëng, 入其疆土地圖田野治則有慶 jip e’ëy këang kaé, k’huënta’ t’hoë t’ëy k’heuny pit, ch’k’ён yëa të ch’höng, chek woo k’hëng hö, (the emperor) on entering the boundaries (of his nobles), and seeing the ground opened out, and the fields and wastes cultivated, will offer them congratulations; see the 孟子 Bëng choö.
Kéang

Vulg. kéng, ginger. Put th'et kéang sit, 不撤食 作 lè k'hô kéng chîchâ, he would never be without ginger at his meals; said of Confucius.

Má kéang, 马缰 bây kéng, a horse's bridle. Also written 箯 kéang.

T'hôk se kwuy làê, má kéang hêâng, 鬻書歸來馬缰響 ch'hâk ch'êih tsoîl s lâê bây kéng tân, returning home after study, the horse's bridle rings with a tinkling sound.

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

Kéang lóng, 蟻蛾 insects found in excrementitious matter.

A cloth for binding a child, in order to carry it on the back.

Vulgar, chêâng, to carry pick-a-back.

A string of money or cash; châng kéang ch'hîen bân, 蕃絲萬里 k'hêng chêng kwuîng hâu chêng ch'hêng bân, to lay up strings of money by the thousands and myriads.

Béên kéang, 强 強 páyh nãîng, to force, to constrain.

Written 墮 kéang.

Léng kéang wûy sêên jê ê ê, 强 爲善而已矣 bêên kéang chô hô íên ë tôê êû, you should exert yourself to do good; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Keang

Robust, strong, firm; a surname.

Sôô sîp wât kêang jê sôô, 四十日強而仕 sê ch'ap hûêy kông kéang chêw têôh chô kâô, at forty a person is said to be robust, and should then enter on office. See the 曲禮 K'hêuk léy.

Kêang bêng, 墮猛, violent, boisterous. Kêang hût yêw kong k'hêk, 霹靬子剛克 kêang pô ăy lâng, bô kap ê chô pêng yêê, têôh ê kong gnay yîê ê, with violent persons make no friendship, but overcome them with firmness.

Firm, violent, harsh.

Not soft, unyielding, stiff.

Kêang Chêw-ch'êâng bôk kêang jîn yêâ 周昌木強人也 Chêw chêâng ch'êâng ch'êâng gnay ăy lâng, Chêw-ch'êâng was a man as stiff as wood.

Unbending asseverations,

firm declarations.

As stiff as a dead body.

A form, an appearance; yaou keaou, 妖嬈.

If I obtain a beautiful woman, I will make a golden house to put her in.
Keaou False, hypocritical; greedy of gain, and seeking it in improper ways.

Keaou yâng, the name of an animal; san ch’hut keaou yâng, the hills produce the keaou yâng animal.

A musical instrument, a large pipe.

This character is now used for a sedan-chair.

To boast, to pity, to commiserate.

Keaou Keaou ‘gî, 驕傲 keaou t’habu, proud, arrogant, haughty.

何時作於南, 所著 促 teach keaou, to confuse, to throw into disorder.

Clean, bright, white, clear.

Keaou keaou pêk k’he,皎皎 white steeds. Gwat ch’hut keaou hêy, the moon shines bright and clear. See the 詩經 Seâng lûn.

Keaou False; pretending to counterfeit orders from superiors; valiant.

Keaou Chô-muâ kwâ k’êy cheadu bêng, tin teadu chôp pêyh tin choo hoé, k’ê t’ho Tông-tôh, Chô-muâ issued a counterfeit imperial order, and summoned eighteen princes of districts to attack Tông-tôh; see the 三國 Sam kok. Kêang chae keaou, 強哉 瑛, how firm and unbending! See the 中庸 Têung yûng.

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

Keaou Clear, bright as the sun.

Keaou Bright and clear like a gem.

Yêw jê keaou jît, 有如懐日 wûo ch’hin chêng keaou pêyh ëy jît, as bright and clear as the noonday sun; see the 王風 Tông hong.
Keāou: A surname.

Keāou: Clear, bright; to call out aloud.

Keāou: To walk, to travel.

Keāou: To read: to gamble, to game; to play cards; to play games of chance. See the "music" must be clear and distinct; see the "Selang" lām.

Keāou: A high hill, with a conical top.

Keāou: The name of a wild fowl.

Keāou: The long feathers in a bird's tail; to lift up; to look forward with expectation; dangerous, hazardous.

Keāou: The name of a plant.

Keāou: Vulgar, kēč: a sedan-chair, a chair borne on men's shoulders.

Keāou: To raise anything by a lever; to wrench.
The name of a bird, that always flies in pairs, found in the south.

Cloth wove with a double thread; twilled silk.

Wun wū yōng se chōk tan kēem e,

妇为翁须作单绿衣 boè wū yōng tēōh chō tən'ə suə də sən, a wife should weave for her husband a garment of a single thread.

To seal up; to paste anything over an orifice.

Không chōo kwan Chew beāo

yēw kian jin, sam kēem kē k'hoē,孔子

觀周廟有金人三緑其口 K'hông chōo k'huē Ch'êw bēō wō k'în ò yēw lōng, sən kēem ò yō ch'huē, Confucius saw in the Chew temple, a gilt statue with its mouth thrice sealed; see the 家語 Kay gé.

To lessen, to diminish, to detract from; kay kēem, 加減, more or less. Lēy chuo ē kēem,禮

主于減 lēy ò yō yuā kîn tə kēem chō, the most essential thing in ceremony is to have as little of it as possible.

To arrange, to sort out; to take ac-

count of; kēem tēem, 檢點, to take a list of; sūn kēem, 延檢
to go round and inspect; an office.

Kēem tēem jīt sēy wūy, 檢點日所為 kēem tēem tāk jīt sēy chō, to examine one's daily conduct.

Sā kēem, 檢校, to examine, to search; kēem ch'ēo, 檢察, to inspect.

Kēem kādu, 檢校, the name of an officer.
The ornaments used on a horse's head.

A sword; pull keen, to draw a sword. Also written keen. H'no to mà sé keen, to

I love to ride on horseback, and make proof of my sword; see the 孟子 Băng chóo.

Read hàm: saltish, briny, of a saltish taste.

Súy wát jùn hày, jùn hày chok hàm, water is said to flow downwards, and when it descends (to the sea), it becomes saltish.

To stick in, to insert.

Firm, stable, hard; keen k'è, 坚固, fixed, steady. K'ho sóo chè t'èng é t'hat Ch'in Ch'hoé che keen kap lè peng e, 可使制制以制

爆楚之坚甲利兵矣 t'hang sóé ch'kông t'hùy é p'hàh Ch'in Ch'hoé áy keen kàh laé t'o é, (if your government is good,) you can set (your people) to make clubs, and beat down the firm armor and sharp weapons of the Ch'in and Ch'hoé countries; see the 孟子 Băng chóo.

Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious; keen lin, 慷吝, close, niggardly. T'o chín se lông, bè hé keen, 倒盡詩囊未許慷慨 t'o chín se lông, bê hé keen,

boéy chún keen lin, turn out the whole budget of your poetical effusions; you must not be stingy.

A case for a bow.

Rice water, congee, gruel.

Vulg. keng: the shoulder; keen t'hoé, 肩頭 keng t'haò, the top of the shoulder; also, to bear on the shoulders, to sustain.

Soé ch'heãng yêa kip keen, kwuy keen sit kay che h'ô, 賦之牆也及肩窩

見室家之好 soé gwâ áy ch'kéng kip kàu keng t'haò, k'hoé áy lâng têng keen ch'khoé laé áy hó, my wall is only up to the shoulders, so that inquisitive people can see all the good that is on the premises; (meaning, that his attainments were not of that high order that could not be overlooked.)

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

A three year old pig.

To pull up; difficult; lame, halt.

Boé keen lwa chwát e, 鞍華絶歩 bôh páy hwa hâm kin, do not pull up the flowers together with the bulbous roots.

Kéen loé, 鞍驄, a kind of mule.
Kēén
To speak with difficulty, to stutter.

The same as the above: also, blunt discourse, straight forward words.

Kōng lap kēén, े kʰne soö chʰ'ong, 唐納許以開四聰, kōng kʰwəh lap sëw tit gnây dy wâ, े kʰneug seh bin dy chʰ'eng më̂n, extensively receive straight forward discourse, in order to open out the intelligence of all quarters.

Kēén
Difficult; to elevate.

Vulg. kᵉ̄ng: a wooden spout to carry off the water.

Vulg. kᵉ̄ng: a bamboo spout; sûy kᵉ̄n, 水覓 chʰ'y kᵉ̄ng, a water-spout.

To look aslant at anything; a kind of net.

Kēén chōo, 团子 kìn ɐ, a boy, a varlet, a slave.

Yēn kēén, 倭倭, proud, haughty, insulting. Also written 倭 and 倭, kēín.

To hold up the clothes; to tuck up the skirts of a garment.

Kēén së̃ⁿg sëep Chin, 潛 潛 chʰ'auw yín chʰ'enk kʰy Chín chʰ’ey, to tuck up the petticoats in order to cross the Chin waters.

Kēén
The same as the above.

Kēén
To visit, to appear before.

Kēén hê̂n soö chê̂y yêñ, 見賢思齊 焉 keeⁿ goò tâng stoeⁿ kap e chê̂y, seeing a clever man, think of equaling him; see the 論語 Lûn gé. Goë be kēën hⁿô tek jë hⁿô sek chēa yûâ, 吾未見好德如好色者也 goâ bûey kʰowⁿâ chit dy aë tek chʰ’in chê̂ng aë sek dy lâng, I have never seen any love virtue as they love beauty; see the same.

To build, to establish. Hok-kēën,

Kēën
福建, the province of Hok-kēën. When 忽必烈 Huwut-pit-lê̂t, or Kublai, the Tartar conqueror of China (A. D. 1296), came to 燕京 Yêën kēng, he (bêng kēën chêª sêng sêen soo Kʰông chôo cho heâou ê, 命建至聖先師孔子之廟宇 bêng lêng kēën tê chêª sêng sîn saiîng Kʰông chôo dy bû ê,) commanded them to erect the temple of the most holy sage, and first teacher, Confucius.

Kēën
Firm, strong; vulg. kᵉ̄nâ: hale, robust. Tông-thêen-pô, 唐 天 賢, in his 14th year raised an army of 100,000 men, whom he called (T’hîen-pô kēën jê, 天寶健兒 T’hîen-pô kᵉ̄nâ kᵉ̄nà,) T’hîen-pô’s stout boys.

Kēën
A lock, a fastening to a door.
Kēn
A stubborn ox, a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke.

Kēn
The threshold of a door; to close and fasten a door.

Kēn
A large tendon; a principal sinew.

Kēng
Read kēn: to see, to wait upon; to have an interview with. Tōng-t'ha-e-chong ê Pōng-hēn-lêng, yit kēn bēn, jē kēw sêng sit, 唐太宗與房玄齡一見面如故相識 Tōng t'ha-e-chong kap Pōng-hēn-lêng, chit kēn ê lin, ch'în ch'êng ko ū sê bat, Tōng-t'ha-e-chong, at the first interview with Pōng-hēn-lêng appeared as if he had known him for a long time.

Kēn
Kēn sên jê put kîp, 見善如不及 kêng ho chîn ch'êng bêy kîp kâo, seeing anything good he felt as though he could not attain it.

Kēng
Read kēn: the brink, or edge of anything: mē kēn, 海墘 mē kēng, the sea-shore; kâng kēn, 海墘 kâng kēng, the river's side.

Kēep
By the side, side by side, together with.

Tēng Sêk kēp kok, 胡塞俠擊 Tēng kap Sêh by jin k̄wun sê kēp ch'êha kênd, the princes of Tēng and Scêh rode in their chariots side by side; see the 公羊傳 Kong yâng twân.

Kēep
To hold up on both sides, to press or squeeze together; to unite with and support. Kēp kong, 夾功, to attack on both sides. Chew-kōng T'hae-kōng kēp hō Sêng ēng, 周太公夾輔成王 Chew-kōng kap T'hae-kōng sêng pêng hō Sêng ēng, Chew-kōng and T'hae-kōng held up and sustained Sêng ēng on both sides; see the 左傳 Chó twân.

Kēep
The sides of the face, the cheeks; bēn kēp, 而 kîn kēp, the jaws of the face.

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

Kēep
Kēp jûk, 陝鄙, the name of a place, where 武王, Boô ēng laid the foundation of his kingdom, which he prognosticated would last for 30 ages, and 700 years. A surname.

Kēep
Bēng kēp, 柏英 the name of a felicitous plant in the time of GêaSu. Jē kēp gîi, the leaf or blossom of a certain tree resembling copper cash;—the rulers of the Hân dynasty finding that the current coin of the former dynasty Chîn was heavy and difficult to use, ordered the people to strike a new kind of coin like the blossom of the above tree.

Kēep
The handle of a sword; also a sword.
To plunder, to take by force; the same as the foregoing.

Clothes without cotton wadding; thin clothes; keep e, 棄衣 kap e, a loose, flowing dress.

Vulg. kàh: armor for the back; the flesh between the shoulders.

To hold anything in the lap; keep e, 祛衣, to hold up the skirts of the garment in order to contain anything in the lap.

Vulg. kit á: a lemon, a lime; also written 橘 keep. Bàn teung รง keep yêw, 闗中榮桔柚 ban saíng áy tang éng hùa kit á kap nooíng á, in the provinces of Hok-kêên and Canton, the lemon and the pumelo flourish.

Clean; keep ch'hêng, 潔清 ch'hêng k'hiêng sêng, clean and pure.

In keep ké é chin, 6 ké keep yéá, 人潔已以進與共潔 also written 潔 ké tê é chin, lôn teôh yin e áy keep ch'hêng, when people purify themselves and enter (on office), we should allow that they are pure; see the 論語 Lùn gé. Also written 潔 kéet.
Kée

To exert one's strength, martial; also, hasty, vehement. Ké jin hwy ch'he^há kée, 其人暁且撤 e by làng howy kow^h k'wé kée t'ëng, that man is both illustrious and courageous.

Kée

To raise anything on high; to hold up; kée t'ëep, 揭帖, to open the budget, to commence an affair.

Kée kan wúy kée, 揭竿為旗 k'ëk h'ë tek kong chò kée, they raised up a bamboo pole for a standard.

Ch'him chek lée, ch'he^h nèn chek kée, 深則厲淺則揭 ch'him chëów lée k'ëy k'ëk, k'hin chëów pây h'ë g'ma, in the deep parts (of a river), dash through, but in crossing the shallow parts, hold up (your garments); see the 衛風伍夕 hong.

Kée

A ram; an encampment of Tartars.

Kée

A hook, a reaping-hook a crooked knife.

Kée

To bale out the water; a vessel for lading out water.

天

The same as 禹 kée, a kind of stone: rough as a stone. Also, used for 禹 kée, a hero. Also, a henroost, a place where fowls roost.

Kée

A hero; chún kée, 俊傑, a superior and clever man. T'ong-lêang, Seaou-hó, Hán-sin, sam chú k'ëe jin kée yêá, 張良薆何韓信三者皆人傑也 Tëo^h-t'ëang, Seaou-hó, Hán-sin, chë'y s'wa làng chò pôb sè jin, këet yêá, Tëo^h-lêang, Seaou-hó, and

Hán-sin, these three were all heroic fellows. Also written 杰 kée.

Kée

Kée sek, 砥石, the name of a hill in the eastern seas.

Kée

To split, to draw out, to pull, to open, to tear asunder. Choo sóo hêng k'ëe tek ch'he^h, 諸死刑皆 choo së by hêng heéit chò poö t'ëoh kée t'ëet t'ëay ch'he^h, all capital offenders must be punished by being pulled to pieces in the market.

Kée

To exhaust, to exert to the utmost; kée chin, 竭盡, to exhaust utterly. Sóo hóo boe lông kée tek lêk, 強父母能竭其力 hök saè pây boe êy kée t'ën e by k'hëowy lât, in serving one's parents, to be able to exert one's strength to the utmost; see the 上論 Tâng lûn.

天

To extend to the extreme point; to know thoroughly; to influence, to regulate; kék sek, 格式, a rule, a pattern. Tê te ch'ëe kék bút, 致知在格物 tê te sit tuâ tê kék chin me^h, the highest point of knowledge is to scrutinize all things thoroughly.

Hasty, rapid, vehement; keng se bût kék, së byn choo laè, 經始勿

丞庶民子來 k'ëe t'ëhâbu ch'ëow kong bôh kíin, páy hêng ch'ëów ch'ëowy kë^n laè, at the commencement of the work, (he told them) not to hasten, but the people came like children; see the 大雅 T'âng gnâ.y.

Kék

To arrive at. Also read kây: to borrow, false; òng kék Yëw-beaôn, 王假有廟 òng kâu Yëw-beaôn, the king came to Yew-beaôn; see the 易經 Ek keng.
Kek 隆 The name of some foreign nation on the west of China.

Kek 隆 隆 Keng kek, 隆隆, thorns and briers. Also, irst, rapid. Phe keng châm kek, 揍損, to remove the weeds and cut down the briers; see the Left 傳 Chó twăn.

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

Kek 激 To collect stones together in order to stop the course of water; to influence. Kek jê hêng che, k'ho sok chaê san, 激而行之可使在山 kek jê hê e tö k'ê mû' ch'ang see e kôy swêa, if you stop up (the stream) with stones, and lead it along, you may make it pass over a hill; see the 孟子 Bêng choó. Kâm kek bông sin, 激激忘身 kâm kek kadu bêy kê e òy hin sin, to be so moved as to forget one's self.

Kek 隙 Êung kek, 胸臆 kêng kôy, the midriff, the diaphragm; that which divides the upper from the lower part of the inside of the body.

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

Kek 哨 To stop up, to obstruct, to separate; kek pek, 隔壁 kêy peûk, a neighbor, one who is separated from us merely by a wall. Hông kek lôy êy 防隔内外 hông kôy laê goê, to cut off all intercourse between those without and those within.

Kek 翻 The middle part of a feather, a quill; a wing. Hông hwûn kek jê hûy, 鳳奮翻而飛 hông têûng e òy sit jê puêy, the hông bird stretched its wings, and flew away.

Kek 簾榻 A bamboo screen put before a door.

Kek 斬 The yoke of a large carriage: sêang le lêên kek, 商旅連榻 chô sêng le òy lông k'hôy kho séo swê aûy, the caravan of traders crowded each other so much in the roads, that the yokes of their carriages touched one another.

Kek 咬 To kill, to put to death; Sûn kek Kwûn ê ê-sên, 舖啮蘇于羽山 Sûn c'hâe Kwûn ê ê-sên, Sûn put Kwûn to death at E-sen.

Kek 咬 The name of a hill.

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

Kek 創 A spear, a lance, a military weapon; té kek, 持戟, to grasp one's spear. To beat, to strike; ê sêk kek jin, 以石擊人 t'ho chêôk kek sé lông, to stone people to death.

Kek 創 kek k'hêng ê Wôêy, 子擊擊于術 hoo choô p'hoû k'hêng te Wôêy, Confucius played on the k'hêng (a musical instrument) at Wôêy; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

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

Wound and bleeding

The appearance of a dog staring at any one.

Kek

To plough, to till the ground.

Kek

Vulg. kēk: the cry of a wild fowl.

To change, to drive away, to de.

privé of office; also, leather, skin.

Th&en tēy kēk, jä soō sē sēng;

天 gave rē yē sēū chēn kē, when the heavens and the earth

(i.e., the dynasty) are changed, then the four seas become good; see the

易 經 Kēk.

Kēk chit wāy bin, 革職民 lut kw&n a chō páyh sai&ng, to be deprived of office, and to be

degraded to the level of the common people.

Ko yāng che kēk, 羔羊之革 ko yōngg by p'hōy, a kid-skin.

Kēk

菊

Read kēuk: as kēuk hwa, 菊花 kēk hwa, a chrysanthemum flower.

Ch'hae kēuk tong lē háy, yew jēēn kēēn lâm san, 採菊東籬下悠然

見南山 bān kēk hw&tē tong lē pa háy, hvun&ig jēēn k'w&n lâm pe&ng by su&ha, while plucking the

chrysanthemum flowers in the eastern garden, I looked thoughtfully towards the southern hills.

Kēk

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

T'haē kēk, 大極, the great extremity, which the Chinese suppose existed before the

production of heaven and earth; this was itself preceded by a boō kēk, 無極 boō kēk, no extremity,

a boundless infinity. Kwun choō boō sēy put yōng

kē kēk, 君子無所不用其極, kw&n choō bō sēy u&n yōng e bō kēk, the good man invari-

ably adapts things to their best use; see the 大學

Tā hāk.

Kēk

俗 履

Bōk kēk, 木履 bō kēk, wooden shoes, clogs. Soo-mâ-ē soō kw&n soō sam ch'ūen jīn, chëuk jwān

chaē pēng tēy bōk kēk chēēn hēng, 司馬懿

使軍士三千人著軟材平底木

履前行, Soo-mâ-ē sat e by kwun soō sōa ch'heng lâng ch'hêng noo&ng ch'hâ pat&ng tēy by bō kēk taē seng kēnâ, Soo-mâ-ē ordered three thousand of

his troops to put on wooden clogs made of soft wood

with flat soles, and then to march on in front;

(after which he followed with the whole army.)

Kēk

局

Read kēuk: an arsenal, an armory; chëuk kēuk, 促局 chek kēk, to

bend the body, in a flattering fawning manner. Kē kēuk, 柴局 kē kēk, the

game of chess, the chess-board.

Kēk

門

The uttermost border; one of the

radicals.

Kēk

經

Kēk lūn, 經緯, a thread, a string, a series; sēāng kēng, 常經, the

common series of human relations.

Kēk hwây, 經緯, the woof and the warp in

weaving cloth; kēng ēng, 經營, to build, to con-

struct; kēng se, 經書, books and classics; ē kēng,

已經, and chêng kēng. 曾經, past, gone by,

already done; chêng kēng, 正經, honest, up-

right. A surname.
Wùy 1eng keng lún t'heen hây che tâ" keng, 惟
能經緯天下之大經 t'ôk tôk éy keng
lún t'heen a yî tâ" keng, just capable of arranging
the great relations of the empire; see the 申庸
Têung yông.
Châe keng yêw che, in 經有之 té keng wóô e,
it is contained in the classics.

Keng
The name of a river; Keng ê Wûy
chok, 汀以渭濁, Keng áy
lô chây ch'êng Wûy áy ch'êng
chây yêâ lô, the foul waters of the Keng render
the clear waters of the Wûy muddy (by mixing
with them); see the 衛風 Wôôy hông.

Keng
The stalk of grass, or corn.

Keng
The sound of stones rattling together.

Vulg. kê'nâ: great, a very high hill;
keng soo, 京師 kê'nâ sê'nâ, a
capital city, a metropolis. Jip
keng, 入京 jip kê'nâ, to enter the capital.

Keng
A granary.

Vulg. kai'ê: one of the ten horary
characters.

Ch'ông keng, 倉鷺, the name of
a bird.

Bright.

Keng lîn, 稲懼, to pity, to commi-
serate. Chek ae keng jê, bût hê,
則哀矜而勿喜 chek ae
keng e, jê bô ha'nâ hê, you must then pity them,
and not rejoice; see the 論語 Lûn gé.
Keaou keng, 驕矜, to be proud and vaunting, to
brag.

To connect, to continue in succession.

Keng
Naè keng châe ko, 乃慶載
歌 naè sêô suô ch'êng kwa,
he continued to sing.

The place beyond the suburbs or
borders; keng kông boê mà, 乍
keng the yêô, 驕駿狂馬
in yêô, fine and fat mares, in the fields beyond
the suburbs; see the 詩經 Se keng; also written
Ѹ keng.

A mare; others say, a fine fat horse.

Rice; edible rice, in distinction from
the glutinous rice. Tê p'hêng
keng tô che têy, 駑騁粳稻
之地 p'hâôu châôu tê keng tô ky têy, to gallop
about amongst the corn.

To change, to alter, to repeat; keng
loë, 更漏 kai'ê laôw, an hour
glass. Kwun choô che kô yêô, jê
jit gwât che sit yêen; klp ké keng yêô, jîn kae guâng
che, 君子之過也如日月之食焉
及其更也人皆仰之 kwaum choô ûy kôôy
sit ch'ên chêông jît guôôy ûy sit; kâôu e keng wôâ
lông cho pod guôâng k'huôâ e, the errors of good
men are like the eclipses of the sun and moon;
when they alter, all men look up to them; see the
論語 Lûn gé. Sêw keng,守更 chêw kai'ê,
to keep watch.
Keng 耕
To plough: keng 數えん, 耕田 chōh ch'ån, to cultivate the ground.
T'ang-ch'ê K'éet-lék gno jê keng, 長沮桀溺耦而耕 T'ang-ch'ê K'éet-lék séo t'üy chōh ch'ån, T'ang-ch'ê and K'éet-lék ploughed side by side; see the 論語 Lun gê.
The name of a tree; a surname; Keng chew, 荊州; the name of a district.

Keng 刺
The upper part of the arm: keng t'hoê, 腋頭, keng t'haôu, the shoulders.
Hwuy che ê keng, 麦之腋, k'ê hwuy ê ê ch'k'êwe, he beckoned to them with his arm; see the 小雅 Seâu gnây.
K'heuk keng jê chûn che, 曲腋而枕之 k'heuk wan keng ch'kêwe jê ch'kông chûm t'haôu, he bent his arm under him for a pillow.

Keng 瓢
Soup; ch'haê keng, 菜羹 ch'haê kâi'nâ, vegetable soup; t'heauou keng, 挑羹 t'heauou kâi'nâ, a spoon, a soup-spoon.

Keng 驚
Vulg. kê'nâ: to frighten, to alarm, to fear, to be afraid. Chûn keng pek le, 震驚百里 chûn kê'nâ kâu chût pâi'ê le, (the thunder) agitates and alarms to the distance of a thousand le. Keng soô, 驚死 kê'nâ sóô, to be frightened to death.
Not at one's ease, uneasy: extremely anxious and careful.
Chûen chûen keng keng, 畏戰 畏戰, trembling and anxious.

Keng 供
Read kêng: as kêng chûng, 供状 keng chûng, a document drawn up respecting a man's own life and conduct to be presented to a magistrate: a written defense.

Kêng 景
Great, extensive, bright; kong kêng, 景光景, a landscape, view of a country; a surname.
Boô pe'en kong kêng, yit sê sin, 無邊光景 一時新 bô peen gê dy kong kêng, chit sê á sin, a boundless prospect, which all of a sudden appears new.
Kêng géâng, 景仰 to look up to with expectation.

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

Kêng 佩
The brightness of a gem.

Kêng 儆
Kêng kaê, 儆戒 to warn, to caution, to admonish.
Kêng kaê boô gê, 儆戒無虞 kêng kaê bông têô ê bê t'haâng ch'êk êy soo, to admonish people to beware of unforeseen circumstances.

Kêng 警
To admonish: sôn kêng, 巡警, to go round in order to caution with authority.
T'heen choô sôn kêng chho hô che kok yûng kêng hô sîm, 天子巡行諸侯之國用警侯 心 kông têô sôn kê'nâ chho hô dy kok, yûng kêng kaê chho hô dy sîm, the emperor perambulates the countries of the princes, in order to impress caution on their minds.

Kêng 懇
Respectful, sedate.
Kéng 竟
To exhaust, to finish, to conclude;

Kéng 竟
To exhaust, to finish, to conclude;

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To exhaust, to finish, to conclude;

Kéng 竟
To exhaust, to finish, to conclude;

Kéng 竅
Fire burning brightly.

Kéng 竅
Very bright, clear; to examine clearly.

Kéng 竅
Distant, far; also written 迹 kóng, and 穴 kéng.

Kéng 穴
A single garment; kóng e, 綢衣, a thin robe.

Kéng 穴
Anything stopping in the throat; to be choked with grief.

Kéng 穴
Vulgar, kái: to be choked with a fish-bone.

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

Kéng 穴
The brightness of fire.
Kèng 河
To cut off the head with a knife; to decapitate, to behead. Lèng cheg châo Gwûy-kèng kèng che,令从者魏敬到之 beng lèng tâh ây lèng lâh Gwûy-kèng t'hae t'haâo, he ordered his followers to take Gwûy-kèng and decapitate him; see the 史記 Soô kê.

Kèng 拽
Read këung: to put the hands together; këung sêw, 拽手 k'hông ch'heâo, to fold the hands together before the breast, as is customary with the Chinese, when they bow to a friend. Sûy këung jê t'heên hây tê, 拽而天下治 pâng lâh lêp kêng ch'hông jê t'heên ây pâyng, he merely let fall his folded hands, and the empire was regulated; said of 武王 Boô âng.

Kèng 拢
Read këung: as toê këung, 斗 këng taûu këng, the capital of a pillar, in the form of a measure of corn.

Kèng 植
Read këen: as sûy këen, 水視 ch'ôy këng, a rain-gutter, a spout put along the eaves of a house to carry off the rainwater.

Kèng 兆
Read kân: a plait, or fold; kwûn kân, 拆欄 kwôn këng, the plaits or folds of a petticoat.

Kèng 道
A small road, a pathway; straight; also written 便 këng.

Kèng 径
徑 këng êm ân kêng lê, to travel without going along the proper road; to go out of the right way.

Kèng 運
A road, a thoroughfare; to approach near; to go along the road.

Kèng 増
A kind of wood like deal, but harder; beech wood.

Kèng 亘
Extreme, at length, finally.

Kèng 更
To repeat, again; more, increasing; këng to, 更多 k'hâh chê, much more.

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

Kèng 鏡
Vulg. 侓â: a mirror, a glass; bêen këng, 面鏡 bín kêng, a looking-glass.

Kèng 瞭
Bright, clear.

Kèng 供
Read këung: to afford, to offer; këung châe, 供齋 kêng châe, to offer sacrifices with respect and fasting.

Kèng 花
Read këung: as ch'haë këung, 花 ch'haë këng, fruits and vegetables offered in sacrifice.
Kêng
Standing alone, without any support; tók kêng kêng kêng, 独行景
景 tók kêng á bô e teá, to walk alone without support.

Kêng
Good; also sorrowful.

Sorrowful, distressed: sêu kêng kêng, 凹夜 惨
jì mài ng hœân lô, night and day
distressed.

Kêng
Sorrowful; also alone, solitary, friendless.

Yew sim kêng kêng, 悲心 悲
hœân lô áy sim kwâ kêng kêng, a sorrowful
mind, very much distressed; see the 小雅 Seaou
gnây. Boö géâ kêng tók, 無 虚 悲 獨
pô géâk kêng tók áy lêng, do not oppress the so-
titary and friendless; see the 詩 經 Se kêng.

Kêng
Têng kêng, 燭 彰, a lamp-stand,
a candlestick.

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

Toè gnoe é bôk lê, pô che é kêng
kêw, 我 以 木 李 報之 以 瑒 玉
tau gui é bôk lê, pô e é kêng kêw, they handed
over to me the fruit of a tree, and I rewarded them
with gems and precious stones; see the 衛 風
Wôey hong.

To beat out, to manufacture; se
chüng chuy choö kêng, 書從
棒子 彰 ch‘hâyk ch‘hâny pê
bôy ch‘hông, books are manufactured by the point
(of the pencil).

Kêng
Bêk kêng, 墨點 to mark any one's
flesh by means of puncturing it so
that the figures cannot be oblita-
rated; a punishment formerly in use in China, in
order to mark and degrade criminals.

Kêng
Goods, merchandise.

Read kêng: poor, poverty; kwung
choö ék yêw kêung hoö? 君子
亦有窮乎 kwun choö yêw
woo kêng hoö? may a good man also be poor? see
the 禮 記 Lôn gé.

Kêng
Firm, strong, hard; Têng-kêng, 鄭
公, drew up the "fish-net" line
of battle, which was (têng kwân
hœ kêng, 中 權 後 勁 têng êkê kwân se, aou
bin kêng kêng), powerful in the centre, and firm in
the rear.

The neck; t‘hoö kêng, pit têng,
Kêng
頭 頸 必 中 t‘hâu kak ám
kwan â, pit téöh tek kê têng, the
head and the neck must be kept in a perpendicular
line; (not bent forwards;) see the 禮 記 Lây kê.

The bone of the leg; keak kêng,
Kêng
脛 髓 k‘ha kêng, the shin bone.
E téăng k‘hoö kê kêng, 以 杖
叩其脛 t‘hô kwôd á k‘hâu e áy k‘ha kwat,
he then took his staff and hit him over the shin; see
the 禮 記 Lôn gé.

Kêng
Warm.

The name of a river; kêng chë, 涏
Kêng
紙 kêng chêd, a kind of drawing
paper.
Käng

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

Käng twán chèa, put k'ho ê k'hip ch'him, 縄短者不可以汲深
sōh têy bó ch'hang ê ch'heng ê ch'hiêng ê ch'ho ê käng, when the well-rope is short, we cannot take it to draw water out of a deep place.

The name of a wood; straight, correct; also, to stop up, the surface. Goê séy hâk chêa, tit t'hoê käng jé, 吾所学者直土梗耳
gué séy òh ây, ch'heng ch'heng ch'ho ê käng, that which I have studied, amounts only to the surface (or the superficial part of a doctrine). Kit keng, 楡梗, the name of a medicinal drug.

Käng
to stop up, to be hindered, to be stiff.

Forcible, violent, striving, to wrangle; cheng keng, 競, to dispute.

Käng
to call, to cry out; hék put te keng kad hâ, or不知叫
Kêng read kong: a jar, a large earthen jar; also written 鋼 kong.

Kêng
read kong: the name of a place, the brow of a hill.

Choo-kat-lêang ke gô leîng kong, 諸葛亮居臥龍岡 Choo-kat-lêang
dwelt on the brow of the sleeping dragon hill.

Kêng
read kong, to carry on a pole between two or more people. Kong bû,扛物 ke ê meî, to carry anything.

Kêng
read t'haê, to lift or carry anything; t'haê keaô, 擡轎 ke ê kêo, to carry a sedan-chair.

Kêng
read kong: a burden; lông kong,

Kêng
read kong: to harden or temper steel.

Kêng
read kong: steel; chêng kong, 鋼.

Kêng
read kong: a bridge; gnôe kêak
Kêng
read keaô: a chair, a sedan-chair; chêy keaô, 坐轎 chêy kêo, to ride in a sedan-chair.

Kêng

The egg-plant, called brinjal.

Kêng

The egg-plant, called brinjal; called kêo, by the people on the sea-coast.

Kêng

Loê keaô, 薔荔枝 loê kêo, a kind of garlic. Keaô bêk, 蔬麥 kêo bók, Polygonum fagopyrum.

Kêng

Read keaô: a bridge; gnôe kêak keaô, 五脚橋 gnôe kêa kêo, the five bridges.
K'ÉNG

脚 (K'ÖH)  Read kéak: a foot, a leg.

鞋 (K'ÖNG)  Read kéang: horse's answer, tap, kay see a bridle, to speak ch'hae: the most important among vegetables are the mustard and ginger plant, see the 千字文 Ch'hiên jioe bún.

繩 (HSONG)  Read kéang: ginger; ch'hae têâng kaâ kéang, 菜重芳籍 ch'hae sêy tê téêng sê kwâ ch'hae kap kéong, the most important among vegetables are the mustard and ginger plants; see the 千字文 Ch'hiên jioe bún.

K'ÖNG

脚 (K'ÖH)  Read kéak: a foot, a leg.

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K'ÖNG

脚 (K'ÖH)  Read kéak: a foot, a leg.

鞋 (K'ÖNG)  Read kéang: a bridle; má kéang, 骑騾 bây kéong, a horse's bridle.

鞋 (K'ÖNG)  Read ch'ëng: a kind of deer without horns; the Chinese speak of a gin ch'ëng, 狢 clân kéong, a silver antelope, of a white color, which only appears when kings inflict punishments in reason.

強 (K'ÖNG)  Read kéang: strong, violent, superior; ch'hoâo kán pê, ch'hoâo chek kéang ê pé yêa, 以此比較則強於彼也 thô chêy léy kap hout léy pé kâu, chêy léy chêe k'hâh kéong ê hout léy, taking this to compare with that, this then is superior to that; see the 正雅 Ch'eng gnây.

警 (K'ÖNG)  Read kéang: to speak perversely, to answer harshly. Gék kéang, 逆讎 kây kéong: to dispute obstinately.
Kèuk 鞑
To nourish, to feed, to bring up; also to bend, to stoop; glorious. Boé hêy kêuk gnô, nêôp léy chê rê gwô, my mother nourished me; see the 小雅 Seâôu gnây. A surname. Jip kong hùn, kêuk kêung jê yeâ, rû pîm hâm jê, Confucius) on entering the prince's gate, would exhibit an appearance of bending his body; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

To examine criminals; to inquire into, to exhaust, the utmost. Sin kêuk lûn pô, 訴鞫論報, to inquire to the utmost into criminal accusations, and to deliberate on the proper retribution.

A straight pole to a carriage; also, a short piece of iron fastened to the carriage to prevent its going backwards, used in ascending steep places. San hêng sêng kêuk, 山行乘樁, traveling over hills, we must make use of the kêuk.

The hands crossed or clasped together; the same as 去 kêuk.

A vessel for bringing up food.

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

Kèung 蹴
Bent, crooked; wûy t'heên kaâ ko, put kâm put kêuk, 修天盖
高不敢不蹴 kông kêô t'heêng kaâ kwôân, ûm kàâ ûm kêuk, we may say of heaven that it is high, and therefore we dare not refuse to stoop under it; see the 小雅 Seâôu gnây.

Kèuk 侐
Kèuk chêuk, 侐促, small and dwarfish.

To respect, to have a reverence for, to esteem, to venerate. Kè hêng kê yeâ kêung, kê soô seâng yeâ kêung, 蹴行已也恭共事上也敬 e kôô tê ka tê åy soô yeâ kêung, ê bôk soô se êôa yeâ kêung, he was respectful in his private conversation, and reverential in serving his superiors; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

The same as the preceding.

Careful, thoughtful; also, respectful.

A surname.

To offer up, to provide, to prepare; to nourish, to present with.

Gnô kêêt lék keng têên, kêung wûy choô chê jê ê ê, 我竭力耕田供 爲子職而已矣 guô chên k'hôôy lûi
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KEUNG

Keung 弓

A bow; a surname; keung sé soo t'ang. 弓矢斯张

Keung 弓

The body, one's own person; the body bent, as a bow; also written 船 keung.

Keung 宫

A palace; keung sit, 宮室, a house, a dwelling; a surname.

Keung 蜈

A kind of insect; séw keung, 守, the name of an insect which is said to guard the house.

Keung 肆

Gwât keung, 月臉, gôêyh keng, the menses.

KEUNG

Keung 撜

To hold anything in both hands; keung p'â che t'ông ch'ôô, 拽把

Keung 柜

之桐梓 keung pây áy tông ch'ôô, a tông ch'ôô tree that may be spanned with both hands; see 孟子 Bêng ch'ôô.

Keung 琪

A large wooden ladle; toê keung, 琪琪

Keung 共

boô ek yêô, 雖有珙璧無 益也 suy woô twâ áy p'hêk yêô bô lê yêô, although one may have a large gem, it is of no use; said by 老子 Lô ch'ôô.

Keung 蹇

To verge towards, to move towards, to be opposite to.

P'hê jê pok sin, ke kê sêy, jê ch'êông seng keung ch'ê, 譬如北長居

公共而衆星共之 ch'ên ch'êôh pâk ch'êôh, k'êê chê e áy sô ch'ê, jê ch'êông ch'êôh pâk nê e, just like the north star, which rests in its position, and all the rest of the stars verge towards it; see the 上論 Sêâng lûn.

Keung 甘

One of the 214 radicals.

Keung 供

To appoint; also to afford, to bring in, to offer.
to allow one's friends the common use of anything, and not to be grieved when our things are spoiled; see the 论语 Lün gé.

Kew

 Anything twisted and tied together.

Kew

 Kew kaōu, 病绞 kew kā, a gripping pain in the intestines; the colic.

Kew

 Kew kaōu, 绞绞, to strangle, to hang; Teāo hóng hōe choō kew soō, 趙皇后自縊死 Teāo hóng hōe ka-tē kew sē, the empress of Teāo strangled herself.

Kew

 Vulg. kō: long, a long time; kěw ē, goē put kěw bōng kēēn Chew kong, 久矣吾不復夢 見周公 kō ē, guō bō bō kō kēēn ke$h Chew kong, it is now a long time since I dreamed of Chew kong; see the 论语 Lün gé.

Kew

 Vulg. kaōu: nine; kěw sip, 九十 kāu chāp, ninety; sip kěw, 九 chāp kaōu, nineteen. Kěw tēung, 九重, the nine times doubled apartments, alluding to the emperor's palace, and sometimes to the emperor himself. Kěw tēung ch'ēn sek chū yêu sēn chó, 九重春色醉仙桃 kāu tēung āy ch'ēn sek ch'ēn chū yêu sēn āy tēó, the vernal countenance of his majesty looks as if he were intoxicated with angels' peaches.

Kew

 To destroy, to demolish, to injure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kèw</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>玖</td>
<td>A black stone, resembling a gem; kēng kèw, 瓊玖, precious stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非</td>
<td>An aromatic vegetable; kèw ch’haè, 非菜 kòo ch’haè, scallions; a kind of leeks. T’ün ch’haèn chék yúng kèw, 豬春則用韭 te bôh ch’haèn t’hék ch’haèn, eating pork in the spring, we must use scallions with it; see the 内则 Lôëy chék. One of the radicals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赶</td>
<td>A rope twisted together; Hwán-kong kèw hàp choo hōe, 恆公絴合諸侯 Hwán-kong kěo hàp ch‘oo hōe, Hwán-kong collected and united the princes together; see the 左傳 Chō twán.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>军</td>
<td>Military, martial; kèw kēw bóo hōo kōn gōn säng, 赴軍武夫公侯千城 kēo kēo áy bóo hōo sée kōng hōo áy kōn ko sēd tē, martial and fierce brave fellows are the shields and fortresses of a prince; see the 周南 Chew lâm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>残</td>
<td>A surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>Three ropes twisted together; a threefold cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>To save, to deliver; kèw sē, 救世 to save the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>救</td>
<td>To save, to deliver; kèw sē, 救民 chêu kǎo T’hông jé sṓy che,  collec t’hông teêu kēo p̄ȳh saīng, he went to T’hông, and advised him to attack the Hây dynasty, and save the people; see 孟子 Bêng choo.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>究</td>
<td>To search, to examine thoroughly; káng kèw, 謹究, to inquire into. Sēng tek put kip. kèw è t’hêu háy, 感德不及究於天下 hō āy tek bêy kip kèw tē t’hêu háy, your complete virtue has not yet extended to all in the empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炎</td>
<td>To canterize, to apply fire to the body for medicinal purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疾</td>
<td>A chronic disease; a long sickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>院</td>
<td>A stable; mà kèw, 馬廐 báy tèabú, a stable for horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>殞</td>
<td>To ask, to seek for, to pray; kèw sin, 求神 to pray to God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>求</td>
<td>Kwun chêu kèw chêu kē, 陳己 kīn kèw chêu jin, 君子求諸己小人求諸人 kwun chêu kēo choo kā tē, 陳己 jin kēo choo pat lâng, the man of worth seeks everything from himself, but the worthless character seeks everything from others; see 程子 Têng choo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>侓</td>
<td>The ornament of a cap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kew

Long, lengthened out; also, bent; yéw kēw kē kāk! 有棱其角 soo téng e ày kāk! how very long was his horn! see the Chew sēung.

Kew

The name of a country.

Kew

An enemy, an antagonist, an opponent; also a surname.

E ch'ō tōng kēw, 委子同仇 kap lé chò tōng kēw, he and you are mutual foes; see the Chin hong.

Kew

A partner, a fellow, a mate; yaóu t'heàou sèuk le kwun ch'ō kēw, 缘宛淑女君子 好逑 yaóu t'heàou úy hó cha boe kap kwon ch'ō 他好逑淑女君子, a modest and retired woman is an excellent partner for a man of worth; see the Chew lâm.

Kew

A beautiful gem; a globe; t'hiên kēw, 天球 a celestial globe; t'èy kēw, 地球, a terrestrial globe. Also, the sound of a gem.

Kew

Hasty, rapid; some say, slow.

Kew

A ball; hê kēw, 戲球 a play ball; p'hoéy kēw, 皮球 p'hoéy kēw, a football.

Kew

A fur dress, a dress of skins with the hair on. A surname.

Sèng hwyú mà, è k'heng kēw, 乘肥馬衣輕裘 k'hēd pùdú bāy, ch'hèng k'hìn kēw, to ride on fat horses, and to wear light fur dresses; see the Lūn gé.

Kew

To employ wealth in order to pervert the laws; to use bribes.

Bent, crooked; sōo kōng kē kēw! kēw 兀觥共醽 see kāk ày ch'ēw p'heit, e ày wàn k'hēuk! a wine-cup made of a rhinoceros' horn, how crooked it is! see the 小雅 Seón guány.

Kew

Three cornered, triangular, a triangular spear.

Kew

Hasty, rapid; to seek.

Kew

A horned dragon; some say, a dragon without horns; also written 蚓 kēw.

Yéen yéw kēw l'êng, hōo hán 6 yéw? 龍有蝜熊以遊 t'hae t'hó soo kēw l'êng góch chit hàn 6 t'hî t'hó? when was there ever seen a horned dragon carrying a bear in his rambles? see the 蝜訣 Ch'hoé soô.

Kew

A stoppage of the nose through cold, a catarrh.

Kwîy ch'hèw hêng háy lêng bîn to kēw th'ê, 来秋行夏令民多瞭喫 促織織 hêng háy kēwat ch'wîn kēw puuy saîng ch'êy sàt p'heit, kwâ p'hâh ch'kêw, in the end of autumn to act as we do in summer will occasion frequent colds and sneezings.

A kind of chisel; kê p'hô gnô hóo, 釗結我又釗結我結 ké jeën p'heut gnô ày pôo t'hâbu, yêo k'erh k'heêh gwâ 釗結結結, having broken my hatchet, they have also notched my chisel; see the 詩經 Se keng.
Kew

Vulg. koö: old, original, former; kew léén, 舊年 koö neé, last year.

Kew 舊, koö pat wúy, 故舊不遺 kew kóo by jin sin, 仍不遺迫 hé, do not neglect old servants. 輔 kew hóng kai, ké kew jë hó? 其新孔嘉其舊何用? if (our wives) when new were so very good, how much better must they be now they are old? see the 诗经 Se keng.

Vulg. koö: a mortar; chiëng kew, 春臼 chëng koö, a pestle and mortar.

Twán bôk wúy chîh ê, kwut téy wúy kew, kéw chîh ê che lê, bàn bin ê chêy, 断木為杵 掘地為臼杵之利萬民 以濟 fooling chîh'ê chëng, kwut téy chô koö, chëng koö ê lé yeâh, chëng a bàn bin e chêy kew, cut off a piece of wood for a pestle, and dig a hole in the ground for a mortar; for the profit of the pestle and mortar tends to supply myriads of people; see the 易經 Ek keng.

A fault, a crime; to find fault with.

Ké òng put kew, 起往不恰 kóo jen ong köy, bô léâh ê chô kew, when a thing is past, do not find fault with it; see the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Kew 枭, kêu, 棺柩 kâu chîh'ê, a coffin.

Bô kew, 母身 bô koö, a mother's brother: ch'hey kew, 妻舅, a wife's brother.

Gnô sông kew sê, wât chê Wûy yâng, 我送舅氏曰至謂陽 gnô sông gnô lê kêu, 亙, kông bôyêh kau Wûy ê yâm, I accompanied my maternal uncle, saying, that I would go as far as the south of the river Wûy; see the 秦風 Chên hông.

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

Key 麥, k'ho ch'ut sin, 稽考出身, to come forward in the world by means of the literary examinations.

A surname; Key-k'ho 麥康, was one of the seven wise men of the bamboo grove.

A domestic fowl; key boe, 雞母, a hen. Also written 雞 key.

Lê wât key bêng, soô wât mûy tân, 女曰鷄母士曰來旦 cha boe kông key tâ t'hê, ta po kông am bôy kwâng, the wife said, ‘the cocks are crowing’ (it is time to rise); but the husband replied, ‘it is not yet light;’ see the 鄭風 Têng hông.

Key 鴻街, key laê, 鴻類, a water fowl.

A street, a way; key loê, 街路, a street, a road. Kap téy bûên téâng key, 甲第面長街 ch'hoô t'hâyêh bin nà téâng key, a range of buildings facing the long street.

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

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

Key 劇, jëi, 有五年而笄 jëi 於 five years and a hairpin, (fa-
males) at fifteen years of age tie up their hair and use a hair-pin.

Key 階 a flight of steps.

階 gın key, gın, a step; gın kae, stone.

但 kae ch'he, ék jé yéa, no change.

K'HA To keep up the succession of a declining family, and to raise a ruined nation.

Key 維 To connect; k'ei sëak, k'ei hwuy kok, k'ei hwuy bô áy kok, to keep up the succession of a declining family, and to raise a ruined nation.

Key koé k'ei, 槎檻, the name of a wood.

Key A lady's cap; a small kerchief, used for tying up the hair.

Key koé k'ei, 槎檻, the name of a wood.

Key koé k'ei, 槚檻, the name of a wood.

Key k'ei hwa finally.

Key k'ei hwa finally.

Key k'ei hwa finally.

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Key k'ei hwa finally.

Key k'ei hwa finally.
K'haé  

**巧**  
Read k'haou: clever, artful; ké k'haou, clever; ké k'há, strange, wonderful. Kong-se-chóo che k'haou, put é kwuy ké, put lêng sêng hong wân, cong chén's iâo not by规矩不能成方圆 Kong-se-chóo ay k’haô, ná hó yêng kwuy ké, chêw bêy chêhá se kak cóng cóng, with all Kong-se-chóo's cleverness, if he had not rule and compass, he could neither make squares nor circles; see 孟子 Bêng chôo.

**扣**  
Read k’hoê: to beat, to strike; k’hoê bôn, 扣門 k’hô moótNg, to rap at the door. Têang-hwa wâ tâ, k’ho ch’he tông cháâ, k’hek wûy gê hêng, k’hoê che chêk bêng, 花年日可取桐材刻爲魚形扣之則鳴 T’ô'^-hwa kông, t’êang t’êhayl désng chêhá, k’hek chô k’é û yêng Ng, k’hoê e chêw tân, T’ô'^-hwa said,‘you can take a piece of the tông wood, and carve it into the shape of a fish, and when struck, it will sound.

**蚶**  
Hwân kam, 骗蚶 pôoíng k’haa, a rice-dish.

**開**  
Vulg. k’huâny: to open, to unfold, to open out. K’weí choó che Kadu jé yêá, k’haé jé bût tât, 君子之教喻也開而勿逆 k’weí choó ay k’aí k’huâny jé bût tât bêng; the good man in communicating instruction, expounds the subject, without fully explaining it; see the 髹學記 Léy hâk k’é.

**揩**  
K’haé kâ. To rub, to wipe; to wave the hand.

K’haé  

**愜**  
To rejoice, to be glad; also written 豐 k’haé. K’haé lôk yîm chêw, 愜樂飲酒 k’haé lôk  lim chêw, to rejoice and drink wine.

**煥**  
K’haé kâp, 鐲甲, armor, a coat of mail. Ch’he-yêw sé chôk k’haé 壟尤始作鍠 Ch’he-yêw k’hê t’haû ê chôk k’haé kûh, Ch’he-yêw was the first that invented armor (in order to fight with); 黃帝, Hông têy (B. C. 2622).

**覬**  
K’haé jê, 凱覬, to hope for; to desire.

Hay boô k’haé jê, 下無覬覬 hay têy ê pûyê sàngNg bô t’hang bêng, the lower classes have nothing to look forward to; see the 左傳 Chô twân.

**凱**  
K’haé 凱, 凱風, Good, excellent; a triumph after victory; harmonious, soothing.

Chô k’haé jê kwuy, 凱風而歸 chôbê k’haé jê tôtNg lêê, they sang a triumph on their return. K’haé hông choô lâm, 凱風自南 hô û yê kong choô lâm, the genial breezes blow from the south; see the 詩經 Se keng.

**楷**  
A form, a pattern; a mould, a plan; the correct form of writing.

Thêên hây boê k’haé, 天下 模楷 t’heêNg ay ê boê yêngNg, a pattern for the whole empire; k’haé se, 楷書, the correct form of writing, without contractions or alterations.
K'hae.

**The sound of sighing.**

To pour, to inundate, to bring under water. Sey-bun-pa yin Ch'iang suy k'hae G'eep, 西門豹引漳水溉畝 Sey-bun-pa yin Ch'iang ch'yu k'hae G'eep se'n*a, Sey-bun-pa led the waters of the Ch'iang and inundated G'eep; see the 史記 Soo kē.

A striker for leveling the top of a measure; taē k'hae, 大槨 generally. T'oông ch'hu'n che gwât, chêng kwân k'hae, 仲春之月正樞槨 t'oông ch'hu'n by gé'yêh t'oông ch'hu'n kap K'hae, in the middle month of spring, rectify the steelyards and strikers; see the 祀月令 L'éy gwât lêng. Also written 概 k'hae.

K'hong k'hae, 慷慨, a noble mind under disappointment, to be ready at promising. K'hong k'hae t'am sim ē, chêung yêng chêu ge lân, 慷慨談心易從容就義難 k'hong k'hae t'am sim k'haeæ, chêung yêng chêu ge ô, to be ready at promising, and to speak out all one's mind is easy, but to go cheerfully where duty calls is difficult.

K'hae ok, 堆屋 beât ch'hoë, to plaster a house.

K'hae.

To arrive at, to reach to. A surname.

K'hae.

To fetch a long sigh, to breathe hard; to arrive at. Kwun hêng ch'hoë gnoë chêh, chêh k'haë hoë t'heën hây ê, 君行此五

K'hai'ng

者則慨乎天下矣 lé ké*a chêy goë hâng, chek k'adu hoë t'he'ng ay ê, prince, if you do these five things, you will influence the whole empire.

K'hae

Very firm; anything solid and substantial.

K'hae

The wind rising in the throat; to cough.

K'hae

To cough; k'hae sok k'hâm saû, to have a cough.

Hêng bûn k'hae sok che sêng, 幸聞咳嗽之聲 hêng t'hê*a k'hâm saû ay sê*a, I luckily heard the sound of coughing.

K'hae

To rub or wipe anything.

K'haing

The sound of joy.

K'hâh

Kead k'hap: a wicker-basket with a small mouth, used by fishermen to put the fish in when they are caught; têuk k'hap cho'o, 竹籠子 tek k'hoâh ô, a wicker fish-basket.

K'hâh

A single thin garment; chèy k'luâh, 綑衿, a kind of cloth.

K'hâh

Hoê k'hâh, 病癤, anything sticking in the throat.

K'hai'ng

Read k'heng: a valley, a ravine.
K’ham 坚 堪
Worthy; k’ham tek, 良得, worthy to obtain; put k’ham, 不堪, unworthy, insupportable.

Sin yew hō kong, k’hó é k’ham che? 臣有何 功可以堪之 lê woō sʰa meī̯ kong ló, t’hang k’ham kadu hêut lêy soō? what merit have you, to render you worthy of such an office?

K’ham 岖 塔 嵌 或 龟
K’ham gâm, 岖巖, ground that is uneven, a hilly appearance.

K’ham 坎 坷
To press down.

K’ham 坎 岔
A deep part of the hills.

K’ham 坎 坎
To kill, to put to death; also written 戳 k’ham.

A shrine for inclosing an idol; sin k’ham, 龟龺, an idol’s shrine. Sêng jîn k’ham, 聖人龺, the shrine of a sage.

K’ham 坎 坎
Dangerous, hazardous; k’ham k’hó, 坎 坎, unfortunate, full of difficulties.

K’ham 坎 砍
To open the mouth wide; one of the radicals.

K’ham 坎 砍
To cut with a knife; to cut down, to lop off.
K'ham 轼
K'hán 轼 k'ho, 辅助, 难处, 也写作 轼.

Insufficient, sorrowful, sad, dissatisfied. Hóo chê è Han Gwûy chê kay, jê kê ch'ão sê k'ham jêen, 附之以韩魏之家而其自视叐然.

Difficulties, troubles; also written 什.

To compare, to examine, to investigate an affair. Sim k'ham sôô lé, 荀勘事理, to judge and examine into things.

K'ham 畝
K'hán 畝 k'hoê, 病癘, a disease not easily cured.

To look upon; to look downwards from a height.

K'ham 灼
K'hán 灼 k'hoê, 荀鉦, 要 push against one another, to dodge one another's elbows.

To look at, to esp; Yang-hôô k'ham Kh'ong ch'oo che bông yêâ, jê kwûy Kh'ong ch'oo tûn, 陽瞻孔子之亡也而贄孔子.

To cut, to carve, to scrape, to eradicate, to erase. Pit sé wûy pe bûn, jêên hoê k'hán sêk yêen, 必須為碑文然後刊石焉.

To befall, to look, to see; also pronounced k'han.

K'han 坪
K'hán 坪 k'hoê, 鎮, 高岸 or bank.

A high shore or bank.

To look at, to spy; the same as the above. A surname.

A precipitous bank.

Lofty; a high dangerous bank.

A deep azure, a kind of purple color. Kwan ch'ôô put ê k'ham ch'ôô sec, 君子不以緑.

Mr. 豬

To take.

Lofty; a high dangerous bank.

To look at, to spy; the same as the above. A surname.

A high shore or bank.

To look at, to spy; the same as the above. A surname.

To look at, to spy; the same as the above. A surname.

To befall, to look, to see; also pronounced k'han.

Ch'hêng k'hán che hêk teung, kêng sé suây kay che t'heên hay, 請君之城中竟誰家之天下.

Ch'hêng k'hán a èk teu tâng êbê, kêng sé chê ch'ûy kay ñê t'heênâ êy, pray look abroad into the country, and see after all to whose family the empire will belong.
To draw, to drag, to pull, to lead; k'hàn bwan, 牽挽, to pull and haul. Yèw k'hàn gnèw, jè kò tông hay chá,有 牽 牛 而 過 堂 下 者 woo k'hàn goó, jë këy tê tông ây ây láng, there was one leading an ox, and passing by at the foot of the hall; see the 上 孟 Seáng bèng.

K'han

Stiff and straight; rigid and upright; also, harmonious and agreeable.

E hay tàe hoo gàn, k'hàn k'hàn jè-şüa,與 下 夫 夫 言 侃 侃 如 kap hay tàe hoo kông wá, ch'hin chëo gh. gnày tit ây yìó, when he conversed with any of the inferior officers, he was friendly and upright; see the 論 語 Lùn gé.

K'hàn

Pleased, harmonious and agreeable; sincere.

K'hàn

Read k'héng: to be willing.

K'hàn

Vulg. k'hu$mó: to look, to see, to behold. Ch'hëen lê soo san bông têng këên, yàu se pà kwàn kwuy laê k'hàn,千里 思 山 夢 中 見 要 須 罷 郡 歸 來 看 ch'he Hung le sóâng sëén gà, bâng tang ên k'hu$mó, tek k'hak têh pà kwàn too séng laê k'hu$mó, when a thousand miles from our native hills, we think and dream of them, and feel obliged to give up our government and return to visit them.

秦

Read k'h'ong: empty, exhausted, void; k'hong hwât kë sin,空 乏 其 身 k'hang hwât ê dy hin sin, empty and exhausted is his person; see 孟 子 Bêng choó.

K'haou

To take up anything with the nails.

K'hàng

ch'he^nô, a wide place for a bed, having neither posts nor curtains.

K'haou

To knock, to strike; also, to shave, to plane. Seng k'haou gwât háy bûn,僧 敲 月下 門 k'haou goëy ë hoe moo as, the priest knocks at the door by moonlight.

K'haou

To draw out, to draw lots; a lot, a share. Lëem k'haou ch'hë héwun, t'hayh hwun, to divide by lot.

K'hàng

孔 眼 k'hâng, a hole in the wall.

K'hàng

目 眼 bô k'hâng, the socket of the eye.

K'hàng

無 面 孔 bô bin k'hâng, ashamed to look at any one.

K'hàng

To think, to dream.

K'hàng

k'hâng poe, a wide field.

K'haou

竈 炳 k'hâng, a wide place for a bed, having neither posts nor curtains.

K'haou

To take up anything with the nails.
K’haou  狼

Stony ground; poor, barren soil; niggardly, parsimonious. Chek têy yêw hûy k’haou, 則地

有肥狼 some parts of the soil are fertile and some sterile; see 孟子 Beng choô.

K’haou 吠

The back; k’haou chût, 屁脊 ka chêah, the back, the spine.

T’hôe k’hê k’haou, 吠去 吠 t’hoè têoh k’hê ka chêah, the back-bone of a rabbit should be taken out; see the 俗葡則 Ley lôey chek.

巧巧 Vulg. k’hâ: clever, artful, expert; intriguing, specious. K’haou gân lêng sek, scên ê jîn, 巧言令色 鮑 hó hau e ày wá, hó e ày bin sek, chêo wô jîn, when persons are fair in their words, and smooth in their appearance, they are seldom virtuous; see the 上論 Sêang lûn.

K’haou 口

Read k’hôe: the mouth; swâ k’hôe, 酒口 swà k’haôu, to rinse the mouth.

去

An uneven stony place; also, real; and to carve.

K’haou 哭

Read k’hok: to weep, to cry, to howl. K’hok k’hip che ae, 哭泣之哀 k’haôu k’hôe ày ae, the lamentations of weeping and howling.

K’haou 扣

Read k’hoè: to cut off; k’hoè tê, 扣除 k’haôu tê, to deduct.

K’haou 钉

Read k’ê: a loophole; léw k’hôe, 钉釘 léw k’haôu, a button-hole.

K’hap 銼

Read k’hoè: as k’hôe k’hong, 番

K’hap 銼

Read K’haouh pôk pêng, 銼薄餅 k’haouh pôk pehdâ, a mince-pie, a sort of confectionary made of mince meat.

K’haouh 碌

Stony ground; yêw k’haouh, 油砾, an oil measure.

K’haouh 碌

K’hông k’haouh, 碌礫, stony, uneven ground; rough traveling.

K’hap 阋

An inner door; the door of an inner apartment. Gô kwuy k’hap lôey put ch’ît, 深閥門內不出 闋 kwûn tê kwuy k’hap làe u’mê ch’ît, sleeping within the inner apartments, and not coming out; see the 史記 Soô kê.

K’hap 榫

The name of a river. Peaceful, harmonious.

To stumble; gân chêen têng, chek 榫踏 k’hap, 言前定則不踏 kông wá taê seng téhâ têoh, chek béy k’hap têoh, when words are previously settled, there will be no misunderstanding; see the 中庸 Têung yung.

K’hap 祠

A general united sacrifice to ancestors; k’hap chêy, 祠祭, a general sacrifice.

K’hap 祠

Union of heart, attention; just then; k’hap hô, 恰好, apropos.

K’hap 棵

Leather coverings for the knees.
K'hat

閤

The leaf of a door; to shut a door.
The whole, generally.

The name of a city; also read kaè:
for, to cover. Ong soó K'hat taè hoo, Ong-hwan, wûy hoo hêng, the
king sent a great officer of the city of K'hat, named
Ong-hwan, to be his assistant in the expedition; see

閤,

The sound of stones striking against
one another.

To sleep; k'hat súy, 睡唾; k'hat
súy, 睡唾, to slumber, to doze.

To take; k'hat sap, 拾拾, dirty,
filthy.

A long spear, a lance; also, to strike.
K'hat súy, 墟水, to lade water.
Also written 墟, k'hat.

To take off the skin, to flay; k'hat
bôen, 刮面, to tattoo; to brand
as a punishment.

Vulg. kwâh: thirsty; k'hoé k'hat,
K'hat chôà ò wûy yîm, to be
thirsty. K'hat chôà ò wûy yîm,

k'hi, 要, to appoint a time, and fix a day.

K'hay

伽

Cheng k'hay,僧伽, the appella-
tion of a priest.

Vulg. k'he: the egg-plant, brinjal;
the Solanum melongena.

A pain in the limbs; a contraction
of the hands and feet.

The mouth wide open.

The name of a god.

To be afraid, to be alarmed; to have
many underhand schemes.

Also read k'hay, k'hay: as k'hay gây, 恭応, to
abound in secret plans; hidden, concealed.

To be jammed between anything;
not straight, distorted.

To lay hold of anything; to hold
anything in the hand.

The name of a god.

Read k'hek: a guest; jîn k'hek, 去客
laog k'hây, a stranger, a
guest. Sin k'hek, 新客 sin
k'hây, a new-comer; k'hek jîn, 客人 k'hây
a satchel, felicitous respectable seethe is O k'hayh, B humpback, chedou, to colt hwun 11m native box, to Chew; to also bak "^'^^^ carrying see Bo6 ^ said k'he chew five J ^'^^ To yit k'he also Chew, A called A imploring sleeve, hwun, k'he K'hdyh A K'hdyh A K'he Khek R pin, and B&S hayh guest. him, bird gews. its lm. Read: the tok yew, its feet, despise. its h'hayh, because its pay a koe, its k'heak K'heak its A called A despise, cdt.; its k'hayh, k'heak, and B&S hayh guest. him, bird gews. its lm. Read keep: a box, or satchel, for carrying books to school. To deceive, to betray; to disgrace, to despise; k'he kwun,欺君, to betray the confidence of one's prince; k'he hoo,欺負, to despise. Bo6 chöo k'he yéa, 朒自欺也 ūm t'hang ka tê p'kheen, do not deceive yourself; see the 大學 Taehák.

A colt, a young horse; a steed above five feet high is called 駙, k'he, a colt; and one above six feet high is called 马, má, a horse. Ló mά hwán wúy k'he, 老馬反為駙 laou báy hênán chò báy ā, an old horse turned colt; see the 小雅 Seáou giáy.

K'he 駙 Bông k'he,蒙僞, an ugly mask for frightening away evil spirits.

A kind of sacrifice, for imploring blessings and averting evils; to refuse; to send; also written 促 k'he. Also signifies a sleeve, the cuff of a sleeve; to lift up the clothes.

To stop, to hold, to take hold of, to seize. Chūn chip k'he, ê kwuy ê Chew, 盛執拘以歸于周 chò po6 téêh téêh, ê kwuy kadu Chew, they were all apprehended and taken back to Chew; see the 書經 Se keng.

The back bent; a humpback, a curved spine.

Teung-né sek Chi'hoé, ch'hu é hm téêng, keên k'he loe chéa,仲尼適楚出于林巾見病僕者 Teung-né k'he kadu Chi'hoé, ch'hu é ch'heé ná tang eê, k'hu ê koêng wun koo dy láng, Teung-né (Confucius) went to the Chi'hoé country, and when he came out of the forest, he saw some humpbacked people.

K'he 勢 K'he ló, 勢勢, labor, fatigue; wearied, tired. Bo6 sè k'he ló, 母氏勦勢 nöêng ley têôh bud, our mothers undergo much labor and fatigue; see the 風 Wôêy hong.

A class, a sort, a share, a portion; k'he lúy, 區類, a class; k'he hwun, 區分, to separate; yit k'he,一區 chit k'hoó, a small portion.

P'hè choo ch'hô bòk, k'he é péêt ê,譬如諸草木區以別矣 ch'hini chêông ch'haou bòk, k'he lúy ê hwun péêt, like as vegetables and trees, which may be classed, in order to distinguish them; see the 論語 Lún gé.
K'he 軀
K'he t'hey, 軀體, the body; sin k'he, 軀, one's own body.
Hat ch'ük é bê ch'hit ch'hék che k'he chae?
易足以美七尺之軀哉
How can you admire a mere body seven spans long?
(The mind is the standard of the man.)

K'he 椅
The name of a spiny tree; an outer garment; also, deep.

K'he 欽
Wûy ch'ung k'hê ch'he'ek chêâ chêen yêâ, 爲欽鬱者
鶴也 wûy ch'he'eo châng k'wiâ chûy hê sê lae k'heôh chéâou, that which drives the sparrows into the bush, is the hawk; see 孟 子 Bêng choôô.

To ride on horseback; to beat a horse; to drive away. Châe tê ch'he k'he, 載騁載驅 wôô ay tê ch'âu wôô ay tê tî k'he, some were galloping, and some were ambling; see the 衛風 Wûy hông.

K'he 骐
The same as 軀 k'he, the body.

K'he 特
The name of an ox.

K'he 悴
To take up anything with chopsticks, or pincers. Uneven.

K'he 馃
K'hean k'he, 難, to lift up the feet in walking; also, a road.
Tho lé put gân, 恣 ch'âu sêng k'he, 桃李不言下自成蹊 The lé bê kông wê, òy têy ka tê chêôh lôê, the peach and plum trees do not speak (to call people to them), and yet underneath a track is soon formed (by those who come for the fruit).

K'he 拱
To sport and gambol, when merry with wine.

K'he 椅衣, to lift up one's clothes.
K'he e ch'he go, 椅衣趨隅 pûyh k'hê s'nâ á, jê chaou k'hê kak, hold up your clothes, and get into a corner (on seeing a superior); see the 山體 K'heük léy.

K'he 峪起
Kê k'he, 崖崎, uneven ground, a steep rough ascent; a hill-path.

K'he 起
To arise, to elevate, to raise up, to get up; k'hê laê, 起來, to rise up; hin k'hê 興起, to elevate; k'hê chok, 起作, to commence; k'hê ch'hey, 起初, the commencement, in the beginning; k'hê sin, 起身, to set out on a journey.

K'hê è chêâ, Sêng yêâ, 起矛者商也 cy heat k'hê gwâ òy têng, se Sêng, he who will be able to display my doctrines, is Sêng; said by Confucius in the 論語 Lûn gé.

Shô k'hê è chêüng lêâng jîn che sêy che, 起施從良人之所之 châ k'hê laê k’hêna k’hêna á t’ân ta po lêng òy sêy kah, she arose secretly and followed to see where her husband went; see 孟 子 Bêng choôô.

K'he 報
How? An exclamation indicating doubt. Jêâk sêng ê jîn, chek goê k'hê kâm? 若聖與仁 則吾豈敢 ch’ïn ch’ïng sêng kap jîn, chek gwâ chae k’å? how can I presume to be considered as a sage or a virtuous man? said by Confucius in the 論語 Lûn gé.

K'he 企
Vulg. naⁿg: to stand on tiptoe, and look forward with expectation.
K‘hè

The name of a vegetable.

K‘hè

A fine kind of grain like millet; also, the name of a garden vegetable.

K‘hè

A kind of silk; thin sarsnet.

Read ch‘hè: a tooth; k‘hoé ch‘hè, k‘hè ay jité, lèm ped‘g sew e ay ch‘hán lè, on the very day of (a minister’s) departure, immediately withdraw his emoluments from the land; see 孟子 Béng ch‘áo. Dè-choó k‘hè he, 微子去之 Bé-choó k‘hè e, Dè-choó departed from him; see the 論語 Lún gé.

K‘hè

The ancient form of the above.

K‘hè

Hastily, frequently, often, repeatedly. K‘hè jé choéng sōo jé k‘hè sit sè, k‘hoé wāy tè boé? 好從事而巫失時可謂知乎 aë choéng sōo, jé tāk pāc sit sè, 聲江控未遺 tè huwy hoé? to be fond of engaging in public affairs, and repeatedly to miss the proper time; can such a man be considered wise? see the 論語 Lún gé.

K‘hè

企足

The same as the above; k‘hè è bông che, 趾子墾之 nài“g k‘hè laé gwōd tit bāng e, standing on tiptoe, I look forward with expectation; see the 衛風 Wóé hong.

K‘hè

契氣

To unite, to join together; sorrowful, miserable. K‘hè hāp, 契合 united; k‘hè se, 契書, a bond, an agreement.

K‘hè 呼氣

Ch‘hán k‘huy, to draw the breath, to breathe, to pant; also written 呼 k‘hè.

Goó sōén yáng goé hō jéen che k‘hè, 我善養吾浩然之氣 gwā goáu yě“g ch‘hè gwá hō jéen éy k‘hè, I am skillful in maintaining my buoyant spirits; see the 孟子 Béng ch‘áo. Pin k‘hè soó put sit ch‘héa, 屏氣似不息者 pín ch‘hé a éy k‘huy ch‘hín ch‘hét‘g bēy ch‘h‘hán, he held in his breath, as though he could not breathe; said of Confucius, when he waited on his sovereign; see the 論語 Lún gé.

K‘hè

氣棄

Yin k‘hè, 雲气 the influence of the clouds. One of the radicals.

K‘hè

To reject, to cast away; to desert, to turn the back upon.

K‘hè 舍棄

k‘hè jé wūy che, 棄而違之 t‘hek k‘k jé wūy k‘hè e, he rejected it and departed from thence; see the 上論 Seáng lún.

Jé chwán k‘hè e, 砲轉棄子 le heá t‘n tow“g
K'HE

ch'ck kack gwó, you have changed and discarded me; see the 小雅 Seaòu gnáy.

K'he

To lift up the clothes, in crossing the water.

K'he sit，慈悲，to stop, to desist; also written 慈，k'he.

To stop, to stay; put sêang k'he yëen, 不尚 悯 莫 ám sêang hâynh téo, he did not judge it right to stop; see the 小雅 Seaòu gnáy.

An implement, an instrument, a tool, a vessel, an utensil.

K'he

Kwun choo put k'hé, 君子不器 kwun choo dy làng bêy ch'hin chóe ke k'hé, a good man is no tool (that can be applied merely to one use, and not to another); see the 論語 Lún gë.

Seng sat k'hé bêng e hók put pê, put kám é chéy, 蝲殺器皿衣服不倖不敢以祭 t'haou saing k'hé bêng yin chóe bô chêou pê, chêw ám k'hé lae chéy, the sacrificial animals, implements, vessels, and suitable apparel, not being fully prepared, we do not presume to sacrifice; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

K'he

The ancient form of 棄，k'hé.

K'he

Vulg. K'héa: to ride astride; k'hé mà 騎馬 k'héa bây, to ride on horseback.

Pêk mà k'hwa kâm an, k'hé ch'huet bân jin k'hàn, 白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看 pây bây k'hwa kâm w'â, k'héa ch'huet bân làng k'hwa, a white horse, furnished with a golden saddle; to ride out on such, amongst myriads of spectators.

K'hé

Phêng k'héa, 樱, a kind of crab, or crawfish, not eatable.

Goé k'héa, 蛤, a leech.

K'héa

K'héa fô, 桃，a kind of China fig or date; the Diospyrus kaki. Also written 桃 k'héa.

K'héa kô, 桃果, dried figs, for exportation.

秦奇

Read kê: odd, an odd number.

Yang kê jë yim gnoé, 陽奇 而陰偶 yang soe k'héa, jë yim soé gnoé, the male numbers are odd, and the female are even.

Read tan: only, single, the opposite of double. Sôy boé e sêang tan, 資幕衣裳單 nêng matng jë yin chéo k'héa, the year is approaching to a close, and I have only a single garment.

K'héa

Read k'hé: to ride on horseback; chêon yëw ke k'héa, 前有車擱 chêng t'oeh soó bây ch'hea kap làng k'héa, in front let there be carriages and people on horseback; see the 曲禮 K'héuk léy.

K'héa

K'héa làm sín, 伽藍神, the name of a god of the Budhists.

K'héa

Read sê: to place erect, to raise up, to establish, to set upright. Sê chê, 竖柱 k'héa t'héau, to erect a pillar; sê kê, 竖旗 k'héa kë, to hoist a flag.

K'hwa péên sê kê, 掛匾豭額 k'hwa péêng k'héa kë, to hang up a board and hoist a flag; (done for those who have attained literary honors.)
**K'hèak**

Read k'hèng: to congratulate; k'hèng hó, 慶賀 k'hèng hó, to felicitate.

Hadú sun yéw k'hèng, 孝孫有慶 wóo hadú áy sun wóo k'hèng hó, a filial grandchild will congratulate (his ancestors); see the 大雅 Taê gnáy.

Read k'hék: fluted, an interstice; k'hông k'hék, 橋隙 k'hék, waste ground.

Ong-bóng lwán, sê k'hae k'hék têy, 王莽亂始開隙地 Ong-bóng chok lwán, chêw k'hék th'haú k'howy k'hék lêy, when Ong-bóng stirred up rebellion, the people began to clear waste ground for cultivation.

To refuse, to reject, not to receive.

Lo! behold! also written 難 k'hék. K'hék che! k'hék che! refuse it! refuse it! see 孟子 Bêng choó. A surname.

To be afraid, to be alarmed at, to be apprehensive.

K'heóng a ték k'hék, kéén têc ték chek put k'hék, 見小敵怯見大敵則不怯 k'heóng a têk kéén sêy áy têk chêw k'ên a, k'heóng a kéen twa áy têk chêw wó têk kéen, on seeing a small enemy he used to be alarmed, but on seeing a great enemy, he was never afraid; said of 光武 Kong-boó.

Uneven ground; some say, barren ground, sterile soil.

Dry skin, the skin dried up.

**K'hèak**

To strike the head.

To kick the heels about; to keep walking backwards and forwards. When Confucius was employed in the business of his prince, he (chèuk k'hék jë yêa, 足躍如也 k'ha tén tang áy yêa) kept his feet always in motion; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

A hard lump of earth.

K'héang têaú, 腔調, hollow vain ostentation; also a note in music. Vulg. k'heông; a dialect.

Read k'hiên: the noise of metal or gems tinkling together.

K'heùng p'haá k'ês sek suáh, yêa wóo k'heùng áy sêna, when the playing on the drum or guitar has ceased, there is still a tinkling noise; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

The appearance of disorder and confusion; disordered.

The incessant crying of children.

A kind of carriage or vehicle for traveling through the mud.

Nê héng sêng k'heau, 米行乘橇 k'mà té muá t'hoá, chêw chêy k'heau, in traveling across the mud he used a sledge; said of Œ, when he regulated and drained off the waters.
K'héaou

To strike, to beat.

K'héaou

To raise the foot in walking; to stand on one leg; also written k'héau. K'hó k'héau chéuk t'hae yéa, k'hwè k'héau k'hé k'ha ténh haou, we can stand on one leg and wait for it; (intimating that it will not be long;) see the 高祖紀 Ko choé kó.

K'heou

To stand on tiptoe, to raise the leg; k'heou k'heou, to lift up the leg in walking.

K'heou

To raise anything up by means of a lever, to wrench.

K'heóu

High; k'heóu sin, 踢身, to raise up one's body; finely dressed, elegant.

K'heóu

A hole, a hollow place, a cavity, a cave, an opening.

Ch'hit k'heóu lów héct, 七流血 ch'hit k'hang laóu hóéyéh, blood flowed from the seven orifices; (i.e. the ears, eyes, nostrils, and mouth.)

Goé bún seng jin sin yéw ch'hit k'heóu,吾聞聖人心有七流 guó woo t'k'ham a seng jin dy sim k'ham woó ch'hit dy k'ham, I have heard that there are seven apertures in the heart of a sage. (Said by a tyrant, who under pretense of looking for them put a wise man to death.)

K'heóu

To follow out, to perambulate; to go around the borders; a small road, or pathway.

K'heóu beáou, 微妙, abstruse and profound.

K'heóu sün keng soo, 微循京師 k'hdou
the years are sometimes fertile, and sometimes unproductive.

K'heém 慫
Dissatisfied, indignant. Also read k'heét: contented, happy.

Hêng yêw put k'heém è sim, chék lôy è, 行有不憫於心 則 偽 矣 k'êndâ nà wôô ūm k'heêntâ wâh tê sim kuânt, chék lôy è, when there is anything in our conduct that our minds are dissatisfied about, then the spirit of magnanimity is extinguished; see 孟子 Bêng chôo.

K'heém 喁
The pouch on the side of the mouth, where monkeys store their food; to hold or contain anything; the crop or craw of a bird. The same as the above.

K'heém 謹
Quiet and still; contented, satisfied. Ch'hoô cê wûy chôo k'heém, 此之 wèy se k'heém chêuk, this is what is called being self-satisfied; see the 大學 Taô hàk.

K'heém 什
The posts on the side of a window.

K'heém 欠
To owe, to come short, to be indebted; k'heém chêen, 欠 錢 k'heém chêntâ, to owe money; k'heém k'hwat, 欠 閘 k'heém k'ho6h, to be deficient.

Kim chêé sêng chôo hêng, sêy hwaê bôô yit k'heém, 今 此 自 寧 所 懷 無 一 欠 ûa dê sê chin chêntâ kà tê hêou hêng, sêy ûsêntâ dê sôô bô cht êng k'heém, at this time I am truly fortunate; for I have everything that I desire.
K'hëen 喊 Read hám, to shut the mouth.

K'hëen 儉 Saving, thrifty, parsimonious; t'hae k'hëen, 太僉, over-stingy, niggardly.

K'hëen 儌 K'hëen goé ch'ëung ch'ëung, 僉吾從眾 k'hëem soó gwâ t'haú ch'ëung lâng, in that which is saving, I follow the generality; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Hoo choó wun lêâng k'hëen jëâng, 夫子溫良恭僉議 hoo choó wun jëâng, lêâng tit, k'ëung k'ëng, k'hëen chat, sëo nêîâ, our master (Confucius) is affable, kind, respectful, parsimonious, and yielding; see the 論語 Lún gé.

幸 A fault, an error, a crime; ch'ëy k'hëen, 罪愆, a sin.

K'ëen 惟 Even, level, flat; a surname; also written 开, k'ëen.

K'ëen 倣 The common way of writing 惟, k'hëen, a fault.

K'hëen 賄 To take up; k'hëen k'ê, 帷旗, to seize a standard.

Kwëy-pôě lé kwun k'hëen ké ch'ëa sok ê, 季布履軍奪旗者數矣 Kwëy-pôë tây kwun ch'ëenâ k'ê kwëy nà pâê, Kwëy-pôë, when following the army, succeeded in seizing the enemy's standard several times.

K'hëen 訕 To lift up; k'hëen e, 萊衣, to lift up the clothes.

K'hëen sêâng sêe p'ëey Chin, 萊裳 sêâng t'oëng k'hëen chëy, he lifted up his garments, to wade through the Chin river.

K'hëen 騎 A horse's belly-band; a girth; also, to injure, to fail.

Lâm saú che sêw, put k'hëen put peng, 南山之壽不響不崩 lâm swaë a dî hâ yà sêw, bey k'hëep bey pang, the southern mountains are longlived, neither decaying nor falling; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

K'hëen 牽 Vulg. k'han: to lead, to pull, to drag; to stick to.

K'hëen ke gnâw, 牽車牛 k'han ch'ëen kap goô, to lead along wagons and oxen.

Hâk ch'ëa k'hëen ê sëy bûn, 學者奉於所聞 t'hâk aë lâng k'ëen tê c sëy wó t'ëên aë sô, learners are led by what they have heard (without giving heed to others' opinions); see the 史記 Soô kê.

A tow-rope is called pek tiêng k'hëen, 百丈 牽 pâyh têng k'han, a hundred fathoms' puller.

K'hëen 砲 Vulg. k'hëang: the sound of metal, a chiming.

Chëung seng k'hëen, 鍾聲鍾 K'ëang chêng a k'hëang, the sound of a bell is tinkling; see the 禮樂記 Léy gâk kê.

K'hëen 僑 The old form of 惟, k'hëen, a fault.

声 Vulg. kâu: a dog; k'hëen choû, 犬子, a puppy: a polite expression used by the Chinese, when speaking of their own children.
K’HEEN

K’heen lêén, 倭健, to march in a row, close together.

K’heen

To pull, to pluck; also read k’heen.

K’heen 譴

To inquire into; k’heen chek, 譴責; to scold, to blame.

Leang-sê-chóo, 梁世祖, the first prince of the Leang dynasty was very friendly with Sông-hông-kêng, 宋弘景, and used (sê sê soó jin k’heen bán, 時時使人謾問 sê sê saó làng k’heen mâuïng) constantly to send people to inquire after him.

K’heen 撞

To knock the head; to hit against, to come in contact with.

K’heen 祼

Heaven; the male principle of nature; k’heen k’hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth. The visible heavens are called theen, 天, and the superintending principle k’heen, 乾.

Respectful, reverential, religious; k’heen séng, 虔誠, pious and sincere. K’heen sin, 虔神,

K’heen 魣

Read k’heém: to take up anything with printers or tweezers.

K’heém 拎

Read k’heém: a pair of pincers, nippers, or pliers.

六

K’heep 蓟

To be very much afraid, to be full of fears; cowardly.

Chè è k’heén má, kue làng yêw yâng, 至於犬馬皆能有養 chè kâu kâu bòy, cho poö ép wùo làng ch’heë, with respect to dogs and horses, they can all be fed and nourished; (and if we do nothing more than this for our parents, where lies the difference?) see the 上論 Seäng lûn.

A ditch or furrow in a field, six of which constitute an acre.

Gnò ch’hè k’heën boë che teüng,

K’heen 夕

I dwell amongst the furrows and acres; see孟子 Bông chóo.

To present, to send, to send away;

ch’hay k’heën, 差遣, to send on an errand.

Kè sék se k’heën è ch’heëk, 既夕書遣于

K’heen 稽

K’heen k’hwun, 隻紵, attached, indissolubly attached to any one.

K’heen 肁

To compare, to bring a comparison, to speak a parable; like as.

K’heën t’heën che möëy, 倭天之妹 ch’hin chëéng k’heém ép sêö möëy, just like heaven’s younger sister; see the 大雅 Taë gnây.
K'heet

To fear, to dread difficulty.

Read hwæ : to destroy, to deface; destroyed, ruined; vicious, corrupt. But hwæ k'hè,物壞, anything spoiled.

K'heet

To do anything with the mouth and hands; è séw k'hèet k'he,手手拮据, my hands are at work; see the 詩經, Se keng.

K'heet

Motion, the appearance of motion.

To regulate; to inquire; to blame; also, the next day.

K'heet te pò bân,請爾暴慢, moo^n^6 chèk pô bân, to inquire into and reprove oppressions and insults; see the 禮月令, Léy gwàt lèng.

K'heet teau séang k'èn,請朝相見, bín a châe séo kei^n^6, to-morrow we can see each other; see the 左傳, Chô twân.

K'heet

To flay, to skin the face; to tattoo the skin.

Sorrowful, mournful; k'hèet k'hwat, 契竊, separated to a distance.

K'heet k'hèet goé th'àn,契契, 繪繪, hwàn lò kadu ch'kâ^n^6 t'hò k'hoûy, mournful and distressed, on awaking we sigh; see the 小雅, Seâou gnây.

K'heet

A bird which gives the signal for sowing the seed.

K'heet

A straight neck, like a swallow's neck. Ch'hông-k'hèet,倉頡, the man who first invented letters (B.C. 2622).

K'heet

To hold anything in the lap; pòk gàn k'hèet cê,薄言禦之, ch'êch'â dâ kông p'hây e tôê s^n^6, they were saying, 'hold it in your lap;' see the 周南, Chew lâm.

K'heet

To bind with a thread.

K'heet

To pick, to pluck, to strip off.

K'heet

To take in the hand, to carry in the hand; to take hold of, to support.

Pan pêk put t'hô y k'hèet, 斑白不提攀, t'habu mó pan páy h ày lâng, úm hoê e kwâ^n^6 meï^n^6, people with gray hairs were not allowed to carry things; see the 王制, Ong chê.

K'heet

Hoo Kong-bêng-ko ê hâu choô, che sim, wûy put jêâk sê k'hèet, 夫公明高以孝子之心為不若, is îc hoo Kong-bêng-ko ê hâu k'ên^6 ày sim, chê na bô an nêy, chêw bêy swâh hwân tô, now Kong-bêng-ko maintained the feelings of a filial child, and if he did not so, he was grieved; see 孟子, Bêng choô.

K'heet

One, only, alone, single; over and above. A surname.

Chew ê léy bín, bè yêw k'hèet wûy, 周餘黎民靡有孑遺, Chew laô áy ê t'habu pây sain^n^6 böêy wóô tôu^n^6 a chit lâng réu yê, of the remnant of the black-haired people of Chew, there is not a single one left; see the 大雅, Taë gnây.
To attack and expose people's secret vices; to find out secrets.

Oó k'heet é wúy tit chhóo, 恶訛
以爲直者 gnú wún hout lêy k'heet áy láng, yi' wúy e lééh e sê teóu tit áy, 'I detest those exposers of mens' secret faults, because they do it under the pretense of honesty;' said by Confucius in the 謂語 Lūn gé.

Martial, military, bold, courageous.

Sé sóo yéw k'heet, 勇士有
揭 chêng e áy t'haq ch'hyh láng woó boó áy yóo, all his learned men had a martial appearance; see the 衛風 Wōy hong.

K'heet 碌 Hard, a hard stone, an uneven road.

To be able; to be superior to; to overcome, to repress.

K'heet kē, 克已, to overcome one's-self.

K'heet bëng tek, 克明德 óy k'heet bëng tek, to be able clearly to understand virtue; see the 康説 K'hung k'hò.

Gnó chên pit k'heet, 我戰必克 gnú ná sêo t'haq pit ye'na, 'when I fight, I am sure to win;' said by Confucius.

K'heet 仰 Weary, tired.

K'heet To, constrain one's-self; to exert one's-self; to boast one's-self.

To conquer; to kill; k'heet kē, 劫期, to appoint a time. Also written 角, k'heet.

K'heet 客 Vulg. k'hyĭh: a guest, a stranger, a visitor.

K'hó sóo é pin k'heet gán yéá, 可使與賓客言也 t'hyang săe e koá láng k'hyŏh kóng wà, he can be employed to speak with guests and visitors; see the 謂語 Lūn gé.

K'heet 刻 to cut, to engrave. K'heet jōō, 刻字 k'heet jē, to cut letters. Sé k'heet, 時刻, times, constantly; yit k'heet, 一刻 chit k'heet, a moment.

K'heet 紙 The coarse kind of hempen or grass-cloth; coarse linen; sackcloth.

Chín t'he k'heet, pit peáou jë ch'hyt ché, 丁緞縟必表而出之 ch'hyh tao'á ué'á kêu hó, t'ëh peáou jë ch'heut ŭ, wearing a single garment of coarse or fine linen, it is necessary (to have something next the skin); and let this be on the outside; see the 謂語 Lūn gé.

K'heet 號 The name of a country; kái t'o ㄤ Gē, é hwát K'heet, 假道於 處以代號 chëóoh loé tê Gē, é hwát K'heet, they availed themselves of the road through the country of Gē, in order to attack that of K'heet; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'heet 閑 Still, quiet, tranquil; k'heet kē boó jin, 閑其無人 k'heet chëng bó láng, still and solitary, without any one near; see the 易經 Êk keng.

K'heet 喫 To eat; k'heet hwán, 喫飯 chëóoh pōo'í, to eat rice.

Boéy sëük hé tóng Choo ló k'heet, 梅熟許同朱老喫 há'á á sêk yìn táng Choo ló chëóoh, when the plumbs are ripe, I have promised to eat them in company with old Mr. Choo.

K'heet 吸 To laugh.
Khek 隙
A hard stone.

Khek 隙
A chink, a cranny, a hole; k'hong khek, 孔隙 a crevice; hay khek, 赫隙 leisure, freedom from labor.

Chwân hêêt khek sêng kwuy, 鑿穴隕相窥 chêuing k'heng khek sêo k'hun, to bore a hole and peep at one another; see 孟子 Ñeng choô.

T'heen k'heng sey pok, têy k'hwat tong lâm, 天傾西北地關 東南 chênig k'heng tê sae pok, têy k'hwat tê tong lâm, the heavens are partially inclined on the northwest, and the earth is hollow towards the southeast; (hence the Chinese say, that their emperors always come from the northwest, as coming down from heaven; and the rivers of China generally flow to the southeast, that being the lowest part of the world;) see the 天文訓 T'heen bun hwôn.

K'heng 倾 A noble, a high officer; a subject.

Ch'hut chek soô k'heng, jip chek soô loô heng, 出則事公卿入則事父兄 ch'hut chêu hok saê k'heung, jip chêu hok saê pêng, on going abroad serve the chiefs and nobles, and com-

ing home, serve your parents and elder brethren; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Vulg. k'hun: light, not heavy; kwân k'heun Žêén hoê te k'heng têung, 然後知輕重 ch'ên, Žêén aôn êy chae k'hun tâng, weigh a thing and then you may know whether it is light or heavy; see 孟子 Ñeng choô.

K'heng 坑 Vulg. k'hai: a dell, a ravine, a hollow place; to let into a hole or pit.

E chây k'heng Chân hâng chut sam sip bán, 羽詐坑秦降卒三十萬 e chây hâm Chân ëy hông peng s'la cháp bán, (Hâng-ê) deceitfully decoyed into a pit, (and destroyed) 300,000 of the surrendered troops of Chân; see the 史記. Soô kê.

K'heng 矾 A stony cavern; a rocky dell.

Read k'hêng: a basket; ch'hae ch'hae kwân-jê put êng k'heng k'hong, 稻采卷耳不盈傾筐 bûn bán kwân-jê ëy ch'hae, bo muse êtit k'heng, picking and gathering the kwân-jê vegetable, and after all not getting enough to fill one basket; see the 周南.

K'heng 矄 A piece of land, containing one hundred acres. Gô k'heng, 俄頃, a moment. Bûn chêen soê k'heng têen, 門前數頃田 mooiig chêu 矅役徭役 boê êy k'hun, before the door are several hundred acres of land.

K'heng khek, 頃刻, a small space of time, immediately.
K'heng

傾月肯

Gò k'heng, 倾, a moment of time.

K'heng

Any part of the body, where the bones and sinews unite.

K'heng

To be willing, to assent to; k'heng put k'heng? 肯不肯, are you willing or not?

K'heng ma, 麻, a kind of flax or hemp; also written 薤 k'heng.

K'heng 慶

To congratulate; k'heng hó, 慶, to felicitate; also, happiness.

Chong-pek é hó k'heng che léy, ch'hin ê sèng che kok, 宗伯以賀慶之

禮親異姓之國 chong-pek áy kwà a léy léy sè, chò ch'hin put saíng áy kok, the chong-pek officer, with ceremonies of congratulation, contracted matrimonial alliances with countries of a different surname; see the 周禮, Chuè léy.

K'heng 鑼

A musical instrument formed out of a gem or precious stone.

Chóo kek k'heng ê Wóey, 子擊

hoó choó p'ha k'heng té Wóey, Confucius played on the k'heng at Wóey; see the 論語, Lúng gé.

K'heng 声罄

The ancient form of the above.

K'heng

Empty, void; an empty vessel, exhausted. Pin che k'heng è, wùy lày che t'hey, 瓶之磬矣

K'heng

K'heng gìn, 倾銀, to melt silver.

K'heng 虹

The name of a tree; also written 相 k'heng.

K'heng 鑼

Read hóng: a rainbow. Kwiú

K'heng ch'huun hóng sé k'èn beng tong, hóng put k'èn, 季春虹始

見孟冬虹不見 ch'huun bòey k'heng k'he t'haou k'èn, k'adu tang t'haou k'heng chèw úm k'èn, in the latter month of spring the rainbow begins to appear, and in the first month of winter it ceases to be seen; see the 禮月令, Lý gwàt léng.

K'heng 康

Read k'hong: a surname.

K'heng 麹

Read k'hong: chaff; bé k'hong, 米麴 秀 k'heng, the husk of rice.

K'heng 藏

Read chóng: to secrete, to conceal, to hide, to stow away, to store, to hoard; chóng bút, 藏物, k'heng meén h, to conceal anything.

K'heng 微

Read k'hèaou: as chò k'hèaou, 做, chò k'hè, to make a bargain, to go between in making a bargain, as a broker.

K'hèoh 拾

Read sip: to take up, to pick up, to gather up.

Loé put sip wûy, 路不拾遺
loē bó k'heōh ka laōuk áy meēlh, they did not pick up anything that was dropped in the roads (speaking of a highly improved state of society).

**K'heung**

Read k'héang: a dialect; Teāou-chew k'héang,潮州腔, Teō-chew k'héang, the dialect of Teō-chew.

Read k'héem: sparing; k'héem sit, 偽食 k'héng chēāh, to be sparing at meals.

Bent, crooked, not straight; wūy k'héuk, 委曲, bent and curved.

Ko k'héuk, 歌曲 kwa k'hék, songs and ballads; sim k'héuk, 心曲, ideas.

K'héuk ę sūn jin, 曲意徇人 k'héuk lān ė áy ě, loē t'han pat lāng, to accommodate one's own ideas, in order to comply with others.

Lwān gnō sim k'héuk, 乱我心曲 p'hāh heān gweā ěy sim k'héuk, to disturb one's thoughts and wishes.

K'héuk 麴 Vulg. k'hak: leaven, a preparation of rice to cause a fermentation in liquor; a surname.

Chim k'héuk chēk chō, 桃麴糟 lēāh k'hak chō chim t'hoū, lēāh chō chō chēk'heōh, to take leaven for one's pillow, and grains for one's bed (speaking of a confirmed drunkard, who is buried in liquor).

The same as the above; pēk k'héuk, 白麴 pāy k'hak, a kind of fermenting substance.

K'héung 糇 Ch'han k'héung, 川芎, a medicinal plant, used as an antidote to poisons.

K'héung 蚊 The name of an animal, like a horse, found in the northern sea.

K'héung ch'hong, omap苍, the azure heavens; vast as the blue expanse.

Bē yēw lē lék, elēēm k'héung ch'hong, 遠有旅力以念穹蒼 bōy woō tieā lāt, é lēēm k'héung ch'hong, there is no great strength in us, but we are apt to call upon the azure heavens for help; see the 大雅 Tāo gnāy.

K'héung 聽 The sound of people walking; the noise of a footstep.

Būn jin chiēuk yim k'héung jūn, jē hé ē, 閑人足音跫然而喜矣 t'heā a heāng lōng áy k'ha yim, k'héung jūn chēo heā ng ē, hearing the sound of people's noisy steps coming along, I am delighted; see the 莊子 Chōng chōo.

K'héung 茅 The hole of an axe or chisel in which the handle is fixed.

K'héung lōng, 赤蟻, insects found in excrementitious matter.

A leathern thong, to tie anything with a leathern thong; a surname.

K'héung yōng hōng gnē che kek, 燦用黃牛之革 chō k'héung tēōh yōng wēüng goō áy p'hōēy, for a thong, you must make use of a cow's hide; see the 易經 Ė kēng.

K'héung 崎岖, 靡, the appearance of the sky; a hilly appearance.

K'héung k'ēung, 崎嶇, the appearance of the sky; a hilly appearance.

K'héung 悼 忏 Sorrowful, grieved.
K'heung  To fear, to be alarmed, to be apprehensive; k'heung p'ha,恐怕, to be afraid. Chō-loē yëw bûn, bê che lêng lêng, wûy k'heung yëw bûn, 子路有聞未之能行惟恐 有聞 Chō-loē wō t'ëwâ, yû chûy êy këpâ, wûy këpâ wōô kōô t'ëwâ, when Chō-loē heard anything, before he could put it in practice he was afraid lest he should hear something else (necessary to be done); see the 論語 Lùn gé.

K'heung Small, diminutive; some say, bent and crooked; cold.

K'heung  To dry anything in the sun.

K'heung To a hill, a mound, a little hill; a sacrificial area; a surname.

Wûy ko pit yin k'hew lêng, 爲 小丘 kneên pit wâ k'hew lêng, in making anything high, we must take advantage of hillocks and mounds; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

K'hew Vulg. k'hou: a surname.

K'hew yin, 蟄蚓, t'hoë kîn, a worm, the common earthworm.

Sê gwât k'hew yin ch'ût, 蛤蚓 出 chêy chît göêy göô wûn ch'ût, in this month, the worms come out; see the 禮月令 Lûy gwât lêng.

K'hew Great, large; to collect, to assemble together; the same as 丘, k'hew.

K'hew Malice and enmity; also to assemble together.

To assemble together; the name of a bird of the genus Columba; k'hew chûy, 鳩 鵝 ka chûy, a dove.

Wûy ch'hêak yëw chàoû, wûy k'hew ke cho, 維鵲有巢維鳩居之 wûy chêy kâ woooo sêw, wûy ka chûy k'heû ê, the magpie builds its nest, and the pigeon comes and dwells in it; see the 召南 Sêâu lâm.

K'hew The name of a tree; the branches of a tree bending downwards.

A young dragon; k'hew, 蛸, is a young dragon with horns, and kêu, 號, is a young dragon, without horns.

K'hew To take or raise up with the hand.

K'hew An ugly face.

K'hew Lame, to walk lame.

K'hew The appearance of walking.

K'hew Read kêu: an instrument of music made of a precious stone.

Thêen kêu, 天球 t'heêng K'hew, a celestial globe. Lêm Kêm, 琉球 Lêm K'hew, the Lêm Kêm, or Lew Chew islands.

Thêen kêu hôte chaê tong sê 天球河
K'héy

To unite, to join together, to agree; a bond, a check, a covenant.

K'him

Respectful, majestic, to command respect. K'him ch'hay, 靈差, an imperial envoy, an ambassador. K'him běng, 靈令, an imperial order. K'him běng bún sōo, 靈明文思, (Geāou was) respectful, intelligent, elegant, and thoughtful; see the 《書·禮》 Se geāou tiēn.

K'hèw 趣

The legs bent, not straightened out; shriveled up, shrank.

K'hey 溪

A rivulet, a stream, a mountain torrent; also written 嶧, 瀆, and 蠨, k'hey.

K'hey 啓

To open out, to unfold, to inform, to explain, to communicate instruction. Put hwún, put k'hey, 不 慣不啓 nā bō hwat hwín, e bō bōéy k'hey kà, if any would not arouse themselves to exertion, he would not explain anything for their information; see the 《論語》 Lùn gě.

K'hey 佇

k'hey 佇, k'hey 佇, k'hey 佇 k'heuy gwá ăy ch'heuy, k'hey k'heuy gwá ăy k'ha, 'stretch out my arms, and stretch out my legs;' (said by a person when he was going to die; see the 《論語》 Lùn gě.

K'héy 僚 繩

To open, or take off, the collar of a garment.

K'héy 繩 繫

To believe; the barb of a spear.

K'héng k'héy, 肯繫, those parts of the body where the bones and sinews meet, a joint.

K'him 姊

To bind up one's garment.

K'hım 姊

The collar of a garment; ch'heng ch'heuy choo k'him, 靈青子衿 ch'heuy gwá ch'heuy, a light blue collar; see the 《鄭風》 Tèng hông.

K'him 姊

The part of a garment which laps over, in order to fasten it.

K'hım 姊

兄弟 tông k'him hêⁿ a té, brethren by marriage (as the husbands of the sisters of one's wife).
K'him

A thickness or induration of the skin.

K'him
Clear, light, intelligent.

K'him
Cold, chilly, refrigerant, an intense cold; k'him sao, 崇敬, a very bad cough.

K'him
K'him k'hoè, 嘴口, to stop the mouth, to observe silence.

K'him
To place the hand on, to rest.

K'him
A harp; k'him sek, 琴瑟, a harp & guitar. Ch'hey choo hó6 háp, jé kóe sek k'him. 妻子好合

琴
如鼓瑟琴 hó6 kěmá bò kó sóo háp, ch'hin chëng twí6 sék k'him, wives and children living in concord and harmony, like the playing on the harp and guitar; see the 小雅 Seáou gnày.

K'him
Hong k'him, 黃芩, a medicinal plant.

K'him
Lim k'him, 林檎, the name of a fruit tree, like the wild plum.

To take, to seize, to apprehend, to take prisoner; hwát k'him, 活擒 wàh k'him, to take alive.

Choo-kat-léäng k'him Béng-hék, ch'hit k'him ch'hit hong, 諸葛亮擒孟獲七擒七放 Choo-kat-léäng lóh Béng-hék, ch'hit áy lók ch'hit áy pøng, Choo-kat-léäng in taking Béng-hék, caught him seven times, and seven times let him go; see the 三国 San kóck.

K'him

A bird, one of the feathered tribe, a fowl; k'him sèw, 禽獸, birds and beasts, the brute creation.

Chêung jît jé put hék yit k'him, 終日而不獲一禽 chit jît kóhx jé bó lük hít chèch lêng chëon, they were all the day without catching one bird; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

K'hin

Small, few; to sneeze, to cough.

K'hin
Read k'heng: light, not heavy, unimportant. K'heng, tiêng tông, chêk kái sëng jéak, 輕重

同則價相若 k'hin tâng sóo tâng, chêk kái chëng sòo k'hin chëng, when things are equally light and heavy, the prices would be the same; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

K'hin

An earthworm, a worm of the genus Lumbricus.

K'hin
Vulg.ch'hëná: to walk with difficulty, to walk carefully, to walk lame.

K'hin
Read ch'hîén: shallow, not deep.

K'hin
Jé kê ch'hîén ch'him hóék pok che put yit chèa, yêw yêw lêy ê yit che, 而其淺深厚薄之不一者又有禮以一之 jé ê óy k'hin k'hin käu põh, óy u6 pâng chêy yêd wòo lêy ê ch'hông chêy, and as for the difference of things which are shallow and deep, thick and thin, we have the principles of propriety to equalize them.

K'hin
Diligent; k'hin kông 勤工, k'híng kâng, diligent in business.

Ong-kwuì yê k'híng òng kây shâng K'êng kâng òng óy ch'hoè, Ong-kwuì was diligent in the palace
K'hin

Sorrowful, anxious; yin k'hin, 慤, earnest and exact in the fulfillment of duties, studious to please. Year k'hin $ông k'hek, 慤, $it, assiduous and obliging in attentions to guests.

K'hin

K'hin ch'ha'e, 苦菜, celery. Soo lok P'hwan $uy, gân ch'ha'e k'é k'hin, 思樂漸水言採

K'hin

To inspire, to draw in the breath; hove k'hip, 吸, to inspire. Also, to drink.

K'hip

To beg, suplicate, to implore; to take, to give; k'hip $it, 乞食, k'hip ch'êh, a beggar; k'hip soo, 乞士, a begging priest.

K'hao

A branch, a twig; the handle of an ax. Vulg. k'ksa: a surname.

K'ho

Kwun choo put kaé k'ho jè êk yêép, 君子不改柯而易葉 k'ho jè k'ho ch'êh, the good man (like an evergreen plant) does not change his branches nor cast his leaves.

K'ho

Hwät k'ho, hwät k'ho, ké chek put wän, 伐柯 伐柯其則不然 p'huâ poz t'haou pai̍t$'g, p'huâ poz t'haou pai̍t$'g, e ê yu iat chek bêy hweh$'g, in cutting an ax-handle, in cutting an ax-handle, the pattern is not far from us (for that is the pattern in our hand, while we are cutting).

K'ho

A stone resembling a gem; sông ê chê $iuák k'ho, 送以紫玉 k'ho sông ê $iuâk bêy k'ho, to make a present of a vermilion colored gem.

K'ho

The axles of carriages joined together; a man's name; 孟子, Bêng-ch'oo's name was 孟軒.
K’ho 374  K’ho

K’ho 科 A particular sort of bamboo.

K’ho 科 An order, a class, a measure, a rule; lóe k’hó,内科 lae k’ho, a physician; gòe y k’ho,外科 gwá k’hó, a surgeon.

Sék put chôo p’hê, wuy lêk put tûng k’hó,射不主皮力不同科 chôh ch’én gê bô chôo tê t’hôn p’hôêy, yin wuy k’hôuy lât úm tûng têng, archery does not consist in shooting through the leather because men’s strength is not of an equal power; see the 上論 Séang lún.

Eng k’ho jê hoê chin,盈科而後進 èng muñá k’ho jêen aôn chin, (the waters) fill up their measure, and then flow onwards; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

K’ho 蝌manda, a kind of toad; k’ho toê, obuf; k’ho taôu, the common toad.

Empty, void, a hole. A hole in the earth is called 穴, k’hó, and a nest in a tree is called 巢, chaôu.

K’ho 美 Handeome, beautiful.

声 Vulg. t’hâng: can, may; to be able; put k’hó, 不可 wîn t’hâng, it may not be.

Gnô chek ê ê sê, boô k’hó, boô put k’hó, 我則異於是無可無不可 guê ch’ên kôh yêôê ê chêy léy, bô t’hâng, bô wîn t’hâng, I am different from these people, not having any particular thing that I may, or may not do, (but acting in all respects according to circumstances;) said by Con-fucius in the 論語 Lûn gé.

K’ho 坎坷, to be crossed, to meet with constant difficulties.

K’ho 航 A large boat, or ship.

K’ho To desire, to breathe freely.

K’ho Can, may, to be able; excellent, commendable.

K’hó è hoê jin, ae ch’hoô keng tók, 富貴富人哀此矜獨 t’hâng è poâ lâng, ae chêy sêng kéng k’wû tók, rich people can do it, but alas! for the wretched and solitary; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

K’ho 箸 笭, crooked wood or bamboo of which utensils are made.

K’ho 考 To examine; key k’hó,稽考, a literary examination; sêw k’hó, 壽考, age; k’ho pê, 考妣, deceased parents; k’hó kâu, 考較, to examine.

Soô kwun sêw k’hó, 使君壽考 saê hoê kwun lé, chêh têng hôêy séw, may you, Sir, enjoy a good old age; see the 小雅 Seáou gnây.

Pek sêng jê sêng k’hó pê, 百姓如喪考妣 pûy saíng chêh k’hiêu sé pû boê, the people felt as though they had lost their parents; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

K’ho A certain wood, resembling that of the varnish tree.

K’ho 考 To beat, to strike.
K'ho

Water become dry; anything wet dried up; k'ho gê, 汲鱼 k'kho hé, to dry up the water in a pond, in order to catch the fish.

K'ho

To examine, to inspect.

K'hô

K'ho k'hwân, 考課, to exhort; k'ho teng, 考課, rules, regulations, to arrange; to exact duties, to levy taxes. K'hwân k'ho long song, 勸課農桑, k'ho t'heh k'kán se ng, to exhort the people to attend to agriculture and the cultivation of the mulberry tree; kong k'ho, 工課 k'kho, an exercise, a task.

Sêng k'ho put k'ho, 成器不課 k'kho chê, a wooden hoop, k'kho lap e sî, when a person becomes a complete article (i. e. a learned man), he is not to be taxed. Sî k'ho, 稅課 sî k'kho, taxes, duties.

A small head; vulg. k'kho, a bead or pearl. The numeral of small globular things.

K'ho

K'ho vulgar, k'kho, a stallion.

K'ho

To rely on; e k'ho, 倚靠, to confide in, to trust to.

K'ho

To beat, to strike.

K'ho

Dry, and burnt up.

K'ho

Vulg. k'ho, k'ho, to run on a sand-bank, to run a ship aground.

K'ho

To inform. The name of several sections in the 孫書 Sêng se. 括

A hoop, a hoop or ring around a barrel; t'huet k'ho, 鐵箍 k'ho, an iron hoop; k'ho choo, 箍子 k'ho, a circle, a cypher.

K'ho

A wooden hoop.

K'ho

Tây k'ho, 茶粑, the refuse of the tea nut, which is used for washing clothes.

Yêu k'ho, 油粑, an oil cake.

K'ho

Read wân, a dollar; yit wân, 一員 chit k'ho, a dollar.

K'ho

Vulg. ch'k'hu y: the mouth; hâu k'ho, 合口, hâu ch'k'hu, to shut the mouth; bùn k'ho, 門口, k'ho, the entrance of the door; aê k'ho, 隘口, aê k'ho, a narrow pass, a defile.

K'ho cho ê bê yêa, 口之於味也 ch'k'hu, áy tê bê, the mouth with respect to tastes.

K'ho

Misery, difficulty, calamity; bitter, acid; kan k'ho, 飭苦, wretched. K'ho ê bán soô, 苦於萬死 k'kho k'kho k'kho, more miserable than ten thousand deaths.

K'ho, 苦楚, painful, wretched; sin k'ho, 辛苦, bitter, distressing.

K'ho

A certain kind of bamboo.

K'ho

Lô k'ho, 勞瘧, troubled, distressed.
K'hoè 赤

K'hoè 赤

Read hê: a surname; Hê-yêw put
sêw Geâou sêên, hê-ô yûm êm sêw Geâou
sêên, K'hoè-yêw would not receive Geâou's empire,
(but went and washed his ears after hearing the
proposition, as though he had heard something very
bad.)

To inquire, to ask; k'hoè sêw,
K'hoè 叩 叩首 k'hoè t'haòu, to knock
the head against the ground, in
obeisance; k'hoè bûn, 叩門 k'haòu mooû'; to
rap at the door.

Gnô k'hoè ké lêng twan jê kâêt yên, 我 叩
其兩端而竭焉 gwêh mooû' t'é êg nó
'haòu jê kâêt ch'in yên, I inquired on two points,
and exhausted the subject; see the 論語 Lûn lé.

K'hoè 扣 k'hoè kek, 扣擊, to beat, to
strike; k'hoè té, 扣除 k'haòu
té, to cut off, to deduct; k'hoè
chêên, 扣錢 k'haòu chehû'; to deduct from one's
wages.

Taê k'hoè chek tae bêng, seâou k'hoè chek seâou
bêng, 大扣則大鳴小扣則小鳴
tiaâ p'hûh chek têa tân, sêô p'hûh chek sêô tân,
when we strike (the musical instruments) forcibly,
they emit a loud sound, but when we strike them
gently, they make but little noise; see the 禮樂
記 Lêy gâk kê.

A robber, a plunderer, a bandit; jip
k'hoè, 入寇, to invade; a sur-
name. Yêw Wât k'hoè, hêk wât
k'hoè chê, 皆 k'hoè choô? 有越寇或曰
寇至蓋去諸 wô Wôt kôk êy ch'hat, wô
lêng kông, ch'hat kâû, sîa sôô êm k'ê? there were
some robbers from the Wat country, when some one
said, 'the robbers are coming, why do you not get
out of the way?' see 孟子 Bêng choô.
K'hoey

Overgrown grass, and reeds.

K'hoey

A helmet; k'khoey kap, 盔, armor.

Teung ke t'ho k'hoey, 中其头盔; t'ung e áy t'haò k'hoey, it just hit his helmet.

K'hoey

To laugh, to sport; k'hoey ch'heàou, 诙, to play the fool.

K'hoey

Magnanimous, great, noble minded.

K'hoey

K'hoe seng, 魁星 k'hoey ch'hai, the head star in Ursa Major; the head, the principal, the chief; taê k'hoey t'hoen háy, 大魁天下 tua chô k'hoey t'haò tê t'heèng áy, to become a great chief in the empire.

K'hoey

To sport; a sickness; a man's name.

K'hoey

A sort of rattan.

K'hoey

Read k'ho: the transplanting of grain.

K'hoey

A courtesy, a woman's salutation.

K'hoey

Read k'ho: to tax; to instruct, to exhort; kong k'ho, 功课 kong k'hoey, labor, a task. A piece of literary composition is also called k'hoey.
K'HOK

The sound of stones rattling.

The noise of stones.

A surname.

The sound of coughing; to cough.

To opperate, to injure; k'ang bin hwan hwat, k'hok le kek twan,
sông h'ung phụng sáth h'wan hwat, sé po gác ay kwâ le kek too,
when the poor people transgress the laws, it is because oppressive officers beat and
goad them to it.

K'HONG

Vulg. k'haadu: to weep, to bewail, to
lament.

Ch'him soo, k'hok soo, 寂
於斯哭於斯 k'hwân te ch'êy lêy wuy, k'haadu
te ch'êy lêy wuy, here will we sleep, and here will we
weep.

To open, wide, large, empty; Chew-
jê sêng too k'hae k'hok, 周瑜
性度開廊 Chew-jê áy sông
t'êy k'hwey k'hok, Chew-jê's disposition was
rnerous and expansive.

Leaua k'hok, 參陰, a deep ravine,
a high precipice.

To widen out, to extend, to amplify;
large, expansive.

K'hok jê ch'lieung che, 擴而
充之 têõh k'hok jê ch'hêung moñá e, we must
expand and consolidate(those good dispositions); see
孟子 Beng choó.

To tear with the nails, to seize with
the talons.

A large, hoe, an implement of hus-
bandry.
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<tr>
<th>K'HÔNG</th>
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<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>a basket for containing rice, a basket generally.</td>
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**K'hong**

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<td>K'hong tông, the name of a hill.</td>
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<td>Earthen ware; hwân k'hong, a rice vessel.</td>
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**K'hong hoé,** a musical instrument; the name of a tune which was said to have a very wanton and pernicious influence on those who heard it. Harmonious, peaceful, tranquil.

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<td>K'hong lêng t'heen hay, a hole or cave. K'hong-ch'êo, Confucius. Ék k'hong che cheaou, yéî sim cheaou beng, it is also extremely clear and bright; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.</td>
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<td>K'hong lông, the name of a hill in the west.</td>
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<td>K'hong lông, a high house, a dwelling; a house shut up. Correct, exact, regular; to correct, to adjust, to assist, to help; a surname.</td>
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<td>Kwan-t'êung scâng Hwân-kong, pâ choo hoé, yit k'hong t'heen hay,管仲相桓公霸諸候一匡天下Kwân-t'êung scâng ch'êo Hwân-kong, pâ choo hoé, jê chit ây k'hong t'heen hay, Kwân-t'êung was prime minister to Hwân-kong, and ruled the tributary princes despotically, bringing the whole empire under one regulation; see the論語Lûn gé.</td>
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<td>Vulg. k'hong: a socket; bôk k'hong, the socket of the eye. Gê bôk ko k'hong,隅目高眶chêtâ kak áy bôk cheu, hwân kwân ây bôk k'hong, sharp cornered eyes, and high eye-sockets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A hole, a cavity; a surname; Sûn ch'ûng lêk k'hông pông ch'îhut,舜從匿空旁出Sûn ân chit lêy âm k'hông têpêng á ch'îhut, Sûn got out through the side of a secret passage (which he had made in the well); see the 史記 Soû kê.</td>
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<tr>
<th>K'hong</th>
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<tr>
<td>K'hong ch'ông, hûn, hurried, busy.</td>
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<th>K'hong</th>
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<tr>
<td>K'hong k'hae, 抗概, dissatisfied, displeased, sorrowful. Hâng-ê pe ko k'hông k'hae,頗羽悲歌抗概 Hâng-ê ch'îhông pe ae ây kêu, kēk kē k'hông k'hae, Hâng-ê sung a melancholy ditty, to show his dissatisfaction.</td>
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<th>K'hong</th>
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<td>K'hong k'hae, 傲慨, stiff, haughty, truly sincere.</td>
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K'hông

Longitude, 基本, a hollow in a mountain, a ravine.

K'hông

K'hông lêăng, 崛 崛, uneven.

K'hông

To pass over, to transgress; high; to oppose; k'hông yâng, 充陽, a drought. K'hông lêăng yêw húêy, 充龍有悔 k'hông k'êy êy lêăng wó wó huân húêy, an erring dragon is penitent; see the 易經 Ek keng.

To strengthen, to support; gàn put lêng k'hông sin, 去能 去能 k'hông chong? 言 不能充身 焉能充宗 kông wà béy k'hông k'êang pún sin, 與實 an chuâ há ey k'hông k'êang chong chok? words are not sufficient to give stability to myself, how then could I thereby establish my family?

To pair, to match; to oppose, to contend; upright, honest.

K'hông

K'hông 琺

科著 去 chò soô k'hah yêh'á kông wá, chek telan til, when our deeds surpass our professions we may be considered honest and upright.

K'hông

抗

To lift up, to raise with the hand, to elevate, to shake.

Chew-kông k'hông sê choô, hwat ê Pek-k'êim. 周公抗世子法于伯昏 Chew-kông k'hông k'ê sê choô k'êwê hwat ê Pek-k'êim, Chew-kông roused the young prince, (his pupil,) by pointing to the example of (his own son) Pek-k'êim; (for Chew-kông having the heir-apparent for his pupil did not dare to punish him for his faults, but used to beat his own son, by which means the prince was led to reflection.)

K'hông

礤

K'hông lêăng, 崛 崌, the sound of stones rattling.

K'hông

To swallow, to swallow down the throat.

K'hông

K'hông chông, 前 躵, fat, corpulent, lusty.

K'hông

To fly, as a bird; to fly upwards is called 頂, k'êê't, and to fly downwards 頂 k'hông.

A wilderness; a waste place; a pit; k'hông yêá, 墾野, a desert.

K'hông

Sêw chê choô k'hông yêá, the beasts flee into the desert; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

K'hông

曠

Empty, void, to make void, to vacate, clear, wide, distant.

Loey boô wán lé, gôey boô k'hông hoo, 內無怨女外無曠夫 laê bin bó wén huên ây cha boê, gwâ bin bó k'hông ây ang, within there are no spiteful wives, and without no solitary husbands; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

K'hông

曠

The name of a hill

K'hông

Fine silken threads, the raw silk; cotton for wadding.

K'hông

Sam kwun che soô kae jê héêp k'hông, 三軍之士皆如挾繩 s'ha huum ây soô cho ôo ch'êin chóng mîn guôyוק ni êng, the troops of the three divisions are all (as hot for fighting) as if they were stuffed with cotton; see the 左傳 Chó twân.

K'hông

貢

Chôô-k'hông, 子貢, the name of one of the disciples of Confucius.
K'hong
A man's name; the name of a district.

K'hong
To bridle in a horse.

K'hong
ta pang, to lead, to inform; to exceed.

To empty, to render destitute, to impoverish.

To deceive; k'hong p'heen, to cheat, to deceive.

Uneven, high and low, not even.

K'hoo
Read k'hew: a surname; also written k'huoo.
K'hoo
Chew Ay ch'he, chit le cho chit ay chatng, cho ch'hàn kaub k'hoo, tang eny chit k'hoo cho kong ch'hàn, gua bin payh k'hoo cho sae k'hoo ay ch'hän, according to the regulations of the Chew dynasty, every square furlong of land was made into a井 ch'eng, or well, which formed nine parcels of land; the middle parcel was the public field, and the eight outer parcels were private lots.

K'hoo sêa, to expel noxious influences.

K'hoo
Read k'he: to go, to depart, to go far away.

K'hoo
K'hoo lbk k'he, to squat down.

K'hoo
Ch'in kok sae Ka-yang k'hong, the government of Chin sent Ka-yang to deceive the people of the Ch'hoö country; see the 史記 Soo k'ee.

Uneven, distorted, perverse.

K'lw
To boast, to brag; ch'oo k'lw, 自誇, to brag of one's self; also written 傲, k'hwaa.

Keao, yim, keng, k'lwaa, 賢, to boast, to brag of one's self; also written 傲, k'hwaa.
K'hwa

The same as the above; to talk extravagantly.

K'hwà

Vulg. hwâk: to stride over, to step across; a stride.

To cut open, to rip open; also written, 㝽, k'hwa.

Tèw-ông k'hwa yin hòo che hok, 敟王跨孕婦之腹 Tèw-ông p'hwà k'hwùy wóo yin òy cha bóé òy pák, Tèw-ông ripped open the bellies of pregnant women.

K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa

A step, a stride. Also read k'hwà.

K'hwa

An implement used in carrying burdens.

K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa

K'hwa gâe, 星碍, to hinder, to obstruct.

To hang, to suspend; k'hwa bòk kêng, 錁掛目鏡 k'hwa bòk kêng, to wear spectacles; also written, 㝽, k'hwa.

Gwât è hwa ëng k'hwa ko hwan, 月移花影 掛高垣 gûëyh è hwa yëndá k'hwa tê hwan ch'hêôâng, the moon removed the shadow of the flower, and suspended it on the high wall.

To step over, to stride across; k'hwa yêâ má, 跨野馬 k'hwa yêâ gwà òy bóy, to bestride a wild horse.

K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa

Read k'ho: to run aground; k'ho say san, 湄沙山 k'hwa sùa sòndá, to run upon a sand-bank.

K'hwà K'hwà K'hwà K'hwà K'hwà K'hwà

Empty grain, husks without any fruit in them.

To bind anything about; to intertwine grass ropes about a fence, in order to strengthen it.

The name of a certain tree.

Read k'hawan: easy, forgiving; leisurely, indulgent, gentle.

K'hwan heng, 宽行 k'hwàn kêng, to walk leisurely and slowly.

K'hwà

A strong man; athletic, muscular strength.

K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa K'hwa

Quick, hasty, speedy; pleasant, grateful, agreeable; easy.

K'hwa laê, 快來 k'hwa laê, quickly; k'hwa cho, 快做, easily done.

Song k'hwaê, 眷快 k'hwaê, healthy, hearty; k'hwaê lôk, 快樂 k'hwaê lôk, cheerful.

Ong wàt goê hò k'hwaê ê se? 王曰吾何快 于是 óng kông gwà k'ham sê k'hwa ê wâh tê chéy
K'hwâe 快人快語 k'hwâe làng k'hwâe téy, a hearty man is sure to say something hearty and agreeable.

K'hwâe 駿 噹塊 K'hwâe mà, 駿馬, k'hwâe bêy, a swift horse.

K'hwâe 驅 To swallow anything, the throat; the same as k'hwâe.

A lump of anything; yet k'hwâe téy, K'hwâe 塊 a thong of earth; ta ê k'hwâe, 大塊, the great lump, heaven and earth, creative power.

Chin kong choô Têung-jê ke, k'hit sit ê Gneê-lók yêá jin, ê che k'hwâe, 普公子重耳饥 乞食于五鹿野人舆之壤 Chin ây kong choô Têung-jê kadu yau, k'hit chêêh kap Gneê-lók ây yêá làng, ê hoê ê chit téy t'hoê, the prince of the Chin country, named Têung-jê, when hungry, begged food of some savages in the Five-stag desert; upon which they gave him a clod of earth; (he was disposed to be angry at it, but his conselors advised him to receive the clod thankfully, for it was a prognostic of his getting the country, which he afterwards did really obtain.) Taê k'hwâe káy gnô ê bôn chêêng, 大塊假 我以文章 taê téy chêêh gwâ ê bôn chêêng, the great lump (heaven and earth) has lent me the talent for making literary compositions; said by 李白文 Lé pék bûn.

K'hwâh 洩 Read k'hwâ: wide, expansive, broad, ample.

Haê k'hwât yêw gê yêák, 海阔 k'hwâh keêng chao he yüng yêák, the sea is wide, therefore let the fishes jump about in it.
K'hwat

An agreement, a check, the two parts of which are held by the different parties; to labor, to be troubled.

K'hwân

The hand bent, the arms folded; diligent, earnest, anxious.

K'hwân t'hoê, a fist. Tek yit sêên, chek k'hwân k'hwân bôk eng, jê büt sit che ê, 囍一善則 奉 厚 親 而 勿 失 之 其
tit tôôh chat ây hô, chek k'hwân k'hwân bôk te sim ko6a t'hâon, jê bôk sit e, having attained to one virtue, then fold it in your arms and clasp it to your breast, without allowing it to escape; see the 中庸 T'ung yûng.

K'hwân k'hwân, 慷懽, diligent application, anxious desire.

K'hwân

A fold for cattle, an enclosure for keeping cattle.

K'hwân

Vulg. K'hu6y: a cramp in the arms and legs.

犬

The leaves of a door, to lose, to miss, empty, void, defective; a surname.

K'hwat jë yêâ, 君子於其所不知蓋開如也 k'hwat jë yêâ, the good man, in those things which he does not know, acknowledges his deficiencies.

K'hwat

An euphonic particle; also used for the pronouns he, she, it, his, her's, &c. K'hwat ch'ho yö yaou, k'hwat bôk yö yao k'hwat, 厥 木 爲 翁 木 e ây ch'haou se che6ng, o ây ch'ha se k'hwân, this plant is tender, and that tree is high; see the 書經 Se keng.

K'hwat

K'hwat ch'haè, 蕨蕨, the name of a plant, a sort of pot-herb; k'hwat hûn, 蕨粉, the powdered root of the k'hwat plant.

K'hwat

Kô k'hwat, 削切, a crooked knife.

K'hwat

To hold anything in the hand; to plunder, to take by force.

K'hwat

A rising of the wind in the stomach.

K'hwat

To slip with the foot; to jump, to walk fast. Kêêt k'hwat jê ch'he che, 竭蹶而趨之, to walk as fast as possible, and get forward.

K'hwat

To throw stones, out of a sling or engine.

K'hwat

Yit k'hwat, 栄桿, a post stuck in the ground, for fastening cattle to. Bûn k'hwat, 門桿, a door-post at the side of a door.

K'hwat

Force, main strength.

K'hwat

The end, to finish, to be concluded.

K'hwat

Yëw soo kô ê gâk k'hwat, 有司告以樂閟 yëw soo ây k'hu6a kô ê chok gâk swâh, the proper officer announced that the music was finished.

K'hwat

Vulg. k'huâh: broad, ample, expansive, wide; also written 深, k'hwat.

K'hwat

Seng su6 peng yëâ k'hwat gwât yöng taë kang lëw, 星隨至野闓月流大江流 ch'ha6ng tit tê yëâ by k'huâh go6y hêt
The stars appear to fall on the breadth of the expansive plain, and the moon to bubble up in the stream of the mighty river.

K'hwat 缺
Vulg. k'ho-ended: short, deficient, few, scarce, wanting.
Boo see k'heem k'hwat, 無少欠缺 bô sêô k'heem k'ho-ended, not in the least wanting or deficient.

K'hwat 搖, 觸望, to give up hope, to despair; to look at with malice.
K'hwat 空 Empty, deficient, injured.
K'hwat l¥ A ring with a tongue in it, a lock.
K'hwat 錬 A hook.

Read k'hwàn: to advise, to exhort, to counsel.
Lim che ê chong, chek k'hwàn, 臨之以莊則勸 lim kadu pêy saô ê chong géem, e chêw sêô k'hwàn, when you appear before the people with stern rigor, they will begin to exhort one another; see the 說論 Lên gé.

The female or inferior principle of nature; k'heen k'hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth, the male and female principle, which the Chinese suppose produced all things.
K'heen k'hwun teng ê, 乾坤定矣 k'heen k'hwun teô ê têôh, the male and female principle became fixed; see the 易經 Ek keng.
K'hwun

Anything become ripe; full; to bind up; a sheaf of corn.

A door-post, the side posts of a door; also written 䲇, k'hwun. Göy gán put jip 䲇 k'hwun, lôey gân put ch'hat 䲇 k'hwun, 外言不入于 䲇; 外言不入于 䲇 gwâ bin ây wâ bô jip tê k'hwun, laê bin ây wâ bô ch'hat tê k'hwun, let not out of door scandal enter within the door-posts, nor domestic concerns be talked of abroad; see the 曲禮 K'hëuk léy.

K'hwun

A sheaf of corn; the same as 䲇, k'hwun.

Connected above and below, from the top to the bottom. One of the radicals.

K'hwun

Poor, exhausted, pressed by poverty, urged by want.

Yêw k'hwun yim ê, 又窘 䲇 yêw woô k'hwun këung lân chêy léy yim âm ây hôe, we are still pressed by this threatening rain.

K'hwun

To collect, to gather; k'hwun 韭, 韭, to pick or take up.

K'hwun

To exhaust.

Earnest, sincere, pressing; k'hwun 䲇w, Rita, to beg earnestly; also written 焙, k'hwun.

K'hwun

To bite, to bite anything deeply.

K'hwun

To exert one's-self in setting anything to rights; to clear the ground.

K'hwun

Sam pek k'hwun hêy? 䲇 不稼不穑胡取禾 䲇 百谷今 䲇 chê hêy sek, bòi yêk an chaû'á ey k'hwun êchôh kô sâ pryê k'hwun hêy? without cultivation and agriculture, how could we collect three hundred granaries full of corn? see the 無風 Gwûy hông.

To Poor, full also Yei the the to 䲇|g gather 䲇verty, k'hwun, clear to hat k'hwun

To twist, to plait; to beat and bind firmly together.

To collect, to gather; k'hwun 韭, 韭, to pick or take up.

To exhaust.

Earnest, sincere, pressing; k'hwun 䲇w, Rita, to beg earnestly; also written 焋, k'hwun.

To bite, to bite anything deeply.

To exert one's-self in setting anything to rights; to clear the ground.

To Poor, full also Yei the the to 䲇|g gather 䲇verty, k'hwun, clear to hat k'hwun

K'hwun

Yêcê yêw soo k'hwun, pék maû pau che, 䲇 野有死 䲇 白茅包之 yêa gwâ woô sê ãy hôe, pryê 䲇 hâm â ch'hâo pau e, in the desert there is a dead stag, with coarse white grass wrapped around it; see the 召南 Seâou làm.

To twst, to plait; to beat and bind firmly together.

K'hwun

Lên k'hwun, 森峙, the connected appearance of hills.

To twist, to plait; to beat and bind firmly together.

K'hwun

Kae ê hat k'hwun kê chít poê 䲇 é wûy sît, 䲇 皆衣褐 䲇 檻織布以 䲇 食 chô pod ch'hêng ch'hôe poê, p'hâk ây, chít poê, 䲇 ò t'hôn chêêh, they all wore coarse apparel, plaited straw sandals, and wove cloth, in order to get their livelihood; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Sincere, pure, disinterested.

To weave, to bind and twist together; k'hwun 䲇k, 䲇席, k'hwun ch'hêôh, to weave mats.

To weave cloth; the same as the above.
K'hwun

A passage in the ladies' apartment, an entry in a dwelling.

K'hwun

Pressed by want, poor, wretched, miserable, fatigued.

Hwān-ch'e Ch'hae-ték, jé choó put k'hwun ek, oe lêng jë sē? 范雎篆澤

K'hwun

Wun k'hwun, lûng, to coil up, as a snake.

K'hwun sek, 絛紡 k'hwun sōh á, to coil up a rope; an ornamented girdle. Pōey to k'hwun tae,佩刀繩帶, to gird on a sword, and bind around a girdle.

K'hwun

A hole, a pit; sūy k'hwut, 水窟 ch'úy k'heut, a pond, a pool.

K'hwut

K'hwut jë ch'úy ch'wâ ch'heut, there is here no depth of water, yet the fountain springs up; see the 王充 論 Ong ch'heut lün.

K'hwut

The same as k'hwut: a hole, a pit; hōk sō k'hwut héét,伏死 墟穴 hōk sê tê k'heut héét, to die secreted in some hole or cavern.

K'hwut

The light of the sun.

K'hwun

The name of a tune in music.

K'hwun

The appearance of hills.

K'hwun

Read sūy: to sleep; sūy pōng, 嫌房 k'hwun pōng, a bedchamber.

K'hwun

Read sūy: to sleep; sūy pōng, 嫌房 k'hwun pōng, a bedchamber.

K'hwut gwút, 高垢, a bluffed part of a mountain, a cave.

K'hwut

To bend, to make crooked, to stoop; a surname; k'hwut ch'hip, 屈膝, to bend the knee.

K'hwun

Short and collected together.

K'hwun

Wuy boó put lêng k'hwut, 威武不能屈 sēy boó bêy hōe lâng k'hwut, grandeur and martial display cannot make (the good man) stoop; see 孟 子 Bêng choó.
The garments of barbarians; to tie, to bend and straighten.

The arm.

The leg.

Exhausted, water all run out; a scarcity of water.

Broken wood.

To injure; a deficiency, a defect, scarce, to be in arrears.

Sin t'hey sëw ê hõ boê, put k'ho hwuy scàng, hông k'hwuy kê hêng; ê jëuk kê ch'hin hoê! 身體受於父母不可 毀傷況虧其行以辱其親乎 sin t'hey sëw ê páy boê, sëm t'hang ph'ah scàng, hông ph'ah k'heêp e áy sëy kõnâ; ê lêng jëuk e áy ch'hin hoê! man has received his body from his father and mother, and therefore he ought not to injure it; how much less should he by corrupt practices bring disgrace on his parents!

K'hwuy wûy, 瞬暹, to be separated.

Read k'hae: to open, to spread out; k'hae bûn, 開門 k'hwuy mooïg, to open a door; p'hô k'hae, 破開 p'hwa k'hwuy, to burst open.

Jë chok bûn, yëük hâp che, pit sëen ch'huy k'hae, ê hêuk kê sê, 如作文欲合之必先 推開以蓄其勢, ch'hin chëöp kó bûn cho°g nà ac bêry hâp e, pit tôôk tôe seng ch'huy k'hwuy, ê k'hêok lôôk e áy sê, just as in making literary compositions, if you intend them to be solid and concise, you must first write them out diffusely, that you may afterwards be able to concentrate their force.

The track of a carriage wheel, the rut of a wheel; the rule or plan of chariot driving; ke tông k'hwuy, 車同軌 ch'haê tông chit áy k'hwuy, carriages should be driven in the same rut; see the 申庸 T'ëung yûng.

A box, a casket, a case; to put into a box.

A broken wall; to demolish, to throw down. Sëng pé k'hwuy hwân, 乘彼絕垣 pêyâ chëöng hwut léy k'heêp ch'heög, to get upon that broken wall; see the 行風 Wôey hong.

Deceitful; k'hwuy ê, 詭異, strange and wonderful; k'hwuy ch'áy, 詭詐, false and deceitful; k'hwuy kê, 詭計, cunning tricks.

K'hwuy sóô jê ch'hut, 詭詞而出 k'hwuy wâ toe ch'hut, deceitful expressions come into vogue.

K'hwuy lûy, 魚鱻, stones heaped up together.

K'hwuy poê, 畫步 hwaâ poê, a pace; to step quickly.

The same as the above; one lifting up of the foot, a step, a pace.
The appearance of a cap; to wear a cap.

The shadow of the sun; a gnomon; jî k'hwûy, dàm, a sun-dial.

Hoô k'hwûy, jîk, a square vessel made of bamboo, for containing the offerings of the first fruits, in sacrifices.

K'hwûy lûy, hî kâ lûy, puppets, a puppet-show.

To be ashamed; ch'ham k'hwûy, sêdou lûy, to be filled with shame. Put k'hwûy ê ok loê, not to be ashamed of a leaky house; (poverty's no sin!) see the 大雅 Taê gnûy.

The same as the above; to be modest.

Boô k'hwûy ê k'hoê, put jêák boô k'hwûy ê sim 無愧於口不若無愧於心 boô sêdou lûy tê ch'hwûy, u'nh tâôh bo sêdou lûy tê sim, not to be ashamed in the mouth, is not so good as not to be ashamed in the heart; (i. e. it is better to feel than to express modesty.)

Read k'hwûy: a season; sóô kwûy, k'hwûy sê k'hwûy, the 4 seasons.

The last of anything is called k'hwûy; as kwûy gwât, 季月 k'hwûy goêyh, the last month of a season; kwûy sê, 季世 k'hwûy sê, the last age.

Read k'hê: the breath, wind, force.

K'hwûy k'hê, 嘴氣 ch'heân k'hwûy, k'hwûy lât, the strength, stout.

Jin che k'hê lék, pín che ê t'heêm, 人之氣 力稟之於天 lâng ëy k'hwûy lât pín sêâ ê t'heên, mens' strength is derived from heaven.

K'hwûy The heart moved; agitation of mind.

K'hwûy Sick through fear and perturbation.

Metal, gold; hông kim, 黃金, yellow gold. A surname.

Kim toûng ê ê chêâ, 金重於 羽者 kîm k'tâh tâng ê chêâou mô, metal is heavier than feathers; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kim, bôk, sûy, hîô, t'hoê, 金木水火土 kim, bôk, chîy, hîôy, t'hoê, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth, (are the five elements according to the Chinese.)

Vulg. t'na: now, at present; hêên kim, 现今, at this time.

Tông kim chê sa, 非 gnô kâ să yêâ? 會今之世會我其誰也 tong kim ëy sê, làng t'heê kah gêô, yêâ woô chê chûy? if they reject me at the present crisis, whom else will they obtain? see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kim yêa put jêên, 今也不然 t'na chêë bo an nêy, at present it is not so.

That which may be restrained by force; a restraint.

Gain, profit, advantage.

Embroidery, variegated silk; kim sêw, 錦織 ornamented silk.
Jè lé kōuìng tèem kin, 兒女共沾巾 ta po cha bòè sòo kung wán tám ch’hèw kin, a young man and woman bedewing their handkerchief together (with their tears).

A catty, a Chinese pound, about 1 lb.

English; also, a hatchet.

Sin sê chè ê kēng, bun kok che tae kim, 至於境問國之大禁 gué k’hé t’habú kahú kēng kae, chëw mooing kok ãy tòwá kim, when I first came to the borders, I inquired into the great prohibitory laws of the country; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Even, plain, upon a level, alike; all together; kin sê jîn yêá, 均是人也 pàiìng pàiìng sê lâng, we are all alike men; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

The name of a kind of music, played by the northern foreigners; according to the ceremonies of the Chew dynasty, the officer who presided over the northern part of the empire was called kim.

The epidermis or skin of bamboo.

A root; kin pún, 根木, the root, the fundamental thing; the principle. Kat lîy yèw pè kê pún kin, 萌發猶庇其本根 kâh lîy yéá t’ôk hè yèw e ãy kin pún, even hemp and flax must have some care bestowed on their roots; (how much more men!) see the 左傳 Chó twân.

The heel, the back part of the foot; kin sûy, 陰隨, to follow.

The common character for 斤, kin, a catty.

Yit lók ch’hiên kin têng, 一落 千觔重 chit lōh ch’heng kin tâng, at once a thousand catties' weight.
Kin

The hands or feet chapped with the cold.

A tendon, a sinew, a nerve; keen kin, 筋, to brace the nerves; hõet kin, 筋, a vein, or artery.

Jín sin yéw sam sip léük chõet kin kwut, 人身有三十六節筋骨 lâng áy sin wóo s'ñá châp lâk chát kin kwut, the human body contains thirty-six joints of sinews and bones.

To be careful; kin sin, 謹慎 sèy jë, to take care; sedate, careful, cautious; veneration, respect.

Kin jé sin, 謹而信 sèy jë kóá sin sit, be careful and sincere; see the 上論 Sèáng lún.

A handsome gem, a precious stone.

Kin jé lêk hây, 瑾瑜匡瑕 kín jé áy gèák wóo têe̤m lêk hây têe̤m, the most beautiful pearl contains a flaw; see the 左傳 Chó twân. Also read kin.

A certain plant, called also oe t’hoê ch’ho, 鳥頭單 oe t’haóu ch’habu, the black-headed plant.

A kind of cloth, wove with a very fine and close texture.

Fast, urgent, pressing, hasty; kin yaóu, 茂, very urgent.

Jé choê jé kin, 愈走愈緊 ná châbu ná kín, the more he ran, the faster he went.

A gourd cut in halves for wine cups, used on marriage occasions. Also written 登, kin.

Read yín: a worm; t’hoê yín, 土蚓 t’hoê kín, an earth-worm.

Hoo yín sêäng sit ko jêâng, 毛 yín hông châán, 夫蚓上食槽壞下 飲黃泉 hoo t’hoê kín têng bín chêâh tâ áy t’hoê, hây têy lim wâdâ áy chêu, now the worm above eats nothing but the dry clods, and below it drinks only the yellow fountains; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Fast, urgent, pressing; also, to stop.

One of the radicals.

Sarsnet, a kind of thin silk.

Almost, nearly, just enough; kin k’ho, 緊可 toô toô hó, just suitable, just adequate.

Kin yéw chûn chêâ, 僅有存者 toô toô wóo chûn tê, it is just preserved.

To besmear, to plaster.

The name of a tree.

Famine, a dearth of vegetables.

Kay chê è soo lê, 命 chê そ ke kin, 加之以師旅因之 以习近平 kây è ê peng péâ, yin è yaou kin, add to this an invading army, and join to it the calamities of dearth and famine; see the 論語 Lûn gê.

To have an audience with an emperor; to have an audience in spring is called, 朝, teâou, and in autumn, it is called 觀, kin.
KIN

Firm, stable; niggardly, sparing; also, a surname.

Near, not distant; to approach, to draw near.

Kim hoo Ch'hwán-jë ko'ë jë kin ê Pè,今夫顛曳因而近於費 lâ ch'ye jë Ch'hwán-jë këen ko'ë jë kin wâ tê Pè yip, now the country of Ch'hwán-jë is well defended and near to our city of Pè; see the 論語 Lún gé.  

Sin kin ê gë, gân k'hó hok yëa, 信近於義言可復也 sin kin ê gë lê, kông wâ t'hang hok, when our promises approximate to justice, our engagements may be fulfilled; see the 史記 Seâng lün.

Read këen: a gizzard; key këin, 雞腿 key kën, the gizzard of a fowl.

Hasty, urgent, vehement, pressing, quick; straitened.

Kwan choó chew kip, put këy hok. 君子周急不繼富 kwon choo chew ch'ëy gëy kip, bô bô-yëh këy sew-pod ây lâng, the good man supplies the wants of the necessitous, but does not add to the stores of the rich; see the 論語 Lún gé.

The same as the above; also a man's name; K'hông-kip, 孔伋 the grandson of Confucius.

An order, a rank; a step, or degree of rank; a numeral of heads.

Kay kip, 階級, steps, stairs; téng kip, 級, a step; seng kip, 升級, to raise a step in office; kâng kip, 降級, to degrade a step.

Sëw kip, 首級, a head; châm sëw bân kip, 斬首萬級 châm t'haëu ch'ëa bân kip, to cut off a myriad of heads.

KIT

To give, to afford; këung kip, 供

Ch'hwéng sëng lêem, jë choë put kip, 秋省欽而助不給 ch'hwèng san'mg sëw lêem jë choë bô kip, in harvest time exact moderately, and assist those who cannot furnish anything; see 孟子 Beng choó.

K'hoë kip, 肩, conversation, discourse, the talent for conversing.

To arrive at, to reach; and, together with.

Hoo choó che put k'hó kip yëa, yëw t'hëen che put k'hó kae jë seng yëa, 夫子之不可及也 and 夫子之不可階而升也 hoo choó ay bêy kip kadu, ch'ën ch'ëng t'ëng ay bêy ch'ëng gtm kay jë ch'ëngge, our master (Confucius,) cannot be equaled, the same as heaven cannot be scaled with a ladder; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Kip kè sëng kong yit yëa, 及其成功一也 kip kaëu e chëng kong lô chit yëa, (men's natural talents vary,) but when they arrive at perfection, they are the same; see the 中庸 Teung yûng.

Pék kip, 白芝 nayh kip, a medicinal herb. Also read k'hip.

The ancient form of 及, kip, to arrive at.

Lucky, fortunate, happy; kit hêung, 吉凶, lucky and unlucky, good and evil; kit jît, 吉日 bô jît, a lucky day. A surname.

Jë gwât ch'hay kit, 二月初吉 jë gûdh ch'hay sê kit, the beginning of the second month contains lucky days.
&dquo;To advance, to enter, to bring in.&dquo; Ko 當 the year of the ox (1869), Yew was eight years from home, and during that time thrice passed his own door without entering, (so intent was he on the public business;) see 孟子 Bêng choô.

A sheath or case for a bow. Ko 九 the marshes; ko ték, 鼻, a marshy place; also, a bank.

Hôk bêng ê kêw ko, 九 the stork is screaming in the nine marshes; see the 九雅 Seâou gnây.

Kit ko, 枠, a machine for drawing water, a well-bucket.

Kit ko chêâ yín che cheh kòh, 枠者引之則俯舍之則仰 p'â. taou kodu k'hane e, e chêw phak lôk k'hê, kodu kêet e, e chêw ma k'hê laê, if the well-bucket is drawn along, it will turn with the top downwards (and fill); but if it is thrown forwards it will remain with the top upwards, (without sinking in the water.)

Ko sêâng, 飛翔, to fly backwards and forwards.

Chêang ko chêâng sêâng, êk hoô ê gân, 將翱將翔弋見與雁 tê peuy köôy laê peuy köôy k'hê, laê chôh âh k'ê, they are flying backwards and forwards, let us go and shoot the wild ducks and geese; see the 謂風 Têng hông.

Ko 當 narrow and contracted.
Kó 菓
Kó choè, 菓子 kòi y ché, fruit; kòi et kó, 結菓 kòi kòi y ché, to bring forth fruit, to produce good results; ch'êng kó, 青菓 ch'êng kòi y, the green fruit, an olive.

Vulg. kòi y: confectionary, pastry; kó choè, 菓仔 kòi y a, a tart.

Vulg. kòi y: a cake, a pie.

Vulg. pak t'hây h: naked, without clothes, stripped to the skin.

Suy thân thék kó têng a gnó ch'hek, jé yêen lêng bòéy gnó chae? 難坦楊裸程於我側爾爾能洗我哉 suy peh ch'heu wâi têng pak t'hêy h, tê gwâ a y sin pe ch'hek, bòéy an chau ê y bôk la sam gwâ chae? although with your sleeves up or stripped to the skin, you should not be my side, yet how could you defile me? see 孟子 Bêng choè.

Kó 裁
Kó lò, 製成 wan yòng, an insect resembling the dragon fly, with a slender waist.

Bêng lêng yêw choè kó lò hîo che, 蝲蛉有子蝶薈負之 là gêw wòó kétù, wan yòng géw chabu ê, the spider gets a young one, and the dragon fly carries it away (to its nest, where after certain days, it becomes a young dragon fly); see the small雅 Sêau gnáy.

To bundle up anything, to tie around, to wrap up. Naé kó hôt léâng, nêng choè hong, nêng paou ta dy be nêng, they packed up their dry provisions; see the 大雅 Taê gnáy.

T'hoê kó hong kin, 頭樷黃巾 t'haù paou wâi kin, their heads were bound up with yellow turbans; see the 三國 Sam kok.

The appearance of the sun peeping out from under the clouds.

Kó 葉
Kó è kë ê, kó kó ch'hub jìt! 共雨其雨果果出日 lôh hóê yêw lôh hóê, têem peh yêw ch'hub jìt! it has rained and rained again, and now, the bright sun appears! see the 扇風 Woêy hong.

The stalk of grain, the straw; hó kó ch'ho, 禾稿 têw kó ch'haù, straw; ch'în kó, 抄稿, a rough copy of a piece of writing.

E hông kok choè, yêw ch'hub kó sôyê, 已奉儉租又出稿稅 ê kêng hông jîp gnó kó dû ê, yêw têw ch'hub têw kó by sôyê, having taxes and a portion of revenue in grain, we must also pay a tax of straw. Also written 橋, kó.

Kó 稀
Kó lò, 稀羸 wan yòng, an insect resembling the dragon fly, with a slender waist.

八月之間旱則苗稟矣 ch'hit pûâh gùêjy ë kàn wòó hoù tê, echek téî nan ê, if there is a drought within the period of the seventh or eighth months, then the corn is dried up; see 孟子 Bêng choè. Also written 稿, kó.

Kó 鎗
Kó hôt, 蔣 hôt, a vessel for warming anything; also, the name of a place.

Purely white; kó kó hoê, put k'hô sêang ê, 蔣範子不可 著蔽於不可 sêang ê, be they ever so pure and white, they can never emulate him (Confucius); see 孟子 Bêng choè.
Kó  White, a light color.

Kó  The lips hanging down.

Kó  Dried fish; anything spread out and dried.

告  To inform, to announce, to instruct, to command, to go to law.
Kó sê, 告 示, a proclamation; sêng kô, 相 告 erto, to go to law together.
Lâm put chwan chi'ne, pit kô hoô bôc, 男 不 專娶必告父母 ta po bêy choô chwan chi'haô bôc, pit têh kô pây bôc, a young man may not marry according to his own pleasure, but must inform his parents.

箇  A numeral; yit kô, 一 箇 empt, one. Hoô sê gnoô sip kô, 貢 矢 五十箇 恆 chee'e têh goê chop lâm, the bearers of arrows must be fifty in number; (to follow after an army.)

箇  The same as the above; numeral for mankind; also written 个 kô, one.

個 臣 nà wôô chop aî jin sîn, if there were but one faithful servant, 与.

箇  To pass by, to pass over; to transgress; kô sit, 過 失 kôy sit, a transgression; kô k'hê, 過 去 kôy k'hê, to pass by; kô t'hoê, 過 头 kôy t'haôu, to exceed. Kwan kô soô, to jîn ê, 觀 逝 知 人 k'hwaô lâm ëô kôy sit, an ury. chêô thúa chae ê aî lâm, look at a man's errors; thus you may know what sort of a man he is.

Kô këw kang, 過 九 江 kóy hâô aî kông, to pass over the nine rivers; see the 书 禹 贠

phen  To fly.

Kó  To anoint anything with oil or ointment; to grease anything.

Kó  To sell, to vend, to dispose of.
Kôw sêch kây jê kô chêu, 求 善 賺 而 沽 言 kôw kô kây jê bêy, to seek for a good price and sell a thing; see the 論 言 Lôn gê.

Kôe  Kôe chêu, 酷 酒, to sell wine; some say, to buy.

Kôe  Dry wood; kôe kô, 枯 棠, rotten wood; putrid.

Kôe  Ta kôw mûô têy chêô k'haê yang làt, anything dry and rotten does not require much strength (to push it down); see the 史 記 Sô kê.

Kôe  Hwûy kôe, 螞 蟻, a kind of insect.

Kôe  The bones of the loins, ribs, or knees.

Kôe  An aunt, a father's sister; kôe chêh'nâ, 姑 且, leisurely, gently, for the time being.

Kôe  Kôe sêô sê, 姑 乎 is kôe chêh'nâ pàng k'hên yu chêy bêy, let us just set this aside (to speak of something else.)

Kôe  Chêa kôe, 鳴 鳩, a partridge.
Koe 鰷
The name of a fish.

Koe 鰴
 Anything with corners, or angles; angular; the same as 角, koe.

Koe 孤
 A kind of mushroom; 亨 koe, 香菇 順 koe, a fragrant mushroom; 仔 koe, 草菇 仔能 koe, an edible mushroom.

Koe 孤
 Alone, destitute; an orphan; used for the first personal pronoun, by princes, when speaking politely.

Yew já bob hoo wát koe, 幼而無父曰孤 seáou léen já bò nítng páy kông koe, one left without parents when young, is called an orphan; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Koe 孤
 A fish-net; also written 孤, koe.

Koe 孤
 A wine vessel, a cup for drinking.

Koe 撥
 A crime, a fault; 修士 koe, 無辜, without crime, innocent.

Koe 撥
 動 yit put gé, sat yit put koe, kae put wúy yéa, 行一不義殺—不辜皆不為也 lênt 當 hâng úm gé, t'hâit chit lâng bô chôey, lóng úm gûa chô, to practice one unrighteous action, or to put to death one innocent person, was what he would not do; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Koe 撥
 To stand security for a female criminal whose offense is slight.

Koe 撥
 to jin chôey k'hêng put jîp géûk, pô jîn è t'hâe chôey, 古者婦人 罪輕不入獄保任以待罪 koe chàdy chàoê chêng chôey k'hûh k'hîn bô jîp k'na k'hôo,
KOE

Ancient, distant, of old, koé sê, 古
時, antiquity. A surname.

Koé che to yéá, 古之道也
koé chá ö*y tê lê, the custom of the ancients.
P'hok koé t'hong kim, 博古通今 p'hok koé
chá ch'ae tông kim, to be extensively acquainted
with ancient writings, and to be thoroughly versed
in modern ones.

Koé 估
Market duties, or prices; to debate
about a price; to buy.

Koé 牠
The male of a species; gnëw koé,
牛牯 goó kang, a bull.

Koé 羊
diagram.

Koé 鳥
Yâng koé, 羊牯 yôông kang, a
ram.

Koé 蠕
giu'm koé, 訓誨, to instruct, to
 teach; the instructions of ancient
books.

Jë Je-gné né huw' n koé che se yéá, 如爾雅
乃訓誨之書也 ch'êin chêy⁹⁸ Jë-gné
nae sê huw' n koé by ch'êy³⁹, such as the Jë-gné,
which is a very instructive book.

Koé 罈
A fishing net; bông koé, 網罟
, a net.

Koé 滑
Ch'êuk koé put jip woo' tê,
数罟不入洿池 bat bôt by bông üm
č'h'êng jip tê ch'êy k'êh'êu t'ê, a close meshed net ought
not to be thrown into the pools; see 孟子 Bêng
choó.

Koé 警
A crooked bamboo basket or snare,
for catching fish.

Koé 猃
Truly, if, but; koé ch'hê³⁶, 荒且
remiss, careless, disorderly.
Koé chê ê jin ê, bô bo ok yêá,

Koé 犬
The barking of a dog.

Koé 海
Salt; a salt-cellar or pan; also, not
firm, insecure.

Koé 鴉
The name of one of the diagrams;
worms in the stomach.

Koé 鼓
A drum; liu koé, 撞鼓, to roll
the drum; also written 鼓 koé.
Kek koé ké tong tong, 拷鼓
其鐘築 phâh koé ê ây séµ⁶⁸ a tong tong, beating
the drum with the sound of tong tong; see the
衛風 Wôëy hong. One of the radicals.

Koé 餓
Blind, unable to see; koé bông,
瞥, totally blind. Kêen
bêén chêa ê koé chêa, kêên che
sûey sesou pîchok, 見 昙者與瞥者
見之雖少必作 k'hê³⁶ a keéng tê bêén
bô ê yê láng kap ch'êy³⁹ máêng ê yê láng; k'hê³⁶
keéng e sôey k'hêh sêy lân, yêá têôh hêh'ê laé,
when we see any persons wearing a crown, or blind,
although they are younger than ourselves, we should rise up; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Koé 燀 A very old man, with a face as though it were grime with filth. Hông koé tae pôuy, 黃皓駡背 wùng mò koé bin ka chêh wun koé yâ lâu lâng, a yellow haired, grime faced, and humpbacked, old man; see the 大雅 Tâ ê gnây.

Koé 殿 The thigh; koé keng, 股肱, a limb; sêw koé, 手肱 ch'êw koé, an arm; p'êh koé, 屁股 kâ ch'êwng, the posteriors.

Gwân sêw bêng chae, koé keng liâu chae, 元首明哉股肱良哉 gwân ch'êw nà bêng, K'ha ch'êw chên liâu, when the head (of a state) is intelligent, the members will be good; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Koé 殺 A ram, a goat; the same as 羔, koé.

The most secret and retired part of a dwelling. Têung koé che gân, put k'ho tò yêá, 中韓之言不可道也 koé tâng êng ê yâ wêá, 中韓之言, what is said in the secret chambers, must not be published; see the 鄭風 Têng hông.

Dirt, filth; tìn koé, 塵垢, dust, dirt. Hông hông koé, tìn koé che têung, 彷徨乎塵垢之中 hông hông koé tê, tin koé by têng êng, hurried and bustled, in the midst of dust and dirt; see 莊子 Ch'ông choó.

Koé 食 To sell, to keep goods for sale.

Yên kung ch'êá? koé ê ê yâng, 欲勇者賈余條勇 wù bêy êng bêng ê yâ lâng? guâ lat bêy guâ by yêng bêng, who wants courage and bravery? I will dispose of the excess of my bravery; see the 左傳 Chô tâân.

Koé 固 Firm, stable; kêen koé, 營固, firm, unmoved; koé lô, 固陋, niggardly, mean; koé ê, 固意, on purpose, with a fixed intention, determined.

Kwun choó put têung chêkh put wuy, hâk chêkh put koé, 君子不重則不威學則不固 k'wun choó bô têung koé chênh bô wuy géêm, hâk bêy kêen koé, if the good man is not grave, he will lose his dignity, and that which he learns will be unstable; see the 下論 Scâng lûn.

Koé chae, Ko-soè chie we yêá! 固哉高叟之為詩也 koé loí chae, Ko-soè ñy chò se! how mean is the poetry of Ko-soè! see 孟子 Beng choó.

Koé 病 A chronic disease, an inveterate malady of long standing.

Koé 雇 To hire any one for money.

Koé 僱僱 Koé ch'êng, 僱僱 koé ch'êng, to hire a laborer.

Koé 顧 To look at, to contemplate, to turn around and look at any one; a surname. Ch'êau koé, 照顧 to regard with favor and compassion. Koé wân, 間園 koé hêntêng, to look after a garden.

Ke têung put loí koé, 車中不內顧 ch'êng têng êng bôk laë bin koé, when you are in a carriage, do not turn around to look at it; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Koé 句 Koé tông, 句當 koé tông, business, engagement. Jé chok sim môh koé tông? you 作甚麼
句當 ᵇ töt chô sʰa mečʰ koẽ tāŋ? what are you doing?

Koẽ 雛
the crowing of the cock of the wild fowl.

Koẽ 夠
Vulg. kâdu: enough, sufficient.

Koẽ 拱
To lead, to drag, to pull; to scheme.

Koẽ 夠
A second marriage, love or affection for.

Koẽ 購
To procure with money; to buy, to bribe. Koẽ े ch’heen kim, 購以千金 bôy े ch’heng kim, to purchase for a thousand pieces of gold; see the 史記 Sôo kê.

Koẽ 邁
To meet with, to fall in with.

Koẽ 媛
To meet together; junction of the two elements of nature.

Koẽ 訐
To be ashamed, to rail at, to abuse; to disgrace.

Sêâng ᵇ jê sêang koẽ pêng 常以儒相訐病 sêâng wôo े ch’ak ch’hây hâng sêo maïng pâng, constantly do we see learned men railing at and finding fault with each other.

Koẽ 桃
To draw a bow to its full stretch; vulg. kâdu: enough.

Koẽ 故
when Gây taught people archery, he would have them pay great attention to drawing the bow out to the full; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Koẽ 有
Old; a business, a reason, a cause; 故 for, because, therefore; (media) koẽ 故, a cause, a reason; taê koẽ, 大故, a great affair, a great mourning; sin koẽ, 身故, to die; koẽ yêw, 故友, an old friend; sê koẽ, 是故, because of this, for this reason.

Wun koẽ jê te sin, 溫故而知新 wun sip châ े, jê chae sin े, to study old lessons, and acquire new ones; see the 上論 Sêâng lûn.

Yêw koẽ jê k’hê, 有故而去 wôo sʰa sôo jê k’hê, having some cause of dislike, and departing on that account, &c.; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Koẽ chêang tâe yêw wûy che kwun, 故將大有為之君 koẽ chêang twâ wôo chô े jîn kwun, therefore, when we meet with a prince with whom we can undertake great things, &c.; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Koẽ 鋼
To melt copper or iron, in order to stop a crack or crevice in a pan; to forbid, to restrict.

Koẽ 幸
To stick, to paste up; a kind of paste made from rice; koẽ yêâk, 糊藥 koẽ yêôk, sticking plaster, for wounds and ulcers.

Koẽ 糊
A kind of paste made of wheaten flour.

Koẽ 去
To rely upon, to depend on any one; also written 懐, koẽ.

Boô hôô tê koẽ, boô boê hô sê? 無父何怙無母何恃 kâdu bô pây wôo sʰa mečʰ koẽ, kâdu hô boê wôo sʰa mečʰ sê? having no father, what shall we rely on, and when we
have no mother, on what shall we depend? see the
小雅 Scáou gnúy.

Köey 話
To explain the meaning of expressions in ancient and modern
books.

Yang-héung 楊雄, when young was fond of
learning, and in studying did not so much regard
sections and sentences, but (hwún köey t'hang jé ê,
訓詁通而已,) he was very particular in ex-
plaining the meaning of the words.

幸 Köey 檜
Köey héang bòk, 檜香木 köey
k'è gnú, the name of a frag-
rant wood.

Köey 傢
Köey jéen tók lip t'héen tóy che
kan, jé put wúy, 儼然獨立天地之間
而不畏 köey tse gnú yó tók k'è gnú tê the gnú
tóy tse gnú kan, jé um k'è a láng, great of stature,
he stood peerless between heaven and earth, without
being afraid of any; see 孟子 Sún chois.

Read kö: pastry, confectionary; kö
choó, 糕仔 köey á, tarts, pies,
&c.

Köey 飯 輔
Köey Read kö: cakes, made of flour.

Köey To raise anything from the ground
by putting stones under it, in or-
der to prevent its being injured by
the damp.

Köey To swallow, to drink.

Köey The name of a tree, whose wood is
used for making boxes and coffins;
a kind of pine.

Köey 各 Köey 槐
tuó jì, a person who
goes around the market, inducing
people to combine in raising the
price of commodities in special cases.

Köey kè, 會計, to reckon, to
count up; an account, a reckoning.
A surname. K'hóng-
choó seang wúy wúy lè ê, wát, köey kè tóng jé
ê ê, 孔子常為委吏矣曰會計當
而已矣. K'hóng-choó bat chó séy kêu a, chêu
kóng, suí gnú seou tóó chêu köé, when Confucius
was in an inferior office, he used to say, "see that
the accounts be correct, and that is enough;" see
孟子 Béng chois.

Köey 蒸 Köey 潮 kaou k'heut a, a
ditch, a puddle, a gutter.

Ch'hit pat gwáy che kan, ê chip,
koé köey kao éng, 七八月之間雨集
清蒸皆盈 ch'hit púáh gëyh áy kaan, hoé
chip chó köey, chêu kaou a k'heut a chó po têgn
te gnú, in the seventh or eighth months, when the
rains collect, the ditches and pools all become full;
see 孟子 Béng chois.

Köey 絢 Köey 絳, artful, crafty,
fraudulent.

Köey The husk of grain; chaff.

Köey To cut asunder.

Köey Minced meat; as beef, mutton, or
fish, sliced together, and chopped
small.
**KOÉY**

Köey put yeém sêy; 膽不厭細 köey bô wán e sêy, minced meat can never be chopped too small; see the 論語 Lún gé.

**KOÉY**

Fish chopped up very small.

**KOÉY**

The name of a country.

**KOÉY**

Sorrowful; a vicious mind.

**KOÉY**

Read kwan: a cap; key kwan, 頭冠 köey kóyô, a cock’s comb; key kwan hwa, 頭冠花 köey hwa, the cockcomb flower, Celosia coccinea.

**KOÉY**

Read kö: to pass over, to transgress; kö k’hê, 過去 köey k’hê, to pass by; kö t’hoé, 過頭 köey t’habu, to exceed, to go beyond; kö sit, 過失 köey sit, a fault; kö hwân, 過犯 köey hwân, a transgression.

K’hông-chôö kö che, 孔子過之 K’hông-chôö köey c, Confucius passed by that way; see the 論語 Lún gé.

**KOÉY**

Lê köey, 女髻 cha bô köey, a woman’s headdress; kim köey, 金髻, a golden headdress, worn only on particular occasions.

**KOÉY**

Köey k’éen, 葉肩 köey k’êen t’habu, to put the arms around any one’s neck. To remove a burden from one shoulder to another.

**KOÉY**

Köey k’éak, 跖脚 köey k’êak, lame, halt; köey k’éak ch’ê, 跖腳坐 köey k’êak ch’ê, to sit cross-legged.

---

**KOH**

**KOÉY**

Read kwat: to scrape anything with a knife.

**KOÉY**

A surname. Read kok: the suburbs of a city.

**KOÉY**

Read k’hwat: a plant with a bulbous root; k’hwat hwân, 藻粉 köeyh hwân, the root of the same reduced to powder.

**KOÉY**

Thick, muddy; thick liquor.

**KOH**

Read kok: a water pavilion, a gallery over the water. Téng 一生 kok lim kang chê, 膫王 高閣臨江渚 Téng 一生又 kuôn kok lim kào kang k’éeng, Téng 一生’s lofty gallery overshadowed the river’s brink.

**KOH**

Read kok: different; kok yâng, 各樣 köh yâng, in a different mode.

**KOH**

Read kok: the armpits; kok k’hong liey, 腋空下 köh k’hông liey, under the armpits.

**KOH**

Read kok: the clothes under the armpits.

**KOH**

Read kok: again, over again, to repeat; kok ch’ê, 復再 köh ch’ê, over again; kok hwât, 復活 köh hwât, to live again, to rise again to life.

Hék é kô 一生 Léang, Léang wât, ch’hêng kok che, 或以告王良良曰請復之 wôô láng kô 一生 Léang, Léang kóng, ch’hêng’dâ köh c, someone told king Léang, when he said, “I pray you let us try again;” see 孟子 Bông choó.
犬国

Kok

country, a state; a surname; pang kok,邦国, a kingdom; kok kay,國家, the state; kok kwun,國君, a prince, a sovereign; kok boe,國母, the queen mother; kok te jei hoé t'héen hay peng,國治而後天下平; kok k'au t'ō jēn aou t'heéng by patung, when every state is well regulated, the whole empire will be tranquil; see the Lün gé.

Kok

Kin kok,巾幗, a cap worn by females at funerals. Choo-kat-leang,諸葛亮, had several times challenged Soo-má-t'ē,司馬懿, out to fight, and when Soo-má-t'ē would not come out, he (wûy ê kin kok,遺懿巾幗 sâng ê ch't by cha boé kin,) sent a woman's cap to him.

The suburbs of a city; kok goéy, 郃外 kok goó, the environs of a city. Vulg. k'êyêh: a surname.

Sam le che sêng, ch'hit lé che kok,三里之城七里之郭 s'â le by sêng, ch'hit lé by kok, a city three miles in extent, and suburbs of seven miles; see 孟子 勝其烽火

Kok

The name of a hill.

Kok

The outer envelop of a coffin: also written 棺, kok. Ch'êng choó che ke, ê wûy che kok,請子之車以爲之棺 ch'êng má hoó choó by ch'êngá ê choó by kok, he requested the carriage of Confucius, (to buy it,) in order to make an outer coffin (for his son); see the 論語 Lün gé.

Kok

A skin free from the hair; dressed leather. Hoé pà che kok, yêw k'hiéen yang che kok,虎豹...

Kok

The name of a market.

Kok

A valley; san kok,山谷 su'nâ k'háiâ, a vale, a ravine; one of the radicals; a surname. Ch'heng san hêng kok k'houé,師叔氏佳 rnn tung,青山橫谷口綠水繞園中 ch'háiâ su'nâ t'ên houé tê kok by k'houé, lék ch'hùi jâou tei'nâ tê kouén by téung, an azure hill lying across the mouth of the valley, and green waters winding around the midst of the garden.

Kok

Each, every one; kok yêô'â, different. Âp kok gân jé chê? 盛谷言爾志 s'â soô bo tâk by kông lé by sîn chê? why does not each of you state your own views? see the 論語 Lün gé.

Kok

Vulg. kok: the armpits; kok k'ông hay,胳膊下 k'ông k'ông ây, under the armpits.

Kok

The clothes under the armpits; a seam.

Kok

Vul. kôk: a gallery, a water pavilion.

Kok

Kok hây gé jé hê, lê chêen yêen choó sey,閨下魚 兒戲樓前燕子栖 kôk ây hé ã gâou chêen, lôu chêen êhông â choó sey, under the pavilion the little fishes play, while before the gallery the swallows make their nests.
Kong 穹

The name of a tree, from whose bark paper is made.

Kong 穹

Grain; gnoè kok, 五穀, the five kinds of grain; emolument, good; also written 穀, kok. Sê gêy gnoè kok, 穀藝 五穀 chao chêng gêo kok, to plant and cultivate the five kinds of grain; see 孟子 Bêng choôo. Emolument, revenue, salary; as, sam lêên hák, put chê ê kok; 三年學不至於穀 sêa neêng t'hâk, bô sêêng kauo kok lok, to study for three years, without thinking of emolument; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Kong 穎

Ke kok, 車穎, the axle of a carriage; a carriage. To introduce any one into notice, is called ch'êuy kok, 推穎, to push along his carriage.

Kok 穎

Crape, a sort of cloth.

Kok 穎

The name of a kind of pulse.

Kok 穎

To stop the mouth.

天 Kôk

The crowing of the wild fowl; the crowing of cocks.

幸 Kong

Public, general; a surname; and kong yâng, 公羊, and also kong yêû, 公冶, a double surname; kong tô, 公道, just, equitable; kong sim, 公心, a public spirit; kong soo, 公司 kong se, a public company; used also for the place or superintendent of that company; kong wû, 公位, a rank of nobility. Kong sun, 公孫, a double surname.

Taê tô che hêng t'hêen háy wûy kong, 大道之行天下為公 twa tô ôy kênâ t'heëng háy, chô kong, a magnanimous way of acting, that will extend through the whole empire, is called equity. Kong hoê pek choô lâm, 公侯伯子南, the five ranks of nobility.

Kong 琼

The name of a gem.

Kong 蝌

Goê kong, 螳螂 géê kang, a centipede.

Kong 工

Vulg. kang: an officer; work, a workman; kong hoo, 工夫 kong hoo, labor; kong jin, 工人 chô kâng ăy lâng, a laborer.

Kong 攻

To attack, to oppose, to engage; to give the whole attention to anything.

Seâon choô bêng kôe jê kong che, k'hô yêû, 小子鳴鼓而攻之可也 sêy kênâ p'hûh kôe jê kong kek e, êy chô tit, Oh, my children! if you like to beat the drum, and oppose him, you may do it; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Kong hoê ê twan, soo háê yêû ê, 攻乎異端斯害也已 chwân ch'êong chêy kôh yôêng ăy tô ê, chêy sê háê lâng, to give the whole attention to foreign opinions, is extremely dangerous; see the 上論 Sêâng lún.
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**Kong 功**

Merit; kong lô, 功勞, meritorious desert; mourning.

Bin chek yêw kong, 敏則有功 kîp k'êy chek wû kong lô, diligence will insure merit; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Taé kong, 大功, a great period of mourning, extending to nine months.

Seáou kong, 小功 a small period extending to five months.

Vulg. keⁿg: to carry between two or more persons.

Lék k'hô kong têng, 力可扛鼎 lât t'hâng keⁿg² têmâ, strength sufficient to carry the caldron; (signifying that such a one may become emperor.)

The noise of striking against the stones.

A napkin for tying up clothes in; kong twân, 領緞, a kind of satin.

Honest, blunt, harsh, upright; sôo sin soô chek kong, 事勝辭則優 chô soô k'âhú yêmâ kong neâ chôoa teáou tit, when greater attention is paid to the subject than to the phraseology, the style becomes harsh.

A border, a division; a raised path between the rice fields.

Vulg. keuiⁿg²: bright, light; kong bêng, 光明 keuiⁿg² bêng, resplendent; gwât kong, 月光 goêyêh koueiⁿg², moonlight.

Kong pê è soô peáou, 光被於四表 keuiⁿg² kîp kàdu sê heⁿg², light spreading to all the four quarters; see the 堯典 Geâou téen.

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Kong

剛 (tāng) Hard, firm, stiff; kong chi'hae, 刚

To See, to put k'hwut, 刚

不屈 (bù qū) firm and unbounding.

God be keen kong ch'ek, 乔未见刚者

I have not yet seen a firm and resolute person; said by Confucius in the 論語 Lún gě.

To tie around with a rope; to draw in a net with a large rope; to include, to superintend, to generalize; general, connected together.

Ch'ō teâu jë put kong, 子釣而不網

k'hon'g cho'eo te'ë jë jë bo'ë t'ëh bâng, Confucius used to angle for fish, but would not draw in a net; see the 論語 Lún gě.

Sam kong gnoè së'ëng, 三網五常, the three superintending (of prince, father, and husband), and the five constant, relations (i.e. benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth) of life. Kong kām, 綱鑑, the general mirror, a general view of history.

Th'éen kong, 天罡, the name of a star in Ursa major.

The same as 岡, kong, the ridge of a hill.

The ancient form of 剛, kong, firm.

Vulg. k'hwôh: great, wide, extensive, expansive, broad, ample; a surname. Tè kông taë, jë chin chêng bê, 致廣大而盡精微 tè kék k'hwôh t'wa, jë chin t'haou chëng yëw, to extend to the greatest and most expansive, and to exhaust the most minute and subtle things; see the 中庸 T'êung yëng. Kông-tong 廣東 Kwê'tông, Canton.
Kong Kong

To go backwards and forwards; to go to a distance.

Kong Kong

Ambitious, highminded, wild, mad; to appear mad. "The young people of my clan are too ambitious and sincere;" said Confucius of his disciples.

Ch'ho6 kong cheep ê,楚狂接與 Ch'ho6 dy t'ien kong dy long cheeh ch'hen, a madman of the Ch'ho6 country met the carriage (of Confucius); see the Lûn gé.

Kong 症 佐狂 疊

A hot disease, a fever.

Kong Kung, 佐狂, fearful, and agitated.

Kong To do anything on the spur of the moment; to be deceived.

Koo 熟

The name of a boat or vessel.

Koo Read kwuy: a tortoise; kwuy choo, 亀仔 koo ê, a beetle, a mari-gold. One of the radicals.

Koo The same as the above.

Koo 久

A long time, a long while ago. Put jin che6, put k'hô ê kew ch'hê yêak, 不仁 者不可以久處約 wên jin dy làng, bô t'hang koo twê tê kan k'hô, people destitute of virtue cannot long endure afflictions; see the Lûn gé.

Koo 非

A sentence; yit koo; 一句 chit koo, a single sentence. Chêang koo, 章句 chêng koo, sections and sentences.

Koo 炙

To present up; to do away with.

Koo Read kew: to cauterize, to burn the flesh for medicinal purposes.

Koo Koó là, 向 绎, a child's cap; chêng koó là, [child] cap, a woolen cap.

Koo To present up; to do away with.

Koo 旧年 koo nêng; last year. Kow kok kê bat, glôg k'hi6 k'o6, the old corn is all consumed; see the Lûn gé.

Koo 旧年

Old, not new; kew lêen.

Koo 雍

Read kew: an uncle; bô kew, 母 bô koo, a mother's brother.

Koo 舅

Koo, a wife's brother.
Kwà

Read k'ho: a surname.

Kwà

歌而過孔子

c'hüng kwa jé kó yí k'ho6 f^ S. he chanted a ditty as he passed by Confucius; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwà

過

kwa k'ha, to stop in passing by. Ko yit sük, 過一宿 kwa chit mài to lodge for a night in a place, when passing by.

Kwà

卦

To divine; a divination; pok kwà, pat kwà, 八卦, the eight diagrams.

Hoök-he sé chok pat kwà, 伏義始作八卦 Hoök-he k'he t'habu ch'he'ng pat kwà, Hoök-he first invented the eight diagrams.

Kwà

To deceive, to impose upon.

Kwà

Read kwaè: to find fault with any one; to take offense.

Kwà

Read kaè: to cover; the cover of a vessel, a lid; teng kaè, 泯盖 tè ng kwa, the cover of an iron pan or caldron.

Kwà

Read kaè: an outer coat, a great coat; má kaè, 馬褂 má kwa, a horse cloak, to wear when riding on horseback.

Kwà

芥菜 kwà ch'he'ng, the mustard plant, Sinapis Chinensis.

Kwà

The name of a tree.

Kw'à

Read kwan: an officer of government, a civil officer, a mandarin; chô kwan, 做官 chô kwàn, to be in office; kwan hoö, 官府 kwàn hoö, an officer, a magistrate; kwan loe, 官路 kwàn loe, a highway.

Hoök choök ko kwan, choök ch'he'ng gwàn, yit ch'he' yit ch'he'ep bê ch'hé'nâ hêên, 父作高官子

狀元 一妻一妾美且賢 p'êy chê twâ kwàn, haöu sai'mô tôüng ch'he'ng gwàn, chit òy boê

chit òy sêy ê ch'hin ch'ai'mô k'he'ng gâbû, to have one's father holding a high office, and one's son attaining to the highest literary honors; with one wife and one concubine, both handsome and clever;

(this, according to Chinese ideas, is the summit of human bliss.)
Read kwan: a coffin; kwan chaê, a wooden coffin.

Tiêng kôê kwan ch'hit ch' hôn, kok ch' hêng che, in the middle ages of antiquity, the coffins were made seven inches in thickness, and the outer envelop in proportion; see 孟 子 Bêng choê.

Read kan: the liver; sim kan, 心肝 sim kwân, the heart, the mind.

Kan lô toê têy jê put kôê, 肝腦塗地而不顧 kwan lô béu ê têy jê, the liver and brains should be smeared on the ground (in your service), we would not mind it; see the 史記 Soô kê.

Read kwan: a cap; kim kwan, 帽冠 kim kwân, a lady's headdress; hông kwan, 凰冠 hông kwân, a headdress ornamented with embroidered birds.

Read kwan: to shut; kwan bûn, 關門 kwân mûn, to shut the door.

Bûn suy sêc jê sêaông kwan, 關閉門 suy sêc jê sêaông kwân, although a door is put there, yet it is always shut.

Few, solitary, alone; kwân hôô, 寡婦 kwân boê, a widowed woman.

Kwân jin 寡人, the solitary one, or the man of few virtues; (a polite expression, used by princes in designating themselves.)

Metallic ore; the substance of all metals.

Read kông: ore; the same as the above.

Read kân: to spread anything out with the hands; kân bêên, 根麵 kwân mûng, to knead dough.

Tek kwân, 脫個, the appearance of walking.

Read kân: to pursue, to chase, to follow. Ñuy kân, 追趕 tuy kwân, to follow in pursuit.

Kân sêaông,赶上 kwân chêo, to overtake.

Read kwân: a temple; kwân sê, 觀寺 kwân sê, a monastery.

Read kwân: to pour out; kwân chêw, 灌酒 kwân chê, to pour out wine; kwân têy, 滴地 kwân têy, to pour out a libation on the ground.

Read kwân: an agricultural implement; kwân ch' hôy, 鐺嘴 kwân ch' hô, a kind of pickaxe.

Read kwân: the name of a water bird, a kind of heron; kwân bêng, 鶴嘴 kwân têi,鶴鳴于塹 kwân têi luân, the water bird is screaming on the hillock; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Read hân: cold; sêaông hân, 寒 sêaông kwân, to take cold.

Mây yêa k'hek lâ têy tông chêw, 寒夜客來茶當酒 k'hek mûng lâng khây lâ têy tông chêw, when a visitor comes on a cold night, tea will serve instead of wine.

Read hân: sweat, perspiration; lêw hân, 流汗 lêw kwán, to perspire.
Kwae 齌

The name of a herb or rush used to make cords; a surname.

Strange, extraordinary; k'o kwəɛ.

Kwæe 奇怪

奇怪 kuo kwəɛ, unaccountable;

Cheng kwæe, strange kwæh kwəɛ, how strange! Also written k'e, kwæe.

Chō put ge kwæe lék kwən sîn, 子不語怪

Chou put ge kwæe lék kwən sîn,子不語怪

Kwæ 鈑

To exert one's strength in cultivating the ground.

Kwæng 鈑門

To bolt; kwæng bün, 門 鍵

Kwæ 搬門

Kwæng’s mooi, to bolt the door.

Kwæh 呼嘯

Kwæh kwah, hoo háo, troublesome discourse; a clamorous noise.

To beat, to strike; kwæh chhau, hoo háo

Kwæh 捞嘯

Kwæh ch'k'ěi p'ay, to give a slap on the mouth.

Kwäh 割

Kwäh jë, 抄耳 kwæh hë k'hang, to box the ear.

Kwäh 割

Read kat: to cut, to cut off, to slice;

Kat put chheng put sî, 割不正不食 kwæh

Kat put chheng put sî, 割不正不食 kwæh

Kwäh 顧

Read kat: a kind of creeping plant, of whose tendrils linen is made;

The D.Jéichos hirsutus, Thunb.
Kwan 捐

捐, to take out of the way; kwan té, 捐題, to levy contributions.

Hoo boé saó Sún wàn lim, kwan kae, 父母使舜元慮捐鉀 páy boé saé Sún ch'hông hô 所善临, yéá chëw kwan kóy lábú t'hey, his father and mother sent Sün to finish the repairs of the granary, and when he was upon it, they took the ladder away; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Kwan 娟

Handsome, beautiful, lovely.

Toé kwan, 杜鵑, the name of a kind of cuckoo; also of a flower; called also choó kwuy, 子規.

Toé kwan chë t'hoè choó kwuy t'hey, 杜鵑枝頭子規啼 toé kwan úy ke t'châbu choó kwuy t'hey, on the topmost branch of the toé kwan, the choó kwuy sits and sings.

Sorrowful, sad; téung sim kwan 悽, 中心悽惘 sim kwúa tang e'ü hóén bò, the middle of the heart filled with distress; see the 陳風 Yin hong.

Kwan 患

A weariness in the bones.

Kwan 苦

A sickness; also written 病, kwan.
Kwan 鰒

The name of a fish, the eyes of which always seem to be sparkling. To be old, and without a wife; an old bachelor, a widower.

Kwan kw^n-sa tók, 鰲寡孤獨, widows, widows, orphans, and childless people; see 孟子 Beng choò.

Kwan 豻

Pure, clean; clear, bright; to do away with, to avoid. Kwan tè, 豻除, to remit.

Hwuy-kong kwan ke tê tek, 惠公鰲其大德 Hwuy-kong kwan bêng e áy twa tek, Hwuy-kong clearly displayed his great virtue; see the Left 前 Chô twâ.

Kwan 冠

万國衣冠拜冕旒 bân kok oy s^n'a kin tê ëb pad bênn lêw, the caps and clothes of all nations must pay obeisance to the emperor’s crown.

A basin or vessel made of crooked wood; a round wooden basin.

Kwan 损

Chôo lêng sûn ké lôi chë sëng, jê ô pöey kwan hoë? 子能順杞柳之性而以栝椓乎 lê oy sûnt kë lêm ây sai14g, jê ch'íhông pöey kwan hoë? can you subdue the nature of the willow wood, and make bowls and basins of it? see 孟子 Beng choò.

Kwan 關

Vulg. kw^n'a: to shut, to close; kwan aê, 關隘, a narrow pass, a defile; kwan k'êy, 關係, consequences, results; a surname.

Kwan ke jê put chëng, 關諱而不書 kw^n'a aê ke ch'ìh'at, jê bô t'hô lêng sëy, institute examinations at the passes (respecting all travelers), but do not exact duties from them; see 孟子 Beng choò.

Kwan-yin-têüng, 閣雲長, the great hero of the Sam kok, 三國, now worshiped by the Chinese, as the representative of fidelity.

A gem; a precious stone. When Kwan-yin-têüng, 閣雲長, the great hero of the Sam kok, 三國, now worshiped by the Chinese, as the representative of fidelity.

Kwán 珪

Sûn succeede尧 Geâu in the government, (the 西王 母, see ch'ü boö,) the mother of the western king came and presented him with (pek kwan, 自瓘 pây kwâ) a white gem.

Kwán 經

Vulg. kw^n'a: to bind, to tie, to run on a string.

Kwán 館

A hotel, a resting place, a lodging house, an inn; a school. Yêa kwân lông hwa hwät, 野館濃花 發 yêa gwâ ay kwân sêâ woö long hwa tit hwät, near the inn on the moor the flowers spring up abundantly.

Káy kwân gwân lêw, jê sêw güêp ê bûn, 假館 領留而受業於門 chêöh kwân gwân bôi bhôu lê, jê sêw güêp te moö14g, having rented a school-house, we wish to detain you, and receive instruction at your gate; see 孟子 Beng choò.

K'hae kwân, 關館 k'hêng ôh, to open school.

Kwán 給

The same as the preceding. Hâk kwân, 學館, a school.

Kwán 爱

Sick, wearied; finished, concluded.

Kwán 管

A pipe, a flute, an instrument of music; a tube of any kind; a surname. Kwân yêák che yim, 管籥之音 kwân yêák ây seöa yim, the sound of the pipe and lute; see 孟子 Beng choò.

Kwán lé, 管理, to rule, to regulate; kwân háy, 管下, subject to; a surname; Kwân-teüng, 管仲, a prime minister of the 齊 C'hêy country.
To run away, to escape; choö choök gëet put k’hô kwän, 自作孽
不可逃 ka tè choök gëet chëw bô t’hang châoù, when a man brings calamity on
himself, there is no escaping; see the 書太甲
Se t’haê kap.

An implement of husbandry. The
name for a plough, or plough-
share in the region to the south of
the 江, kang.

Kwän 413

Vulg. kewng: to roll up, as a scroll;
to take in, to fold up.

Kwän che, chek t’hoëy chóng ê bit, 卷之則退藏於密 kewng e chek
t’hoëy k'hoêng tè bat bat, when you roll it up, then it
retires and shuts itself up in secrecy; see 程子
T'êng choôó.

To roll up; kwän leêm heou bèng
kwät, 捲軸邀明月 kewng
moöng tè ch'hoêng bèng gëëyh, to
roll up the door screen, and invite the clear moon
(to shine into the house).

Kwän hiën, 笛絃, the strings of
an instrument of music; also, a
mat.

Kwän To wash the hands.

Vulg. kewng: a string of anything;
cheën kwän, 錢貫 cheen
kewng, a string of cash; choo
kwän, 球貫, a string of beads. To string any-
thing, to run anything on a string; kwän t’hông, 貫
通, to pass through the whole.

Chëën pek bàn kwän, 錢百萬貫 cheen
pâygh bàn kewng, a hundred myriad strings of cash.
Gô kwän jê chën, 魚貫而進 hé kewng
kôy jê chën, the fish bores through the water and
gets forward.

To be accustomed to; kwän sip,
慣習 kwän sê, used to any-
thing.

To bore through; to put bracelets
on the arms.

To be accustomed to, to be familiar
with.

The hair twisted up into two knots,
one on each side of the head, like
a pair of horns, commonly done
with the hair of young children.
Chòng kak kwän hëy, 總角卯兮, like a pair
of horns is the hair twisted up; see the 齊風
Chëy hông.

The name of a gem, or a precious
stone.

A vessel used for drawing water;
kwän k’hôc, 鍋口 kêuâ
ch’hoê, a kind of pickaxe.

Vulg. kêuâ: a convent; To kwän,
道觀 To kêuâ, a monastery be-
longing to the sect of 道, Tô.

Vulg. kêuâ: the name of a water
bird; a species of heron.

To pour out; kwän chëw, 灌酒
kêuâ chëw, to pour out a liba-
tion to the gods; also, to irrigate,
to spread water over the land.
Ch'ao k'è kwàn jé ỏng chiéa, goê put yêirk kwàn che è, 自 既灌而往者吾不欲觀之矣 choê k'ên kwân têy jê k'ên k'èhê, gwâ wâ aê k'hiêng k'ê, from the time of pouring out the libation, I had no desire to look at (their sacrifice); see the 甘論 Sêang lân.

E sêy kwàn k'ê teûn wân, 以水灌溉田園 choê ch'êy kwân k'ê teûn kwêng, to irrigate the gardens and fields with water.

**Kwàn**

**Tây kwăn, 茶壺,** a teapot.

**Vulg. kwên**: the ring which is put through the nose of an ox or buffalo.

To regard with favor, to behold; to be near, intimate. Hông t'heên kwân bêng, 皇天眷命 hông t'heên kwân bêng, may the imperial heavens look down on this decree; see the 周語 E boë. Ch'ên kwân, 親眷, near relatives; to be intimately allied to.

To look around upon; to look towards with longing anxiety.

Se kwân, 青卷, a section of a book; a volume. K'hêy kwân pêên yêw ek, 青卷便有益 k'êun yêw ek, kwân pêên wôo lê yêah, in opening the volume there is profit; see the 史記 Soá kê.

Vulg. kwên: a cord; the string of a crossbow; bent; an incense bag tied around the neck.

A snare for catching birds; a gin. Eatables are placed within the noose of a string, and when the birds come down to eat them, the string is pulled, and they are caught.

**Kwàn**

The leaf of a book; also written 乃, kwân, the same as 卷, kwân, a volume.

To be strenuous on one point; to have moderate talents, and yet to be exceedingly particular in attending to one's duty.

Pit yêirk kwân hoê, 必也狂狷乎 pit têôh k'êng k'êp kwân hoê, (in the absence of honest people,) we must put up with ambitious persons, and those who have only a mediocrity of talent; see the 論語 Lân ge.

**Kwàn**

K'hêy kwân, 資券, an account, a reckoning.

To look askance, to look at with an angry eye. Kwân kwân se ch'hn, 明明晝譏 se ñê bôk k'hiêng jê chô pôb ch'hn lêng, they will look askance, and universally complain; see 孟子 Beng choô.

The same as 狂, kwân; also, light; the swift running of a dog.

**Kwàn**

The same as 激, kwân, to pour out a libation.

Kwân chêng ê keng, 裁將于京 laê k'hê kwân chêng tê kên a sêng, let us go and pour out libations at the capital; see the 大雅 Taê gnày.

To wash the hands in a wash basin.

Also read kwân.

To put a cap on the head; a ceremony performed in China, when a young man comes of age at 16.

Têang hoo che kwân yêah hoê bêng che, 丈夫之冠也父命之 ta po lân óy tê kîn,
also, the father gives him directions; see 孟子 Bêng cho'o.

Kwân 權

A weight; to weigh; to weigh circumstances, and act accordingly; kwân sê, 權勢, power, authority; lông kwân, 权, to get the power into one's own hands; chêng kwân, 從, to act according to circumstances.

Kwân jêën hoê te k'hêng têung, 權然後知 輕重 kwân tîy ch'ên jêën aû èy chae k'hên têng, weigh a thing, and then you may know its evity and gravity; see 孟子 Bêng cho'o.

Sêw keng, hêng kwân, 守經行權 chêw keng sêng, k'ên kwân sê, to adhere to the constant rule, or to act according to circumstances. Kwân pêng, 權柄, the handle of power, power. A surname.

The fine glossy appearance of the hair; kwân hwat jê jîn, 漢髮 如雲 kwân hō ày mò ch'ên ch'êng huîn, fine black hair, like the dark clouds; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

Kwân 嫵

Handsome, good looking.

Kwân 高

Read ko: high, lofty, eminent. Ko san gêâng chê, 高山仰止 kwân ày suâa, têôh gêâng k'hê laê k'môuà, a high hill must be looked up to; see the 小雅 Sêou gnûy.

Kwân 縉

Read hêên: a district, a small county or township; a city of the third order.

Vulg. yêâ: weary, tired, fatigued. Hôwî yîn put kwân, 謲人不倦 kâ làng bèy yêâ, I teach people without being tired; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Kwân 惹

Fagged out, heartily tired.

Kwân 刺

To labor; to be wearied through labor, fatigue.

Kwang Kwang kwâng, 光光, only.

Kwat

To reckon, to sum up an account; also, to arrive at. Hat kê yêw kwat? 易其有估 e te sê woô kadu? when will he arrive? see the 王風 Ong hong.

The flowing of water; read hwat: alive, moving, cheerful. Pok lêw kwat, 北流活活 pak chêu tî laû kwat kwat, the northern stream flowing and rippling along; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

To grind or rub a knife; kwat sêak, kwat koê mò kong, 刮垢磨光 kwat k'hê la sâm biê kadu kwâi, to scrape off the dirt, and polish anything.

To include, to encompass, to bundle up, to take account of. Lông kwat sôô hâî, 龍括四海 poê têy dû lâê, padu kwat sê hâê, to inclose all within the four seas in a bag.

Kwat

To look angrily; the eyes dark.

Kwat 超

To run, to go quickly.
The appearance of motion, as if hooked and pulled different ways.
The same as 決, kwat, to decide; kwat twán, 決斷, to determine, to sentence.
The appearance of water flowing; to decide, to fix, to cut short.
Kwat choo tong hong, chek tong lèw, 決請東方則東流 kwat choo tang heng, chêu tang laou, if you lead water eastward, it will flow to the east; see 孟子 Bêng choó.
Kwat 电, 決意, fixed determination.
Gems worn upon a dress of ceremony.
A cross line in a bow; to pull a bow-string, to let go the string.
An ivory thimble, used to protect the thumb when pulling a bow.
The name of a singing bird of the tropics; also written 鴛, kwat.
Kim yêa làm bân kwat sêê chê jìn, 今也南蠻鴛舌之人 pêa woô chit léy làm bân chêdou cheêk lai bêng, now here comes a fellow from among the southern barbarians, with his bird’s tongue, (and you believe him); see 孟子 Bêng choó.
Parting words, a farewell; to distinguish, to divide, to exterminate; conjuring arts.
Seng sóô えng kwat, 生死永訣 saiông se ëng kwat pêêt, life and death make an eternal separation.
Taé 乙本 téâng seng che kwat, 大禹聞長生之訣 tòô E thêna téêng höô wânh ëy kwat twê,
天
Kwát

A post stuck in the ground; a door- post. Also written 榴, kwát.

Kwát

A hook turned up at the end, a barbed weapon; one of the radicals.

幸
Kwu

Read kwun: a small pair of drawers; a kind of petticoat.

Kwu

Read kung: light, clear, bright, shining, resplendent.

Chék hó che kong put lêng wán chêâu, 灼火之光不能遠照 chit chék hóy òy kwu⁴⁴ kung⁴⁴ kweu⁴⁴ chêd bêng, the light of a small fire will not reflect far; see the 晉語 Chin go.

声
Kwu

Read kwán: to roll anything up; kwán ch'hók, 捲軸 kwu⁴⁴ ch'heu⁴⁴ kweu⁴⁴, a round chisel, a gouge.

Kwu

Read kwán: a tube, or pipe; bé kwáu, 米管 bé kweu⁴⁴, a hollow bamboo, used for measuring rice.

若
Kwu

Read kwán: a book, a volume, a roll; sêw kwán, 手卷 sêu⁴⁴ kweu⁴⁴, a manuscript, an autograph, written by one's own hand.

Kho kwán, 考卷 kho⁴⁴ kweu⁴⁴, an exercise written out by the candidates at public examinations.

Kwu

Read kwán: a small bag, containing incense ashes from the altar of an idol, which is hung round the neck of a child, in order to insure its good luck.

Kwán kwán, 拾卷 kweu⁴⁴ kweu⁴⁴, to wear such a bag around the neck.

軍
Kwu

Numerous, many; an army or legion of 12,500 men; an emperor had 6 legions, and a powerful state three.

Chék hêng sam kwun, chek sêy ê? 子行三千軍則誰與 hou chêu lé nê kênh⁴⁴ sê¹ kwun, chek yin chê châu ê? if you, sir, had to lead on the three legions of the army, to whom would you intrust them? see the論語 Lún ge.
Chêang kwun, 將軍, a general; ch'heung kwun, 從軍, to be transported.

Kwûn The appearance of a wide sheet of water; bubbling, foaming up.

Kwûn su, 滚水 kwun ch'uy, boiling water.

Kwûn The robes of an emperor, ornamented with five embroidered dragons.

Kwûn To turn around, to revolve; Hông-têy kwun hông jê chôk ke, 黄帝 觀旋蓬而作車 Wuông-têy kwun hông ch'kâo jê chô ch'heâa, Wuông-têy saw the reeds rolling along, and thought of making wheeled carriages. (B.C. 2622.)

Kwûn To speak indistinctly; to jest with people. Hêen kwun, 謾譏 gabu kwun, to play tricks.

Kwûn The rushing of carriages.

Kwûn A cord or string. Also read k'hwûn: an ornamented girdle.

Kwûn To plough and cultivate the ground.

Kwûn To vomit, to belch forth words.

Kwûn A great fish; a man’s name, the father of E, who being unsuccessful in regulating the waters, after the great flood, was put to death by 禹, Sun. Têy wât oe Kwûn chae! 帝曰於沃哉 têy kông hà yêa chêy léy Kwûn! the emperor said, “alas! that Kwûn!” see the 頌典 Geâou têen.

Kwûn Bending and fawning; an emperor’s robes. Also written 俠, kwun.

Kwûn A staff, a stick; bôk kwun, 柏棍 ch’ha kwun, a wooden club; kông kwun, 光棍, a bare stick, a pettifogging lawyer, a roguish fellow, a swindler.

Kwûn To soothe people by one’s conversation.

Kwûn A jet black color.

Kwûn A flock, a herd, a troop, a multitude; also written 羣, kwun. Kwûn yâng, 群羊 chi’t tin yêôg, a flock of sheep.

Kwûn Kwûn ke, 寝居, to dwell in company. The same as the above.

Kwûn A petticoat; lé kwun, 女裙 cha boê kwun, a woman’s petticoat.

Kwûn The same as the above; also written 帽, kwun.

Kwûn A district, an inhabited place, a place where many people assemble together. The state of 泰 Chin, engrossed possession of the whole empire, and divided the land into 36 郡, kwun, which division was still maintained under the 漢, Hân dynasty.
Kwút 淤 The appearance of vomiting.

夫 骨 Kwút A bone; chéà kwút,折骨 chéà kwút, to break a bone. Chéng sín chéà t'hen chéà hwun, kwút haé chéà t'ey chéà hwun, 精神者亦之分 骨髓者地之分 chéng sín áy sê t'heang áy hwun, kwút t'haou áy sê t'ey áy hwun, the animal spirits are the gift of heaven, the bones and joints are from the earth.

Kwút 槿 稔 Kwút Koé kwút, 枸椇 kóu kwút, the name of a wood, used in making the shafts of arrows.

Kwút 滑 滑 Kwút The stalk of grain.

天 Kwút Confused, disordered; smooth, slippery; loé kwút, 路滑, a slippery path. Kam kwút, 甘滑, sweet and greasy. A surname. Kwút k'hey, 滑稽, fawning and flattering.

Kwút 般 Kwút The mind confused.

Kwút 蠍 Kwút Confused, to disorder; káou kwút, 搐猾, cunning, artful, corrupt. Bán é kwút hây, 蠍夷猙夏 bán ê kwút heán choo hây, the barbarians disturb the rest of China; see the 昭典 Sün t'één.

Kwút 碧 Kwút sék, 碧石, the name of a medicine.

Kwút 鴯 Kwút A kind of dove.

Kwút 關 Kwút Confused, disordered; also, anni-hilated.

Kwút 岷 Kwút k'he, 崛起, to rouse up one's intellect; to rise alone, as a man of eminent talents. Bêng t'haë choé kwút k'he ê Kim-léng, sëak pëng kwún k'hoë, 明太祖崛起於金陵 削平羣寇 Bêng t'haë choé, kwút k'he te Kim-léng, sëak patnëg chëng áy ch'hat, the first emperor of the Bêng dynasty rose up into notice at Kim-léng, where he scraped smooth all the robbers; (i. e. exterminated the rebels.)

Obstinate and hardened in vice; kwút k'éng, 倔強, perseverance. Teâou-teng, 趙鼎 T'ê-t'êng would not listen to terms of adjustment, when Kwû, Kâoy said, (ch'hoë ló kwút k'éng yëw sék,此老倔強猶昔 ch'hî ló kwút k'éng ch'hîng chëng k'hoë) "this perverse old fellow is as unbending as ever."

Kwút 掘 Kwút kwût chaung, to dig a well. Yëw wû yeh ch'éa p'he jëák kwút chéng, 有為者誓若掘井 wëò ch'ëo 以亡 p'he jë kwût chaung, those who will engage in any great undertaking, are like those who dig a well; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Kwút 僭 Kwút Highminded, ambitious.

Kwuy 矩 Kwuy 矩, the compass and rule; a rule to walk by, according to rule, suitable, proper, orderly, a usage, a custom.

Kwuy ké hông wân che chë yâ, 規矩方員之至也 kwuy ké sê kàk chëng áy chîn t'haou, the
compass and rule bring squares and circles to the utmost perfection; see 孟子 Bêng cho̍o.

Kwuy 窺

To peep at, to look at by stealth.

Kwuy kēn̄ sit kray che hō, 窺 見室家之好 t'haou k'hőn̄a ch'ho̍o la̍i ê yó hô ɥ̈êy, people can peep at all the good things in one's dwelling; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Kwuy 閩

To look out at a door; to have an eye to, to spy, to observe.

Chin put kâm kwuy peng hō lō̈y, 秦不敢闖兵河內 Chin ūn k'na th̄ó peng t'haou k'hőn̄a lôn hō la̍i, the Chin government will not dare with their troops to have an eye to the district within the river.

Kwuy 鷱

Choò kwuy, 子鷃, the name of a bird.

Kwuy 堯

Nearly alike; almost.

Great, gigantic, large of stature.

Kwuy 侕

Kwuy wū́ tēk lip, 倭偉特立 twâ kân ê yōng ka tê k'kēa, men of great stature can stand alone; see the 史記 Soô kē.

Kwuy 瑰

The name of a bead, or a pearl.

A precious stone of an oblong form, held by civil officers, when they wait upon their sovereign; gēûk kwuy, 玉圭, the badge of office.

Chi p kwuy kēûk kēung jé yēá, 耕圭勒射 如 也 gîm gēûk kwuy ē yé sê c'hîn ch'êng kēûk sin ē yēáng, when (Confucius) held before him the badge of office, he appeared as it were to bend his body; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Kwuy 珠

The same as the above.

Kwuy 廬

The door of an inner apartment; the pearly door; generally taken to intimate the female apartments of a dwelling.

The name of a constellation.

Kwuy 五

Sông t'haê chôê gñ̄ô lêên, gñ̄ô sêng chê kwuy, 宋太祖五年五星聚奎 Sông t'haê chôê gñ̄ô nê̄ng, gñ̄ô lêêp ch'êng chê hôy tê kwuy, in the 5th year of the first emperor of the Sông dynasty, five stars collected together in the region of the kwuy constellation; see the 史記 Soô kē.

Kwuy 湘

The name of a district. A srurname.

Kwuy 梁

Choò kwuy, 子梁, the name of a bird.

Kwuy 胎

Kwuy e, 胎依, a cant term in use among the priests of Buddha.

Vulg. koo: a tortoise; also written 亁, kwuy.

鶉 hoë se kwuy, 見乎蓍亁 kêng tê se koo, destinies may he discovered by the reeds and the tortoise-shell.

Kwuy 仌

The name of a river.

Kwuy 彊

To return, to revert, to go back; kwuy sîn, 彊順, to return to obedience. Choò chaê Tin wât, kwuy h! kwuy ê! 子在陳曰 彊與 彊與 choò twâ tê Tin kông, toōm la̍i! toōm la̍i! when Confucius was in the Tin country he
said, "let us return! let us return!" see the 言論 Lûn gé.

Kwûy 鬼 A ghost, a spirit, a demon, an imp; mû kwûy,魔鬼, the devil.

Kwûy 鬼 Kwûy ké kwûy jë chêy che, t'heên yêâ, 非其鬼而祭之諺也 ât mâ lâm ây kwûy jë chêy che, sê sîeu sêy yêâ, to sacrifice to a departed spirit, with whom we have no business, is flattery; see the 言論 Lûn gé.

Kwûy 役 Kwûy sîn, 鬼役, demons and spirits; k'hàn kwûy,看役 k'huûnâ kwûy, to see a ghost, considered an unlucky omen.

Kwûy 诡 Kwûy 诡 k'hoâ chêk kan kwûy, 窃贼 chô ch'êhât kan kwûy, thieves are rogues and traitorous fellows; see the 緇典 Sûn tîên.

Kwûy 诡 Kwûy 诡 Repeated; also, wicked, corrupt.

Kwûy 季 Kwûy 季 few, young, inferior, the last; a surname; sê kwûy, 四季 sê kwûy, the four seasons.

Kwûy 役 Kwûy 役 The mind moved and affected.

Kwûy 桂 Kwûy 桂 The name of a particular sort of bamboo.

Kwûy 桂 Kwûy 桂 The Laurus cassinia; a surname; kwûy hwa, 桂花, the Olea fragrans.

Kwûy 葵 Kwûy 葵 Kwûy yêâ,上無道揆也 sê tuân bô tò lê heat toû, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kwûy 葵 Kwûy 葵 Kwûy yêâ, 上無道揆也 sê tuân bô tò lê heat toû, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kwûy 走 Kwûy 走 Kwûy yêâ,上無道揆也 sê tuân bô tò lê heat toû, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kwûy 驥 Kwûy 驥 A horse walking stately along.

Kwûy 途 Kwûy 途 Kwûy yêâ,上無道揆也 sê tuân bô tò lê heat toû, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kwûy 嬉 Kwûy 嬉 Kwûy yêâ,上無道揆也 sê tuân bô tò lê heat toû, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kwûy 葵 Kwûy 葵 Kwûy yêâ, 上無道揆也 sê tuân bô tò lê heat toû, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kwûy 嬉 Kwûy 嬉 Kwûy yêâ,上無道揆也 sê tuân bô tò lê heat toû, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Kwûy 驥 Kwûy 驥 A horse walking stately along.
Kwúy  A man's name, one of the servants of Šun. A surname.

Kwúy  A basket of earth; a basket for carrying earth. Wúy san kěw jím, kong k'hwúy iit kwúy, 爲山

九攸功虜一籃 chò su'ma kābu sēm kwón, kang ché kēém chít láng á t'hēe, in making a hillock of nine fathoms height, to leave the work when there was only a basket of earth needed to finish it, &c.

Kwúy  A grass basket; a hamper made of rushes. Yéw hō kwúy jē ko K'hóng sō che būn, 有荷箕而過孔氏之門 woó láng gē dì ch'habu láng á jē kūy K'hóng sē áy mōotng, there was a man carrying a straw basket, who passed by before the door of Confucius; see the 論 Lún gé.

To present, to offer, to send as a present; also written 鰲, kwúy. Ch'héng é kwúy chē, 請以遺之 ch'héng'á t'hō laē sāng e, we beg to present it.

Kwúy  To present food to any one; food, victuals. Ló jēák kwúy sōo, 老弱饋食 laōu áy sedou tēén

Kwúy  A basket of earth; the same as 篮, kwúy.

Kwúy  A casket, a chest for containing anything; to want, to be destitute. Sèk sit kim kwúy, 石室金匱 ch'ēh k'hōd kim ap á, the stone house and golden casket. The name of a book.

Kwúy  A chest, a trunk; tok kwúy, 桌 櫃 tōh kwúy, a counter, a table with drawers. Láp chek é kim kwúy che tēung, 納冊于金櫝之中 láp ch'k'ayh tē kim kwúy áy tāng en⁴⁵, to keep the records in a golden casket.

Kwúy  To look on both sides.

Kwúy  To kneel down, to make obeisance.

Kwúy  Sèw lip put kwúy, 揚立不跪 woó meîn⁴⁵ sēw hoē láu, tēh k'hēa úm t'kang kwúy, when anything is given, stand up to receive it, and do not kneel; see the 典禮 K'heuk léy.
La 拉 Read léép: to draw, to pull; léép keüng, to draw a bow. Séang-kong sóô P'héngseng léép sat Loé-hwán-kong, 襄公使彭生拉殺魯桓公 Séang-kong saé P'héngseng la t'haé Loé-kwán-kong, Séang-kong sent P'héng-seng to put Loé-hwán-kong to death; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Là 纛 嚨 隠 擴 燥 磬 螯 ヤ Read leęng: the throat; leęng hoé, 嘆喉 lâ abu, the gullet.

Là 攎 開 探 開 lâ k'heuy, to push open a passage.

Lã 燙 lâ: to burn, to roast at the fire.

La 蠍 Read lâ: a poisonous insect; lâ gê, 蜥蜴 lâ gê, a spider; lâ gê se, 蜥蜴絲 lâ gê se, a spider's web.

Là 搴 Read leâóu: the fat of the inwards; te leâóu yêw, 猪膏油 te lâ yêw, the fat of a pig's kidneys. Ch'hé ké hëet leâóu, 取共血膏 ch'hé e ñì yêw hëe yâ, take the blood and the fat of the entrails; see the 小雅 Seâóu gnây.

Là 鮸 Lâng lê, 鰨 鮸 lâ lê, a kind of scaly otter, found in the mountains, but something resembling a fish; the scales of which are used for medicinal purposes; (the pangolin.)

Là 慑 Disturbed in mind; the mind confused.

Lâ Ph'ók lông, 爆炸 p'hâk å, to spread about in the sun to dry.

Lã 鞏 Read lâ: to dive the hand into a liquid in order to take hold of anything.

Lâ 撈 Read lâ: the name for beating anything.
The name of a kind of grass, or weed; thistles.

Laè 萊

Pit ch'î-hó laè, jim t'hoè têy, ch'hoò che, 閻草萊任土地之

The name of a city; Sè laè, 時

Laè 藎

Laè 藀

The same as the above.

Laè 來

To come; to induce to come; ông laè, 往來, to come and go.

Yew pêng choò wán hong laè, put èk lôk hóè? 有朋自遠方來不亦

Laè 來

To come; the same as the above; also written 徒, laè.

Thêen mò laè chêng suè kék, 天馬從西極

The name of a kind of grass, or weed; thistles.

Laè 萊

Laè 咋 咋

Lo laè,囍囍, the sounds used in humming a tune; also read laè.

Laè 徒

Laè 睜

The name of a hill.

Laè

Lo laè,囍囍, the sounds used in humming a tune; also read laè.

Laè

Ten laè,田畝, the ground out-

Laè

A horse seven feet high; laè pin sam

Laè

Laè 咋 咋

Laè 睜

Laè

The pupil of the eye not even; wry

Laè 來

Laè 徒

To induce to come; wán jìn put hóè, chêk sew bùn tek ê laè che,

Laè 來

Laè 徒

To encourage any to come; lô che laè che, 勢之徒之

Laè 睜

Laè 來

The same as the above.

Laè 來

To induce to come; wán jìn put hóè, chêk sew bùn tek ê laè che,

Laè 徒

Laè 睜

Laè 來

The pupil of the eye not even; wry

Laè 來

Laè 徒

To encourage any to come; lô che laè che, 勢之徒之

Laè 睜

The pupil of the eye not even; wry

Laè 來

Laè 徒

To encourage any to come; lô che laè che, 努之徒之

Laè 睜

The pupil of the eye not even; wry

Laè 來

Laè 徒

Laè 睜

The pupil of the eye not even; wry

Laè 來

Laè 徒

To encourage any to come; lô che laè che, 勢之徒之
Laê  

To present, to confer, to bestow, to give to an inferior.

Chew yêw taê laê, sêen jin sê hoo, 
周有大賽善人是富 Chew teado uwo 

twa laê, hé long chëm pod, when the king of the 
Chew dynasty gave his large gifts, the good people 
were enriched; see the 論語 Lûn ge.

Read lôey: within, inner, on the 
inside.

Hâp gôey lôey che to yêa, 合 
外内之道也 hâp gwo laê òy to lê, thus 
joining the inward and outward principles; see the 
中庸 Teung yûng.

Laê  利 

Read le: sharp, gainful; to le, 刀 
laê to laê, a sharp knife; le chêên, 利錢 laê cheen, the interest of 
money.

Lê to put twân keng teung jin, 利刀不斷 鏡中人 laê to bêy châm toot ke nà teung òy 
lâng, the sharpest knife will never cut asunder the 
(reflection of a) man in the mirror.

六  

Laê  

Lâh k'hak, 踏碓, a small kind 
of mortar; to jump, to leap.

天  

Laê  

Read láp: wax, the wax of bees; láp 
chüuk, 蠟燭 láh chek, a wax 
candle.

Bit hong ch'haë hwa chok hông láp, 蜜蜂採 
花作黃蠟 bit p'han k'êhöh hwa chô soung 
lâh, the honey bee seeks the flowers, in order to 
make yellow wax.

Laê  燈 

Read láp: the appearance of fire; 
láp jëuk, 燈肉 láh bûh, to roast 
flesh láp chüuk, 蠟燭 láh chek, a candle.

Lâm  

Yeên cho'o nê lam gé leăng kan, 
燕子呢喃語欄間 
ch'ên a nê lam hau kông sa ê nêch'ên kan, the lit-
tle swallows are chirping and chattering together 
among the rafters.
The south; màm haé, 南海, the southern sea. Yung yeá, k’ho soó màm bùén, 雍也可使
南面 Yung yeá, t’hang saé chéy màm bín, Yung can be set to face the south; (i. e. can be put in of-
face, as all magistrates sit in their courts with their
faces towards the south;) see the 論 話 Lún gé.

Lâm 喺 lám, 吩咐, the chirping noise made by swallows.

Lâm 喖 lám, a wood; màm hêang bòk, 檀香木 lâm hêang bòk, a fragrant kind of wood.

Lâm Lâm lám, 談 談, the appearance of much talking, loquacity.

Lâm Blue; a plant, Polygonum Chinense; oc lám, 乌 蓝, purple; kay lám sín, 伽藍神, the name
of an idol; the name of a plant, used for dyeing an
azure color.

Lâm 潮 lây, 潮 襟, torn and ragged
clothes; tattered garments. Pit lô bo lâm lây ê k’héy kēng, 筆 襟 lâm
lây s’á é k’héy k’hëuy kēng kaé, with only a bam-
boo carriage, and tattered garments, he opened out
the borders of his territory; see the 左 傳 Chó
twân.

Lâm 躄 lâm sâm, 僖 尙, disorderly, cor-
r upt, vicious.

Lâm Lâm kaé, 噁 虐, lâm kuá, any-
thing incorrect, out of order.

Chêang sêáng pùn bô chûng, làm jé tong chôo
kêng. 將 相 無 種 男 兒 當 自
chêang kwun châo sêáng pùn têy bô chêng, ta
pê kê’â” têoh ka tê choo kêng bêng, generals and
prime ministers have originally no hereditary suc-
cession, (their offices are not hereditary,) but every
young man must depend on his own exertions.
| Lam | The sound of carriages, the rumbling of carriage wheels. |
| Lam | The bubbling up of a fountain. |
| Lam | A tow-rope for pulling a boat along. |
| Lam | Lam kam, 鏞鈕, covetous of wealth. |
| Lam | Soft leather. |
| Lan | A corn, or induration of the skin on the hands or feet. |
| Lan | Lân to, 懶惰 p'ân toâ, lazy, idle; also written 鬧, lân. |
| Lan | A face covered with shame, and red with blushes. Kwan kât sek lân lân jêén, 觀其色赧赧然 k'huâ^nâ e òy sek ãng âng ãy yâò^sä, look how his countenance is suffused with blushes; see 孟子 Bêng chào. |
| Lan | To respect, to reverence, to fear. |
| Lan | Read chôo: we, us; chôo tông jîn, 叫唐人 lân tê^n lâng, we Chinese. |
| Lan | To screen, to interpose between; bûn lân, 門閾 moo^tû lân, a screen before a door. |
Chin k'he Lâng ch'heen ê le, yéw hó san ê lân che,
晉去梁千餘里有河山以闢之
Chin kok k'he Lâng kok chên ê ch'hang gua ê le, woo ê
kâng hó su'ra nê'ê ê jëa lân e, Chin is distant
from the Lâng country upwards of a thousand furlongs,
and rivers and mountains divide them from
one another; see the 賽國策 Ch'heen kok ch'hek.

Lân hwa, 蓮花, the name of a
flower; the general name for the
class Gynandria. Morrison.

When there is only one flower on each stalk,
and the fragrance is abundant, it is called 蓮, lân; but
when there are many flowers on one stalk, and the
fragrance is diminished, the flower is called 薏, hwêy.

Lân chap, 擋開 mua'ê chê, to
hinder, to stop; chêa lân, 遮擋
jëa mua'ê, to obstruct; lân chê,
攔止 mua'ê chê, to stop, to intercept.

Lân 潮 Waves, a flowing expanse of water.

Lân 潮 潮, mixed colors.

Lân 潮 潮 Vulg. ôh: difficult; kan lân, 艱
difficult, troubled, distressed.
Chek lân ê kwun, wûy che kêng;
窮難於君謂之恭 êôh áy soö kap jin
kwun, kông kêd kêng, to reprove one's prince in
difficult matters is a token of respect; see 孟 孟子
Bêng choô.

Lân 議, a railing, a balustrade, a balcony; gnêw lân, 牛
欄 goö lân, a fold for cattle.

Lân 零, Few, scarce.

Read lêng: superabundant, super-
fluous; lêng ch'hûy, 零碎 lân
sân, odd, miscellaneous; over and
above.

Read lín: scales; gê lín, 魚鱗
he lân, the scales of a fish.

Hwân lín chéa seug e sê gê, 凡
鱗者生於庶魚, hwân wô lân by meh
sairâ twê lê chêng hé, all scales are produced on
what are generally considered fish (fishes have scales).

Lân 瀾 Vulg. mua'ê: rotten, boiled to rags,
decayed, and decomposed; ch'han
lân, 燦爛, bright, clear, reful-
genent. Bêng seng yêw lân, 明星有爛 bêng
ch'heä wô lân, the bright stars are clear; see the
鄭風 Têng hông.

Lân 潮 潮, dripping, con-
stantly wet.

Lân Chao lân, 災難, misfortune, af-
fiction; to compare.

Lim lân bô kôe bêên, 临難
無何免 lim kan lân by se bô kôe ch'êä bêên
on coming into trouble, do not improperly seek de-
liverance; see the 曲禮 K'hîuk léy.
E k'hîm sêw yêw hó lân yêen? 於禽獸有
何難焉 kap k'hîm sêw pe wôs'ö meh'ôh?
why should we compare ourselves with birds and
beasts? see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Lang 砂 lêng, 石砂 chêh lâng, a hole
in a rock.

Ch'îng lêng, 畜侖 ch'hàng
lang, the noise of calling to one
another. The sound of a drum
beating the retreat.
K'long lông,坑壟 k'haung lông, a level place in a valley, fitted for cultivation; also written 龍 lông.

Read lông: a basket; sỉang lông, 箱籃 sỉang lông, a basket or trunk; neáou lông, 鳥籃 cheáou lông, a bird's cage; teng lông, 燈籃 teng lông, a lantern.

Read lông: clear; bêng lông, 明 bêng lông, distinct and clear.

Read jín: a man; hó jín, 好人 hó lông, a good man.

Jín jé put jín, jé léy hó? 人而 不仁如禮何 lông ná ú m jín tek, 人耳 léy sí a meếh tác uá? if people have no benevolence, what can they do towards fulfilling propriety? see the 上論 Sêang lún.

To beat, to strike.

To rub, to grind, to polish.

Read lông: deaf; jé lông, 聾 k'haou hê lông, deaf, unable to hear.

Jé put t'hieng gnoe seng che hó, wát lông, 聾不 聾五聲之和曰聲 hó k'hang bò t'hiëng a goe sín a óy hó, 唱 kǒng kêng lông, when the ear cannot distinguish the harmony of the five sounds, it is called deafness.

Read lông: a cage; neáou lông, 鳥籃 cheáou lông, a bird's cage; teng lông, 燈籃 teng lông, a lantern.

Jit gwáit lông téung neáou, 日月籃中鳥.

jit goéyh lông téung òy chéou, the sun and moon (in the heavens) are like a bird in the cage.

Lông hëet, 血 lông hóëy, matter and blood.

Hoë pat jit oé lông, 後八日 煙薰 aou páy h jit chëou aou lông, after eight days (the patient) will vomit matter.

To amuse children by soothing words.

Pëen hóe lông, 聾侯 sm jëng kabu lông, to play apish tricks; to juggle, to perform sleight of hand tricks.

Read lông: to sport with, to trifle; hê lông, 戲弄 hê lông, to play. E-goë jëak jë put hó lông, 娶吾 童而不好弄 E-goë nooìng chënh jë ú m aë gaou chëen, E-goë was weak (in his childhood), and was not fond of play; see the 左傳 Chó twân.

An instrument for catching fish; a hand-net.

Laou haou, 佬, great of stature, gigantic.

Laou yëép, 佬葉 laou hëóh, the sií leaf or leaf of the areca nut.

A sound, a noise.

To bend, to flinch, to draw back.

Put hoo laou, put bòk té, 不脅 撓不目逃 ú m néo bûh, ú m chaóu bôk, not to allow one's flesh to flinch, or eyes to blink; see 孟子 Bëng choó.
Laou

A small gong, or a bell without a tongue, which is held by the captain of a troop, in order to arouse the attention of his soldiers.

Laou

Busy, not tranquil; laou jieet, 聚, to disturb one; also written 爭, laou.

Laou taou, 形, an ugly deformed child.

Laou ch'hong, 膽齵, a running sore.

Laou ch'ing, 膽齵, a leaky house.

Laou siet, to leak out, as a secret; laou ch'hong, 膽齵, a leaky ship; ok loe, 屋漏, a leaky house; loe ch'oe, 漏仔, a funnel, a tundish; loe ch'hit, 漏出, to leak out; keng loe, 更漏, 更漏, laou ch'hit, an hourglass, formed of water instead of sand; a clepsydra.

Loe ch'in geuk hoé kan, 漏盡玉壺乾, when the hourglass is run out, the pearly cup is dry.

Laou

Read loe: old; lo jin, 老人, laou; 爺, an old man. Kip ke lo yéa, kai che ché tek, 及其老, when people are old, they should be careful of the desire to obtain everything, (ie. of covetousness) see the 論語 Lün ge.
Lap, a dwarfish person.

Lap, to sink down, as in the mud; to be muddy.

Lap, a muddy road.

Loose skin; the skin loose and shriveled.

To receive, to obtain; lap hok, to obtain happiness;

To receive, to allow to enter; also read lêy within.

Lap, the garments of the priests of Buddha; bwat lap, a priest's cap.

The end of winter; lap gwat, the twelfth month, when sacrifices are offered to all the gods together; also written lap.

Vulg. lâh: to hunt; p'hâh lâh, to hunt.

Lap, chêa kao lap tê loé, to jump over the regular series, aiming to be wise all at once.

Put k'ho lap têng je chin; do not seek to get forward by stepping over the classes; see Beng choo kong.

Láp, lá, the name of a river; yêak Chêy lä, the hunters meet and cross one another in the roads.

To step over, to jump across; láp têng, to jump over to another class; to jump over the regular series, aiming to be wise all at once.

Pat k'ho láp têng je chin; do not seek to get forward by stepping over the classes; see Beng choo kong.

Láp, chêa kapi láp, to be mixed and jumbled together.

Láp, lap chap, to be mixed and jumbled together.

A party-colored rope for towing a boat.

Vulg. lâh: the appearance of fire; to roast at the fire; lap jêuk, to roast flesh.

Láp, lap chêuk, a wax candle.

The same as the above.
Wicked, perverse, warped by prejudice and error.

Boō kwæ lát che sim, 無乖 bōh woo kwæ lát āy sim kwō, do not harbor a perverse and wicked mind.

Pwat lát, 檢 檢, the hand stretched out, the arm made bare.

The name of a fish; also written 鯊, lát.

To press anything heavily with the hand.

Ló lát, 譴 譴, an exclamation, intimating thankfulness, and obligation:—"I put you to a great deal of trouble."

Read lèk: strength, energy; k'hè lèk, 克力 k'hvuy lát, animal strength; yéw lèk, 有力 wōo lát, to be strong.

Hwuy k'eang yéw lèk chēá, put lêng hêng yēá, 非強有力者不能行也 nù ūm k'éang bêng, wōo lát āy lâng, bêy k'hô chêy lêy sōô, except a man be powerful and strong, he cannot do this.

Read lèk: a chestnut-tree; lèk chô, 票子 lát chê, chestnuts.

Lâ, 频痛, lát, a kind of sore.

A sound.

Le lé láy láy, 噴 噸, ambiguous and unintelligible.
裡

The inside, within; sam lé, 杉裡
s"a lé, the lining of a garment.

_sock ch'dung but che peao lé
chëng ch'hoe boô put to, 則眾物之表裡
精粗無不到 chok chëng mcEn bô yô gûcâ laë
chëng ch'hoe bô ùm kădu, then the external and internal parts, the coarse and subtle matter of all things, will be altogether known; see the 大學 Taê hák.

gé, 鰲魚 lé lé, a kind of
carp, the chief of fresh water fish.

登龍門 hô laë bin ây lé lé páy kho chëng
ay moogâ, the river carp has ascended the dragon's
gate; (alluding to the successes of literary students.)

Lé 媵

Many, a multitude; an army; a
stranger, a guest.

Yin-sëang che lé, kë hoëy jë lim,
殷商之旅其會如林 Yin-sëang ay
cëung lâng, e ay chô hoëy ch'ëhn chëng ch'ëhëw nà,
the multitude of the Yin-sëang dynasty, when assem-
bled together, resembles a forest; see the 書經
Se keng.

Ong-sun-kây té kwun lé, 王孫賈治軍旅
Ong-sun-kây té kwôn kwôn lé, Ong-sun-kây man-
ged the army; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Bôô bông pin lé, 無忘賓旅
ûm chang bêy kë
tit lâng k'hâyh, don't forget strangers and guests; see 孟子 Bông choô.

The name of a sacrifice, offered to
the hills and rivers.

Kwûy-së lé ê T'hâe-san, 李氏
縣於秦山 Kwûy-së hêen lé chëy té T'hâe
swâ, Kwûy-së offered the lé sacrifice at T'hâe-
swâ; see the 論語 Lün gé.

女

A female, a young woman, an un-
married woman.

Long yêw ê c'hî-hënk, lé yêw ê pôê,
農有餘粟女有餘布 chôh ch'hán wûô
ch'kun ay ch'hek, cha boô wôô sîn ay pôê, thus hus-
bandmen would have a superabundance of corn, and
females would have plenty of cloth; see 孟子
Bông choô.

汝 Read jé: you, thou.
That which the foot treads upon, a shoe; to tread; also, happiness.

Lékhékwun-choó, hokléšewche,乐只君子幡履縈之 欽Ang
lókwunchoó, hoklé têngng neóm e, how happy is
the good man! prosperity and good fortune cleave
to him; see the小雅 Seâou gnây.

To regulate, to adjust, to manage; reason, principle, meaning; tô lé,道理, doctrine; yèw lé, 有
理, reasonable; thêen lé, 天理, the celestial
principle, Providence; leáou lé, 料理, to manage.
Sêet lé yim yâng, 變理陰陽 bô léáou lé
yim yâng, to regulate the yin and yang (dual
principles); see the書經 Se keng.
Thêen lé châou jên, 天理昭然 t'heâng
lé chêd kaôu têôh, the celestial principle reflects all
things plainly.

E lé, 迤邅, to walk aside, to follow secretly; connected.

To flay; lé p'hé, 劇皮 lé p'hôey, 劇皮, to flay off the skin.

Clear, bright, elegant; also, a wild
beast. Jê jít gôôt che lé bêng,
如日月之明 ch'hîn
chêng jît gôôt hû áy lé bêng, like the brightness
of the sun and moon.

To leave, to separate; to be separated
to a small distance is called
lé, and to a great one 別,
pêet. Hoó choó lé sán, 父子離散 páy
kêâna lé sváâ, parents and children separated one
from another; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Lémle,淋漓, a perpetual dropping, a constant rain, thoroughly
wet. Tâo é lim lé, 大雨淋
漓 twá hoé lim lé, a heavy shower drenching down.

Happiness, and prosperity; happy
omens.

The name of a plant, a sort of grass
like foxtail.

A woman's petticoat, or apron; also,
a girdle.

The same as the above; ch'hîn kêt
ek lé, 親結共緬 ch'hîn
kat e áy lé, she tied her own
girdle; see the詩經 Se keng.

Chêep lé, 接履, a white hat.

Lépa, 隔柵, a fence, a bamboo
railing. Ch'haé kék tông lé hûy,
探菊東築下 bán kêk
kêu têng lé áy k'hà, to pluck a chrysanthemum
flower from under the eastern fence.

Ch'hâu lé, 笠篩, a bamboo
strainer, used in taking rice out
of the pot.

Léw lé, 琉璃, the name of a pearl;
p'ho lé, 玻璃 p'ho léy, glass,
anything transparent, and vitreous.

The name of an evil spirit.
A kind of dragon; kaou léung, ch’hek lè, 噸龍 赤蛇, all sorts of dragons, and red serpents.

Thin, weak wine; poē cho yím lè, 舌糟 酒, chéah chau lè, to chew the grains and quaff the thin wine.

A kind of dragon; kaou léung, 龍漿 léung nu'ná, dragon’s spittle.

Che lé, 惦, an affair in which there is much trouble.

K’hong-cho6 lé teng choo se, 孔子釐定 湮書 K’hong-cho6 léaou lé têng choo ch’hayh, Confucius regulated and fixed all the books; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Kafe kwuy hw5n ifly lé ye6m lè, 趙青灣 enough for he returned back again, and took a basket and a wheelbarrow to get earth with, in order to bury (his parents); see 孟子 Bông choo.
狸 

Hoê lé, 狐狸, a fox; t'ha'a jët kò che hoê lé sit che, 他日過之狐狸食之 pat jët keng kò yì, hoê lé chëah e, another day passing by, he found that the foxes had been eating (the corpse); see 孟子 Beng chòo.

狸狸 间

Lè lé, 睐語, coarse, vulgar expressions.

The gate of a village; a hamlet consisting of 25 families.

Tek chëy ê biâng tông chëw lé,得罪於鄉黨州間 tek chëy kap kënd tông chëw lé êy lâng, to offend against the people of one's district or circuit, village or hamlet; see the 禮內則 Léy lây chëk.

To be sorrowful, to be grieved; hông ch'ëh pok lé, 逢此百罹 ay kwâi nò, meeting with these hundred troubles; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Read lê: a kind of black wood; lé bò, 黎民, the black-headed people, the Chinese.

Read lëém: a blind, a screen; bûn lëém, 門簾 mooi^n é, a door blind.

利利

Vulg. laë: gain, advantage, interest; sharp, cutting; a surname.

Séaou jin jë lé, 小人喻於利 séy ëy lâng bat chëy léy lé, little minded people think of nothing but gain; see the 上論 Séâng lûn.

Chëa lê, 財利, profit, gain; lé chëën, 利錢 laë chë^n, interest of money.

Lé lé, 伶例 cong laë, cunning, artful, clever.

Séaou lê, 小痢 séó lê, a diarrhea, or looseness of the bowels.

To flow rapidly; the same as the above.

Lé lé, 法例, laws and regulations.

Lé lé, 伶例 To sink in, as in the mud.

Lé lé, 律例 A follower, a friend, a companion, a fellow.

Lin pût lê hêng, 腹不侒行 lin bò séó mena kë^n, the fabulous animal lin does not go about in herds.

Lué lé, 律侒, laws and regulations; the spine; also, long; a surname. Lé sông,呂宗, Manila.

Lé lé, A long standing sickness.

Lé lé, 侒利 The lintel of a door.

To come to, to come before, to descend toward; also written 潤. lé.

Chëng ê lé che, 藤以佐之 gën chëng ê laë kàdu e, to come before the people with severity and rigor; see the 論語 Lung gén.
Le

To be separated from, to a small distance, or for a short time.  
E kwun le chêa, 與君離者
kap le sêo le, when separated from you, &c.

Lè

Indifferent, indisposed for exertion.

Lè

To rail at; lè mà, 罵罵 lè mai, to scold.

Seâu jin wàn jè jê, 小人
seâu jin wân hui n le lè mai, lè, worthless people dislike you and rail at you; see the 書 經 Se keng.

To consider; soô le, 思慮, to ponder over, to be anxious about.
An jè hoê lêng lè, 安而後
能慮 an jé aôn éy soô le, when people are at rest, then they may consider; see the 大學 Taô hák.

To strain any liquid; lè choô, 濾子 lè à, a strainer.

Vulg. lêy: a file; to file anything.

An euphonic particle, used at the end of colloquial sentences.

The name of a tree, of the bark of which paper is made.

Kwan lè, 官吏 kwêna lè, an officer of government.

T'hiên choô soô lè tê kê kok, 天子使吏治其國
hong tê yê saô chit áy kwêna lè tê ê áy kok, the emperor employed an officer to manage the affairs of his province; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Leiák

Soup made of bones.

Leá

Loose skin.

Leá

To cut off, to break short; to stick.

Leá

Read leiák: to take by force.

Read ná: to take hold of; ná jin, 見人 leiák làng, to apprehend people.

The same as the above; to seize, to take.

Read pê: to catch; lè boô tuy pê che k'hoê, 衛無追捕之苦 k'hoê làng, to take us up.

kèi lê géné huy a
kè hoê, we are not harassed with officers coming to take us up.

A little, trifling; hwut leiák, 忽略,
leák, to treat lightly; kân leiák, 簡略
to cut short, to abbreviate; yâu leiák, 妥略, the most important part.

Têang-leâng sêw sam leiák che swat, 張良受
三略之說 Teâng-leâng sêw sêw sêw boê leiák
dy sêy, Têang-leâng received the explanation of three important plans. Also written 罵, leiák.

To plunder, to take as a prey; leiák
e kauê yêá, 掠於郊野
leák meêh tê kauê yêá, to plunder on the borders and in the wilderness; see the 戰國策 Chêen kok chîbek.
Leång 糧
Vulg. nêôông: provisions, necessaries; chêên leång, 錢糧 chêêng nêôông, taxes, revenue; bè leång, 米糧 bè nêôông, rice and provender.
Naè kô hô leång, 乃裹 籌糧 naè pao pâk ta ây bè nêôông, and then bundle up the dry provisions (ready for a march); see the 大雅 Taè gnây.

Leång 量
To measure; sêo nêôông, 限量 soo nêôông, to consult, to deliberate.
Leång kê lôk, chô kê sôo, 量其力做其事 nêôông è ây lât, chô è ây sôo, to measure one's strength, before engaging in anything. Sông-thâè-choè, 朱太祖, the first emperor of the Sông dynasty, with Teò-p'hoè, 趙普, (sêo leång têng T'haê-gwân, 商量定太原 soo nêôông têêÔ têô T'haê-gwân,) consulted about settling the region of T'haê-gwân.

Leång 凉
Ch'êng leång, 清凉, cool and agreeable. A slight degree of cold is called 凉, leång, coolness.

Leång 娘
Thin, slender; K'hek to leång tek, 荷多凉德 K'hek kob by lòng chêy woo pôh by tek hêng, the people of the K'hek country are generally possessed of a very moderate share of virtue; see the 左傳 Chô twân.

Leång 嬰
Vulg. nêôông léy: a mother; put bûn yêå leång k'hêk chôo sêng, 不聞那孃哭子聲 bê t'haêa yêå nêôông tit k'haôu kêêô by sêêa, we do not hear the sound of a mother's voice weeping for her children.

Leång 梁
A kind of grain, Barbadoes millet; the Holcus sorghum. Vulg. nêôông: a surname. Sin ch'hûy bûn hông leång, 新炊聞黃梁 sin ch'hôrì t'hecô a böêyê touêng leång, for a new boiling of the pot, we have heard that the yellow grain is requisite.
Leang 惦 A ditty, a kind of ode.

Leang 樑 梁 A bridge; chöe chew wûy leang,

Leang 造舟為梁 ch'hsung ch'ên chö leang, to construct a bridge of boats; also, a beam.

To believe, to act sincerely; a distant light; clear; a man's name.

Kwun choó put leäng, oe hōo chip? 子不學 惭乎執 kwun choó um leäng sin bâyîh 'hô sîa meîh lai' chip? when the good man is without sincerity, how can he feel attachment? see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Bêng leäng,明亮, clear and distinct.

Leang 諒 To believe in a partial degree; to suppose a thing probable; leäng pit,諒必, it is likely, one should suppose; also, to examine, to assist.

Leang put gnô te,諒不我知 leäng bô leông chae gwâ, surely no one knows me; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

The numeral of carriages; yit leäng ke,一兩車, chit têng ch'êa, one carriage; pek leäng chêang che,百兩將之 pîyâh têng ch'êa tê yê, a hundred chariots accompanied him.

Ke leäng,車輛, a carriage wheel.

Yit ke leäng leäng, yit leäng leäng mà,一車兩車一轡 chit têng ch'êa nô êy lêân, chit êy lêân nô chêah báy, each carriage has two wheels, and each wheel two horses.

Leang 了 A measure; toê leäng, 度量, a measure, a capacity. Chêäng kwun tâm tê taê, chaé seâng toô leäng hông,將軍膽智大宰相 度量宏 chêäng kwun êy wâ tê twâ, chaé seâng ëy toê leäng hae, a general's courage and skill should be great, and a prime minister's capacity should be comprehensive.

Leauo 擦 Finished, done; determined; fully comprehended. Seêou jê leauo leauo, taê bê pit kê,小而已了了大未必奇 séy jê leauo leauo, twê bê pit êy kê, although a person in youth is very intelligent, it is not certain that he will be anything wonderful in riper years.

Leauo 撓 To take, to take away; to take hold of with the hand; a good appearance. Wân neâou bôk seâng leauo,猿鳥莫相撩 kaou kap chêau bô sêo t'hâou t'hâyêh, apes and birds do not steal from each other.

Clearness of the eyes; clear vision; Leauo 瞭 hûing têung chêng, chek böc choo leauo yêen,胸中正則眸 子瞭焉 kêng têung êîh chêâ, bôk ang ê chêo kewîng, when the feelings of a man's breast are correct, the pupil of his eye will be clear; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Leauo 缚 To entwine, and twist about, to wrap around, to bind.
Leaou
Long and slender, like the twigs of a willow.

Leaou
A very acrid kind of vegetable; Polygonum barbatum.

Leaou
A polite designation for a female; also, to sport.

Leaou lek, 憂懮, feelings of compassion, to be grieved about anything.

Leaou lek, 嫌疑, feelings of compassion, to be grieved about anything.

Leaou A friend, an associate, a colleague in office. A surname.

Leaou yéw, 僚友, friends and associates.

Leaou To cry out, to scream; leaou leéng, 嘯嘯, a distant noise.

Leaou A small window; ch'ho leaou, 草寮, a straw shed.

Leaou To manage; to stir up, to provoke, to challenge.

Leaou leaou lelo, 紙 liable, paper, is a kind of bird.

Leaou To hunt by night; naé séang é leaou é hwu7 poé, 乃相與獠於蕙圃, naé séang kap e p'hôh mai75 kan ál tê hwu7 hwa áy hwu75, come and let us have an evening hunt together in the hwuy flower garden.

Leaou The name of an insect, a kind of cricket.

Leaou To speak artfully, and ambiguously.

Leaou Hau leaou, 僕佐, great in stature.

Leaou Empty, void; still, retired.

Leaou To run away; to cross the legs.

Leaou Cheaou leaou, 鶯鶯, a small kind of bird.

Leaou Moreover; carelessly; anyhow; to depend on, to rely upon.

Leaou saé t'heó7 áy áy pây ké5há bó sêo e và, thus you
LEAOU

will cause the parents and children throughout the empire, not to depend on each other; see the

A lofty appearance of hills; distant, and wide. Also written 鬱, leaou.

Sorrowful, displeased.

Vulg. lā : the fat of the inwards; te leaou yēw, the fat around pig's kidneys.

To measure, to calculate, to number; leaou lé, 料理, to manage.

for constructing anything.

leau bin é T'haê-gwâ'n, 料民於太原 leaou suelng pûyh sauàng twâ tê T'haê-gwâ'n, to number the people in T'haê-gwâ'n.

Tong seang leaou lé, 當相料理 têôh sêo leaou lé, we should manage it together.

The brightness of fire.

A surname.

To be sick; to stop a disease; leaou ke, 病, to stop one's hunger.

A fire burning, a flame; to let the fire burn.

Leaou che hong yâng, put k'ho p'hok bêêt, 燼之方揚不可撲滅 leaou kêt ây too toô à tôh, chêe bo t'hâng p'hâh hûn, when the flame is just spreading, it cannot be extinguished.

LEÉM

To lift up the hands; a person weary.

Leetch p'hôêy, 散皮, the skin coming off.

Read liêt : to tear, to rip; liêt k'hae, 裂開 leêh k'keung, to tear open.

Vulg. neêh: to take anything up between the fingers.

Song yêêp k'ho lêem, 桑葉 可拈 seûg hêôh t'hâng neêh, the leaves of the mulberry tree can be plucked with the fingers.

Lêem kêêk hêng, 趁腳行 lêem k'ha kâêh, to walk slowly along.

To receive, to collect, to gather.

Lêem chaê yêw, 購財賄 k'kêôh lêem chêông k'êôh sêng áy meêh, to collect together money and presents; see the 風禮 Chew léy.

Lêem Full up to the brim.

Pék lêem, 白嶄, a medicinal plant of a creeping habit.

The cheeks, the countenance; t'â lêem, 打臉 k'êôh ch'hûy p'hûy, to give any one a slap in the face.

The thin part of the loins, the flank.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEEM</th>
<th>LÉEN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To stick, to paste up anything; clammy, sticky; also written 粘, leém. Kaou leém, 膠粘 ka leém, glue.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The name of a plant.</td>
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<td>A flag stuck out as the sign of an alehouse.</td>
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<td>To think of continually; to meditate on; to recite, to rehearse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pin leém, 殡檨, to prepare a body for interment; sêw leém, 收檨, to manage a funeral; also written 粘, leém. There is a seáou liém, 小槨, &quot;a small preparation,&quot; which consists in winding of the body in six or seven bandages; and a taé liém, 大槨, &quot;a great preparation,&quot; when a corpse is wound up in ten or more bandages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loe liém, 嘗嘗, wordy, talkative; sounds used in singing similar to &quot;fa, sol, la,&quot; &amp;c. Also read leém.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A sacrificial vessel; hoè lién yéá, 糊槨也, a vessel used in sacrifices to contain grain.</td>
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**LEEEM**

To pick up any one with the fingers.

Pure, uncorrupted by avarice, moderate; a surname; ch'êng leém kwan hoó, 清廉官府; ch'êng leém áy kwâ'a hoó, pure and uncorrupted magistrates.

T'in-têung-choó k'hë put sêng leém sôo chae? 陳仲于豈不誠 廉士哉 T'in-têung-choó k'hâm um sê chîn ùm'â ch'êng leém áy t'áhá ch'ì̀nh̄ ch'áih kàng chae? is not Tän-têung-choó truly an uncorrupted scholar? see 孟子 懇 尊 ch'aoh.

Vulg. le: a screen, a blind; bùn leém, 門簾 moo'ng le, a door-blind.

The name of a river, near which dwelt a very learned man.

Kéak leém, 腦䉝 k'ha leém, the shin bone.

Koe leém, 鈎錈 kaou leém, a bill hook, a crooked knife.

Poè leém, 扉穀, a curtain.

A box containing a looking-glass; chong leém, 料倉 chêng leém, a lady's toilet.

Vulg. nêng: to pick up anything with the fingers. Also read leém.

Léem chêen, 筂前 nêng chêng, the eaves of a house.
Léen

Léen choo, 嘢仔, léen á, twin children.

To carry things backwards and forwards. Hó-wán é chéen maé chéng súy, put sëw chéen chéach, chek léen súy hwán che, 何遠以錢買井水不受錢者則提水還之 Hó-wán t'ho chéeng bêy ch'ang ch'uy, um sëw chéeng chéach, chek léen chuy hwán e, Hó-wán took some money to buy well water, and when they would not receive his money, he conveyed the water back to them.

A carriage, a cart pushed along by people; léen k'ay, 车駕, the emperor’s chariot; léen háy, 车下, under the wheels; i.e. near the imperial residence; pwan léen, 搬 车, to transport goods.

Leén 燥

To rub or roll up anything in the hands; ché léen, 紙 摺, ch'óe léen, a roll of twisted paper, used as a match.

Léen 遛

Read jéen: to roll anything under the feet.

Léen 轉

To turn round, to revolve, as a wheel on its centre.

Léen 圓

A round stone roller used in grinding anything, or in breaking husks.

Léen 圓

Round; léen bút, 極物, léen mèèn, to roll a thing up round.

Léen 壁

To roll anything up in the hand, till it becomes round. To bowl along as a ball; to be run over by a carriage.

Vulg. neüng: a year; beng léen, 明年 matng neüng, next year.

Sam léen boó kaé é hóo che ió, k'ho wúỷ̄ hadú ê, 三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 s'á neüng bō k'ay è neüng pái ay tô lê, t'hang k'ong wòo hadú ê, for three years not to change from one’s father’s way may be called filial piety; see the 上論 Sêang lún.

Read bêen: an opposite; t'uy bêen, 對 聯 tóuy léen, a pair of antithetical sentences.

Léen 聯

The ancient form of the preceding.

Léen 連

Connected, united, carried on in a continuous succession. Vulgarly, neüng: a surname. Sêang léen, 相連 sêo léen, connected, joined together.

Léen 蓮

Léen choo hoé chéach ch'hoé che, 連諸侯者次之 sêo léen choo hoé áy téy jé e, those who can connect the princes of the different states together, are next in the order of merit; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Léen 蓮

Léen hwa, 蓮花, the water lily; and hó léen, 蓮, the lotus. Léen k'hey sèen seng sèng hó léen, 澧溪先生性好蓮 Léen k'hey sin sàm seng tch'hey aë léen hwa, the teacher who dwelt on the brook Léen was naturally fond of the water lily.

The name of a fish; hâé léen, 海 鰤, a salt water fish about the size of a perch, much used in making offerings to the gods. The rippling on the water, occasioned by the action of the wind. Hó súy ch'heng ch'héng léen,
河水清且涟 kong chü ch'i heng kwà léen,  
the waters of the river are clear and rippling; see  
the 魏風 Gwú y hong.

Also, the flowing of tears; k'hip t'hèt léen léen,  
泣涕涟涟 labu bük saé léen léen, he shed  
tears most profusely; see the 音風 Woé y hong.

To boil any thing thoroughly; to become experienced; to exercise.  
Ch'ho léen, 操練, to exercise  
or train soldiers. Kán léen, 簡練, to essay;  
to prove.

Léen A young fowl, a chicken.

To choose, to select; also read kán.  

Léen A species of cherry, which grows to  
the height of ten feet and upwards,  
with a very exuberant foliage.

To smelt metals; to refine and pu-  
rify by repeated trials; léen géuk,  
鍊獄, the Catholic term for  
purgatory; t'hèt léen, 鍊鍊 t'heèh léen á, an  
iron chain.

Kim pek léen, jéen hoö ch'eng, jin ék jé ch'hoö,  
金百錬然後精英亦如此  
kim chit püyh kwyl léen, jéen aou éy cheng, láng  
yéâ an néy satâg, metals after having been refined a  
hundred times become pure; so it is also with men.

To try and refine in the fire; to melt  
metals, and separate the dross.

Ló-wá-sé léen gnó sek sék, é  
p'oé ch'hoong t'héen, 女媧氏錬五色石  
以補蒼天 Ló-wá-sé léen gnó sek áy ch'ëoh, é  
p'oé ch'hoong t'ëeh, Ló-wá-sé smelted the five  
coiled stones in order to repair the azure heavens.

Léen jin sim, 煉人心, to try men's hearts.

大 Léep To bend down the ear, in order to lis-  
ten to a whisper; a whisper in the  
ear. Also, a surname.

Naé haou jé lé choö, téem léep jé gé,  
乃效兒  
女子聾聾耳語 naé t'hën sêy cha boé  
kên'á, téem léep ké k'kàng áy wà, following the exam-  
ple of little girls, whispering in each other's ears.

The mind affected; to scold private-  
ty, to rail at in secret. Léep jé,  
嘩嘩, verbose, talkative.

Léep To miss one's aim; also, to be  
afraid.

To join together, to connect, to unite.  
Kwan soö boö léep, 官事無  
撮 kwa^n soö bo kéen léep, the  
duties of the various offices were not united; see the  
上論 Sàng lün.

To ascend, to tread on, to walk; to  
step over, to jump out of order.

Léep chëuk hâng gnóé che kan,  
聾足行伍之間 léep k'ha té hâng gnóé áy  
tëung kan, to lift up the feet while marching in rank  
and file; see the 史記 Soö kë.

The mane on a horse's neck; the  
whiskers about the mouths of  
some fish; kong léep, 剛鬚.

Léep t'ëang, 俊長, a strong, ro-  
bust appearance; hale.

Léep To be afraid, to fear, to be alarmed.

Yit hoö tug kae léep lík,  
一府中皆懾伏 chit hoö  
tëung áy láng chó poö kên'á, all the people in the  
whole district were afraid of him; see the 項羽  
紀 Hâng ê kë.
Leet

To fold, to double up, to break, to ruin, to overthrow.

To dye black; leep jë put choo, 涶而不腐 neit fear be y se, to dye without its becoming black; see the Lënt. Also written 涶, leep.

To take up with the fingers, to collect, to grasp in the hand.

To break, to ruin, to overthrow.

Vulg. la: to draw, to pull.

Hwán-ch'he leep héep cheët ch'he ê Gwuy, 范雎拉腸折齒於魏 Hwán-ch'he cheëh leep kheut, at ch'he ê té Gwuy, Hwán-ch'he had his ribs broken, and his teeth knocked out at Gwuy.

Sëang leep, 相拉 seo la, to pull one another about, in play.

Leep këung, 拉弓 la këung, to draw a bow.

A grain, a bead; yit leep bé, —

Leep 粒 chit leep bé, a kernel of rice.

Lök sôe'g leep bê lâng lëy, to ch'he ê che jë put wûy géâk, 樂歲粒米狼戾多取之而不為虐 hó neit tang leep bê chên chëy, k'hâh chêy ch'heyt e, jë bêy chô pô géâk, in a good season, when rice is abundant, to take a little more from the people would not be considered oppression; see 孟子 Bëng choo. Ké leep, 几粒 k'ëy leep, a few.

Leep 图 To steal anything and stow it away secretly.

A rank, a row, an order; to arrange in order; to draw up in a row; several; a surname.

Paë leet, 排列, to arrange in order.

K'hæ leet, 開列, K'heuy leet, to spread out, to separate and arrange.

Put kœ put sëng leet, 不散不成列 wëm p'hâh kœ wëm chên'â leet, without beating the drum, it is impossible to form the rank and file; see the 左傳 Chó twân.

Leet wûy sëang kong! 列位相公, gentlemen, all!

Leet 冽 A cold air; the extreme of cold.

Clear water; clear, transparent.

Chwan hêng jë chëw leet, 泉香而酒冽 ch'ëw p'hang jë chëw ch'ëng, when the spring is fragrant, the wine will be clear.

The fierce violence of fire; fierce, raging, ardent, zealous, chaste.

Leet 烈 k'ëh leet ê bêng hëy, 烈于猛火 k'hâh leet è bêng hëy, fiercer than lurid flames.

Leet lé put hëw kây, 烈女不復嫁 chîn cheët ë yu cha bô kôh kây, truly chaste females do not marry a second time.

Vulg. leé: to tear, to rip; leet k'hæ, 蔡裂 ké leet k'hæ, to tear open.

Lëet kë e, jë twân ké tâe, 裂其衣而斷其帶 leéh e ë yë sëa, jë tootëg e ëy tê, he tore his clothes, and burst asunder his girdle.

To break, to oppose; to twist, to turn.

Teng sey leet tô, bâns chew hwûy, 東西捩柁萬舟 회 tang sae aou tê, bâns chên tootëg, twisting the rudder to the east and west, a myriad of vessels would turn.
Lek  The chestnut-tree; lek choo, 栗子 lat á, a chestnut; to fear, to tremble; ch'ên lek, 栗, to tremble with fear. Also written 桃, lek.

Chew jin é lek, 周人以栗 Chew ay lâng chae lat á, the people of the Chew dynasty planted the chestnut tree (at the place of sacrificing to the gods of the land); see the 上論 Seâng lún.

Lek  The presiding shrine in a temple.

Lek  To cut off, to scrape. Also written 斬, lek.

Lek  To be afraid; to feel alarm and apprehension. E ke jin séâng, lek lek jë put brân jit, 周民人 上慄慄如不滿日 E k'hôâ tê lâng ay têng bin, lek lek k'ên a ch'ên chêng bêy mûâ jît, when E presided over the people he was perpetually apprehensive, as though he could not enjoy a whole day’s comfort.

Lek  Pit lek, 萑葉, a kind of pipe like a rude clarinet made of bamboo, with the mouthpiece made of reed; used by the Tartars.

Lek  Hungry, famishing.

Lek  Flesh; the part of the flesh where the muscles are bent.

Lek  To stitch up a rent in a garment.

Lék  Vulg. lát: strength; k’hè lék, 氣力 k’hùiý lát, bodily strength. E lek hôk jîn chêa, hwuy sim hok yeâ, 以力服人者非心服也 è k’hùiý lát hôk lâng, îm sê sim kwa à hok yeâ, when we employ main force to subjugate people, their minds will not be subdued; (‘a man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still.’) Jéâk lông hôk têén lék sek, naé ék yêw ch’hew, 若農服田力穀而亦有秋 ch’în chêng lâng hóo chê k’hûn, yûng lát tê kay sek, naé yêâ wôô ch’hew, just as the husbandman labors in the field, and employs his strength in agriculture, he will be sure after some time to get a harvest; see the 書經 Se keng.

Lék  The overplus of anything; the residue, what is left over, an odd number.

Lék  The connected appearance of hills.

Lék  To place a number of straws between the fingers, in order to reckon and prognosticate. Kwûy ke è lek é séâng jûn, 韩奇于有以象限 kwûy k’hôâ é te ch’êw chêng kân, è chêng lûn gôôy, to put the odd straw between the fingers, in order to denote the intercalary month; see the 易繫訣 Eô hêâ soô.

Lék  The noise of water; also written 汴, lék.

Lék  The bit in a horse’s mouth; to restrain, to oppress; to engrave.

Lék sek, 勒索, to oppress, to extort money by oppression. Lék mà, 勒馬, to rein in a horse.
Lék 鱷 A bird like a duck, but smaller; a teal; some say, that it is another name for a dove.

Lék 鱷 gê, 鱷 鱷 lâ tê, the name of a fish, (a shad?) which in the 4th month appears on the face of the water, and the fishermen on hearing the noise, go and catch them. They are in appearance like the 鱷 鱷, sê gê, with smaller heads.

Lék 鰺 A man's name.

Lék 割 To cut; also written 刃, lék.

Lék 泷 The dripping of water; to pour out by drops.

Lék 梳 The post to which a horse is tied.

Lék Lô kû hôt lék, chê châ ê ch'heen lé, 光瞭伏構志在千里 luôn bâ yô hôt tê lék sim chê tuô tê ch'heen lé huiûng, "I am like an old steed submitting to be tied to a stake, but my designs stretch to the distance of a thousand lé;" (said by 桓溫, Hwâm-wûn, when he had designs of aiming at supreme power.)

Lék 瘡 lék, 瘡 lê, a kind of ulcer.

Lék 䊔 A kind of iron pan; lék ch'heeng, 䊔 鑼, a kind of spear.

Lék 鋑 The rut of a wheel.

Lék 歷 To pass over, to pass by, to carry, to carry to the utmost; an order, a series. Put lék wû yê sêâng é gân, 不歴位而相與言 .um kôey wû yê sêo kap lâng kông wât, do not cross over from your place (at court), to go and speak with people; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Lék 歷 lêk lêm chê kâw, 歷年之久 lêk neêng òy kôô, after a long succession of years.

The arrangement of the times and seasons throughout the year.

Lék 歳 T'heen che lék soê châ ê kêung 天之曆數在爾躬 t'heêng òy lêk sădou têa tê lê òy hin sin, the numerical arrangements of fate centro in your person; see the 論語 Lûng gé.

Lék 鱷 The name of a fish.

Lék P'hek lék, 霹靂, a peal of thunder, a loud thunder clap.

Lék 魇 To drown; tim lék, 沉溺 têêm lôh chúy, to be immersed in water.

Sô lék put wân, sê ch'heal lông yêûá, 嫲溺不援是豺狼也 hêô'a só têêm lôh chúy jê têêm kêw, sê ch'heal lông, if a man's sister-in-law should be sinking in the water, and he did not go to help her, he would be a wolf; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Lék 酴 A surname. Name of a place.

Lék 瀲 To lay the hand on; to provoke, to challenge; lék chêên, 搏戰, to challenge out to fight.

To secrete, to conceal, to hide.

Lék Lék wân jê yêw kô jîn, Chô- k'hew-bêng tê ê che, 孟忽而
Kê-soe prepared the milk of horses and cows to wash the feet of the emperor; see the 穆天子傳 Bòk t'heen choó twán.

Cold, frigid; extreme cold. A surname.

Lêng téng, 勒亭, a small kind of net.

Vulg. nêáp: the neck; san léng, 山嶺, the ridge of a hill, a range of mountains.

Tê léng pêk yin kan, 頭嶺白雲間 tê nêáp te pêy̍h huân ey kan, (traveling along,) he left the hill-tops far among the white clouds.

Vulg. nêáp: the neck; sam léng, 頭領 sna nêáp, the collar or neck of a coat.

Lêng bêng, 頭領 nêáp bêng, to receive any one's order; literally, to take them on one's neck. Lêng chêen, 頭錢 nêáp chêen, to receive money; pô léng, 保領 pô nêáp, to secure, to engage.

Mud, mud and water, slippery; nê léng, 泥濘, muddy.

T'hêng léng, 汀濘, a small stream of water.

To order, to command; to cause, to influence.

Peén pê pot châu soó léng ê chêen gê; 便嬖不足使令于前與 pêén pê bó k'ha saé léng tê bin chêen, favorites and minions cannot be employed and ordered about in your presence; see 孟子 Bông chôo.
Lêng

A large mound of earth is called lêng. Also, to scorn, to despise.

Lêng

In upper not lêng, to scorn, to despise, lêng rêk lêng dêy, when those in superior stations do not despise those beneath them; see the 中庸 Têung yêng. Hồng lêng, Chêng, the imperial tombs. San lêng, Shêng, royal cemeteries.

An ice-house; lêng sit, lêng, a place for keeping ice, which is used in various sacrifices, and needs therefore to be always at hand. A surname.

To pity, to commiserate.

A kind of plant; lêng kak, a vegetable, called water caltrops; the Trapa bicornis.

Po lêng, a kind of vegetable; spinach.


Divine awe, majesty; veneration.

Husbandmen, in reckoning the distance and quantity of land, say, ké lêng? how far?

Lêng lê, the name of a fish, said to have feet, and to eat boats.

Square wood; anything pointed and angular.

Slanting, sloping.

Lêng

The name of a river.

Alone; to play and sport; lêng jin, lêng kwon, the leader of a band of music. Lêng lê, lêng, lêng lae, artful, cunning, clever, ingenious.

The mind exhausted, at one's wits' end.

Lêng gê, a prison, a place of confinement.

Têung chêng yêw soo sang lêng gê, chêng yêw sing chêng, chêng, in the middle month of spring officers were ordered to examine the prisons; see the 禮月令 Lêng gwâ lêng.

Hók lêng, the name of a medicine; the root of the Smilax China, called China root.

To hold in the hand.

Lêng lêng, the sound of gems; a stone curiously cut; applied to persons in a good sense, when speaking of their talents or dispositions.

An insect that infests the mulberry tree; ch'êng lêng, a locust.

Bêng lêng yêw cho'o, kô lô hâo che, the bêng lêng insect gets a young one, and the dragon fly carries it away (to adopt it for its own); see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.
岭

Lêng

岭-êng, the deep appearance of hills; far among the hills.

伶

Lêng

To hear, to listen.

泠

Lêng

The name of a river. Lêng lêng, 冷冷, the noise of water.

伶

Lêng

A small bell; small bells attached to horses and banners.

羚

Lêng

Lêng yang, 羚羊, a wild goat.

零

Lêng

Superfluous rain, anything remaining over. Lêng sang, 零星, an odd. Lêng chê-huy, 零碎, odd. A cypher or 0.

瀜

Lêng

The name of a river.

瀨

Lêng

A small cabin in a boat.

舲

Lêng

A year, age. Bông têy sek jê kêw lêng, 夢帝錫爾九齣, hang séäng têy soô hêô lê kâu neûng, I dreamed that the highest emperor bestowed upon you nine years more of life; see the Léy kê.

貢

Lêng

Chit-lêng, 春鴉, the name of a bird, a lark; pêk lêng nêào, 白鴉, pêy ph lêng chê-dû, a paddy bird. Also written 鴉, lêng, bird's feathers.

謂

Lêng

The same as 隆, lêng; the rising sun.

儼

Lêng

儼-ô, k'hoê lêng? 何用苦拘儼, saê saê kâu chê-hê, k'hoê chip lêng? "why should you thus miserably cling to your troubles?" said by 趙愈, Hân-jê.

嘮

Lêng

Têng lêng, 叮嘮, to insist upon, to enjoin, to bid again and again. Têng lêng châe sâm, lêw sin ê ch'hoê, 叮嘮再三流神於此 têng lêng châe sâm, lêw chêng sin ê chêy lêy wûy, to enjoin, repeatedly, that the attention may be kept to this subject.

寧

Lêng

Peaceful, tranquil; rest, tranquillity; lêng k'hô, 寧可, better, rather. Lêng-chêng tê wân, tâm pok bêng sim, 寧靜致遠淡薄明心 an lêng chêng chêng êê tê kâu hâmûng, chê nhûa chên'á pok pok êê bêng lân ây sim, "in peace and tranquillity, we can extend our thoughts to distant objects; and a complete indifference to the world will illumine and brighten the mind;" said by 諸葛武候, Choo-kât Boó-hôe.

盃

Lêng

Peaceful, tranquil; same as the preceding.

楞

Lêng

Lêng-gêm, 楞嚴, the name of a book belonging to the sect of Buddha.

靈

Lêng

A spirit, a soul; spiritual; excellent; Lêng hwûn, 靈魂 sin hwûn, the soul. Wây jîn bán but che lêng, 惟人萬物之靈 têk lêng chô bàn meûh dê lêng, man alone is the soul of all things; see the 書泰誓, Se t'haê sê. Keng sé lêng tê, 經始靈荃 k'he t'habu chô hô ây tê, they began to make the excellent terrace; see the 上孟 Séông bêng.
Leng

The bars of a window frame.

Leng

The same as 霉, lêng: a spirit.

Leng

Lêng lê, 紛利, sharp, cunning, clever.

Leng

Lêng lông, 紛嚕, the light of the sun.

Vulg. 造: to be able, may, can; 魯亦, 造 雄, 東, 造 雄: power, ability. A surname.

Hào kế to lêng yê? 何其多能也? an exclamation that he possesses such a multiplicity of talent? said of Confucius in the Lên lêng, 某亦, 見可, 造可; 造可, 造可, the rules of an order.

Hceu lêng, 稲令 kôan lêng, the magistrate of a district.

Lêng

To cut off.

Talkative, verbose, eloquent, skilled in discourse; also written 倭, léng. Yung yêa, jin jê put lêng, 雍也仁而不倭. Yung yêa, jin ùe, jî bêy gahu lêng wê. Yung is benevolent but not eloquent; see the Lên lêng, 某亦, 見可, 造亦, the appearance of walking.

Mud, muddy; châm yît ê lêng, 蒸溢於漣 bîy lêng tê me'n à t'hôt, the horses were covered with the mud; see the Lên lêng, 某亦, 見可, 造亦, to dwell apart, to cut asunder; besides, another.

Lêng

The eyes: just getting a glimpse of anything.

Lêng

Lêng hê, 令狐, a double surname. K'haou gân lêng sek, sê'en ê jîn, 令狐氏; k'hâi yê wê; hô ay bîn sek, chêo k'hoêyk wô jîn, artful words and a smooth countenance are seldom found connected with virtue; see the Sêng lêng.
Lëük

Read lé: a kind of cockle or oyster.

Lëök nè, 侮辱, ashamed, to blush for shame.

Sêang wât, wut tô soo kwan jê; lëök nè, 兀然, a surname.

Leük nè, 侮辱, ashamed, to blush for shame.

Leük nè, 侮辱, ashamed, to blush for shame.

Leük 羅, auspicious.

Leük 胭, 胭脂, rouge, a kind of make-up.

Leük 陸, 陆, land, a surname; 道, a journey by land; 道, a journey by land;

Leük 繪, to scheme, to plan.

Leük leök, 邏迤, to walk carefully; a surname.

Hwûn jêên jê laê, leök jêên jê öng, 他們 而來 逶迤 而往, they came in confusion, but returned

Grass long and high; luxuriant herbage.

To kill, to put to death; to disgrace; to unite strength.

T'heên jîn kêüng leök, 天人 共戮, the gods

and men both conspiring to destroy.

Pang bô tê, bûên ê hêng leök, 邦無道免 於刑戮, when a country has not the right way, to be able to avoid

being put to death; see the 論語, Lûn âe.

Leük kip sêen jîn, 戮及先入, 睾一切, to disgrace one's predecessors.

Leük 烏, 烏, a rake, a harrow.

A sort of corn that is later sown, but sooner ripe.

Green; leök têk, 緑竹, green bamboo; leök toê, 緑 苟

leök taöu, a kind of green pulse.

To copy a writing, to record; a record, a writing; to collect.

Sêng leök, 聖錄, sacred writings.

Toô leök, 圖錄, to scheme, to plan.

Leök 情况来看然而叶, 薄, they came in confusion, but returned

with caution; see the 淮南子, Hwâ"̂â làm choô.
Leung 醺
Good wine; lêng leuk, 醺, a kind of wine.

Vulg. lêk: green; leuk e hông lê, 綠衣黃裏 lêk s'na wuŋ lê, a green garment with a yellow lining.

Leuk 綠
Vulg. lâk: six; sip leuk, 十六 chap lâk, sixteen.
Leuk sip têâng ê hêâng, 六十 枝於鄉 lâk chap hóêy kêâh kuaê ê tê hêâng lê, those who are sixty years of age may carry a staff in the village; see the 茲詣 Choo chôô.

Leung 龍
To show favor to, to distinguish by favors; to love.
Hô t'hêên che leung! 何天之龍 hô t'heên ê leung aê! what distinguishing favor from heaven! see the 謂經 Se keng.

Leung 墾
A mound of earth.

Leung 踢
To kick with the foot.

Leung 隆
Full, abundant; high, as a mountain, great, eminent. A surname.
Tô leung chek chêung jê leung, tô woo chek chêung jê woo, 道隆則從而隆道污則從而汚 tô le leung sêng, chek t'hân e leung sêng, tô le la sóm, chek t'hân e la sóm, when the principles are exalted, those who practice them will be exalted; and when the principles are corrupt, those who follow them will be corrupt also; see the 禮 檐 弓 Léy t'hân kêung.

Leung 酾
Wearied, tired, fatigued.
Leung peng but k'heên, 酾病 勿 迷 yê da yê païng ûy bô ch'hay saê, the weary and the aged must not he sent on an errand.

Leung 昇
K'heung leung, 穄 篩, the high expansive appearance of the heavens; the vaulted firmament.

Leung 響
The sound of a drum.

Leung A dragon, the chief of the lizard tribe; a surname; leung wây, 龍 位, the imperial throne.
Sêng leuk leung ê gê t'hêên, 乘六龍以御天 k'hôâ lâk leung ê gê t'heûng, to ride on six dragons, and ascend to heaven; see the 易 經 Ek keng.

Leung 養
The ancient character for 龍, leung, a dragon.

Leung 褶
The breech; the covering for the same, trowsers.

Leung Tong leung, 膽 腹, the rising moon; the moon not clear.

Leung 門
A cage for birds; an aviary; a cage for animals.

Leung A mill for grinding corn; to rub, to grind; to sharpen tools.

Leung The name of an herb.
LÉW

The name of a fish, found in the rice fields; nè lèw, 流水, a mud fish.

The willow tree; also, a surname. Lèw tè'diû, 警埃塞圖 wut k'hwut, 柳條從小鬱長, 大鬱不屈, a willow twig must be bent when it is green, for as soon as it is grown large, it can no longer be bent. Alluding to children, who should be trained up in the way they should go, for when they once become old, they are past management.

Lèw

柳 To rub anything, to feel, to handle.

柳 A kind of firework, a squib or a cracker.

柳 A sudden gust of wind.

柳 Anything bound and tied; to knot and bind together. E Sùn che sèy lèw yìa, 禽翼之所紐也 E sè Sùn by sèy kat lèw, E was bound and engaged by Sùn; see 狂子 Chông choó.

柳 To turn or twist the hand; sèw lèw, 手扭, to twist anything with the hand, to wring.

柳 Wooden stocks for confining the legs.

柳 Anything fastened, or secured; lèw choó, 銅鉤 lèw a, a button. Lèw k'hoè, 銅扣 lèw k'hàu, a button-hole. A surname.
are all because of a certain principle which is embodied in them all;” said 朱子 Choo choò.

Lēw 榴 垄 透 留 瘤 鵝 豹 劉 騎 剃 腦 鶸
Lēw 榴 The same as the preceding.

Hanging pearls, or gems, suspended as ornaments from the top of a crown.

Pek lēw, 逼逼, not to be able to get forward.

Vulg. labu: to detain, to entertain.

A wen on the neck; seng lēw, 生齢 sai ng lēw, to have a wen.

Lēw 鵝, 豬鷄, the name of a bird of a cruel disposition.

A red horse, with a black tail.

To kill; vulg. labu: a surname.

A red horse, with a black mane.

Sorrowful, distressed.

Doubly damp.

The name of a fish.

Clear water; Chin ê Wúy, lēw kē ch'êng ê! 溪與清濁其清矣 Chin ch'êy kap Wúy ch'êy, lêw ê ëy ch'êng! the waters of the Chin and Wúy, how clear are their streams! see the 鄭風 Têng hong.

Sék lēw, 石榴 sây h lêw, a pomegranate; introduced into China by Têang-k'êên. 張謇, when he went on an embassy to the west.
Ceremony, politeness, propriety; bún léy, 文 禮, polite. Léy che yùng, hò wúy kwùy, sêen òng che tò, soo wúy bò, sêaown cê yêw che,禮之用和爲貴先王之道斯爲美小人由之 léy by yùng, hò chò kwùy, sêng öng by tò chéy léy k’hâu sêy, sêy twâ t’han e, in the use of ceremonies, harmony is important; according to the doctrine of the former kings this was considered excellent; great and small affairs were all made to conform to this; see the 上論 Sêang lún. Also written 礼, léy.

The ancient form of 礼, léy: some say, ceremonial implements.

Léy 凱 The name of a river.

Sweet wine; ch’he^n é chêchák léy, 且以醉醴 ch’he^n láe t’huí teäy by chêou, let us pour out the sweet wine; see the 小雅 Seâou gnâm.

Léy To oppose; to bend.

Léy To twist, to entwine.

A kind of spheroidal cockle; an insect that eats wood.

All, every one; also, a surname.

K’hông léy, 佐 儀, a mate, a fellow; a couple, a pair; a competitor. Also written 偶, léy.

A creeper, a parasite; commonly called kè seng, 寄 生 kè sa^ngh, a plant that lives on another.

Léy 搦 "Pho léy, 玻璃, glass, any vitreous substance; the gems of western countries.

The name of a plant or tree of which walking sticks may be made; a surname; T’haé-yit jëen léy cheâou t’hôk, 太乙燃藜照讀 Thaë-yit áy ch’ha^n hê^n léy chëd e t’hôk, the spirit of the T’haé-yit star set fire to a brand of the léy wood, in order to give him a light to read by; see the 史記 Soô kê.

Chit léy, 茨藜, the name of a plant, armed with thorns; a kind of furze or land caltrops.

A plough; léy têbn, 耕田 léy ch’han, to plough the fields.

A snail; têbn léy, 田螺 ch’han léy, field snails, eaten by the Chinese. A general name for spiral univalve shells.

To lean against, to adhere to; elegant, fair, graceful; a number.

Jit gwâ léy hòu t’hêen, 日月 麗平天 jit goëy hòu twâ t’é t’he^n, the sun and moon are placed in the heavens; see the 易經 Ék keng. Bé léy, 美麗, elegant and beautiful. Sêang che sun chòou, kê léy put êk, 南之孫 子其麗不億 Sêang teâou áy kô^n sun, e áy léy so, um chët püyh bëân, the descendants of the Sêang dynasty, are not less than a million; see the 大雅 Tâo gnâm.
LEY

The wind moving anything; anything scattered by the wind.

Ley

Ley che, the lêy che, the fruit of the Dimocarpus litchi.

Ley

Stern, severe; shrill, loud; tyrannical, wicked; to grind.

Choó wun jé lêy, 子温而

koo choó won jün jé lêy géém, Confucius was benign but stern; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Ley seng, 居聲 lêy sin⁴⁴⁴, a shrill voice.

Mô ley, 輔磨 lêy sin⁴⁴⁴, to rub, to grind. A surname.

Ley

Calamities occasioned by evil spirits.

Ley

A grinding stone; a whetstone; also to grind.

A sickness, a pestilence, a violent disease or sore.

Ley chit put kâng, 病疾不

lêy pat⁴⁴⁴ bô kâng lôh, let not pestilences and diseases come down upon us; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Ley

Unclean rice, coarse rice.

Ley

Béén lêy, 勉勵 to exhort one’s strength, to urge, to encourage.

Ley chê tong jé kwan póng jît,

lêy chê tong jé kwan póng jît, the spirit of energy should continue the same as it was in the day when we first saw the schedule (of literary graduates.)

LIM

The name of a fish.

Ley

To lean against, to rely on; attendants, dependants.

Ley se, 隸書, a certain form of writing the Chinese characters.

Ley

Angry; hwún lêy, 很, enraged.

Ley

Strange, perverse, rebellious, tumultuous, wicked; a crime.

Kwae lêy, 乖戾, froward; hwún lêy, 怨戾, wrathful.

Kê kán kan taê têên, chô ch’ê ley, 其敢干

大典以自取戾, e k⁴⁴⁴ kán k’ên tâi têên, e k’ê taê ch’ê choê, he dares to disobey the great command, and thus bring guilt upon himself; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Ley

Cho le, 槎筒 chão lêy, a strainer, for straining the grains from the liquor; a perforated ladle for taking rice out of the water; a skimmer.

声

Cold, stiff; frigid; wuy hông lîm lîm,

威風凛凛, a dignified and austere manner.

Lîm

To be alarmed; terrified, affrighted; to respect, to fear; hazardous.

Pek sêng lîm lîm, 百姓懼懼

pêyh sai⁴⁴⁴ kê⁴⁴⁴ k’êm⁴⁴⁴, the people were fearful and alarmed.

Lîm

Ch’êng lîm, 倉廪, a granary, a storehouse for grain.

Jê kwene chê hông lîm sî, hoô

k’hoê ch’heûng, 而君之倉廪實府庫

充 jé kwêh lé by ch’êm⁴⁴⁴ lîm tê⁴⁴⁴, hoô k’hoê mu⁴⁴⁴, and all the while your majesty’s granaries are
Lim

full, and your treasuries overflowing; see 孟子 Bèng chuò.

Lim sit, 禀食, food, wages. Also written 禀, lín.

Lim Distressed in the extreme.

Lim A cross beam on the top of a house.

Lim To look; some say, a dizziness of the head.

Lim To lean forward the head, and doze.

Lim  a forest, a grove; san lim, 山林, hills and woods; a surname.

Lim ch'í'm put k'èn jît, 林深不見日 ná ch'í'm bêy k'h'nâ keèng jît, when the forest is deep, we cannot see the sun.

Lim A fair gem. Name of a state.

Lin To rinse anything with water; water descending from the hills.

Lin lê  lím lê hoê, a drenching rain.

Lin Timely rain, seasonable showers.

Lin  neêng tang twâ wê, yîng lê chô lím hoê, if the season is very dry, we will make use of you as an opportune shower; see the 書經 Se keng.

Lim 痹臨 A disease consisting in a stoppage of urine.

Lim To come to, to visit, to arrive at; lim soô, 临死 lím sê, to be about to die. Chêau lím hây t'hoê, 照臨下土 chêò lím ăy bín ăy t'hoê, to pay a gracious visit to this lower world.

Lim Fire beginning to burn.

Lin lông kôé, 葱蕞鼓, a small drum, or rattle, used by pedlars to give notice of their arrival, in order to sell their wares.

Lin You, ye; you people!

Lin To feel ashamed. Also read lin: a neighborhood.

Lin The threshold of a door, according to the dialect of the 楚, Ch’hoé country.

Lin The color of a gem; the veins in a gem.

Lin To compare with; to be near to; a near neighbor; near to, adjoining.

Lin, the inhabitants of heaven’s utmost borders should be treated like our near neighbors; see the 杜甫詩 Tòe hûo sê.

Lin Clear water; spring water.
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 Supernatural fire, Will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus; wherever a battle has been fought, and human carcases mixed with those of horses and cattle, this fire is said to burst out. Fire-flies are also called 腐, lin.

A thin stone; mò jë put lin, 磷而不磷 buò jë bêy pôa, with all the grinding, the stone does not become thin.

To walk with difficulty; to select; lin swàn, 遴, to choose.

Lin Lin gim, 蹂侖, the head bending forwards.

A surname. Lin-séang-jë, 蘭相如, a famous man in the 趙, Tô country.

天天

Vulg. k'héâ: to stand, to establish.

Sam sip jë lip, 三十而立 sâa châp hûy jë lip, “at thirty years of age, I was established;” said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sêang lân.

To hinder, to stop, to catch in a trap.

Kè jip kë lip, yëw chêng jë cheau che? 既入其華又從而招之 kadu jip e ëy te teoû, sae sae jëuk jë pâk e? since (the pig) has entered the sty, what is the use of proceeding to tie it up? see 孟子 Beng choó.

A defense against the rain; téuk lip, 筱笠 tek lây, a wide bamboo hat, used as an umbrella.

Read lëép: a grain, a kernel of rice.

粒粒 Léép sit kae bûn ko, 粒食皆民膏 chit lip ch'éuk cho pô sê

pûyh sai̍ng ëy yéw, every grain of food is procured by the sweat of the people; see the 史記 Soô kê.

To stop, to hinder.

Hêng hék soô che, chê hék lit che, 行或使之止或之 kê²â hék woô lâng sae è, hây'h hék woô lâng chôh è, if I enter on office, there will perhaps be some one to urge me to it; and when I refrain, there will perhaps be some one to hinder me; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Stopped up, closed up, not pervers, not thoroughly clear.

Oê kô kan, jë lit cháé, 惡果 敢而室者 wên hout léy kô kê²â, jë bêy t'hông ay lâng, “I detest bold and forward people, particularly when they do not thoroughly understand the subject;” said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lân gé.

Good looking, to look well; lo lé, 覽縈, cunning, artful.

Old; lô jin, 老人 laôn lâng, an old man.

Ch'hit sip wât lô, 七十日 老 ch'hit châp hûy kông laôn, a person seventy years of age is called old.

Lô goê lô, ê kip jin che lô, 老吾老以及人之老 kêng guê ëy laôn lâng, ê kip kadu pat lâng ëy laôn lâng, let us respect our own aged people, in order to benefit the aged people of others.

K'hô lô, 策籠 ka lô, a basket made of crooked bamboos.

A vessel made of bent wood.
To labor; to be diligent; kong ló, labor, merit; ló sim, labor, to exert the mind; ló lèk, to exert one's strength. Vulg. ló lè: a common expression of gratitude, intimating, "I put you to a great deal of trouble." Sin ló, 辛 勞, wages. Vulg. k'êd: to labor, to drudge, to toil. A surname. Boô se ló, 無 施 勞, boast not of your own merits; see the 論 語 Lùn gé.

Ló é ㄤ ㄪ ㄌ, 勞 於 王 事 bù tê ㄤ ㄌ ㄌ ㄌ, laboring in the service of the king; see the 小 雅 Seáou gnáy.

Hwun ló, 勵 勞, merit.

The same as the above.

Vulg. ló: to stir anything about in the water; to feel after anything, and seek to take it out of the water.

The name of a river; also, great waves, and violent rain.

E yêw ch'hit ló che chae, 緬 有 七 跡 之 災 E soô ch'hit ló ày ché chae ká, E met with the seven calamities of overwhelming rains.

Ló ㄪ ㄤ ㄌ, 輣 ㄌ, anything coarse.

A voice, a sound; sonorous.

A sort of silk; a surname; lin ló say, 縈 ㄌ, 羅 紗, linen, silk, crape, and sarsnet.

Ló 傈 ㄌ, 傽 ㄌ, bê̄h ㄌ, a vessel made of basket work.
Têng lô, a kind of creeping plant, a sort of bindweed; lô pok, Raphanus sativus, turnip; hòi lô pok, Houttuynia cordata, the common carrot.

The name of a river.

Chêa lô, firm, but not virtuous.

Lô lô, a humming sound, to assist in making out a tune.

A gong, a martial instrument of music. Tông lô, a brazen gong.

The mind grieved, and sorrowful; also, a net. Hông ch'hoô pok xô, meeting with these hundred troubles.

Great; kâ lô, large and coarse.

An inclosure for cattle; also, firm; kam lô, a prison.

Lô put k'hoô p'luô, he is too firm to be broken in upon.

A mule, the progeny of a she-ass and a stallion.

The same as the above; seâou kwun k'hê haê, jin k'ên sê ch'heng lô, the young prince was riding on horse-

back over the sea, and people saw that he was mounted on a green mule.

To love, to be enamored with. Lô tôk, a man's name; lewd.

The sediment of liquor.

A kind of wine.

Also read léy: a kind of sea-shell; also written k'han léy, a field snail.

A kind of ape; boô k'âu lô sêng bôk, don't teach an ape to climb the trees; (i.e. don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.)

Read chôk: muddy, not clear.

Lô ch'hêa, the name of a god.

A drenching rain.

P'hwân lô, a companion, a mate, a fellow.

To fake about in the water in order to find anything.

To repent, to regret.
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<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>勳 (Lóu)</td>
<td>16 Long, courage, heroism.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>嫉 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 Wanton, lascivious.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>䁗 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 A drumming in the ear.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>掛 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 To strike anything.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>鬆 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 An auxiliary particle, at the end of a sentence, sometimes used as a note of interrogation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>择 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 A measure of 5 pecks.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>渠 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 To perambulate; migratory troops.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>達 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 The name of a country, the native state of Confucius. A surname.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鬨 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 An oar, a long oar used both to steer and row with; a scull.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痱 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 To take, seize; the same as the above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痼 (Lè)</td>
<td>16 To take prisoner in war; to capture; to take alive is called 虜, lóe, and to obtain dead is called 虏, hék.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

To reward labors, to applaud exertions. Tăng pek soó jín lóe ēng, 憲伯使人勞利 Taiĕng páih saé lông këo ēng lóe lát, the ruler of the Tăng country sent some one to extol the labors of the king; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

An oar; the same as 榜, lóe.

A saltish soil in the west; lóe bông, 邁 榜 chông, coarse, vulgar, unmannerly.

To conversed.

An oar; the same as 榜, lóe.

The mind deceived.

Pòey lóe, 培塚, a small mound, a hillock.

Loé lēk, 努力, to exert the strength; a strenuous exertion.

Loé lēk chông bêng tek, 努力 崇明德 ch'in lát ch'un chông bêng êy tek, to exert the strength in honoring illustrious virtue.

Vulg. lao: a gallery, an upper chamber, a loft. Ko kwán loé taé seng sêy sêy, 歌管樓基 聲細細 ch'îiêng kwa p'hun kông tê lao taé chêv, sên'â sêy sêy, when chanting and piping up in the gallery, or on the terrace, the sound appears very faint.
Loé is a hunchback, a crooked-backed person.

To pull, to hawl, to drag. Jé tong kay ch'hiâng, jé loé kê ch'hé ch'hoô, chek tek ch'hey? 瞽東家樓而樓其處子則得妻 puwâ kôy tang kay ây ch'hoông, jé k'han ê ay chaë sit le, chek êt tit töh boê? if you could climb over your neighbor's wall, and lead off an unmarried female, in order to get a wife, (I suppose you would do it?) see 孟子 Bêng ch'oo.

Loé is one of the 28 constellations. A surname.

Loé is a kind of thread or silk.

Loé is a sort of ant; têen loé, 天蟻, a bat.

Loé is the skull, the bone of the head.

Loé is the name of a sword.

An inveterate ulcer; k'he loé, 病，a crooked back.

Hoë loé, 貪 贪, covetous, fond of money.

Loé is a little pig.

Loé Kwa loé, 瓜薑, the name of a medicinal plant. The betel leaf.

Paou loé, 螬薑, a sort of calabash, but round.

Hoë loé, 胡薑, a calabash; the name of a river.

Loé, 左 右, The name of a river; called also "the bitter waters."

Hêang loé, 香薑, heo³³ loé, an incense pot, a censer; hêo³³ loé, 火薑 hôëy loé, a furnace; loé choô, 祭主, one who presides at a sacrifice.

Kim loé hêang chin, loé seng ch'ân, 金薑香 盡漏聲殤 kim loé ê hêo³³ ch'ân, laou ê y sé³³ hôëy leyôu, the incense in the golden censer is burnt out, and the dripping of the clepsydra is almost done; (intimating that it is towards morning.) Also written 炉, loé.

Loé is an earthen vessel for containing wine.

A fire bedstead; sêw loé, 柴鑊, a kind of hand warming pan, carried about in the sleeve of a garment to keep a person warm.

Flaxen threads; ch'hey p'hêk loé, 妻弊縷, the wife prepares the flax; see 孟子 Bêng ch'oo.

Loé wûy, 鐵薑, long grass, or rushes, a reed growing in the water, Zizania palustris.

Hoo chêng yêa chêa; poê loé yêa, 夫政也者 藿薑也 hoo chêng sòô, êy ch'hi'n chêo³³ poê loé, (the results of) good government will be as rapid as the growth of rushes; see the 中庸 Têung yûu.
Loé 鱸
The name of a fish belonging to the salmon class.

Loé 頭顱
The skull.

Loé 鴺
Loe cho, 鴺, loè se chéidou, a cormorant; Carbo cormoranus.

Loé A surname; a vessel for containing rice.

Loé The flesh on the front of the belly.

Loé 一個 a well-sweep or other machine for dredging water.

Loé A slave, a man servant; loé chaé,奴才, a slave, a varlet; an affected title of humility.

Loé A road; kay loé, 街路, a street; hèng loé, 行路, to travel along the road; loé pông,路旁, loè pee, by the roadside. A surname.

Loé 路旁 loe peé, by the roadside. A surname.

Loé 路旁 loe peé, by the roadside. A surname.

Loé 鴺 鴺 loè se, a kind of crane or paddy bird; an egret.

Loé Yit hăng pêk loè sêäng c'hêng t'hêen, 行白鷺上靑天, a flock of white cranes ascended up towards the azure heavens.

Loé The name of a river.

Loé A beautiful gem.

Loé A kind of fragrant grass; loé k'o,露蔴, a sort of leeks.

Loé Dew; loé súy, 露水 loè ch'üy, the dew; to discover, to appear.

Loé Pêk loé bê he, 白露未晞 pâyh loe yéâ buêy ta, the hoary dew was not yet dry; see the 秦風 Chin hong.

Loé To present anything; to bribe; yéw loé, 貌, bribes.

Loé Chin Boô kong ch'în ê kê po k'he loè Chew Lè ông,晋武公盡以其實器賂周釐王 Chin Boô kong chò poó t'hó e dy po k'he soê yêw loë kap Chew Lè ông, Boô, the ruler of the Chin country took all his precious things and used them as bribes to Lè, the king of Chew; see the 薩序 Se sê.

Loé 賂 賂 yin che loé, 乘載 yin teóu dy ch'heâ, to ride in the carriages of the Yin dynasty; (i. e. to imitate their manners) see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Loé 漏 漏 Vulg. laou: to leak, to drip through; a leak; ch'ham loé, 漏漏 ch'ham laou, to leak out; loé keng, 漏更 laou kai, a kind of hourglass, composed of dripping water, instead of falling sand; loé sêet, 漏洩 loou sêet, to let out a secret.
Loé 殷 陋

A kind of sore; kan loé chit, a disease, like dry ulcers on the skin.

Narrow; phé loé, niggardly, mean; loé héép, narrow, contracted.

Chao loé häng, in a narrow lane.

Soo wúy loé sit, wúy goé tek heng,斯為陋室惟吾德馨 chéy sè loé áyh áy ch'hoá, tók tok gwá áy tek heng p'hang, "this is a narrow house, but my virtue is fragrant;" said by 劉禹錫 Lew-é Sek-bun.

Kéung loé 弓弩, a crossbow.

K'hó ké kung loé,考其弓弩 k'hó ch'hat e áy k'ung loé, examine the bows and crossbows; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Loé 滷 倭 饑

A salt ground in the west.

Loé Loé k'he, 僭徇, a dwarf.

Hungry, to starve with hunger.

Lóéy 如果 a person about to go on a journey were to intrust his family to the care of a friend, and on his return were to find that he had (tong lóéy ké ch'hey choó, 俠僣其妻子 gá sé e áy bao ké'ná,) starved his wife and children to death, what would he think of him? see 孟子 Béng choó.

Lóéy 鮫 Stinking fish; gê lóéy jé jéék paê, put sit, 魚鮫而肉敗不食 hé ch'hoáu jé báh paê um chéáh, if the fish was tainted, and the meat turned, he

would not eat of it; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lúng gé.

Lóéy 殽 嬴 嫺 内 Wóé lóéy, 罕姳, weak.

Thin; a meagre sheep; poor, lean, emaciated, old.

Lóéy Fallen down, prostrate.

Vulg. laê: inner, within, inside, in.

Háp lóéy goéy che tó yéá, 合內外之道也 háp laê gwá áy tó lé, uniting the internal and external principles; see the 中庸 Téung yung.

Lóh 刺 滑 To cut open; to cut the bones out of meat.

Read lóh: to descend, to fall down; Seâng lóh, 上落 chöéng lóh, to go up and down; bô háy lóh, is an expression intimating contempt. Lóh laê, 落來 lóh laê, to come down.

Song che lóh ê, 桑之落矣 seâng hééh áy lóh, the fall of the mulberry leaf; see the 衛風 Woéy hong.

Lóh 絡角 Lóh a thread, a fibre; keng lóh, 經絡 keng lóh, threads and fibres; the veins and arteries.

The name of an animal; a surname.

Lók 刺 To be cut with a knife; a sabre wound.
Lok

A bleeding at the nose.

Read t'hok: e sán t'hok, 雨傘 索 hōe sūn'α lōk, a case for an umbrella.

The name of a river; Lok-yâng, 洛陽, an ancient city.

Paóu lōk, 炮烙, an instrument of punishment, made in the form of a brazen pillar, to which criminals were bound; after which it was gradually heated till the unfortunate beings were roasted to death. Tew chê paóu lōk che hêng, 狩制炮烙之刑 Têw ēng ch'êng paóu lōk ãy hêng hêat Têw ēng invented the paóu lōk instrument of torture; see the 史記 Soó kê.

Eng lōk, 玉珞, ornaments for the neck.

Joined, connected together. Vulg. 1ōk: a thread, or fibre. Lōng san lōk yîa, 龍山絡野 líng sūn'α lōk yîa, the Lōng hills and deserts are conterminous. Bêk lōk, 脈絡 máy'α lōk, the veins and arteries.

A white horse with a black mane. Also, a surname.

The unctious part of milk, cream.

Vulg. 1ōk: to fall down, to descend, a place where people collect together to dwell in, is called 村落 ch'hun lōk, a village. When a house is finished, and people meet to sacrifice in it, it is called 成落, sêng'lo̍k. Bê lōk kây, 米落 價, the rice has fallen in price. Hwân sin lōk má, 反身落馬 hoán sin lōk bây, he turned round and tumbled off his horse.

Lōk 雉駱 隕

The name of a bird; also, the name of a horse.

Lōk 驮駱

Lōk tô, 駮駱, a camel.

Lōk 禄

Hôn lōk, 俸祿, emolument, salary. Good things, advantages. Ch'ôô-tiâng hâk can lōk, 子張 學千祿 Ch'ôô-tiâng t'hôk ch'êhây kan kêi kông lōk, Ch'ôô-tiâng studied for the sake of the emoluments of office; see the 上論 Seâng lún. A surname.

Sêw th'êen pek lōk, 受天百祿 sêw t'heêng chêh'â páûh ãy kô, we have received a hundred benefits from heaven; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

Lōk 砺

Lôk lôk chêâ lân hâp, 磬礦 難合 chêy chêhâ ãk sêo hâp, men's minds are obdurate, and with difficulty made to agree.

Lôk 棞

Rice roasting at the fire.

Lôk K'hoê-lôk-kwan, 庫僕官, a triple surname.

A stag, a deer; lôk kâk, 鹿角, stag's horns, and lôk kin, 鹿肋, stag's tendons; both used as aphrodisiacal medicines.

Koè hông gân bê lôk, 顧鴻雁聚鹿
Lók

The king was observing the large wild geese, and the full grown stags; see the 孟 Seang bêng.

To drip through, to leak; to exhaust.

Lók chéep swá têy, 漉汁, the dripping gravy be sprinkled the ground; see the 時國策 Chêen kok ch'hek.

Lók

Ke lôk, 钜鑼, the name of a place.

Lók

A basket made of wicker work.

Lók

To scrape, to rub.

Lók

Eng lôk, 應諾, to answer; hé lôk, 許諾, to assent. Choó-k'hông wát lôk, goé chêang bûn yêa, 子貢曰諾吾將問也 Choó-k'hông kông hê, gwô laé k'hê moomíng Choó-k'hông said, “very well; I will ask (Confucius);” see the 論語 Lûn gé.

To be pleased, to be delighted with; yúng lôk, 聆樂, joy; rejoiced. Hé lôk, 喜樂, happiness.

Lóng

Gák che sit, lók soo jô chëa, hwut k'hê sê yêa, 樂之賞樂斯二者弗去是也 gák by chëak sit, sê yung lôk chêy nó hong um hêo e k'hê, real music consists in enjoying these two things, which are indispensable; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Lóng

The name of a tree.

Lóng

Lin long kôè, 留留鼓, a small drum or rattle with a handle, used by pedlars.

Lóng

Bright, clear; ko lông, 高朗, high and clear.

Lóng

The bright appearance of the rising sun. Also written 晃, lông.

Lóng

The appearance of fire.

Lóng

Yesterday, before, previously, formerly.

Lóng

Neáou lông, 烏籠 chêdou lâng, a bird-cage.

E t'hiên hây wûy che lóng, chek neáou ch'în'kô bó sêy tô, 以天下為之籠 則鳥雀無所逃 têh t'hoêng hây jê cho chit by lâng, chek chêdou à châyh à bó ta lôk t'hoêng chaou, “if we were to make a bird-cage of the empire, then even the birds and sparrows would not be able to escape;” said by 趙子 Châng choó.
A high place in a field; twat keng jë

Long tông, they stopped ploughing, and got upon the mound. (Lang, 壩, on the 249th page should be this.)

A tomb, a little mound over a tomb.

Sek boë put teng long,適墓不登塚 keng kôe yâ kuan long, um ch'ang phûh chêng long tông, when passing by a grave, do not get upon the tumulus; see the 曲禮 K'hoâk léy.

Tông long, 個壟, anything incomplete.

The name of an office established by the 秦, Chin dynasty, but altered by the 隋, Suy dynasty to se long,侍郎 sê nêng, gentlemen in waiting. A surname. A young person, the epithet of a young man.

Pok wât jin to e, boô jë ch'hoô long chêâ,僕閲人多矣無如此郎者 pôk guâ woo k'hoânâ long chêy, bô ch'hiân chêng chêy léy long chêâ, I your servant has seen many individuals, but never one like this young gentleman; said of the founder of the 唐, Tông dynasty.

Ch'ên long, 嶂, the name of a hill, where the sun goes down in the winter solstice.

Long grass, like the blade of corn, very injurious to the grain; tare, darnel.

Pin long, 檳榔 pin nêng, the areca nut, the betel nut.

Tô tam pin long lôk Kông-tong,倒擔檳榔落廣東 tô tô a pin nêng lôk Kîng-tông, to be carrying betel nuts back to Canton; (to carry coals to Newcastle.)
Lóng 浪

Ch'ông-lóng, 滄浪, the name of a river.

Ch'ông-lóng cho s'u'y ch'ông héy, k'ho é ch'ok gnó eng, 滄浪之水清兮
can see myself. Ch'ông-lóng bô ch'ák k'kâh
e. the clear waters of the Ch'ông-lóng will serve to rinse the
cloths of my cap; see 孟子 Běng choó.

Lóng 農

農事, husbandry; lóng hoo, 農夫, a husbandman.
A surname.

Seáng lóng hoo sô kêu jin, 上農夫食九
人 sêáng téng ãy lóng hoo ãy ch'he tit hâu lóng,
the first class of husbandmen can support nine per-
sons by their labors; see 孟子 Běng choó.

Lóng 僚

I, myself.

Thick, rich, applied to liquids.

Lóng 燥

Lóng loê lóng lóng, 零露濃
lún lóe kit kit, the superabun-
dant dews were rich and thick; see the 小雅
Seáou gnáy.

Luxuriant herbage, overgrown grass
and jungle.

Lóng 濟

Hô pé lóng ê? 何彼穢矣
an chuá knô kêu ke'ê lóng? how comes it to be thus
thick and overgrown? see the 召南 Seáou lám.

Lóng 膿

Matter, pus; lóng hêet, 腫血 lóng
hoêykh, blood and matter.

Lóng 醴

Thick wine.

Lóng 東

To pierce; yúng to lóng jin, 用刀
攢人 yúng to lóng têh lóng,
to stab people with a knife.

Lóng 籠

Neáou lóng, 鳥籠 chéaulóng, a
bird-cage.

Teuk lóng, 什籠 tek lóng, a
quiver for containing arrows.

Seáng lóng, 箱籠 séo'dê lóng, a wooden trunk.

Lóng 鏞

Lóng lóng, 琳瑩, the noise of tink-
ling gems.

Vulg. ch'haou hê lóng, deaf; jé lóng,
耳聾 hê lóng, hard of hearing.

A bag, a sack. Also written 蕃
lóng. E sê t'hôk ê lóng, 于囊
于囊 twâ tê sê t'ok Kap lóng;
(the provision was contained) in cases and bags;
see the 大雅 Taê gnáy.

Lóng 弄

Vulg. lãng: to sport, to play, to
manage; to work up; to dandle.

Hân ko choé tê gê sôo taê hoo
yìn, lóng che. 漢高祖持御史大夫
印弄之 Hân ko choé gnê gê sôo taê hoo ãy
yìn lâng ê, the first emperor of the Hân dynasty
used to hold in his hand the seal of an imperial ad-
viser or other great officer, and play with it.

E-goê jeák put hêp lóng, 夷吾弱不好
弄 E-goê nôuiô chêui d'ay sé iêm aê t'hit thê, Kwân
E-goê, when young and feeble, was not fond of
sport; see the 左傳 Chó twân.

Lóng 侻

Stupid, dull, foolish.

The humming of birds.

A cave in a hill.
Slow, gentle.

The corner of a hill.

Vulg. ねう: a wave; ふれん, 長, the waves of the sea.

孟, 浪, inappopriate discourse, not to the purpose.

Long しん, 長靜, 舟行稳, ねふ しん かん くえん, when the waves are still the vessel rides securely.

Vulg. た: to dry in the sun.

Long hong, 風, the name of a hill; an angel's garden.

A kind of fire works; ほん 長, 放, 長, to let off a sky-rocket.

You; read け: and commonly pronounced け, in daily conversation; but くれ, in the districts bordering on the seacoast.

To limp, to walk lame.

To think; to walk disorderly.

A sheaf of corn; some say, to plough.

A stone mill, for grinding wheat into flour; せく くん, く, ち, くん くん, a millstone.

Read け: to bear with, to bear patiently; け, て, 忍 耐, つる くん, to be patient, to forbear.

When Ko-chong of the Tang dynasty visited 張 公 藝, T'ang-kong-gay, he asked him, how his family managed to live together for nine generations, when 藝, Gai wrote out a (pek け, て, 白 忍 つや くん て, ひ, hundred forbear chart, (or a sheet of paper with the word patience repeated 100 times,) and presented it to him.

The axletree of a carriage.

Tough, difficult to break asunder.

To drag anything through the water.

The wheel of a carriage. Also, great.

The doctrine of the transmigration of souls.

Ch'hat ke ちん せ, 察車自輪始 ち, ちん, ちん, ちん ちん, in examining a carriage, we should begin with the wheels.
Lùn 仑

To think, to arrange; k'hun lùn, the appearance of the heavens; anything round and circular.

An order, a series, a sort; constant; gne lùn, five lùn, the five constant relations of life. Jin lùn, the human relations.

Làm lê ke sit, jin che tâ lùn yêa, 男女居人之大倫也 ta po cha boe k'heed ch'hood, se làng dy tua lùn yêa, for men and women to form themselves into families, is one of the great human relations.

Gê jin pit ê ke lùn, 擊人必于其倫 pé lâng pit chêbou e dy lùn, in judging of people, you must compare them with their kind.

Lùn 仑

To choose, to select. Lùn hêen jin che chaê, 擇賢人之才 kông tâh gau lâng dy chaê teâou, to select the talents of clever men.

Lùn 仑

The skin.

To arrange; se lùn, 繼綴, threads, to arrange according to the threads. Wûy lâng keng lùn t'heen hay che taê keng, 惟能經綸天下之大經 tôk tôk êy keng lùn t'heen êy dy twâ keng, to be able to arrange the great concerns of the empire; see the 向 Têung yung.

To discourse, to deliberate on, to think over; concerning. E sêy lùn bun, 與細論文 kap lé sêang sêy lùn bun chêoa, to discourse with you minutely on literary subjects.
Not to retain, to be deprived of; lut kwan, 角官 lut k'wân, to be deprived of one's office.

The principal and head of anything. A law, a rule; hwat lut, 法律 laws and regulations.

Taü Ch'heng lut le, 大清律例, the laws of the present dynasty of China.

Put ê lûk lut, pot lêng chêng gnoë yim, 不以六律不能正五音 bo t'ho chêy lêy lâk têlou êy lut, chêy êy chê'nâ chêy lêy gnoë yim, if we do not make use of the six rules of music, we shall not be able to regulate the five sounds; see 孟子 Beng choâ.

To rub the stains out of anything. To hold in the hand.

To strain off the dregs of anything.

Ch'hiûy lut, 崗嶺, the high and lofty appearance of hills.

The fat about the intestines.

Coarse rice.

A bamboo hawser or cable, used for securing ships and vessels.

To feel a difficulty in speaking; a backwardness to speak; dull.

Kwun choô yêük lût ê gân, jê bin ê hêng, 君子欲訥於言而敏於行 kwun choô aê bôêyh ôh kông tê ê by wêi, jê bin ch'hâet tê e by sêy k'ênâ, the good man desires to be backward in speaking, and diligent in action; see the 論語 Lûn gê.

Marked with the small pox.

Pice, coppers, farthings; small coin.

A mound, a trench, a mud fort.

Sod kaou to lûy, k'heng taö hoo che jêük yêa, 四郊多墳 郎大夫之辱也 sê kaou chêh lûy, sê k'heng taö hoo by lêng jê³k, to have many fortifications around the four borders, is a disgrace to the nobles and great officers; see the 曲禮 K'hâeuk lêy.

Kat lûy, 葛藟, the tendrils of a certain creeping plant.

K'hâuy lûy, 偃傀 kâ lêy, puppets, a dumb show. Also written 僖, lûy.

In the time of 周穆王, Chew-bôk ông, a clever fellow of the name of 偃師, Yê³n-soo made wooden images which could dance and sing, and this was the origin of the puppets.

Lûy lôk, 礬石, large stones.

Lûy sêk sêang kek, 礬石相 擊 lûy chôh sêo p'êhâh, they beat each other with large stones.

Lûy 磐 誨 An ode in praise of accumulated virtue. An elegy in which the meritorious deeds of the deceased are summed up, in order to express our lamentations over him.
A bamboo vessel, for containing grain.

Lazy, indolent; also, sickly. Also written 做, luy.

To increase, to add to; luy ch'ho, 累次 tāk paе, several times.

Kwān k'heng tēųng chē̄a, put sit sé luy, 章輕重者不失乘累 ch'īn k'hin tāng āy mé̄āh, chē̄a bē̄y 𢀹 kē̄b chit sé luy, by ascertaining the heaviness or lightness of things, you will not miss an additional grain of millet.

Luy lé̄k, 捻癤, a disease consisting in a contraction of the tendons.

The opening of a flower; a bud expanding.

Second in order.

Luy bún, 詣文, an elegy; an elegiac composition in praise of any one that is deceased.

Luy wāt, tō jē sē̄ng hāy sīn kē, 詣曰禓爾于上下神祇 luy wū kōng, kē tō kā̄ pē̄ āy sē̄ng hāy āy sīn kē, the elegy says, "pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below;" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

The body of a flower.

An expanded flower. Also written 葉, gōk, and the expanded flower 藥, luy.

The same as the above.
Luy

A basket for carrying earth. Kaè kwuy hwán, luy lè jè yèêm che, 盖歸反囊裡而拂之 kaè toot k'è, ch'ó luy lè jè yèêm baè e, for he returned and got baskets and hods to carry the earth in, and covered the body over; see 孟子 Beng choó.

A pitcher for wine.

Lui

Tears; lèw luy,流淚 labu bák chaè, to shed tears. Luy jè è húy, 淚如雨下 bák saè ch'èn ch'èng hoè lóh, his tears flowed like rain.

When 方孝孺, Hong-háu-jè was about to be put to death, (lim héng gán luy,臨刑眼淚 lim héng hwá bák cheò labu saè,) on approaching the place of punishment, his eyes were full of tears.

Luy

The screaming of a stork.

Luy

To beat a drum rapidly; luy kòe, 擊鼓, to roll the drum.

Luy

To roll over a stone; to roll a stone down from a height.

Luy

Poor and distressed; to injure.

Luy

To bind, to tie together.

Luy

A sort, a kind, a class, a genus; joo luy,字彙 jè luy, a dictionary.

Luy

To involve in; léèn luy ch'èng jìn, 相時而動無累後人 tèòh séèng sè jè tìn tàng, bò luy tèòh aòu laè by lóng, we should calculate the time before we commence operations, and not involve future generations in trouble; see the 左傳 Chò twān.

A sort, a class; téng luy,等類 a sort; ch'òung luy,種類 a genus, a kind. Ch'ut è kè luy pwát hoè kè ch'èy, 由於其類拔乎其萃 ch'ut è è by luy preèh hoè è by tèng, to excel one's kind, and to surpass all one's compeers; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Luy

To pour out a libation of wine upon the ground.

Luy

To pierce, to bore through, to perforate.

A rapid in a river.

Sék naè héy, ch'èén ch'èén,石瀨今淺淺 ch'èèk liè héy, k'èhn k'èhn, where there are stones in a stream, the water is shallow; see the 花詞 Ch'hoè soò.
Read lo: a bamboo vessel for containing rice, a basket, a hamper.

Read nāe: to depend on; 6 nāe, 倚頼 wā lwā, to rely on.
A surname.

Read lat: to stroke down with the hand; to rub down.

Read lwāt: to twist off, to pluck by handfuls.

Read lwāt: to mark out a boundary, and to divide a district; heāh kae, 城盖, to strike a bushel.

Read lat: to press heavily on anything with the hand.

To turn up the earth, in ploughing the ground.

Read lwāt: and lat: acrid, pungent.

Vulg. sēo: hot, warm, comfortable, genial. Ch'hit sip hvuy pēk put lwān, 七十非帛不煖 ch'hit chāp hőy bó ch'kōng pēk bēy sēo, at seventy, except a person be clothed in silks, he cannot keep himself warm; see the 禮王制 Lēy producto chè.

The warm genial influences of the sun. The same as the above.

A present made to a daughter, three days after her marriage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LWĀN</th>
<th>LWĀT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warm affection, ardent attachment.</td>
<td>LWān ch’hó, 亂草, overgrown grass and weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWān 亂</td>
<td>LWān Weak, not strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懸, handsome, elegant in form.</td>
<td>LWān 亂, to be ardenly attached to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWān 懊</td>
<td>LWān Weak, no strength; vulgar, small;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To scrape anything.</td>
<td>lwāt pok, 劣薄, weak, insufficient, just adequate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWān 多</td>
<td>LWāt Vulg. leāk: to pluck, to pick, to take; to feel with the fingers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The time of evening.</td>
<td>Ch’haē ch’haē hoō ē, pok gān lwāt che, 来来来薄言持之 laē bán hoō ē ny ch’haē, pok kông lwā tē, “let us pluck the hoō ē plant;” I say, “let us pluck it;” see the 周南 Chew lām.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To regulate disturbances; to make</td>
<td>LWāt Vulg. leāk: a low wall, a division,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disturbances; to throw into</td>
<td>a partition between fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confusion, confused, disturbed;</td>
<td>LWāt An ugly face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chok lwān, 作亂, to rebel; to cause disorder.</td>
<td>LWāt 劍辣 Vulg. leāk: acrid, pungent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boō ōng wāt, e yēw lwān sip jīn, 武王曰 子有亂臣十人 Boō ōng kông, gwā weō ēy té heān dy jīn sin chop lāng, Boō ōng said, “I have ten ministers able to quell disturbances;” see the 論語 Lūn gé.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWān pang put ke, 亂邦不居 lwān pang bo bōyā k’híā, he would not dwell in a disturbed district; see the 論語 Lūn gé.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWān 乱</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The contracted form of the preceding character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Vulg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>Vulg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mā put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma⁴⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read pek: the name of a goddess of the four quarters; also called 马祖, má choé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mā</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Maé</td>
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<td>Ma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
jit gōēy heng kōèy, days and months are passing by; see the  秦誓 Chìn sè.

To take up with the hand.

Read bēng: fierce, bold, daring; bēng chêèt, 猛捷 maîng chêèt, rapid.

Read yēā: the night; kim yēā, 今夜 kim maîng, to-night.
Po tèw chuk yēā, 俾畫作夜 hoē jît chô maîng, to turn the day into night; see the 俾畫作 小雅 Seâou gnây.

Read bēng: dark; bēng hwun, 冥昏 maîng heuiîng, the evening, dusk.

Read bēng: the next; bēng lièn, 明年 maîng nêîng, the next year.

Read bōng: blind; ch’lêng bōng, 青盲 ch’lêng maîng, totally blind.

Read bōng: the beard of wheat; any sharp point.

Read bōng: sharp pointed; to bōng, 刀鋏 to maîng, a sharp pointed knife.

Kek lâm ch’haè, 隔籬菜 kâyî maîng ch’haè, a kind of vegetable, greens; young cabbages.

Read mā: to scold, to rail; sêang mā, 相罵 sêîng maîng, to rail at one another.

The bleating of sheep.

Ch’ho maîng, 草蜢 ch’haò maîng, a grasshopper.

Read kîp: hasty, quick.

A spear; têîng maî, 長矛 têîng maî, a long spear.
E choô tôn maî, 奠子 同矛 kap lé tông maî, to use the same spear with you; see the  奠風 Chìn hông.

Maî, 茅草 âm ā ch’haò, a coarse kind of grass, used in thatching; Eriánthûs Jâpônîcûs.

Maî ok, 茅屋 ām á ch’hoî, a thatched cottage. A surname.
Pék maî tun sok, 白茅純束 páyî ām á hî lâ chêîâ pâk, white grass bound up into bundles.

Pàw maî, 蟲螯 pân bd, a poisonous insect, cantharides.

An insect which eats the inside of grain. Maî chék, 蟲賊, the insect injurious to the roots.

A helmet.

An appearance. Yûng maî, 容貌 the face, the countenance; also written  兒, maî.
Tông yûng maî, soo wàn pò bàn ê, 動容貌
The same as the above; appearance, manner, aspect, air.

A good look, a fair appearance.

For words written me, see under meeng.

The bleating of sheep.

A foreign surname; commonly used for 'yes,' 'right!'

A riddle; chok meeng, 作谜, to make a riddle.

To please, to flatter; 'theem meeng, 諂媚, seén syé, to adulate; also, to love.

Peen p'hek chek meeng, 便時側媚; seén p'hek ey soo, cleo a meeng lâng, being depraved, we shall begin to flatter people.

Meeng choo yit jin, 媚茲一人 soó chêy chit dy lâng, they all love the one man; (i.e. the emperor;) see the 大雅 Ta'g náy.

A cake, a bun.

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A cake, a bun.

The bleating of sheep.

A foreign surname; commonly used for 'yes,' 'right!'
Mó 飛

The name of a plant, like a kind of wheat, the grains of which are entable.

Mó 摒
to hold anything in the hand.

Mó 反 Repeated, redoubled.

Mó 毒 A poisonous plant.

Mó 小 Small, minute, diminutive.

Mó 毛 Mó ló, 偃僝, ashamed.

Mó 毛 Hair; the hair of the head, and eyebrows; hông mò, 紅毛 áng mò, red haired, generally applied to the English people. A surname.

Mó 毛 毛有 Tek yêw jé mò, mò yêw yêw lûn, 德毛如毛 毛有倫 tek k'êng k'êng sêy ch'êng ch'êng mò, mò yêw wô lûn lûy, though my virtue is as light as a hair, yet even a hair may be classified.

Mó 毛 Overgrown with weeds. Mó ch'âe, ch'âe, 藥菜, herbage, vegetable food. Mó keng, 紅毛 áng hêng, vegetable broth.

Mó 毛 Hair; the hair on the side of the head, tied and twisted up into little tails, as is commonly done with children. Mó soô, 髭士, a clever scholar.

Mó 食 A cow's tail, held by those who brandish it about to give signs and orders.

Mó 食 Mó tâ, 醉飽, drunk.

Mó 食 To rub, to rub up, to stir up; to persuade one another to that which is good, is called 摩, mò.

Mó 食 To grind, to sharpen on a stone.

Mó 食 Mô kwây, 魔鬼, the devil, a spirit which misleads people.

Mó 食 An old man, 80 or 90 years of age. Also, wandering and forgetful.

Mó 食 Mô ké kwan ê k'êng, 鬼期倦於勤 pây kâu cháp hêng áy laûu hâng, 似 êng tuân ê te k'êng áy soô, old people of 80 and 90 years of age are loth to exert themselves; see the 尚書 Scâng se.

Mó 食 Old, superannuated; the eyes dim.

Mó 食 Hiông tiông put chêng, check boê chôo mò yên, 胸中不正 胸子癰焉 hêng tâng êng êm chêng, check bûk àng ê bo êuen, when a man is not upright in his own breast, then the pupil of his eye will be dim; see 孟子 Bêng chôo.

Mó 食 To cover over, to overturn; to transgress; kây mò, 假冒, to pretend to make a bargain.

Mó 食 Also written 胸, mú: to rush aloud.

Mó 食 Mô yên tut hêng, 冒煙突火 mô hên tut hêng, to rush through the smoke, and to dash through the fire.
To envy; jin che yéw kē, mō chít é oè che, 人之有技娼嫉以恶之 lāng áy woō kē, mō chít é vən e, when men are possessed of talents, you immediately envy and dislike them; see the 大学 Taé hák.

Mō Poor, indigent; covetous.

Vegetable food thoroughly cooked and offered up.

Mō A sister; seáou mōêy, 小妹 sō mōêy, a younger sister; mōêy hoo, 妹夫, a younger sister's husband.

Mō The name of a river; rather dark.

Mō Am mōêy, 暗昧, dark, and dusk.

Mōy Read bē: rice water; ám bē, 洹糜 ám mōêy, congee, gruel.

Mōy Anything very small; sīm mōh? 甚麼 sā maéùh? what?

Mōh To take away.

Mōh Pellicle, thin skin.

Mō Money Anything extremely small; mooiŋ mooiŋ, 末末, very little indeed.

Read bwán: late, the evening, sunset; sit bwán hwān, 食晚饭 chèah mooiŋ pōoŋ, to eat the evening meal.

Hōè hōèy pit bwán, 恨悔必晚 aou hōèy pit mooiŋ, a future repentance will be too late.

Koé bún ch'é, 萊萊草 kā mooiŋ ch'haubu, a very poisonous plant, which when eaten, causes the entrails to burst asunder.

Read būn: a door, an entrance, a gate; k'hæe būn, 門門 k'heuy mooiŋ, to open the door.

Būn hōê, 門戶 mooiŋ hōê, doors and gateways. Lip put tiéng būn, 立不中門 k'hæe bó té mooiŋ tāng eŋ, he would not stand in the middle of the doorway; said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gē.

Read būn: to ask, to inquire; put t'hé hāy būn, 不恥下問 úm lēah chò seáou léy hāy tēy mooiŋ lāng, he was not ashamed to consult his inferiors.

Goé chéang būn ch'ê, 我將問之 yng ê chéang lae mooiŋ e, I will ask him; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

A garment without sleeves or fastenings, like the sarongs, and round frocks, worn by the eastern islanders.

Sēd mōna, 穹庌, a room built in a verandah, or under the eaves of a house.

A garment without buttons or fastenings.
| Mn| To wear a garment without buttons or loops.
|---|---
| wb| Read bwán: full, replete; ch’hêung wañ, filled up full.

**Mn**

To wear a garment without buttons or loops.

Read bwán: full, replete; ch’hêung wañ, filled up full.

Bwán teáou ho¹ kwuy chá¹, chin sê t’hôk sê jin, mú¹ têou pod kwuy ñy chin sê t’hôk ch’hàyk làng, all the rich and great people who fill the court are every one of them scholars; (said to young people, to encourage them to perseverance in study.)

**Mn**

Hemp; hông mà, 胡麻, *Sesamum orientale*. A surname.

Read bwán: to deceive, to cheat, to smother anything. T’heen put k’hô bwán, 天不 可瞒 *to deceive, to cheat, to smother anything.*

**Mn**

Read bán: an eel; haê bán, 海鰻 *a conger eel.*

| Ná| Vulg. lêāh: to take, to seize, to apprehend, to catch. Also written 拿, ná. K‘he ná ch‘hêy jin, 拘 k‘he lêāh ch‘hêy làng, to apprehend criminals.
|---|---
| Ná| Ná kǒ, 那個 howt lêy, that, those. A surname. How? ná lêng sêng jin? 那能成人 an ch‘un(389,583),(502,600) ey ch‘un(389,604),(502,608) làng? how can such a one ever become a man?
|---|---
| Ná| Kám lâm, 橄榄 kán ná, an olive.

**Ná**

Blue

Read lâm: a surname.

Read lim: a wood, a grove; sê lim, 樹林 *a forest of trees.* Kwuy mà े hwa san che yàng, hông gnêw े t’ho lim che yêá, 歸馬於 華山之陽放牛於桃林之野 *returning to a period of tranquillity.*
Read lâm: a basket; a surname; ch'haê lâm, 萬 篮 ch'haê ná, a basket for carrying vegetables.

Read leûng: as leûng hû, 龍 喉 ná aû, the throat.

Read gâm: as Lêûng gâm, 蜥 嚴 Lêûng ná, the name of a district in the province of 福建 Hok-kêên.

An auxiliary word.

Read tien: vulg. seeh ná: lightning.

For, because; but, instead of; is, to be; you. Put kêsên Chû-toe, naê kêsên kâu-tông, 不見子 都乃見俊童 bô k'huên à kêu Chû-toe, naê k'huên à kêu kây y gén á, we did not see Chû-toe, but we saw a hair brained youth.

Boô naê jê sø êr? 無乃爾是過與 bô naê lê wûô kâê y sit? is it not the case that you are in the wrong? see the 論語 Lûn gé.

The same as the above; also written 酉, naï.

Naê choô, 酉 仔 leng á, the nipples, the breasts; also written 婢, naï.

The same as the above; naê naï, 奶奶, an elegant female.

The breasts, the nipples.

A child begotten by an old man.

A surname.

Naê hó? 奈何 wûô s^n a meû hê tê wê? how then? what resource is there? Boô naê hó, 無奈 何 bô taê wê, there is no resource, we cannot help it.

The name of a fruit; kô tin lé naê, 果 真 李 奈 kôê yê tin pô lé kap naê, the most valuable among fruits are the pear and the plum.

Jîm naê, 忍耐 t'kun lûn, to bear patiently, to exercise patience.

Sêûng naê sôê hân, 松耐屋 寒 ch'êng pûyê yê naê tê nêng tang kêu hê, the fir trees can endure the cold patiently.

P'hô naê, 耐耐; able to endure.

Also, the same as the above.

To depend on; è naê, 倚賴 wá lôâ, to rely on. Also read laê.

Vulg. lôâ: a surname.

The name of a certain water plant.

Naê pêng, 癱病 t'hac ho paêng, a kind of leprosy; kaê naê, 癱 an inveterate malady.

A pipe with three holes in it; a big pipe is called 篠, seng; a middling one 篱, naê; and a smaller

one 簿, yêâk.
Vulg. *heâ*: water flowing over the sand and stones; a shallow or rapid in a river.

Naé bê, 橋米, coarse rice; the refuse of pounded rice; also written 橋, naé.

A kind of shell-fish; boê naé, 牡蛎, a kind of medicine.

Naé taê, 樓, not skillful in business; dull.

Read lêng: as koe lêng, 姑嫂, koe naïng, an aunt. Peng lêng, 婦嫂, pai ng naïng, a weak and silly woman.

Mô lêng lwa, 笔黃花 mó naïng hên, the name of a flower.

Cheng lêng, 桃鐸 chài ng naïng, the name of a medicinal plant.

Read k'ê: and t'ê: to stand on tiptoe, and look to a distance.

T'ê k'êak, 企腳 naïng k'âa, to stand on tiptoe.

Naïng poê, 掺布, to hang out clothes to dry.

Read lêng: weak, exhausted; the noise made by foreigners in calling to one another.

Tai ng naïng, 盯瞭, to look staringly at any one.

To twist, to flinch. Put hoo naou, put bôk tō, 不膚撓不目逃 pêk'êy ūm k'êhôy k'haut, bôk ūm tō châbû, his muscles did not flinch, nor his eyes blink; see 孟子 Bened choô.

To disturb, to stir up to anger; naou tông, 惱動, to disturb any one's mind. Naou jêét, 惱熱 labô jîwk, all in a bustle.

To throw into confusion. Hêung noê che ch'êông ê naou lwân, 囚奴之衆易擾亂 hêung noê dê ch'êông lêng, ûng ê naou lwân, the hosts of Tartars are easily thrown into confusion.

Naou A small gong, a cymbal.

Hwun naou, 擲perc, the mind confused. Boê ch'êông k'hôy sîy ê kîn hwun naou, 無雜詭隨以謹徊perc ūm ch'êông k'hôy lêy k'hôy sîy, e sê jê hwun naou, do not give way to deceitful and crafty people, in order to guard against confusion; see the 大雅 Taê gnây.

Swan naou, 嘘吹, to make a noise, to create a disturbance.

Pin kê chûy chê, chaê hô chaê naou, 貴既醉止載號載吹 lêng k'êhôy kaôu chêw chûy, woô ûy tê k'hôy woô ûy tê jêâng, when the guests become heated with liquor, some will be hallooing, and some will be bawling; see the 小雅 Seôu gnây.

For words spelled ne, look under ne ng.

Read lêng: the neck; to receive, to secure; to govern.

Yêw êng kê lêng, 有驚其
顛 wō kwa ch'hae ê ūy nê⁠á, how variegated were the necks of the birds; see the 小雅 Seáougnáy.

Lêng bêng, 嶺命 nê⁠á bêng, to receive orders.
Pô léng, 傍命 pê nê⁠á, to stand security for.

Read léng: a mountain top; san léng, 山嶺 suw²a nê⁠á, the top of a hill.

Yin bêng Chìn léng, kay hō chaâ? swat yûng lâm kwan, má put chëen, 雲横秦嶺家何在

雲塞南關馬不前 hûan t'êñ hûn ê tê Chìn ûy nê⁠á, ch'ëo twâ tê to lâm hûn? sayh t'êat lâm kwan, bêy bêy kê⁠á aôn t'ëbu êng, the clouds are seen stretched across the brow of the Chín mountain, and where now is our dwelling? the snow has filled up the southern pass, so that the horse cannot get forward; said by 韓愈, Hân-jé, when he was traveling to the southward.

嶺 nê⁠á

Lông êng, 嶺嶺 nê⁠á yê⁠á, far and deep amongst the hills.

猫 neáou

Read béau: a cat; béau kong put chaê, lô chêhê chok kwâê, 猫公不在老鼠作怪 neáou kang bô tê tît, neáou chêhê cho koo kwâê, when the cat is away, the mice begin to play.

鳥 neáou

Vulg. chëou: a bird; neáou êng êng, 鳥鳴嗖嗖 chëou hâu êng êng, the birds sing harmoniously; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

A parasite, a creeper.

Seáou ê lê lô, sê ë sê⁠ung pêk, 鳥與女蘿施于松柏 neáou kap lê lô, sê têa tê ch'êkêng pêh, the parasites and creepers entwine around the cedars; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Yaou neáou, 愆儀 tumblers turning their bodies into the form of a ring; to perform feats of tumbling and agility.

Bêen neáou, 面醉 bin neáou, the face furrowed and wrinkled; old, decrepit.

You, thou; neéng tek, 你的 ê ûy, your's. Also written 你, neéng.

To inform any one by word of mouth; to instruct orally; to call.

ni neéng, to dye; jëém poê, 染布 neéng poê, to dye cloth.

尼 Neéng

Harmonious; neéng koe, 尼姑 a nun, a priestess.

Toông neéng, 仲尼, the name of Confucius.

neéng lâm, 喃喃, talking incessantly, to chatter without end.

neéng lâm yêên choô gê leâng kan, 喃喃燕子語樑間 neéng lâm êy eêng ê, kông wû tê neéng aîng kan, the chattering swallows are twittering between the beams; see the 杜甫詩 Toê hô ho se.

Leuk neéng, 恂惕, to feel ashamed; to blush with confusion.

Seáang wît, wut tê sooo kwun jê, leuk neéng, 象曰 駑陶思君爾 恂惕 Seáang kông, wut chut seé neéng kwun lê, yêä chêw sédou lêy ê yêöng, Seâang said, "I have been anxiously
thinking of your highness;” (saying which) he looked ashamed and confused; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

泥

Vulg. mûnâ t'hoê: mud, earth mixed with water.

Hò wûy hóe neêng têun? 何

爲乎泥中 sîn'a soo twâ tê mûna. t'hoê tang

ng? what do you do in the midst of the mud? see the 詩經 Se keng.

妮

The epithet of a female.

妮 Sheldon's

The noise of calling people.

妮 The appearance of a flag waving in the wind.

读 liênn: a year; liên liên, 年

年年 neêng neêng, every year.

Gnoê pek liên, pit yêw ông chính

hîn,五百年必有王者興 goê pêy h neêng pit wöô ông by lâng hîn k'ê, in the course of

five hundred years, there will certainly spring up some of a royal spirit; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

 미래 nal, telek, woollen cloth. Sedou neêng, 小咭, a

sort of kerseymere.

连 neêng, 倒黏, a blackberry.

连 To give one's daughter in marriage.

To they ch'ut jê neêng ê Goê, 流血而女於吳 功

bâk sae c'hut jê kây chôu á tê Goê, he wept as he went out, and gave his daughter in marriage to the prince of Goê; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

泥 Impervious, obtuse, not thoroughly

understood, dull. Suy seâu tê, pit yêw k'hô kwan chính

yên; tê wân k'êng neêng sê ê kwan choô pat wûy yê, 雖小道必有可觀者

焉致遠恐泥是以君子不

为 也 sug sêy by tê, pit wöô t'hang k'hoôâ

keêng; nê tê kàdû huenêng, k'éna ne êm t'hông, sê

ê kwan choô êm choô, even an inferior degree of virtue may be worthy of one's observation; but when extended to a distance it is to be feared it will not be thoroughly intelligible, therefore the good man does not practice it; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

莅 Read le: to come to, to appear be-

fore, to arrive at. Also written 蓋, and 潘, neêng. Chong ê

neêng che, 莊以莅之 chong géâm ê lim kàdû

pâyh saîmg, appear stern before the people; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

第 An imprecation.

第 Bôk neêng, 木莉, the name of a

flower, white in color, and very

fragrant.

犬 Read liêp: to wink; liêp bôk, 睜

目 neêng bâk, to wink the eyes.

Bôk liêp kâw, 目瞭久 bâk neêng koô, in the twinkling of an eye.

声 Read liêng: an ounce; yit liêng

gîm,一兩銀 chít neêng gîm, an ounce of silver. Kat kôe

liêng,葛履五兩 ch'kàdû by goê neêng têng, a

pair of straw shoes five ounces weight; see the 齊風 Chêy hông.
Read lêăng: as taê lêăng,大量
twâ nêⁿg, a large steelyards, for
weighing heavy goods.

Read jêäng: to yield; sêăng jêäng,

相讓 sêo nêⁿg, to yield to
one another.

Keng chea jêäng pwan, hêng chea jêäng loê, 耕
者讓耕者讓耕 chêk ch'êkân êyê lêang
nêⁿg pwan, kéâ loê êyê lêang nêⁿg loê, the plough
men yielded the furrow, and the travelers gave way
to each other on the road; said to have taken place
in the time of 周文王, Chew-bûn ông.

Read lông: a young gentleman; sê
lông, 侍郎 sê nêⁿg, a gentle
man in waiting, a vice president of
a tribunal, introduced in time of 文帝
Bûn-têy, of the 隋, Sûy dynasty.

Read lông: an antechamber; lêăng
lông,兩廊 nô yê nêⁿg, the two
apartments on each side of a hall
or court.

Read lông: as pin lông, 檳榔
pin nêⁿg, the areca nut; Pin lông sê,
榔檳嶼 Pin nêⁿg soô, the
island of Pinang, or Prince of Wales' island.

Chê lông,薯薀 chê nêⁿg, a kind
of yam, used as a red dye.

Read lêäng: the inside of bamboos;
bêêt lêäng, 筏條 bêêt nêⁿg, the
soft inner part of bamboo, used in
making basket work.

Read lông: the flesh immediately
under the skin; jêûk lông,肉
bûh nêⁿg, the fat of meat,
between the lean and the hide.
No 浪
Read lóng: the waves of the sea; p'ho lóng,波浪 p'ho nói ng, waves and billows. Haé súy k'he taé p'ho lóng,海水起大波浪 háe chúy k'he twá p'ho nói ng, the ocean rises into great waves.

No 手腕
The wrist, the region of the pulse; sêw nêw, 手腕 ch'êw nêw, the wrist.

No 南娜
O nó, 窝娜, handsome, beautiful; also, easy, loose.

No 尼那
What? many; read ná: that; how? K'hê kap chék nó? 棋甲則 蒤 kák chêên kâh chék chê nó? if we throw away our armor, what then? see the 左传 Chê twân.
Sêw hok put nó, 受福不那 sêw hok bô jêu chêy, we have not received much happiness; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

No 鄡
The same as the above; this character is very common in the books of Buddha.

No 鄡
Nó nó, 呒那, the noise made in driving away noxious influences.

No 鄡
To drive away noxious influences, to expel pestilential vapors.
Hêang jîn nó, teâou hok jê lip ê ch'hoê kae, 郡人難朝服而立於 陣階 kêông lé ãy lâng kûâ vun yêkê, e chêô ch'êng te dou ãy yin chêông jê k'he tê tung peng ãy góm kây, when the villagers were driving away noxious influences, Confucius would put on his court dress and stand on the eastern steps; see the 論語 Lûn gó.

No 猛糅
The name of a hill.

No 猱
A kind of monkey, with long soft hair.

No 骨
Bones chopped up, to make gravy.
Also, fat and ugly.

No 弱
Weak, cowardly; nó jêák,懦弱, pusillanimous. Kôe bûn Léw-hây hwûy che hong chêâ, gwân hoo leêm, nó hoo yêw lip chê, 故聞柳下惠之風者頑夫廉懦夫有立志 chêô wôô t'hêâu Léw-hây hwûy ãy hong, gwân gâe ãy lâng chê ô ch'hêng leêm nôolng chêôh á ãy lâng wôô lip chê, therefore when any listen to the principles of Léw-hây hwûy, the dull become pure, and the cowardly acquire resolution; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

No 猕
An enraged hound, an angry dog.
A surname.

No 米
Nô bê, 穀米, a glutinous kind of upland rice, of which liquor can be made; called also 稀米, chût bé. Also written 湯, nô, and 湯, nô.

No 那
An expletive, or an auxiliary word, used sometimes at the end of a period, as a note of interrogation.
Also written 奈, nó. Same as 喈, nô.

No 二
Read jê: two; yit hwân yit, jê hwân jê, 一還一二還 二 chit hûán chit, nô hûán nó, let your one be one, and your two, two; (similar to the scriptural phrase, “let your yea, be yea; and your nay, nay.”)
Sôô yûâ, bûn yit ê te jê, 賜也開一以知
Noé 努 努, 努力, to exert one's strength; to rouse one's energies.

Noé 努 努, 努力, to exert one's utmost strength. The same as the above.

A slave; noé pè,奴僕, male and female slaves.

Noé 驅 驅, 奴才 loé chaé, a slave, often used as a term of reproach. Noé pök, 奴僕, a servant.

Ch'ho-huo sèen ē, put leng ē noé t'he, 驅使御臣, empereor's retinue.

Ch'ho-huo guóu sè ch'hen, bèy kéou sè late bay, Ch'ho-huo was a good charioteer, but he could not drive bad horses.

怒 怒, wrath, to be angry, to be in a passion; hwún noé, 憤怒 sèw k'he, rage, to be in a rage.

Bun ông yit noé, jé an t'heén hay che bíc, 文王一怒而安天下之民. Bun ông chit by sèw k'he, jé an t'heén g'ay by páy sài, Bun ông, once displaying anger, tranquilized the people of the empire; see 孟子 Béng chòh.

Koe noé, 桿, a kind of wood, the bark of which is used for dyeing a red color.

Noé 死 死, to weed the ground, to clear away grass and weeds.

Ch'hi mén keh t'he, 深耕易 ch'hi mén ch'ho ch'lan, kuè té ch'hi sù, to plough deep, and to clear away the weeds; see 孟子 Béng chòh.

全

幸

Nooi ng 窺窺 k'kè, 覺過去, to squeeze one's self through a hole.

Read lwán: weak, feeble, flexible, pliable; weary.

Swan lwán, 懒軟 nooi ng, weariness, lassitude. Kéak sèw lwán, 坐手軟 k'ha ch'heo nooi ng, helplessness of the limbs. Lwán kéa pêng, 軟腳病 nooi ng k'ha paí ng, loss of the use of the limbs.

走

Nooi ng chaóu, 趧走, to creep through, and get away.

Read yéw: the shaddock, the pumelo fruit; Citrus decumana. Also written 稔, yéw.

手

Nooi ng 窺手, to knead, or squeeze anything with the hand.

Nwá büt, 萬物 nwá meíng b'hù, to knead anything.

Read láng: to stop, to hinder; lán châh, 擋開 nwá châh, to obstruct.

Read láng: rotten, over ripe; boiled to rags, overdone; torn, ragged. Bát hoô wât lâm, 物腐曰爛 meíng b'hù ch'kâo k'ong nwá, when anything stinks, it is called rotten.

妹

Nwá 鳥妹 kry nwá, a pullet, a young hen that has not yet laid eggs.

妹

Nwá 媽 yêng: spittle; súy yêng, 媽 yêng phuôy nwá, to spit.
To secrete, to conceal; to dwell in a cave; a cavern. An lok o, 窝, the cavern of peace and joy. O ch'ông, 窩藏, t'haou k'hêng, to secrete stolen goods.

O kay, 窩家, a receptacle for stolen goods.

Yèên o, 窩, the edible birdsnests, much prized by the Chinese.

Vulg. wöey: a pot or pan, for cooking victuals.

The same as the above, when made of earth; an earthen pot.

An earthen pot.

O gnèw, 蝸牛 o goū, a kind of snail, or worm; a slug.

Tong o, 東郝 tang o, and o ch'hae, 鵝ourney wöey ch'hae, salad.

To speak loud and angrily, to scold.

Hwuy kâm té o koè jín tek sit yēá, 非敢訐訐古人得失也 îm kîa té o koè láng by tek sit, we dare not scold and rail at the rights or wrongs of the ancients.

A great mound of earth; part of a name.

To go to stool.

Sick; a fright into which children fall.

O o ch'heáou, 吟吟笑 o o ch'hêo, to laugh out loud.

Any small kind of plant; a troublesome and annoying sort of government; to oppress, and annoy; also, to examine.

Hoò ló k'hoé Chin o hwat kêw è, 父老苦秦苛法久矣 püyê saíû by hoò ló ruo̍h chae kán k'hoé Chin by o hwat kō è, the aged fathers of the people have been wearied and distressed by the oppressive government of Chin for this long time; see the 高祖紀 Kô choē kē.

Soo kwan ch'iang o ch'hat, kan jin, 司閤掌苛察彌人 soo kwaan by kwôa, ch'iang o ch'hat kan hoak by láng, the officer who kept the pass attended to the examination of improper people.

A foreign nation, from beyond the eastern sea; the Japanese.

Some read this character wuy.
A kind of grass; the daffodil.

Yew yew lók bêng, sit yêá che o,
yo nhv lea hâo, the stags
cry with the sound of yew yew, and eat the grass of
the wilderness; see the 雅 Sâou gnây.

The eddying of water.

Soft and pliable; also, the full and
luxuriant appearance of bamboos.

To venture one's life in battle; to
fight till death.

A fur dress; twân ó, a satin
dress; sin lêâng ó, 新娘 稷
'sin nêêng ó, a bridal dress.

O nó, 稷, beautiful, handsome;
slowly, leisurely.

O nó, 娉, a soft and effeminate
appearance.

To attend on any one, as a female
servant. The services rendered
by ladies. Also written 果, ó.

To pick or pluck anything.

Deep, mysterious, unfathomable.

The southwest corner of the house,
to which the Chinese offer sacri-
fice. Ch'îm ò, 深 奥, deep
and abstruse.

The brinâng of water, the water's edge;
land near the water's side.

To regret, to be vexed, to be enraged;
ó hwûn, 怨, to repent.

To cry out for pain.

The sound of love or hatred.

O naê, 歌乃, the boatman's song.

Read hò: an oyster; hó sêang léêm
wûy san, pek sip kok choò seng,
蟹 相黏為山百十
各自生 ò siêng léêm cho su^a, páyh áy châp áy,
kok ka té san^e, if oysters stick together like a hill,
be they hundreds, or be they tens, each one grows
by itself.

The sound of replying; the noise
made in answering any one.

Black; oe a, 烏鴿, a crow; kim
oe, 金 鳥, a three-legged bird,
supposed to inhabit the sun.

A surname.

Chêem oe wán chê, e súy che ok, 瞅 烏愛
止 伊 誰 之 屋 k'hui^a oe té ta lôh hái^h,
chê chuy ñý ch'hoû, look where the crow settles, and 
on whose house he sits; see the 小雬 Seâou gnây. 
The perching of a crow on any one's house is 
considered by the Chinese as an unlucky omen.

Oe hoe, 鳴呼, an exclamation of 
surprise. Alas! to lament, to 
sigh. Oe hoe! chêng wû T'hâe 
san put jê Lim-hông hoê? 鳴呼 香謂泰
山不如林放乎 oe hoe! bôêyth chae ñy 
kông T'hâe san ñy sîn um tât Lim-hông hoê? alas! 
who could have said that the spirit of the T'hâe 
mountain was not so discriminating as Lim-hông? 
see the 上諭 Seâung lûn.

Oe The same as the preceding.

Oe yûng, 場, the name of a 
water plant, of whose stalks the 
shafts of arrows may be made.

Oe A surname.

Oe The name of a water bird.

Oe The chanting with a number of 
voices.

Oe ko chêá, put oe ko Geâou che 
choô, jê oe ko Sûn, 諱歌者不諱歌堯 
之子而諱歌舜 chêhêng kwa ñy lâng, bô 
chêhêng kwa Geâou ñy hâu saiâng, jê chêhêng 
kwa Sûn, those who chanted ditties, did not chânt 
to the honor of Geâou's son, but to the honor of 
Sûn; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Oe To steep in the water; to soak in the 
water; to macerate.

Tong bûn che tê, k'hô é oe mwnâ,
OE

To be soaked long in the water.

OE

Vulg. aou: to vomit; oe t'hoë, 嘔吐 aou t'hoë, to vomit and spew.

The same as the above; to belch, to spit; also written 嗽, oe.

OE

A small fort, a redoubt. The same as 隙, and 塬, oe.

OE

To hate, to dislike, to seem evil in one's eyes.

Vây jìn chêá leng hâo jîn, leng  oe jîn, 唯仁者能好人能惡人

 tôk tôk jîn tek ây lâng oy aê lâng, oy vân lâng, the benevolent man alone can love people, or dislike them, in a proper way; see the 上論 Sêang lun.

OE

Also written 亞, oe.

OE

Read hoë: a surname.

OE

Read hoë: a lake, a wide valley.

Gnoë hoë, 五湖 goë ây oe, the five lakes. ßêen yêw kyang hoë, 徾遊江湖 pêën yêw kyang oe, he had traveled over all the rivers and lakes.

OE

A water pot.

OE

Read è: a water plant with a large leaf, and an edible root, taro; called the Arum aquaticum, in the Batavian Transactions.

OE

OEY

N. B. For words spelled oey and oo, see also under wœy and woo.

幸

A point of land, a bend in a river, where the stream takes a turn; a point is called 隈, oey, and a bay is called 亅, oey.

OEY

To love; in Corea, the expression oey jîn, 偎人, means to love people.

OEY

To be afraid.

OEY

Vulg: pe oey, 卑猥, low and mean; oey p'hê, 撲鄙, niggardly.

OEY

Oey lày, 砭磥, stones piled up together; oey à, 砭砬, uneven.

OEY

Anything cooked over the fire; oey chîn,煨燉, ashes.

OEY

The name of a plant.

OEY

Oey luy, 鍬鑿, uneven; to cut and mince; oey jëuk, 鍬肉 oey bôk, to mince meat; oey k'hae, 鍬開 oey k'huuuy, to cut open.

OEY

Sick, diseased; dried up and decayed; withered away.

OEY

A disease arising from damp.
**Oey**

Oey  

Oey tê, 倭, the name of a foreign country; to return from a distance.

The islands of Japan, said to contain upwards of 100 states. Oey jin, 倭人, a Japanese.

A pot, or pan; an earthen pan.

To cut up, to cut open.

A sort of vegetable, salad?

Bad, filthy, dirty, overgrown with weeds. Oo oey, 汗穢, dirty, unclean.

Overgrown with weeds; disordered, unclean.

Waters deep, wide, expansive, and overflowing.

To cut, to injure.

The noise of carriage wheels.

The sound of flying; the fluttering and clapping of wings.

Rice spoiled by being overheated.

A place of concealment.

A kind of chestnut; böök oey, 木禾, the fruit of a certain tree, which is edible; oey ch'hae, 禾禾, a surname.

Hoë oey, 禮敘, to guard, to protect; to fence, to ward off danger.

Jë choò têy che oey hoo heng, 如子弟之術父兄 ch'hiin ch'ooëg choö têy aëy hoo oey páy huë'a, just as sons and younger brethren protect their parents and elders.

A surname.

To take; to pluck, to scoop out; séw oëyh bêt, 手摳物 ch'heë oëyh meëgêk, to take hold of anything with the hand.

The noise made in vomiting, the sound of anything going out.

Read kôëy: the husk of grain; k'hoong kôëy,糠穢 k'keëg oëyh, bran.

To cut open; ék bêt, 割物 oëyh meëgêk, to scoop out anything, to split anything open.

Read lâan: difficult, hard, not easy.

Kwun choö ō soö, jë lân wât yê'a, 君子易事而難悅 also kween choö k'hoaoë ch'oo soö, jë ōk kwâ a hé, the good man is easily engaged in business, but with difficulty pleased; see the 論語 Lûn gé.
Read hâk: to learn; a school; jip hâk, 入學 hâk, to go to school. Hâk jë së sip che, 學而時習之, to learn and constantly to study anything; see the 上論. "See koe kong a PI go.

**Radicals.**

Crook-shanked; also, one of the radicals.

Ong wut, 嶴鬱, luxuriant foliage, exuberant vegetation.

Wán ong, 蚧蜨, a kind of wasp, a gadfly.

Vulg. ang: an idol; an image; Vulg. ang: an idol; a surname. Ch'een chëe ong, 蹣之如庭, 其之如庭, ch'ên chêng ang, as base as an idol; see 荷子 Sûn choó.

**Idol.**

Vulg. ang: an idol; soó ong, 社庭 ch'haë ang, to sacrifice to an idol.

Humpbacked; the back bent through age and disease.

The deep and expansive appearance of water; the ocean. Vulg. ang: a surname. Ch'ëang goë seng ê ong yâng, 總吾生於汪洋, ch'êang suâk gwâ ëy sui'ê méâ tê ang yâng, to spend one's whole life on the expansive ocean.

To go, to depart; ong laë, 往來, to go and come; to have intercourse with. Kô ong, 過往 kûdy ong, to depart this life, to die.

Kong-san Hwut-jeâou ê Pê pwan, teâou, choô yëük ong, 公山弗擾以費畔召子往. Kong-san Hwut-jeâou ê Pê yip pweân hwân, kâou teâou hoo choô, hoo choô bôëgh k'ëh, Kong-san Hwut-jeâou rebelled with the city of Pê, when on summoning Confucius, the sage was about to go to him; see the 論語 Lûn gé.
Kè ǒng put kěw, 既不不若 kǎo kòi yí soō, ǔm t'hang lēáh e chò ǔm t'ěah, do not blame one for things already gone; see the 上論 Sēăng lún.

To bend, to stoop; to pervert; bent, crooked, perverse, wicked. Ǒng ch'hek ǒng tít sǐm, 拐尺而直 坤 k'hent chit ǒng ch'kēōh, ǒng ch'                                                              hong tít chit ǒng sǐm, to bend a cubit, in order to rectify a fathom; see 孟子 Beng cho̓o.

Wan ǒng, 冤枉, to oppress, to treat unfairly.

Ǒng 枵 A hilly appearance.

Ǒng ǒng bōng che ǒng, 過於块濟之野 kōi yě ǒng tīn ǒng, to pass through the dusty wilderness.

Ǒng ǒng bōng, 黑 黑, the sun obscured and not shining clear; an unlucky day.

Ǒng ǒng bōng, 黑, dust, the rising of dust.

Ǒng ǒng bōng, 黑 黑, the appearance of dust rising; the rushing sound of the wind.

Ǒng ǒng bōng, 黑 黑, defect of vision; the eyes not clear.

Ǒng Vulg. ǒng: a kind of jar.
Këak t'hoë oo, 腿頭腸 k'hà t'haòu oo, the knee.

A hollow place, where the water collects. A pond, a pool.

Ch'heuk koë put jip oo tê, 数 不入洿池 bát bát ùy bãng, bô jip tê chây-k'heut â, a close meshed net should not be suffered to be spread in the pools; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Dirty, muddy, filthy; standing water; oo òy, 污穢, dirty, filthy.

Jit jëém oo sêák, 日染污俗 tâk jët bâk tôk la sâm ùy hong sëük, to be daily defiled with filthy customs; also written 汗, oo.

To stoop, or crouch down.
Pa 巴 A surname; Pa-chew, 巴州, the name of a district; pa sêá, 巴蛇 pa chêwá, the name of a large snake, perhaps the boa constrictor, which can devour an elephant, and does not discharge its bones for three years.

Pa 吧吧 The scar or seam of a wound.

Pa 免 钉钯 A military weapon; a warlike instrument.

Pa 吴 a sow, the female of a pig.

Pa 疤 Crooked teeth.

Pa 蕃 Lè pa, 篱笆, a railing, a thorny fence made of bamboo.

Pa 麦 Pa cheou, 赤蕉, pa chêwá, a plantain; Musa coccinea.

Pa 饂 Roasted meat; pa jêuk, 炙肉 pa bâi, broiled flesh.

Pa 畏 Pa lông, 鯨鯨, the name of a fish.

Pa 报 To hold, to grasp firm, to hold in the hand; pá pêng, 把柄 pâ pêng, to hold by the handle; pá sê, 把守 pâ chêwá, to watch, to guard. Numeral of things grasped by the hand, as knives, &c.

Pa 飽 Read paou: full, satisfied, to eat to the full.

Pa 君子食無求飽 kweun choó chêh áb kêu pá, the good man in eating, does not seek satiety; see the 上論 Sêäng lûn.

Pa 矢 The chief, to become chief; to act the usurper. Also written 伯, pà. Kwán-tiêung sêäng Hwân kong, pà choó hoê, 晉仲相桓公霸諸侯 Kwán-tiêung sêäng Hwân kong, pà choó hoê, Kwán-tiêung was prime minister to Hwân-kong, and assisted him to become chief over the princes of the empire; see the 言論 Lûn gé.

Pa 霸 The same as the preceding.
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| 壩 | A bank, a dyke, a mound to keep in water. In the province of Canton, there is a bank called the sey ho£ pà, 西湖壩, bank of the western lake. |

| 撬手 | To hold, to take hold of. The teachers of archery are particular in instructing their pupils to pà sèw, 撬手 pà yè, hold the bow firm in the hand. |

| 流 | The name of a river: |

| 豹 | A leopard; ho£ pà, 豹, tigers and leopards. K'he ho£ pà soo sêng, jë wàn che, 前虎豹尾象而遠之 k'wên ho£ pà sae ch'heëng, jë ho£ e hewing, to drive away the tigers and leopards, rhinoceroses and elephants, to a distance; see 孟子 Bêng choö. |

| 弩 | K'eung pà, 弩耙, a thumb-ring, used in archery. |

| 柄 | An instrument for reaping corn; some say an implement for leveling and harrowing the ground; a harrow; a handle. |

| 柄柄 | Pà pèng, 柄柄 pà pàlûg, a handle. |

| 刀柄 | To pà, 刀柄, the handle of a knife. |

| 粑粑 | Pà pà, 爹爹 nêngû pày, a familiar epithet for father. |

| 坝 | A bank, a mound, a dyke. |
Paè 併排  
Arriving at a place, to part asunder.

Paè 排  
To push, to push open; to spread out, to arrange. Hwàn-köey paè that tit jip, 梵會排闥 Hvàn-köey pushed open the palace gate, and entered straightways; see the 史記 Soó kè. An paè poè tê, 安排布置, to spread out, and put in order.

Paè 徘徊  
Paè hóey, 徘徊, to hesitate, to walk backwards and forwards in doubt. Ch'êng siéng sôy hong hwat, téung tit chêng paè hóey, 清商隨風 發巾直正徘徊 ch'êng òy séang sên'â t'hùn hong tit hwat, téung tit òy chêng à tit paè hóey, the clear musical notes are conveyed whichever way the wind blows, but the honest upright man hesitates which way he shall go; see the 古詩 Koè se.

Paè 俳優  
Paè yew, 俳優, mixed sport, dissipation. The same as the above.

Paè 俳  
A raft, a float; also, a club, a stick.

Paè 俳葺牌  
A large bamboo raft; the same as the above.

Paè 俳  
A board, a tablet, a plank, a sign; paè pông, 俳榜, a tablet; sék paè, 石牌, chêng paè, a stone tablet; hwùn boè paè, 墓碑牌 hwùn bông paè, a tombstone.

Paè 俳  
Weared to the extreme; fagged, jaded; distressed.

Paè 俳[pái]  
A fine kind of white rice.

Paè 拼  
Vulg. p'hóey: a sort of grain, like rice, but smaller; a kind of grass like foxtail; paè kwan, 掼官, an inferior kind of office.

Paè 拼棚  
Peng k'aè, 拼棚, to pull open. Also, to fillip with the finger.

Paè 拼棚  
Read peng: a scaffolding, a stage, a terrace, a tent. Hê peng, 廍棚 hê paíng, a stage for theatrical performances, a theatre. Kwa peng, 穀棚 kwa paíng, a frame for melons to grow on.

Paè 拼棚  
Read peng: even, smooth, level; equal; a surname; peng chêng, 平正 paíng chêng, just and equal; peng tit, 平直 paíng tit, equitable and honest. Kok tê, jê hòe t'heên hâi peng, 國治而後天下平 kok tê, jêen aûn t'hêng ay êy paíng, when the different states are well regulated, the whole empire will be tranquil.

Paè 臺  
Read taê: a stage; hé taê, 戲臺 hê paíng; a theatrical stage.
Read pêng: sick, unwell; sickness, disease. Chôo chit pêng, 子疾病 was sick; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

To fall down, to cut, to carve; to strip off the skin, to flay; pak p'hê, 剃皮 pak p'hôéy, to skin; pak t'hek, 剃楊 pak t'häuser, naked.

Pát pak t'hek p'hêng, 或剃或剝 woô ăy tit pak, woô ăy tit p'hêng, some were carving, and some were boiling; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

Party-colored, mixed colored, variegated, piebald; pak sek má, 駿色馬 pak sek bây, a piebald horse; pak châp, 駿駒, variegated.

To distinguish, to argue; pêen pak t'o lé, 剃駿道理, to debate and argue on the reason of things.

The same as the preceding; to argue, to distinguish.

Read pok: the north; Pok keng,

Pak 北 Pâk kê'nâ, Peking, the northern capital of China.

Chôo say, chôo tong, chôo lám, chôo pok, boô soo put hôk, 自西自東自南自北無思不仁 chôo seac, chôo tang, chôo lám, chôo pok, boô chit ăy sêôngım hôk, from the west, and east, from the south and north, there was not even one who meditated resistance; said of 末王 Bûn âng.

Read hok: the belly; hok toé, 腹肚 pak toé, the belly; hok sim 腹心 pak sim, the bowels, as dear as one's own bowels; p'hô hok, 剖腹 p'hved pak, to rip open the belly, to dissect.

Hok yêw se se, k'he choô hwa, 腹有詩書氣自華 pak laê woô se kwâ ch'hâyxh, k'he chêu.

ha tê hwa gnây, when the belly is full of odes and classics, a man's spirit will become spontaneously elegant.

Read hok: a broad piece of cloth; a roll or bundle of silk.

Pak 幅幅 Kê hok? 幾幅 kwûy pak? how many rolls of silk?

Pâk 線綫 Pak kwaⁿa, 絲官, a farmer of the public revenue.

Pan 班班 Pan lêch, 班列, to arrange, to put in order; to part, to divide; to confer rank; a surname.

Kwan yêw pan bên ên ch'âu, 官有班聯之位 kwûa woô pan lêch ăy wûy, offices are arranged according to different stations.

Variegated, party-colored; sêng pan, 成班 chê'nâ pan, pock-marked.

Pan 班班 Pan lân, 班 婦, a mixed color.

Pan soô, 資賜, to give, to bestow; to distribute, to disperse.

Pan toé lêâng jê t'heên hây, 頒授量而天下大服 pan khe at toé, kap nêong ch'êhin, jê t'heên ăy tieân hôk, bestow
Pan

便
版

Pān

便版

Pan gè, 便宜, suitable, convenient, cheap.

A board for keeping reckoning on; a tablet used as a register, in taking a census of the inhabitants.

Bòk pān, 板, a plank, a board for writing or engraving upon.

Sek hoó pān chéa, 式便版者 p'òk ch'heá kabo tó tóh gē pó án yê lâng, (Confucius) leaned on the front of his carriage when he met any one carrying the population register, (out of respect;) see the 論語 Lún gé.

A board or plank; the same as the above; also, to turn aside; to become cross-grained and morose.

Great, extreme; jé t'hoé wó pó nán chéang, 竹字便版章 lé yâ t'hoé têy tweâ kweâng, your territory is greatly illumined.

Kap pān, 船板, a square rigged vessel, seemingly derived from the Malay word kapal, a ship.

Sam pān, 杉板, a boat, a pinnace; also derived from the Malay word sampan, a small boat.

A pain at the heart, accompanied with vomiting.

Pān 瓶

Pin: a pot; chéw pín, 酒瓶 chéw pán, a wine pot; hwâ pín, 花瓶 hwâ pán, a flower pot.

Also written 薯, pân.

Pān 絢

Kap pán, 夾絢, a box, a trunk.
Páng

Read peng: to fall down, as a rock or hill; to precipitate; used also in speaking of the death of an emperor.

San peng têy leêh, the hills fall, and the earth opens.

Páng

 fácil

Sam bong, a deal board.

Páng

bungen pang, to bind, to tie.

Páng

The ornaments of a dress sword.

Páng

Luxuriant herbage.

Páng

Read hông: to let go, to let out, to let pass away; hông hông, released. Hông gênw è t'ho lim che yêa, to release. Pang gôô tê t'ho mà by suh a yêa, to let the oxen go in the common of the peach grove; see the illustration. See the illustration.

Read t'hae: the womb; t'hae pâou teeng, a brother by the same parents.

To bundle up; pâou but, to bundle up anything.

Vulg. pâ: to be satisfied, to be full; to enjoy satiety; sit pâou, to be satisfied; chêôh pâ, to eat to the full; pâou hâk, extensiy learned, erudite.

Paou sit chêôh pâ, to eat to the full; chêôh pâ chêôh pâ, to eat to the full.

A cockle, a muscle; pâng kap choo t'hae, é gwât k'hwuy chwân, the cockles and muscles, with their pearly wombs, correspond to the moon in her wax and wane.

Sâen seng che lêâng pâou hûé t'heen têy, sir! your capacity is large enough to include both heaven and earth; see the illustration.

The name of a bamboo, which sends forth its shoots in the winter.

An embrace; pâou t'hae, to embrace; pâou heng têy, to bundle up; pâou hók, to bundle up; pâou hâm, to include; pâou kó, to bundle up; pâou hâk, to include; a bundle. A surname.
ever exerting his mind, how difficult it is to do anything with him; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Paòu 鮑 餅 胞 胚 吆 啊 The eyes flashing with rage.

Paòu Bók paòu, 目 胧 bòk chèo paòu, the eyes flashing with rage.

Paòu The name of a grass, of which mats and shoes are made; to fold up in a mat.

Paòu Vulg. poò: to bake, to broil in the fire. Also written 炮, paòu.

Paòu Paòu haoou, 啊 喔, the roar of a tiger; to roar.

Paòu A long flowing garment, a gown; a dress of ceremony.

Lê-koé bông léw chëep jëém paòu, hòc têung chông gwán, 李固夢柳汁染袍後中 Lê-koé bông léw chëep méng têóh p'haóu, jëém aou têung ch'ëén gwán, Lê-koé dreamed that the juice of a willow tree spotted his gown, and afterwards he rose to the highest literary honors.

Paòu To kick; paòu chëo, 跑 走 paòu chëo, to gallop away; to run.

Vulg. poò: a calabash. Goë k'hë paòu kwa yëa chëe? 吾豈匏瓜也哉 gwá k'ham sê poò kop kwa? how can I be like a calabash or a melon? (that is confined to one place, and unable to help itself;) said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lún gé.

Paòu 刨苞 To scrape; paòu pang, 剁枋, to plane boards.

Paòu A slaughter-house; paòu toô, 庖 廚, a kitchen. Paòu yëw hwây jëük,庖 有肥肉 paòu wòo paòh by bûh, in the killing house there is plenty of fat meat; see 孟子 Bêng chôo.

Paòu Paòu hong, 截風, to hold the wind in sailing.

Paòu To strike with the hand.

Paòu A plane, for smoothing boards; paòu to, 飽刀, a carpenter's plane.

Paòu A rising of the skin, a pimple; to rise as a blister.

Pat A surname.

Vulg. pëyh: eight; pat sip, 八十 pëyh chôp, eighty. E yit hók pat, hò è, è Ch'hoé chae, 以 服 八何以異於鄒 敵楚哉 Phô chit ëy loé hók pëyh ëy, wà wëa mëmëh kóh yëêng kop Ch'hoë kok tûy ték Ch'hoë kók chëe, for one to seek the reduction of eight, is not much unlike the Choe country (which is small) opposing the Ch'hoë (a much larger country); see 孟子 Bêng chôo.

Pat To split asunder, to divide; also used as the large form of the preceding character.
天

Páy Read pët: another; pët jin, 便人
pat-lung, another person; pët soö, 别事 pät sòö, another affair.

Pay hwan, 改饭 pay poot^g, to eat rice with two chopsticks, in
the Chinese way.

Páy Read pâ: to hold, to take hold of, to keep; pâ sëw, 把手 pây
chéw, to guard; pâ bûn, 把門
pây moo^g, to keep the door; ch'hae pâ, 荒把
ch'hae pây, a bundle of vegetables.

Têk-ch'heng pâ sëw sam'kwan, 狄青把守
三川 Têk-ch'heng pây ch'k'ên sî na kwan, Têk-
ch'heng kept and guarded the three passes.

Páy 琵琶 Read pâ: as pë pâ, 琵琶 pë pây, a kind of guitar with three strings.

Páy 刮爬 Read pâ: to scratch, to rub, to
crawl; pâ yâng, 爬痒 pây
ch'ông, to scratch a place that
itches; pâ hêng, 爬行 pây kéng, to crawl.

Páy 筷筷子 Read pâ: a bamboo rake, with five
teeth, for raking sticks and straws together.

Páy 箭钯 Read pâ: a military weapon, like a
prong, or fork.

Páy Palate Read pâ: as pâ put, 扒子 pây
put, a wooden shovel or hoe, used
in spreading out grain to dry.

Pê pâ, 扒耙 pê pây, the loquat, a sort of med-
lar, the Mespilus Japonicus.

Páy 爸爸 Read pâ: a father; nêng pây, father.
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PE

Read pêk: silk, cloth; kêak pêk, the bandage for binding up women's feet in China.

Pêh

Read pôk: a door blind; a bamboo instrument for catching fish.

Pêh

Read pwat: to pull up, to bring up; to introduce.

Pêh

Pwat k'hê, 拔起 pêy h k'hê, to pull up.

Pê

Sorrowful, pitying. Chôo pê, 慈悲, merciful, compassionate.

Pe

Bê, 悲, to lament, to com- mendate. Lé sim pe chê, 女心悲止 cha bö, by sim k'êma pe chê, the hearts of females are com- pas- sionate.

Low, mean, vulgar; chêang sóo pe jê chun, 將使卑瞰 Влад ч енг се ч ун by láng k'hâh yêng chun by láng, to place the mean before the honorable; see 孟子 Beng chô. Also written 卑.

Pêh jê teng ko, pit chôo pe, 譬如登高必自卑 ch'ên chêo su pêy chên k'ân, pit chêo käy, like as in ascending a high place, we must begin from a low one; see the 中庸 Tông yông.

A low damp place; sêung pek put seng pe, 松柏不生埤 ch'êng pêy h bô sai te käy tân by wû, the fir tree does not grow in low marshy ground.

Vulg. paê: a stone tablet, erected to record any meritorious event.

Toê-hêen hwat hêung noê, lîp pe ké kông, 宝憲伐同奴立碑紀功 Toê-hêen hwat hêung noê by huan, k'hêa chît chêôh paê ké e by kông lê, when Toê-hêen subdued the Huns, they set up a stone tablet to record his meri- ties.

Pe

To make up for, to aid, to assist, to help; to benefit, to give to; to supply a deficiency; to permit.

A surname.

Pe

A pool, an aqueduct, a water gate.

Wûy k'êung sit, taê sêa, pê tê, e chân hâe è jê bân sêng, 烏樓畔陂池以残害於爾萬姓 chô k'êung ch'hôd, taê sêa, chúy k'hwût da, è chên hâe lé bân pêy sai, to be building palaces and houses, terraces and arenas, ponds and aqueducts, to the ruin and injury of all your people; see the 周書 Chew se.

Pe

A field.

Pê

That, the opposite of this; he, she, it.

Chê chêng oè, chêo ch'êhê boô- toê, 在彼無惡在此 無隙 twâ tê hé taôu bô wên, twâ tê chê taôu bô pê, with those there will be no hatred, and with these no ruin; see the 周頌 Chew sêung.

Pê

Awry; corrupt; incorrect.

Pê

To compare; pê pêng, 比並, to compare with another.

Pê k'êen jê chê, 比肩而言 pê keng t'haou jê chêy, to sit shoulder by shoulder (i.e. together).

Pê

To separate, to take leave, to part asunder.

Yêw lê pê lê, 有女仳離 woô cha boê pê lê, having a female from whom we are separated; see the 王風 Ong hong.
Empty unfruitful ears of corn.

The same as the above; pê k'hong, 粽粛 p'hâng k'heâng, empty grain and chaff.

Pê gân, prison.

To die, anything dead; a deceased mother is called 姆, pê, and a father 考, k'hô. Pê sêng jê song k'hô pê, 百姓如喪考妣 saîng ch'ên ch'êng sêng pê boê, the people felt as though they had lost both father and mother; see 孟子, Meng T'sî.

A spoon, a kind of wooden ladle; pê sêw, 銚, the name of a sword. Sêen chôo hong sit, sit pê tê, 先主方食失鉢箚 sêen chôo toô toô d'êh p'hâh ka laôu sê kop tê à, when the first prince (of the latter Hán dynasty) was eating, he let fall his spoon and chopsticks, (on hearing himself extolled;) see the 三國, Sâng K'o.

The shade of a house; to screen, to shelter; the same as 屏, pê.

Kat lû yêw lêng pê pûn kin, 菖蓽猶能庇本根 kat lû yêw ê'yê pê yîm ê yê pûn kin, even the hemp and creeping plants can screen their own roots; (how much more ought men!) see the 左傳, Ch'êo ts'ên.

To screen, to shelter; pô pê, 保 屏, to protect.

To shade, to cover, over; the shade of plants and foliage.

To open out the heads of hemp; pê jeâou, 薤薇, shriveled, shrunken.

The appearance of a flowing fountain; the flowing of water.

Pê che yâng yâng, k'hô é lêk, 沙之洋洋可以樂鼓 k'huâng chîy labu yêông yêông, chêw t'hông hÔy ê labu bêy kêtit yaou, when we see the water flowing thus abundantly, we may be so delighted as to forget our hunger; see the 陳風, Tin hông.

Pê bit, 秘密, secret, hidden, mysterious; the same as the following.

To secrete, to hide; secret, hidden.

Gôo kêng pê se, 五經 祕書, five volumes of books containing secrets.

To labor; to be cautious of, to be careful.

Fragrant; pê hwan hâu ê, 芳芬 p'hâng hâu ho ê, how fragrant are the records of filial piety; see the 大雅, Ta ê gnây.

To shut up, to conceal without displaying. Sê jê put chông, gnô soo put pê, 視爾不藏我思不閱 k'heâng lê ê yên hô, gnô sêông yên k'heâng, looking at your want of goodness, I do not think of concealing it; see the 衛風, Wôông hông.

To treat disrespectfully, to act unmannerly, to despise. Pin kê chûy ché, wû yê pê pê, 宮既醉止威儀 必 旖, lòng k'hây kâu chû, wû yê pê bàn, when the guests become tipsy, manners are disregarded; see the 小雅, Sêou gnây.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pè</th>
<th>Savory food; yéw pè kē hêang, to let it be savory.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>有颂其香 wôo chêa̍h ê p'hang, having food that is savory; see the 周頌 Chew sêng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>A horse well fed, and fat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>The name of a city in the 魯, Loê country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>The arm; sêw pè, 手臂 chêh'êw pè, an arm. Tâe hong che têung, yéw jîn hwán pè, bêng wât, t'êcên gê, 大荒之中有人反臂名曰天虞 teêa hông dê tang ênô, wôo lâng hwán chêh'êw pè, nîtâ ê kông t'heên gê, in the midst of the great wilderness, there is a set of people with their arms turned round who are called the t'heên gê; see the 山海經 San hâe kêng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>To give, to bestow; also written 畀 pè. Pè te chêa chão, hó ê pè che? 彼妹者子何以畀之 e chêh'în ch'hai ê ê k'êa, bêyêh t'êhô s'êa meê ê chêh e? that handsome person, what shall we give him? see the 阋風 Wôôy hông.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>The appearance of a boat moving; to move; the same as 澄, pè.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>A coldness of the extremities; a numbness of the legs, when the circulation of the blood is stopped. Wûy pè, 萎瘠, a lame palsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>Adorned, ornamented; to come quickly; a surname. Pè jîên láo soo, 貴然來思 kîn kîn chên lào, he came quickly; see the 小雅 Seáou gnây.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pè</th>
<th>To shut the door; to stop up, to close. Sêet-lêw pè bûn jê put lâp, 柳閉門而不內 Sêet-lêw kwo a moosh jê ti^n sêa, Sêet-lêw shut the door, and would not receive the message; see 孟子 Bêng choô.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>To favor; one who is favored; a minion, a favorite. Pè jîn yêw Chong-ch'hong chêa chão ê kwun, 嬡人有藏倉者祖君 pè sêôk ê lâng wôo Chong-ch'hong chêa chão ê jîn kwun, a minion, one Chong-ch'hong, stopped the prince from coming; see 孟子 Bêng choô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>To re-bestow; to give away a second time; to increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>A bridle, the reins of a horse. Chip pè jê chôo, 耧響 如組 gîm pè ch'hîn chêng yîn sôk, he held the bridle like the tassels of a seal; see the 晉書 Chin se.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>Distressed, miserable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>Pè pêi, 枸杞 the loquat fruit; the medlar; Mespilus Japonicus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>Pè pêi, 琵琶, a guitar, with 3 strings, used by the Tartars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>Adjoining as fields; manifest; thick, substantial, solid; to help, to assist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pè</td>
<td>To add to, to increase; abundant, to be attached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pê  

Pê chêăng, 督将, an adjutant general.

A drum beaten on horseback; a cavalry drum; to drum.

Lê sôy chip pê, 旅師執鼙 le sôy gîm pê by kôe, the commander of a troop holds the equestrian drum.

Pê wûy, 肺胃 ch'êuk â, the stomach; bêng ch'ên che gwât, chêy sêcên pê, 孟春之月祭先脾 bêng ch'ên by göêy, chêy sêcên ch'êông chêak ây lêng ê pê, in the first month of spring, sacrifice to the inventors of food, the stomach of an animal; see the 禮月令 Lêy gwât lêng.

A small parapet, on the top of a fortification; pê bun teng pê, 門登陴 kwa moông pêy chêông sêông pêy ch'êng, he closed the gates, and ascended the parapet on the city wall; see the 左傳 Chô twân.

A ravenous beast; jê him jê pê, 如熊如貔 ch'êên ch'êông hêm kap pê, (the warriors of) 武王, Boô ông were like bears and ravenous beasts; see the 泰誓 T'haê sê.

The steps of the imperial throne; pê hay,陛下, your majesty! used in addressing the emperor.

Kim haê lôy naê pê hay sin lêng yit t'hông, 今海內賴陛下神靈一統 tâ haê lêc ê và pê hay by sin lêng chit t'hông, now all within the four seas rely on the spiritual energies of your majesty, and are brought under one head; see the 泰紀 Chin kô.

Pê  

比 pei, comparison.

To proceed towards, even to; to be attached to a party, equal.

Pê kip sam lêên, 比及三年 pê kip sêông, even to the period of three years; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Kwun chôô chew jê put pê, 君子周而不 比 kwun chôô chew pêên, jê hô pê péên tê chit tông, the good man is public spirited, and not attached to the interests of a party; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

To weave, to weave across; sê se pê cho, 素絲紉之 pêy suêông chit kôôy lê chit kôôy k'hê, to cross it in weaving with white threads; see the 鄰風 Yûng hông.

To stretch open the legs in walking.

Lê pê, 奴婢 cha boê kân, a female slave; noê pê; 奴婢 gîn â, male and female slaves.

Yêw pê, 有廩, the name of a country, spoken of in 孟子 Beng choô.

A piece of land, containing a hundred Chinese acres.

To send, to employ; to let; to follow.

Pê ê chêông yûûk, 僕子從欲 haê gwû t'hôn sêy aê, to let me follow my desires; see the 尹誥 É boô.

Dry provisions; hêw pê, 榨備 dried rice, for a journey.

To prepare, pê pâm, 備懇, to get ready; chùm pê, 備懇 têng tê, to be provided against.

Also written 俸, pê.
Boo kéw pè è yit jin, wú qíu bù yīn yīn, bò ho kêu chêou pê tê chît lâng, dòu not expect every-thing complete in one man; see the 論語 Lūn gě.

To tear (clothes); to wear out; torn clothes; spoiled things.

Pè 避
che jè bò hâm, 敵之而
無懸 pê p'huê jê bò hâm kuên, when one's things are spoiled, not to be vexed; see the 論語 Lūn gě.

Cloth; pê pêk, 形帛, cloth and silk, usually sent in presents.

T'hoong soó jin, ê pê p'êng che,
湯使人以形聘之 T'hoong suê lâng t'ho pê pêk-p'êng ê, T'hoong sent messengers to engage his services with presents of cloth; see 孟子 Beng choô.

Distressed, reduced to extremity; brought into straits.

T'haâ ké pê jê kek che, 待其
奬而擊之 têng t'haâ ê ê yê pê k'heûn, jê p'hâng ê, wait till they are reduced to extremity, and then attack them; see the 史記 Suô ê.

To die, to depart this life.

Goê iêch jê pê yêen, soô ê ê,
吾得正而蔽焉斯已矣 guô tê lêê chêñh tô jê sé, chê yê chêw sénh ê, “if I can obtain the right way and then die, that will be enough;” said by 曾子 Cheng choô.

Ruinèd, bad, corrupt, vicious.

To avoid; pê hò, 避患, to avoid evil. Also written 避, pè.

Ch'hêñh jê, ê kê chêûng pê jin
che soô yêâ, k'hê jêch chêûng pê so che soô chae?
且而以其從避人之士也豈若 從避世之士哉 ch'hêññh ê lê, kap ê yê lân pê lâng ê yê thâk ch'êyêh lâng, k'hê woô ch'êhân chêûng lêhân pê so û yê thâk ch'êyêh lâng chae? and for you, rather than follow a scholar who avoids a few people, would it not be better to follow a scholar who is retired from the world? (said by a retired philosopher to 子路, Chôo Joé, who followed Confucius in his wanderings from one state to another; see the 論語 Lūn gě.

Pè léy, 薔荔, a kind of fragrant grass; celery, parsley.

To cover; pê tan, 形單 p'hôêy teûn ê, a coverlid, a bedquilt.

To reach to, to bear, to endure; the sign of the passive voice.

An ornament for the head; a covering for the head; a headdress.

Water, wind, roaring waves.

To be in a rage; long to be in, kok, ch'âm kip êwé ê. 你於中國草及方力 laê bûn noê tê têung kok, kip kahu kêu ê hêng ê, at home his anger overspreads the middle country (China); and extends even to the devil's regions (foreign parts); see the 種能 Seeang séung.

Pè 腹 hóo, 腹, using great energy and strength; angry.

Pè Sôa legs; a weakness of the legs.

Pèná 齊兵丙
Read peng: a soldier; a weapon of war.

Pèná 齊 Read péng: one of the horary characters.
Read pêng: a cake; sit pêng, 食饼 chêih pêng, to eat cakes.

Read pêng: to join, to inclose, to unite; sêang pêng, 相饼 seö pêng, to push one another’s shoulders. The same as 井, pêng.

Kêem pêng pat hong, lòng kwat sód hâe, 兼饼 八荒囊括四海 kêem pêng páih kéng, lòng kwat sód hâe, to unite together the eight deserts, and to inclose all within the four seas.

Read ch’haou: to copy; ch’haou joö, 抄字 pêng jë, to transcribe.

Read p’hek: a wall; ok p’hek, 墙壁 k’yêh pêk, a partition wall; p’hek p’hek, 墙壁 k’yêh pêk, a next door’s wall.

When 起始皇, Ch’in-sé hông, the first em- peur of the Ch’in dynasty burnt the books, the ancestor of 皇安國, K’hong-an-kok, (chông kë kay só ê ok p’hek, 藏其家書於屋壁 k’heng e ëy kay laë ëy ch’haouh tê ch’hod pêk,) secreted the books of his family in a wall of the house; see the 书畫序 Seang se sê.

The sound of hitting anything in archery.

Pin pêang, 兵兵, to stamp with the foot in walking

To stamp with the foot.

Che peaou, 脂膩, very fat, corpulent.

The peak of a hill; ch’ha6 yêak Lêng san peaou, 探藥靈山 峯 ch’ha6 yêh tê Lêng suêh ây peaou, to pluck medical plants from the highest peak of the Lêng hill.

The end of a tree, the utmost ex- tremity of a plant; a flag; a sig- nal; to elevate, to display on the outside; to write down, to record.

Taê pén seâou peaou, 大本小標 twâ pén sêy peaou, a great root having a small extremity.

Bêng peaou ê kê ké, 名標於奇紀 mêhâ peaou tê ké ây ké, to have one’s name recorded in strange annals.

Tableau 表, the outside; clear, clearly displayed; a man’s conduct excelling that of his fellows is called 表表, 表ou peaou; also when an inferior addresses a superior it is called peaou; also peaou ch’hin, 表親 a relative by consanguinity; seng peaou, 旌表, a flag, a signal.

Peaou lé ch’hoë, 表裹精粗 gëa laë ch’hoë, the external and internal, with the fine and coarse parts of things.

Peaou chêang, 表章, a memorial presented to a superior. Peaou heng têy, 表兄弟 peaou k’hêa tê, a cousin by marriage.

Yew peaou, 媳妹, a woman of pleasure, a prostitute.

Peaou pôy, 衽幗, a neck ker- chief used by females.

Starved with hunger; toô yêw gô peaou, 塗有餓殍 lêng gô sé, in the roads are people starved to death; see 孟子 Bêng choò.
Péon péen ak chóng wā, tōk tōk tēōh kín sīn, in discoursing argumentatively, we should be cautious; see the 在論語 Lūn gē.

Kán péen, 簡 編 káng péen²⁹, a book, a page or section of a book; also, to arrange. K'hóng choó t'hōk ēk, wūy péen sam chwät, 孔子讀易 春編三絕 K'hóng choó t'hák yēāh keng, p'hōy téng tē ch'hāy kśa hāy too肆²⁹, when Confucius studied the book of diagrams, the leather binding of the volume burst thrice asunder; (implying that he studied the book very closely.)

A whip; má péen, 靄鞭 báy péen²⁹, a horsewhip. Confucius said, “If riches and honors may be sought after, (suy chip péen cho sóo, goē ēk wūy che, 雖藐鞭之士吾亦奮之 suy gim báy péen²⁹ òy sóo, guā yē ē chō ē,) although it be the office of a whipper-in, I will still engage in it; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Vulg. péen²⁹: the side, the edge, the border; pōng péen, 旁邊 pōng péen²⁹, on one side; séēm péen, 閔邊 sëēm péen²⁹, to get on one side, to avoid: Kē châ ê péen yip, 其在邊 e tstä tē péen²⁹ á yē yip, he dwells in a city on the borders; see the 禮玉藻 Léy guōk chū'io. Choo sōey put k'hō péen, 齊袮不可邊 tūā hā áy láng ưm t'hăng k'hēa tē e áy péen²⁹, do not stand by the side of people in mourning; see the 禮檀弓 Léy tān kē'io. A surname.

A bamboo vessel for holding sacrificial offerings. 

Péen péen, 便便, to distinguish, to argue, to reason. Péen péen gān wāy kīn jē, 便便言唯 6 D
of providing sacrificial vessels, there are the proper officers ready; see the 論語 Lun ge.

Peen  The body not upright.

Peen The leaves of doors opposite one another; vulg. peen: flat, as a dollar, not round as a ball; oblong, oval.

Sam-hân seng jê, yeûk kê t'hoé peen, ap che é sêk, 三韓生兒欲其頭扁屋之以石
Sam-hân saîng kê'â, aê cê yê t'hoé peen, cheê t'hoé chêôh ap, the people of Sam-hân, when they get children, wish to make their heads flat, and therefore press them between stones; see the 東夷傳 Tong ê twân, 'the record of the eastern foreigners.'

Peen  Vulg. peen: flat, not round, thin as a wafer, or a shilling.  A small garment; small, narrow; also, urgent.

Ch'êy kok suy peen seâou, 齊  Cheîy kok suy sê peen sêy, although the Ch'êy country is small and narrow, &c.; see 孟子 Bong choô.

Peen hok, 蝙蝠 bit po, a bat; some say, an animal as white as silver.

Hong hwun t'o sê, peen hok hwuy, 黃昏到寺 蝙蝠飛 maîng hwuiing kadu êng bit po ti peowy, arriving at the temple about eventide, we see the bats flying about; see the 韓愈詩 Hán jê se.

Peen To jump upon a horse; also read p'heen: to deceive.

Peen 植

A kind of pulse, that grows on bamboo railings.

Peen Peen toê, 稗豆, the name of a sort of pulse, used medicinally.

Peen To blame, to censure, to detract from, to deteriorate.

Ch'ûn Ch'hew wûy é yit joô wûy po peen, 春秋惟以一字為衰 贬 Ch'ûn Ch'hew tûk tûk ê chit jê chô o t'o kap peen tek, the Spring and Autumn Record (Confucius' history of his own times,) conveys either praise or blame to people, in only one single word.

Peen To puncture the flesh for medical purposes, by a needle passing through a stone.

Peen Chew peen, 周偏, to pervade every place; all over; universal.

Kwûn léy pek sêng, peen wûy jê tek, 群動百姓偏為爾德 cheân a thîn dy oe t'hoû pûy saîng, chô poô sê le by tek, the multitude of black-haired people everywhere partake of your virtue; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây. Also written 遍, peen.

Peen To let down a coffin into the tomb.

Peen Vulg. peen: to change, to alter, to convert; peen hwâ, 變化, to transform; kaê peen, 改變 kây peen, to alter.

Kwûn choô yêw sam peen, 君子有三變 kwun choô wúo s'â yê peen, the good man has three changes; see the 論語 Lun ge.

Peen sek, 變色 peen sêk, to change countenance.
To indurate, to grow hard; péen té, an induration of the skin of the hand, occasioned by hard labor.

K'hóng choó wát, yéw jin ê sèw ch'êuk péen té, é yáng kó ch'hin, 孔子曰有人於手足
peen, an induration of the skin of the hand, occasioned by hard labor. Also written 佩, péen.

Connected, joined; Chin kong choó, Teungen-jé, yéw péen ké heép; 晉公子重耳有駱其髯
Teung-jé, yéw sèw é dy heép keut, the prince of the Chin country, Teung-jé, had his ribs connected and joined together. Also written 釾, péen.

To hem a garment; the hem of a garment.

To argue, and regulate. Also read pêng; 甚至.

Obedient, advantageous, ready, suitable; hông péen, 方便, convenient, charity, alms; péen gê, 便宜, pân gê, cheap, advantageous; súy péen, 隨便, anyhow, no matter how, as it suits convenience; tâe péen, 大便, to go stool; séou péen, 小便, to void urine.

Jé sêy wûy péen chê̄a, put pièn che péen yêá; sêy wûy jin gê chê̄a, tâe péen che péen yêá. 所謂便宜者不便之便也 所謂仁義者大便之便也
這熱情孔聖人 péen chê̄a, sê sêy kông hông péen; sêy kông jin gê chê̄a, sê tâo péen by péen, that which you call convenient,
is an inconvenient convenience; but that which is called benevolence and righteousness is a very convenient sort of convenience;' said by 荀子 Sun choó. Also written 亙, péen.

The name of a place; also, a surname.

The name of a river. Also written 河, péen.

Pleased, delighted.

To divide, to distinguish, to tear asunder as with claws.

This character is to be distinguished from ch'haé, to pluck.

To divide, to separate.

To exert one's strength.

Hâng-liâng sêang wûy choó péen, Hâng-liâng sêang wûy e áy choó kông tê lât, Hâng-liâng constantly exerted his strength for his lord; see the 史記 Soó kë.

To distinguish; 漢論, to discuss, to argue; to discriminate clearly, to divide.

Bêng péen che, tok hêng che, 明辨之篤 行之 bêng bêng péen lûn ê, tok sit k'hê ké a ê, clearly discuss it, and sedulously practice it; see the 中庸 Teung yûng.

Vulg. pân: the same as the above; 漢辨, to distinguish, to judge of.
Pēn 辫 The flesh between the thighs.

Pēn 辫 Mixed threads in weaving. Vulg. peēng; to plait, to twist, to twine.

Vulg. pān: a section in a melon or orange; kam peēng, 牆 辫, kam pān, a section or division in an orange.

Pēn 縫 To twist hemp; to hem a garment.

Read pēn: the side; peēng ā, on one side; pāng pēn che ājin, 旁 辫之人 peēng ā 由 横, a by-stander.

Pēn 愼 Read pēn: flat, thin, oval, oblong, not round.

Read pēn: to change, to alter; kaē pēn, 改易 peēng, to alter, to convert.

Chēy yīt pēn chē े Loē, Loē yīt pēn chē े tō, 齊一變至 魯一變至 于 道 Chēy kok chit ā peēng ā chē kāu Loē, Loē kok chit ā peēng ā chē kāu tō, if the Chēy country should take a turn for the better, it would equal the Loē country, and if the Loē country should take a turn, it would attain to virtue; see the 上論 Seāng lūn.

Read pēn: to twist, to plait; pēn ē t′hoe chóng bē, 聲頭鬃尾 peēng ē t′hāu chang bōy, to plait a tail of hair.

Read yāu: to want; put yāu, 不 要 ēn peēngā, not to want, to refuse. In some districts this is vulgarly pronounced ēn teēngā.
Pek

佰

A centurion; a hundred men.

Pek 百

Vulg. pa'eh: a hundred; pek ch‘heen, 百千 pa'eh ch‘heng, a hundred thousand.

Sè ch‘heep soe pek jin, 待妾数百人 t‘en‘g kao‘u by sêy è kwu‘y pa‘eh lâng, attending concubines amounting to several hundreds; see 孟子 應 choö.

Pek 邃

The fir tree; sêung pek, 松栢 ch‘hêng pa‘eh, a fir tree.

A surname.

To urge, to distress, to-straiten.

Kwon choö put ch‘heem sêng, put pek hay, 君子不借上不借下 k‘won choö bô ch‘heem sê t‘eä, bô pek sê sêy, the good man does not usurp from his superiors, nor distress his inferiors.

Pek 被

To straiten; to drive; kip pek, 急逼, to hasten, to urge.

Pek

To be extremely sincere.

Pek

To roast anything at the fire; pek key, 烤鷄, a grilled fowl.

To roast and dry at the fire; pek jëak, 烤肉 pek bâh, roasted meat.

Pek

A kind of yellow wood, the bark of which is used in dyeing.

Vulg. pa‘eh: to pull open, to part asunder with the hand.

Kè-lông pek t‘haë hwa, 巨靈

Sèch’heep soe pek jin, 待妾数百人 t‘en‘g kao‘u by sêy è kwu‘y pa‘eh lâng, attending concubines amounting to several hundreds; see 孟子 應 choö.

Pek

Vulg. pa‘eh: a wall; ok pek, 屋

A wall; ok pek, 屋

Tëy sîn t‘e jîp Hän-sîn Teang-jé pek, twât ch‘i kwun, 帝晨馳入韓信張耳壁奪之軍 tëy ch‘î h‘ê sê t‘e jîp Hän-sîn Teang-jé by pa‘eh, ch‘hêng by kwun sê, the emperor early in the morning galloped within the encampment of Hän-sîn and Teang-jé, and deprived them of the command of the army; see the 高祖紀 Ko choö k‘é.

天

Vulg. pa‘eh: white, pure, clean; a surname; kô pek, 告白, to inform, to announce.

Pék 白

白 ma‘ou sên sok, 白茅細束 pa‘eh hâm á, ch‘hêng pek, long white grass tied up in bundles; see the 召南 Seâu lâm.

Bêng pek, 明白 bêng pa‘eh, to understand, clear, intelligible.

Pek 帛

Silk, cloth; chaê pek, 財帛, riches, wealth.

Taê pek che kwun, 大帛之冠 twâ po‘ê by kin, a cap made of a broad piece of cloth. Pê pek, 帛帛, presents of cloth.
**PÉNG**

**Pék** 舶
A great vessel used at sea.

**Peng** 冰
Ice, congealed water; also written Peng Peng Peng Peng.

Ch'èh k'èng ch'êng ch'êng, ch'èng ch'êng, the chiseling of the ice in winter sounds like ch'êng ch'êng.

**Peng** 伴
The same as the above; also one of the radicals.

**Peng** 至
To order, to send; hasty; to follow.

A weapon of war, a person who uses such a weapon, a soldier.

K'hé kap é peng jë choé, the sword.

Peng to jë choé, to throw away one's armor, reverse one's weapons, and flee; see 子 Bêng choó.

**Peng** 崩
Anciently written 勿, peng.

Vulg. peng: to fall down, to be precipitated, as a part of a hill from its summit; also used to denote the demise of an emperor.

San ch'êng ch'êng peng, the hills and peaks were precipitated and fell; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

**Peng** 絹
The name of a kind of cloth.

**Peng** 棺
A curtain of a tent.

**Peng** 棵
Peng lê, a species of palm tree.
《屏》

The common form of 屏, pêng.

To flee away, to disperse; to drive away.

Pêng ch’oo so’o ê, put é tong te’ung kok, 逆語四夷不與同中 夢 pêng ka’ou so’o ê, ㄆㄥ hão e kap lán te’ung kok s’eo táng, drive (the vicious) away among the foreigners, and let them not be associated with us in the middle country (China); see the 大學 Ta’ê hák.

The lofty appearance of a hill.

Vulg. pêngâ: a cake.

Sok-sek, 束哲, made a pêng hoô, 佊賦, cake ope.

To grasp in the hand, to hold; bôk pêng, 木秉, the stem of a tree.

The sheath of a sword; the upper part is called 牝, pêng, and the lower part of a sheath is called 瓣, pêng.

Together with, united, all together, equal to.

Kô k’é suy ch’oô hé sim ch’ihek yêw bê pêng, 顧己雖自詡必迹跡猶 未井 kô lán ku tê-suy ch’oô hé, 似 cambiar yêw hón yáp, “in glancing at ourselves, we may find matter for applause, but our heart’s core will not be in unison with it; said by 錫聰 Qua Scâlêng-wûn.

The same as the above; to engross, to unite the whole.

《邠》

A surname.

Vulg. pàiâ: a handle; to pêng, pêng

Pêng 刀柄, to pàiâ, the handle of a knife; kwân pêng, 櫛柄, the handle of power, authority.

Chô’î chip kwân pêng, 自執權柄 ka’tê gin kwân pêng, to seize the helm of affairs with one’s own hand.

To let down a coffin into the grave.

To make inquiry.

Pêng yêw, 朋友, a friend; hîo pêng, 好朋 hé pêng, a good friend.

E pêng yêw koau, jê put sin hóê? 與朋友交而不信乎 kap pêng yêw koau p’hûê já ㄆㄥ sin sit hóê? in associating with my friends, am I insincere? see the 論語 Lûn gé.

To assist, to help; to assist those of like mind. A surname.

A surname. In the Hân dynasty there were a number of thieves, who bore this surname.

Vulg. pàiâ: a stage, a platform, a scaffolding; pêng chân, 棚寗, a military road, across mountainous parts.

A chess-board; p’lûok êk séy chê, put kô yit pêng che sêàng, 博奕 所志不過一平之上 puâh keâou séy chê, put kô too tê chít áy ké pu’ná áy téng bin, the mind of a gamester is set on nothing else but the chess-board.
Pěng  平
Vulg. p'ang: flat, even, level; pêng, peaceful.

Pěng  偏
Out of the way, on one side, removed to a distance.

Peng  嵌
A solitary place, a lonely spot; à privy.

Pêng  彭
Read p'eng: a wooden board; p'ong se, 榜示 p'eng se, a proclamation; ch'heut p'eng, 出榜 ch'heut p'eng, to issue a proclamation.

Pêng  榜
Read p'eng: to approach near, to stand by, to rely on.

Sêng  榜
Sêng ong che seng, jin chêa yâng che, hadu chêa kâng che, sod sêng pêng che, 成 函 之 生 仁 者, 敗之 孝 考 强之 武 force, to struggle for the prize, as is done in boatracing, &c.

Pêo  標
Read p'heau: a prize, a goal; ch'heang p'heau, 挑標 ch'heang pêo, to struggle for the prize, as is done in boatracing, &c.

Pêo  臘
Má pêo, 馬膽 bai pêo, a horse in good condition, fat.

Pêo  表
Read pêou: a memorial; pêou chêang, 表章 pêou chêang, a public document; chên pêou, 進 表 chên pêou, to present a memorial to government.
PHA

Pêung 餅 饅 饅 Péung ch'ham, 餅餈, to be glutonous; to be greedy of food.

The stripes on a tiger; a young tiger; yit pew jin má, — 彪人
馬 chit pew lâng Bay, a troop of men and horses.

Pew 濟 彤 彤 彤 The appearance of flowing water.

Pew 潮 彤 彤 彤 The hair long, and hanging down. Also, one of the radicals.

Pey 筠 筐 筐 筐 Téuk pey, 竹筐 tek pey, a bamboo comb; a serula; a flat piece of wood for slapping the hands.

A knife like the barb of an arrow; pey ch'ok, 鍚鑳 pey ch'âk; a broad chisel.

Pey 法 法 法 To screen, to hide, to cover over; to overspread.

Se sam pek, yit gân é pey che, wát soo boô sëâ, 詩三百一言以蔽之
曰思無邪 se woo s'na pâyk, chit koô wâ ê pey e, kóng sêông bô lâm sâm, the odes are three hundred, and one sentence is sufficient to comprise them all, namely, “thought not licentious;” see the 上論 Scâng lûn.

P’ha 蓫 A flower; the bud of a flower; a flower in bloom.

Pek hwa t’hô ê p’ha, 百花吐
龍 chêñ pâyk hêu t’hô ê p’ha, all the flowers will put forth their buds.

P’ha 吧 A bragging, blustering appearance.

P’ha 瞟 邠 bôk, 瞟目 p’ha bôk, weak, sore eyes.

P’hâ 畏 畏 畏 Short, dwarfish.

P’hà 畏 畏 畏 To fear, to be afraid, to be terrified
— at; put p’hà, 不怕 in saé kêm a, don’t be afraid; k’hêng p’hà,恐怕, to be alarmed.

P’hà 畏 畏 畏 A veil, a covering for the head; t’hô p’hà, 頭帕 t’hû phû, a veil.
E kim t’ên koô, ê hông p’hà sêw, 以錦緞股以紅帕首 t’hó kim têû tê ê k’ha, t’ho âng p’hû t’hâu, take embroidered work to wind round the legs, and cover the head with a red veil; see the 韓愈詩 Hân jê se.

P’ha 帚 Superfluous silk; three pieces of silk are called 帚, p’ha.

P’hû 畏 A rising of the skin; the skin broken.

P’hà 畏 畏 畏 Read pê: hollow, empty grain.

P’hà 畏 畏 畏 Anything hollow, and vain; good for nothing.

P’hâe 畏 The noise of a mountain falling.

P’hâe 畏 畏 畏 To divide, to open out.
Water flowing in different channels.
The same as the following.

Various channels of water; che p'haè
支派, a tribe, posterity.

Ché p'haè péet, kwuy haè jè höêy, 百川派别歸海而會
the hundred streams are divided into
channels, but when they revert to the sea, they
all meet together; see the 左思賦 Chó soo hoo.

The appearance of rain; the flowing
of water.

The name of a river; weeds growing
in the water; suddenly; téèn
p'haè, 頭沛, ruined, in distress,
overwhelmed with calamity.
P'haè jèèn hây é, 沛然下雨 p'haè jèèn lôh
hoë, suddenly the rain descends; see 孟子 Băng
choô. Also written 侮, p'haè.

Luxuriant foliage; superabundant
vegetation.

Tong bôn che yâng, ké yêěp
p'haè p'haè, 東門之楊共葉肺肺
tang môtng ay yêèp k'hèwê, e ay hêöh p'haè p'haè,
the willow tree, at the eastern port, exhibits an
abundant foliage; see the 陳風 Tin hong.

P'haè 拜 Pong p'haè, 拜 b'hê, the noise of
ripping, rushing water.

Read taé : wicked, vicious, bad; put
tê te h'ôo taé, 不知好歹
üm chae hó p'haèé, not knowing
good from bad.
幸 扳
P'han 扳
To lead, to draw, to pull; to handle;
 p'han wän, 扳 援, to deliver, to assist.

Ch'hen yin tek loe, sëw p'han kwuy, 青雲得
路手扳桂 ch'hai mg huan tie teh e ny loe,
ch'hea chëw p'han kwuy, when we make our way
to the azure clouds, (i.e. attain to literary honors,
our hands may handle the cassia; see a 古 詩
tó se, ancient ode.

P'han 攀
To climb up, from a low place to a
higher one; p'han së; 攀 tapping
p'han ch'hea, to climb a tree.
P'han long hối hong, 攀龍附鳳, to lead
the dragon, and help the phoenix; (i.e. to assist a
man in aiming to be emperor.)

P'hán 轉
A large proportion of white in the
eye; p'hán cheng, 轉 明, to show the white of the eyes.

P'hán 瞰
To stand in the doorway and look.

P'hán 睛
To look at any one; the black and
white of the eyes distinctly
marked.
Bë bök p'hán héy, 美目 睛 分 ch'hin ch'hai ng
by bök chee oc pëy h p'han hó hé, beautiful eyes,
with the black and white clearly divided; see the
上論 Sêang lâm.

P'hán 扣
Lëw p'hán, 鈕 款, a button-hole.

P'háng 香 香
Read hêang: fragrant, scented, sweet
smelling, as flowers.
Hwûn têep sim hêang, 紛蝶
尋香 põyk by bôy yêak ch'köy p'hang, the
white butterfly seeks for fragrance.

P'haou 抛
To throw away, to cast away; to
throw, or spread around.
P'haou se jë sëy, 抛書而睡
tek k'hak ch'hây h jë k'hwûn, he threw aside the
book and went to sleep.
P'haou 泡
To pour boiling water on anything;
p'haou tay, 泡茶, to make an
infusion of tea, to pour boiling
water on tea; a bubble.
P'haou 横翻砲砲 A machine for throwing out stones, when attacking fortified towns.

P'haou 素 Sông p'haou, 素, the name of a wild and edible fruit.

P'haou 飛 To fly.

P'haou 炮砲 砲 A cannon, a great gun; formerly stones were thrown out by a machine; now they make use of gun-powder.

Hồng p'haou,放砲 p'haou, to let off crackers.

P'haou 劍 The same as the above; a catapult.

Vulg. p'hā: a sore or boil on the face.

A swelling; t'heen p'haou, 天庖 t'heen p'hā, a kind of sore.

Vulg. p'hō: to embrace, to hug; hwaé p'haou, 懷抱 hwaé p'hā, an embrace.

Kwun chōo p'haou tō chāe kāng, 君子抱道 委屈 kwun chōo p'hō tō tē kān sān, the good man claps virtue to his bosom, and embraces it.

P'haou 電 Hail, frozen rain; lōh p'haou, 電 lōh p'haou, to hail.

Sêng jin chāe sêāng boô p'haouh, sêng yêw, put wûy hāē, 神人在上無電 電有不為害 sêng jin tē têng bin bo lōh p'haouh, sêng wôo bo chô sêāng hâē, when a sage is at the head of affairs there will be no hail; and if there should be some, it would not be injurious; see the 左傳 Chô twân.

The neck of a pestle; or the narrow part of a large pestle, which is held in the hand.

The waters in the extreme west; the western ocean; the 雲雅 Je gnây says, "that at the extreme east is t'haê wân, the great distance," and at the extremo west is the 汀國, P'hâ't kok, "the country of P'hât;" some say, this character means the appearance of water; and others, the sound of waves striking against other.

P'hê The sound of a carriage breaking.

P'hêu A veil; sêw p'hā, 首帕 sêw p'hâ, a veil for the head; hwa p'hā, 花帕 hwa p'hā, a flowered veil.

P'hê 大 Great, large.

P'hêu 雕博 大 Pê he hêên châe, 人大常委 boê! p'hê sên châe, 人大常委 boê! 丕顯裁文王謚丕承裁武王列 têâ hêên bêng châe, Bûn ông ây boê! têâ sêo sêa châe, Boô ông ây lêêt! how greatly illustrious were Bûn ông's plans! how well connected was Boô ông's zeal! see the 尚書 Scâng se.

Unburnt bricks and tiles.

P'hê 坏 Pê yeâ yê tê, kwûn sêng tek le, 柏治一階群生得
P'he

理 bōy sēo áy huoy. K'hé chit áy ch'hông; kwán saing áy lâng tit têôh têôu lê, the unburnt earthen ware when once burnt in the pottery, all the people can obtain the use of it; see the 黃帝傳 Ch'huô yüen twân.

P'he

Strong; also, numerous; é ke p'he p'he, 以車佐佐 c'h'kêa c'hêy c'hêy, with an abundance of chariots; see the 魯盛 Loê sêüng.

P'he

A black kind of millet; a species of wheat.

P'he

The noise of wrangling.

P'he

The name of a place; Phêng-wát chêen ê Háy-p'he, 彭越戰於下邳 Phêng-wát sêo têâe tê Háy-p'he, Phêng-wát fought a battle at Háy-p'he; see the 史記 Sôô kê.

P'he

The name of an insect.

P'he

A young fox, a cub; some call a fox 狐狸, p'he lê.

P'he

A horse, with yellow and white hairs mixed.

P'he

To open; p'he k'hâe, 打開 p'he k'hêung, to open out. Also, to put on clothes or armor.

Sêw put têng p'he ê pek kay che p'hüen, 手不停披於百家之繧 ch'hêa bo têng p'he k'hêung tê pâyê kay ch'hâyêh, "the hands should not cease turning over the pages of the hundred philosophers;" said by 韓愈 Hân jê.

P'he k'hâo sêüng mâ, 披掛上馬 p'he k'hao c'hêong bôy, he dressed himself, and mounted his horse.

P'he

A petticoat, a woman's under garment.

P'he

Hair.

P'he

To strike with the hand; to push, to turn round; to inform.

Sông-bân gê kêw, p'he jë sat che, 未萬遇仇批而殺之 Sông-bân toô têôh kêu sêu, p'he jê t'hâê ê, Sông-bân met his enemy, when he struck and killed him; see the 左傳 Cho twân.

P'he

Arsenic.

P'he

A hill incomplete; unburnt pottery; the same as 坡, p'he.

P'he

Great; a man's name. Also written 許, p'he.

To stop up; also, bad, not good.

Bê te chông p'he, 未知臧否 bōy chae hó bâê, not knowing whether it is good or bad; see the 大雅 Taê gnây.

P'he

An induration of the spleen; when not painful is called 结胸, p'he, but when painful it is called 疹 kêt héung.

Vulgar; p'he loê, 鄒陋 low, vulgar; pêen p'he, 這陋, aside, out of the way; toe p'he, 都鄙, a capital city, and its suburbs.
P'hè hōo k'hō e sóo kwun yēa é chae; 郭夫可
與事君也與哉 p'hè hōo t'āng kap e kōk
sāe jīn kwun e chae? how can a vulgar fellow be
employed with us in the service of the prince? see the
論語 Lūn gé.

P'hè The same as the preceding.

P'hè To regulate, to prepare.

P'hè A pain in the head; the bursting of
an ulcer; sores on the head.

P'hè A vessel cracked, but not yet broken
to pieces.

P'hè P'hè gēy, 倜倪, to look askance.

P'hè P'hè gēy, 睥睨, to look on one
side, to squint.

P'hè To speak of anything by way of com-
parison; p'hè jē, 譬如, for
example, for instance, like as.

P'hè jē wūy sān, bē sēng yīt kwāy, chē gōchē yēa,
譬如為山未成一寶止吾止也 p'hè jē chō suwā, bōchē chōn à chit pūn ke à t'hōe nā
swāh, sé gō swāh yēa, as when making an artificial
hill, if we leave it incomplete, only wanting a single
basket of earth, our relinquishing the undertaking
will be our own fault; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Vulg. p'hōy: a soul wind; hông
p'hē, 放屁 p'āng p'hōy, to
break wind. P'hē kōe, 屁股
k'ha ch'huǐ, the posteriors. Also written p'hē.

P'hè 皮 Vulg. p'hōy: the skin, the surface
of anything. A surname.

Hōe bēn p'hē, 厚面皮 kaou
bin p'hōy, a thick-skinned face; said of a person
who cannot blush; an impudent, shameless one.
Sit kē p'hē, put sit kē kwut, 知其皮不識
其骨 bat e áy p'hōy, úm bat e áy kwut, to know
the skin, without knowing the bones of a thing; (to
have a superficial knowledge of anything.)

P'hè 疲 Wearied with labor; exhausted;
p'hē kwan, 疲倦, wearied,
tired.

P'hè 累, boō e hoō tē, 疲駱無以輔治
yēa yēa, bō t'hāng hoō chān tē soō, wearied and
unable to assist in the government.

P'hè 诡 Vulg. p'hōy, 險詐, unfair reason-
ing; artful debates.
P'hē soō, te kē sēy pēy, 诡辯
知其所蔽 hōm p'hē áy wā, chē e sēy pēy,
with respect to unfair reasoning, we should know in
how far it obscures a subject; see 孟子 Bēng choō.

P'hè 罢 The same as 疲, p'hē, 疲累.

P'hè 隆 Him p'hē, 熊祿, the name of a
wild beast, a sort of bear.

P'hè 小 Small pillars or supporters under the
eaves of a house.

P'hè 棍 p'hē tān, 被單 p'hōy tuēn, a
coverlid, a palampore for pro-
tecting one from cold, at night.

P'hè 履 Read p'heng : the name of a car-
rriage; a sort of bamboo cart; or
a bamboo mat hung up behind a
carriage to keep out the dust; pōey p'hêng, 背屏
pōey p'hêna, the spine.

p'hêna 骷髅
Read p'hêng: the ribs joined one to another.
K'hêw chit p'hêng, 屁脊樇
kâ chêah p'hêna, the spine of the back.

p'hêna 胖 塌
Read p'hêen: a slice, a piece; but
yit p'hêen, 物一帯 meênh chit p'hêna, a slice of anything.

San peng, 山崩 swâna p'hêna, the ridge, or range of a hill.

Kâm p'hêng, 硬變 gnây p'hêna, as stiff as a stone.
To strike with a stone.

p'hêh 僂 僆
Read p'hêk: lateral, aside, out of the way; wân p'hêk, 遠側 hêning p'hêah, far out of the way, removed to a distance.
P'hêen p'hêk, 偏僆 p'hêen p'hêah, strange, out of the way.

Read p'hêk: a sickness common to children; a disposition, a propensity; hêî p'hêk, 好癖 hêî p'hêah, a good disposition; ok p'hêk, 惡癖 p'hêkê p'hêah, a bad temper.
Jin kae yêw yit p'hêk, gnô p'hêk chaô chêang kê, 人皆有一癖我癖在章句 long chô pôo woô chit ây p'hêah, 長才以屁屁搭乘 kô, every one has his peculiar bent of mind, but my hobby is to be devoted to chapters and sections.

P'hêah 視
P'hêah chwan, 睦卵 p'hêah chuang tiles and rubbish.
The name of a star in Ursa Major.

P'heáou The first star in the handle of the Dipper or Charles's-wain.

P'heáou The end, the extremity of anything.

P'heáou A bird's feathers changing color.

P'heáou To make light of one's own person; light, trifling, volatile, active.

P'heáou k'he, chek cheaou che é hó chae, 僭棄則招之以禍災 p'heáou t'hek kák pún sin, chek chêu ê hó hêan chae hâc, to make light of, and to disregard one's-self, is the way to bring down calamity and trouble.

P'heáou P'heáou yaóu, 嬬姚, the name of an office, in the Hán dynasty.

To shake, to move, to agitate; also vulg. p'hêd: a ticket, a passport.

Tⁿa p'heáou, 打票 p'hêd, to take out a passport.

T'hoé chong bé p'heáou, 頭髮尾票 t'hâo chang bûêy p'hêd, a tax on the cues of the Chinese, levied in Batavia.

P'heáou To make light of one's-self.

P'heáou To put anything in the wind or sun, to dry.

P'heáou K'he p'heáou, 騎駒, the name of an office.

P'heáou A carriage driving furiously; p'heáou yaóu, 嬬揲, uneasy.
P'heên 色

To oppose, and plunder; to seize.

Vulg. p'hêd: to bleach; p'heâu 
pôe, 色布 p'hêđ pôe, to bleach 
clothes.

Kêng p'heâu soè sip jît, 色漂十日 
kêng p'hêd kwây cháp jît, bleached for several 
tens of days.

P'heâu 呾

To perforate, to stab; to flay; also 
to take by violence.

A place where prostitutes dwell, a 
brothel; p'heâu ch'liéng, 營 
營, a prostitute, a courtesan; 
p'heâu, toê; yîm, 營賭飲, 
the three vices of 
horedom, gambling, and drunkenness.

Vulg. poê: a calabash; yît p'heâu 
yîm, — 飄飲 chit poê ă áy 
t'heên, a calabash full of liquor; 
see the 論語 Lân gé.

Vulg. p'hêô: a kind of duck-weed 
or lemmia like floating moss found 
on the surface of the water; also 
written p'hêng, 色 p'hêô.

 Partial, lateral, inclined to one side.

Boô p'hêên boô p'hô, ống tô tong 
tông, 無偏無頗王道 
蕩蕩 boô p'hêên p'hêâch bó p'hô p'hô, ống ay tô 
lê tông jueâ, neither partial nor confined, the royal 
way is immense and grand; see the 論語 Se keng.

P'heên 扁

A small boat.

Vulg. p'hêcîng: the section or leaf of 
a book, a piece of composition. 
Loé lûn jô sip p'heên, Chêy lûn 
6 H

P'heên 色

The name of a ship or vessel.

P'heên 扁

P'heên ch'heên, 色, to parade, 
to walk up and down.

P'heên To fly swiftly; léên p'heên, 聯翩, 
incessant.

P'heên To arrange, to put in order.

Yên, p'heên, 慷 慷, a narrow 
mind.

Vulg. p'hêcîng: a slice, a part, a half. 
P'heên gân k'ho é chêt geük 
chêô, ké Yêw yêâ e! 片言 
可以折獄者由也與 chit p'hêcîng 
yêâ, l'hang lae chêt tœuvre p'heên geük áy soô e 
sé Yêw yêâ e! with half a word to be able to decide 
cases of litigation, is not this Yêw alone! see the 
論語 Lân gé.

P'heên 扁

To jump on a horse at one spring; 
now used to intimate deceit.

Hông p'heên, 勃, to deceive, 
to cheat, to take advantage of.
P’heet 篇 Read p’héen: a section of a book.

一日之力作文三篇 t’ua ch’è hê k’huéng t’hék ch’hiâych lâng, chit jît ây k’huéng lêt, chô bôn ch’hoéng s’na p’heén, now in examining scholars, one day’s labor is employed in making three sections of literary composition.

P’heén 便片吹砒硫 The sound of wind going out.

P’heén 便片吹砒硫 P’heen,砒霜 p’heén s’ng, arsenic.

P’heén 便片吹砒硫 鼻孔 p’heén k’hâng, the nostrils.

P’heén 便片吹砒硫 鼻之於臭 p’heén by té hêw bê, the nose with respect to smells, &c; see 孟子 Beng ehoô.

P’heen 便片吹砒硫 A leaning to the right, as if inclining to the left; a slanting stroke in writing. One of the radicals.

P’heen 便片吹砒硫 To strike gently; a little; to lead, to pull up; also written 撤, p’heet.

P’heen 便片吹砒硫 pêk ch’hêu wûng, to strip up the sleeves.

P’heen 便片吹砒硫 To pass before the eyes; to get a sight of.

Yêw t’in goêy, jê p’heén t’hiêen,
P'hek 骂
A prince, a ruler, a law; to do away
with, to set aside; aside.

Séang wú p'hek kong, t'hêen
choó bôk bôk, 相雍辟公天子穆穆
sêang hû wô p'hek kong, hông tê bôk bôk, the
princes of the empire assisted at the sacrifice, while
the emperor stood musing; see the 上論 Séang
lûn.
P'hêen p'hek, 偏辟, inclined to one side, partial.
P'hek 璧
A round and valuable gem; kwuy
p'hek, 华壁, a precious stone.

Ok p'hek, 屋壁 ch'kôo péâh,
the wall of a house; kek p'hek,
隔壁 kâyô pêâh, a next door
neighbor, separated only by a party wall.

T'heông sêng bông sô p'hek, 蠍聲鳴四壁
t'hông bô sêû toit bông hâu tê se à yê péâh, the
noise of the insects was heard on every wall; see a
古詩 koê se.

To beat one's breast; to open out, to
spread open, to break.

P'hek yông k'hok k'hîp, 畲踊
哭泣 p'heah hêng k'hâm, yông têô, k'hâu, kwô
î'hê, to beat the breast, to stamp with the foot, to cry
and weep, (at the death of a parent; see the 孝經
Hâdu keng.
P'hek 骂
Hasty, sudden, speedy.
P'hek 裂
To cut open, to split, to tear asunder.
P'hek 綢緜
To weave; pé sin chit kê, ch'hey
p'hek loê, ê ê che yêá, 彼身
織履妻緜緬以易
之也 e pûn sin p'hâh ch'haôu ây, e ây boê chit
ch'hôe mûâ pôcê, ê wûâ ch'hek, he himself made
straw shoes, and his wife wove hempen cloth, to
barter for corn; see 孟子 Bêng choô.
P'hek 薏
P'hek lêk, 鼻橈 p'hek lêây, the
rattling of thunder.
Jè p'hek lêk che seng, 如鼻
藜之聲 ch'ên chôô p'hek lêây ây sêû, like
a clap of thunder.
P'hek 痴
Vulg. p'hêâh: a sort of disease, a
peculiar propensity, temper, dis-
position.
Ch'hut p'hek, 出癖 ch'htû p'hêâh, to have the
measles.
Ok p'hek, 惡癖 p'hehê p'hêâh, a bad temper.
Also written 痴, p'hek.
P'hek 懿
To bleach anything, till it becomes
white.
P'hek 惱
Lume of both legs.
P'heng 煮
To boil, to cook, to dress food.
P'heng 煎
Also written 煉, p'heng.

Haôú jîn p'hêng ê, the man who took care of
the pools, boiled (the fish); see 孟子 Bêng
P'heng. To order, to command, to give in charge of.
P'heng. To order, to send; to make up for.
P'heng. P'heng têng, 嫁, a beautiful appearance; an elegant carriage.
P'heng. To intrust to, to give in charge of; also, to draw out.
P'heng. The sound of stones.
P'heng. A swelling of the abdomen.
P'heng. To strike with a stone; to beat on a stone.
P'heng. The noise of striking water.
P'heng. A hypocrite, a pretender.
P'heng. The name of a village, or district.
P'heng. To inquire, to ask; to betroth; p'heng léy, 聘禮, a betrothing present; p'heng bün, 聘問, to pay a visit of inquiry.
P'heng. To drive, to gallop along, to run away.
K'he p'heng téén lâp, hêê ke ch'îên sêng, guò te chê hùw tài yêá, 驅 驅
P'hey

To speak in one's sleep. Also read bong.

To strike with the hand; also, to inform, to announce, to give an opinion on anything; p'hey ph'eng,批评, to criticise literary productions; to compare, to discuss, to decide.

P'hey To cut up flesh.

P'hey P'hey bêw,紛繆, to be in an error, to be wrong.

The face; ch'huy p'hey,嘴郤, the cheeks; keâh ch'huy p'hey,抿嘴郤, to give any one a slap in the face.

P'hey P'hey gêy,睥睨, to look slantwise; to look askance.

To open out and divide the fibres of a certain flax plant.

6 I

P'ho

To card hemp or flax; a bundle of flax.

Read p'heô: a kind of grain, like rice, but yielding a smaller seed; some say tares, empty grain; Eleusine coracana.

P'hin P'hin hwân,繽紛, confused, crowded.

An order, a sort, a class, a series; p'hin hêng,品行, conduct, actions. Kwan yêw kêw p'hin,官有九品, knpâ woo kâu p'hin, there are nine ranks or degrees in office.

P'hin To see gradually.

P'hit A fellow; a mate, an equal, a partner; also, a numeral for horses.

Wûy kwôn choô lêng hûô kê p'hit,惟君子能好其匹 tôk tôk kwôn choô áy lâng áy sêôh e áy p'hit p'hôy, the good man alone can truly love his associates; see the 禮記 Léy kê.

Sôô p'hit wûy sêng,四匹爲乘 sê chêôâh bûy chò chít áy sêng, four horses make one stud.

A piece; yî p'hit pê,一定布 chit p'hit pê, a piece of cloth.

Kê p'hit? 幾匹 kwûy p'hit? how many pieces?

A wave; p'ho lûng,波浪 p'ho nêng, the waves of the sea.

Haê put yâng p'ho, े téung kok
### P'HO

A bank, a ridge; san p'ho, 山坡, the declivity or side of a hill.

### P'HO

P'ho léy, 玻璃, glass, any vitreous substance.

### P'HO

Phœen p'ho, 偏頗, partial, lateral, inclined to one side, awry.

### P'HO

Hoary hairs; p'ho p'ho léâng sóô, 老翁鬚, the hair of a hoary-headed and virtuous scholar, I have still a few; see the 書秦誓, Se chên sê.

### P'HO

Do not, cannot, may not; when 吕布, Lé-poâ, was not befriended by 劉備, Lew-pê, and was about to be put to death, he exclaimed, (taê jé jé! 蛺際, 大耳兒最信, 大耳兒最信 the ears are the most trustworthy! 這是他, 蓋用同這, "you great cared churl! you are by no means to be believed.")

### P'HO

P'ho naê, 甘耐, unbearable, that which cannot be borne.

### P'HO

Lame; p'ho k'êêk, 歪脚, the lame of the feet.

### P'HO

K'ha, lame of the feet.

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### P'HOE

A little, to be able in a small degree; p'ho p'ho sit joô, 頗顔識字, p'ho p'ho bat je, to be in some measure acquainted with letters.

### P'HOE

Vulg. p'hoâ: broken, to break, to tear open; t'â p'ho 打破, p'hâh p'hoâ, to burst open; p'ho sam, 破衫, p'hoâ s'â, torn clothes.

Hwâ kay wûy kok chêa ch'hoô choô, p'hô kok bông kay chêa ek ch'hoô choô, 化家為國 者此子破國亡家者亦此子 hâw kay chêa kâ, se chêy léy k'ênâ, p'hâh kay bông kok kâ yêâ sê chêy léy k'ênâ, "he who would be likely to convert his family into a nation, is this child; and he who would be likely to ruin his country and annihilate his family, is also such a child as this;" said of the founder of the 唐, Tông dynasty, by his father, who early perceived the rising genius of his son.

### P'HOE

Read p'haou: to embrace, to clasp to one's bosom.

Hwâ jin p'haou, 懷念 p'haou gê, 懷念 p'haou gê, to embosom benevolence and embrace righteousness.

### P'HOE

P'hoe sat, 菩薩, an idol, an image of the Buddhists. Also read p'hoê.

To spread out; p'hoe têâng, 鋪張 p'hoe têâng, to spread out; p'hoê têê, 鋪陳, to arrange.

Meal, bran; bêk p'hoê, 麥飯, 麥飯 bâyêk p'hoê, the coarse meal of wheat.

### P'HOE

A large kind of pulse; coarse flour.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P'hoè</th>
<th>P'hoéy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>稗</td>
<td>补</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The husk of wheat, bran.</td>
<td>The husk of wheat, bran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禾</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The banks of a stream, the edge of the water. A surname.</td>
<td>补, to follow the banks of the Hwaé; see the 大雅 Tâe gnây.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欽</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A gardener; one who cultivates flowers and vegetables.</td>
<td>Great, large, extensive, wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溥</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P'hoé t'hec n che háy, bók hwuy óng t'hoè, 溥天之下莫非王土 p'hoé t'hec ngy háy, bók ûm sê óng áy t'hoè têy, under the wide heavens, there is no place which is not the royal territory; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.</td>
<td>A register; ch‘ôk p'hoè, 族譜, a family register; a genealogical table; also, a biography, a list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>譜</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>普</td>
<td>槳</td>
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<tr>
<td>All, altogether, the whole; p'hoè t'hec n háy, 晉天下 p'hoè t'hec ngy áy, under the whole heavens; p'hoè se, 晉施, to distribute widely.</td>
<td>To cut open, to cut through the middle; p'hoè hok, 剖腹, to rip open the belly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剖</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shop; p'hoè têâm, 鑄店, a stall for exposing goods to sell.</td>
<td>A string of 500 beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鑄</td>
<td>槳</td>
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<tr>
<td>鑄</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bill for collecting taxes.</td>
<td>Unburnt bricks, or tiles. Also written 坯, p'hoéy, and 甕, p'hoéy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槳</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A register, a record; têang p'hoè, 張簿 seâou p'hoè, an account book; also, to receive; and a flat piece of wood held in the hand.</td>
<td>Do not, it cannot be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槳</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A watch-house, a guard house.</td>
<td>A sugar mill, a place for making sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槳</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菁</td>
<td>槳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The noise of wrangling.</td>
<td>To open a sugar-mill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To couple with, to associate with, to unite; p'höey p'höey, 匹配, a fellow, a mate; but p'höey, 物配 meếnh ph'hoey, savory relishes, used with rice; seeang p'höey, 相配, to couple together. Also written 配, p'hoey.

A chip of wood, a shaving; bök p'höey, 木椳 ch'ha ph'hoey, chips of wood.

Read sùy: to spit; sùy yêen,唾涎 p'höey meêa, to void spittle.

Sùy bèen ch'ho6 kan,唾面自乾 p'höey bìn têoh hoe kà te ta, when any one spits in our face, we should let it dry of itself; (lest by wiping it off, we should provoke our antagonist to anger.)

Read p'hö: the skin; yàng p'hö, 羊皮 yêeg ph'hoey, a sheep's skin.

Read p'hö: a covering; p'hö tan, 被單 p'höey tiea, a coverlid, a blanket, a sheet.

Read hwù: foam; sùy hwù, 水沫 ch'oby p'höeyh, the foam of water.

Phöeyh Thöey p'höeyh, a clod of earth.

Read p'hö: the refuse of anything; ch'ha p'hö, 槎枠 ch'ha p'hoeyh, the husk of sugar-cane, after the juice is expressed.

Read p'hö: grains; cho p'hö, 糠粕 ch'ho ph'ho6, the grains of liquor, the refuse left after a brewing.

To strike with the hand; vulg. p'hö: to beat, to strike.

Chin hòe bông ê Ch'ho6 choô p'hö, 诸侯 梦与楚子博 Chin hòe bông kap Ch'ho6 choô sô p'hö, the prince of the Chin country dreamed that he was fighting with the ruler of the Cho country; see the 左傳 Cho twán.

A game of chance; to play; extensive, very, exceedingly.

Put yêw p'hö ek ch'ha hòe? 不有博奕者乎 yêw yêw soo toe p'hö wêy kê ch'ha hòe? is it not better to play at drafts or chess then to sit still and do nothing? see the 論語 Lùn gê.

P'hö hák, 博學, extensively learned.

Kêen p'hö, 肩膊, the flesh on the shoulders, the shoulders.

An implement of husbandry, a kind of hoe; a musical instrument, a sort of bell.

To pat, to beat with the hand, to cuff, to brush off dust.

White, unvarnished close grained wood, the substance as distinguish from the ornaments; honest, true.
Vulg. **p'hok**: the substance of anything; simple, plain, sincere.

**P'hok** 朴 朴

Chi'hoe Leng ḍong ch'hit hông, chin che o p'hok, a lump of earth; the king of the Ch'hoë country, when banished from his country, took a lump of earth for his pillow; see the 楚語 Ch'hoë gé.

An unpolished gem; a diamond in the rough.

Kim yew p'hok gum e chi'hoo,今有璞玉於此 l'a noo p'hok gum te che toou, now there is an unpolished gem here; see 孟子 Bêng choo.

**P'hok** 漏 漏

The name of a river.

**P'hok** 漏 漏

Be p'hok, 米糯, coarse rice.

**P'hok** 鐵 鐵

Unwrought iron; iron ore.

**P'hok** 爻 爻

To strike gently; one of the radicals.

**P'hok** 交 交

P'hok Chok kaou leng, 扑作教刑 p'hok chok ka hy leng hvat, the stick forms the instrument of punishment in schools.

**P'hok** 肩 肩

Full of treasure; abundance of wealth.

**P'hok** 拔 拔

P'hok lô, 擎挣, mixed, confused; sacrificial flesh.

**P'hok** 爆 爆

Vulg. **p'hák** : to dry in the sun; to bask in the sun; to expose to view; to promulge, to publish; p'hák jité, 暴日, to dry in the sun.

Yit jité p'hák che, sip jité hân che, 一日暴之十日寒之 chit jité p'hák e, cháp jité kwôndé e, to warm it in the sun for one day, and to let it freeze for ten days; see 孟子 Bêng choo.

P'hok che è bin, jé bin sêw che, 暴之於民而民受之 p'hok e kaou pâyh sain9sé, jé pâyh sain9sé sêw e, he exhibited him before the people and the people accepted of him; see 孟子 Bêng choo.

**P'hok** 爻 爻

The same as the preceding.

**P'hok** 爻 爻

A blazing up of fire; an ardent flame.

**P'hok** 漏 漏

A fountain or cataract, which sends out its waters far, and with noise.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P'HOO</th>
<th>P'HUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'hok</strong></td>
<td>The collar of a coat; soë e choo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碲</td>
<td>p'hok, 素衣朱襟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'long</strong></td>
<td>Some clōo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磅</td>
<td>p'long, p’hông, 磅砰, the noise of stones falling, (as in a well.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'long</strong></td>
<td>The flesh rising up in blisters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磅</td>
<td>p'long, the appearance of looking at anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'long</strong></td>
<td>To hold up anything in both hands; to take both hands full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磅</td>
<td>To swoll, to puff up; hollow, swelled out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'long</strong></td>
<td>Vulg. p'hâng: fat, corpulent, swelled; some sny, stinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磅</td>
<td>Bamboos matted together, in order to form a covering for boats or carriages; also, a bamboo carriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'hong</strong></td>
<td>P'hông p'heang, 臥脖, a swelling of the abdomen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媛</td>
<td>The sound of blowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'hoö</strong></td>
<td>The eyes dim; p'hoö p'hoö kong, 嘴脣光 p'hoö p'hoö kwung, a dim light, scarcely visible; the dawn of day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媛</td>
<td>Read hoö: to float; hoö chue súy sâng, 浮在水上 p’hoö tê chûy téng, to float on the surface of the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'hoö</strong></td>
<td>E se hoö tîm, 眼世浮沉 kap sê chô poö p’hoö á têem, to sink or swim with the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媛</td>
<td>The noise of birds flying away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'hoö</strong></td>
<td>Cunning, artful; to deceive, to rail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媛</td>
<td>Read ch’huy: to blow anything in, as at the nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'hoö</strong></td>
<td>Read hwan: an adze, a round axe for felling trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媛</td>
<td>The ebbing of the tide; low water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'hoö</strong></td>
<td>Hoë p’hun, 虎貢, brave, tiger-like soldiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媛</td>
<td>Hoë p’hun sam ch’heen jin, 虎貢三千人 hoë p’hun s’á ch’heen lâng, three thousand tiger-like soldiers; see 孟子 Bông cho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P’hun</strong></td>
<td>To snort, to spurt out; p’hun hong, 嘰風, to whistle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P'hun

To run away; p'hun choé, 奔走, to flee away after a defeat.

The same as the above.

To blow out the breath; to spurt anything out of the mouth.

P'hun

Bé p'hun, 米, the water in which rice has been boiled.

P'hun

The arched covering or hood of a carriage; fine, grand.

To fly upwards.

To fly away.

To spurt water out of the mouth; also written 胆, p'hun.

To blow out the breath; also written 嘔, p'hun.

To spurt out water, from the mouth.

To flee away, to run away.

P'hun

P'hun t'hè, 嘴嘔 p'hùh k'ha ch'k'ew, to blow the nose; to sneeze. P'hun sây, 喚水 p'hun ch'uy, to spurt out water.

Water flowing rapidly; a fountain bubbling up.

A wash hand-basin; a dish, a pot; a general name for jars, pots, &c.; hwa p'hun, 花盆, a flower pot.

Hok p'hun choó, 覆蓋子, the name of a medicinal herb.

To vomit; to blow out the breath.

Water overflowing, and bubbling up; rain collected together.

The sun just risen, and not yet shining out with its full splendor.

The moon in the first quarter, not yet come to the full.

The sound of laying anything down.

Pit p'hut, 粪粪, fragrant.

Je p'hut, 乳娘, a fat woman, a milk nurse.

Rice cleansed.

Rice flour.
P'hün o. P'hût chey, the name of a vegetable, the water chestnut; the Scirpus tuberosus.

P'hwa, the name of a "hut*--vegetable, the water chestnut; the Scirpus tuberosus.

P'hwa, the name of a fish.

P'hwan, to break, to break in pieces; but p'haw, anything broken to pieces.

Rhw'a, the name of a fish.

P'hwan, a surname.

P'hwa, to judge; p'hwan, to examine and judge, judgment.

P'hwah, a knife for cutting grass; p'hwa ch'ho, to cut down grass.

P'hwa, clothes of no color.

P'hwan, to lade; p'hwah t'hâng, a bucket, for lading water out of a well.

P'hwan, Vulg. p'hwâ'n: a surname.

P'hwan, to throw away anything; to reject; also written p'hwan.

P'hwan, An even plain; also written p'hwan.

P'hwan, The appearance of running away; to flee.

P'hwan, P'hwan k'êng, the name of a school of learning; to dissolve.

P'hwan, The melting of ice; to dissolve; é ê peng p'hwan, easier than the melting of ice.

P'hwan, Clothes of no color.

P'hwan, Phwân hwân, loose, easy, leisurely.
P'hwan 判 \(p'h\\text{w}ån\) : to judge, to decide, to distinguish, to divide.

T'heen t'ey p'hwan hap, 天地 判合 t'heen t'ey p'hwan hap, heaven and earth divide and unite.
P'hwan twan, 判断 p'hwan twan, to judge and decide.

P'hwan 伴 \(p'h\\text{w}ån\) : To accompany; seang p'hwan, 相伴 s'eo p'hwan, to go in company.

P'hwat 吐 Vulg. pay\(h\) : to open the mouth wide.
P'hwat 叱 Vulg. p'haw\(h\) : to speak disorderly.
P'hwat 踏 Vulg. p'haw\(h\) : to tread down the grass with one's feet.
P'hwat 去 Vulg. p'haw\(h\) : to walk or go; p'heiy, to walk.
P'hwy 然 p'hweiy, to break wind.

A guest, a visitor, a stranger; pin k'hek, 宾客 pin k'hây\(h\), a guest; pin choo, 宾主, guest and host.
Ch'hek yê\(a\), sok taë lîp ê teâu, k'hô soö ê pin k'hek gân yê\(a\), 赤也束带立於朝 可使與賓客言也 Ch'hek yê\(a\), hâk taë k'hê\(a\) tê teâu lêng, t'hang saë kap pin k'hây\(h\) kông wâ, Ch'hek, having belted on his girdle and standing in the court, may be permitted to converse with strangers and guests; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

P'huan 濱 槃 邻 邻 The water's edge; haê pin, 海濱, the seashore.

Pin 槃 A small kind of otter.

Pin A good kind of iron, of which sharp knives may be made.

Pin 槃 long, 槃 spécifice pin ne\(m\)g, the betel nut, the areca nut; a tree without branches, with the fruit coming out of the heart.

Pin 邻 The name of a district, on the northwest of China.

The name of a country; sek chê\(a\) 居所 T'haê êng kePin, 質者大王 居所 chê T'haê êng k'hê\(a\) tê Pin, formerly T'haê êng dwelt at Pin; see 孟子 Bông choô.

Pin 槃 Ornament and plainness equally displayed, moderate, natural. Also written 斌, pin.

Bûn chit pin pin, jêen hôe kwun choô, 文質彬彬然後君子 bûn chit pin pin, jêen aou chô hêun choô, when ornament and plainness are equally displayed, it shows a man of worth; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Pin 份 The ancient form of the preceding character.

Pin 判 To divide, to distinguish.
Pìn

To announce, to inform, to receive orders, to send up a petition.

Pìn

To blame, to reject; pìn ch'hek, 檄斥, to cast out, to condemn.

Pìn

The knee-pan; the punishment of cutting off the legs.

Pìn

To lead, to assist, to help, to accompany.

Pìn

To draw up the eyebrows into wrinkles; to contract the brow; hadù pìn, 效颦, to imitate badly, to counterfeit.

Pìn

The water's edge; a bank, a shore.

Pìn

A kind of large water plant; pìn hwân, 蘋藻, a water plant.

Pìn

The hair on the temples; pìn péen, 髭邊, the sides of the head.

A comb, for cleaning and smoothing the hair; sât pìn, 虱箆, a fine toothed comb.

Pìn

Several; hasty, urgent; pìn soè, 頻數, continually.

Pìn

Vulg. pàn: a pot, a jar, a vessel; hwa pìn, 花瓶, a flower pot; chèw pìn, 酒瓶, a wine vessel. Also written 瓶, pìn.

Gìn pìn tê chèw jê boë hwan, 銀瓶置酒汝無分, gin pìn tê chèw tê boë hwan, of the silver pot filled with wine you shall have no share; (said to a dwarfish person, in contempt;) when he replied, (kim póng têy bêng gnó ke têung, 金榜題名我居中) "I shall stand in the centre of the names in the golden list of graduates," (meaning that he should attain to the highest literary honors.)
PIT

Pin 靠

To lean upon a table; pin 6, 靠, to lean on anything.

Pin 乘

To rest or rely on; pin gedk ke, 乘王几, to lean on the table; according to; pin je swat, 懶爾說, according to what you say, &c.

Pin

Bun pin, 文, a ticket, a pass; pin ke, 筆据, a proof, evidence. Also written 讚 pin, a surname.

Pin 屏

With pin, 圓屏, a screen, a fence. T'heen choo goey pin, choo h6 loey pin, 天子外屏, the emperor placed his screen without the door, but the princes within.

Pin 雉

The female of birds and beasts.

Pin 牀

Pin key bo6 sin, 牠鶉無晨 key bo6 ce5 my5h cha5, the hen does not give notice of the morning; see the 書泰誓 Se t'hae se.

Pin 膳

The knee-pan, the cap of the knee.

Pin 服

A female office.

Pin

Pin p'hang, 琅, the noise made by stamping on the ground.

夫

To stop passengers on the road, when the sovereign is about to pass by; pit je put keng, 騎而不驚, pit chah lang, 捻々 keng ka e, to stop the passengers without alarming them; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Pit 偈

The same as the preceding.

Pit 畢

To finish, to conclude; the end; a surname; pit keng, 畢竟, after all. Vulg. kongy k6: finished, done, completed.

Jit chè jé pit, 日至而畢 tang chāy kādū, kong kooy swāh, when the winter solstice arrives, all work is at an end; see the 左傳 Ch'o twān.

Pit 燒

A cold wind.

Pit 煙

The sound of fire burning.

Pit 竹

Pit bún, 竹門, a bamboo gate.

Pit 鍵

A sound going out.

Pit

A leathern cap for the knees, a pad for the knees, used when kneeling at sacrifices.

Pit 必

Must, certain, absolute; hé pit, 未, it is not yet certain; hé pit? 何必, why must you do so? pit jee, 必然, it must be so; pit t'ing, 必定, determined on, fixed.

Ch'ho ch'ho pit 6 sē, t'een p'hae pit sē, 造次必然是禮物必然是 kān kip tek k'ha k'oh t'āh t'ē ch'ē yē, long pō'ēy tek k'ha k'ōh t'ēh tē ch'ē yē, when in seasons of hurry, we must still adhere (to benevolence); and when overwhelmed with trouble, we must nevertheless abide by the same; see the 論語 Lūan gé.
PIT

The ornaments of a sword; also written 瑚, pit.

A pencil, a hair pencil, with which the Chinese write; to write with a pencil; ké pit, 撰筆 kēhē pit, to take up the pencil.

Sēa tō pit t'ho6 kan, 護到筆頭乾 sēa k'adu pit t'hu6 ta, to write till the end of the pencil is dry.

Ch'ao-soo, 子思, was afraid lest the doctrines of the 中庸, T'ung-yūng should be forgotten through the lapse of time. (koē pit che e se, 故筆之於書 chēa sēa e tē ch'ha6h,) he therefore wrote them in a book, and delivered them to 孟子, Beng-chōo.

A vessel cracked but not broken.

A kind of pipe, played upon by the Tartars.

Read ch'hin: a little rising of the skin.

An assistant, a helper; ho6 pit, 輔弼, to assist, to help.

Bōng tēy laē ê liēng pit, 夢帝, 賽子良弼 bōng sêang tēy laē yuā hō ê yuā sêang pit, I dreamed that the supreme bestowed on me a good assistant; see the 書説命 Se wāt bēng.

High, lofty, eminent; the same as the above.

To beat one's breast; pit yōng k'hōk k'hīp, 捍踊哭泣 p'kāh k'hēm tēo k'ha, k'hu6 k'uō t'he, to beat on one's breast, to stamp with the foot, to cry and weep; see the 孝經, Hanu keng.

Stubborn, perverse.

To praise, to applaud; K'hōng-chōo che chōk Ch'han Ch'hew, yit jōo che po ēng ê hwa kūn, 孔子作春秋一字之褒語於華表 K'hōng-chōo ê chō Ch'han Ch'hew, chāt jē ê yu o lè, k'hāh ēng ê hwa ch'haé ê kwān bën, when Confucius composed the Spring and Autumn Record, each word of approbation therein contained was more glorious than a flowery crown.
池山

The same as the preceding.

Po t'heüng, 岭冢, the name of a hill.

Po

A boat, short and deep.

Po lêng ch'haê, 菠薊菜, the name of a vegetable; spinach.

聲

To protect, to favor, to preserve; po po, 保庇, to protect; pó lêng, 保領; pó nê, to secure; pó chwân, 保全, to keep safely; also, to nourish, to keep, to guard.

T'heou pó têng jê, 以 k'hông che koê, 天保定爾亦孔之固 t'heou pó têng ê yê ê sim keen koê, if heaven keeps you safely, you will be very secure; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

Pó 福

A cloth in which children are carried; swaddling-clothes.

Sêng êng seâou, chaê kêng po che t'wêng, 孟王少在福之中 Sêng êng yê dê ñê t'wêng tê kêng po by t'ang êg, when Sêng êng was young, and yet in his swaddling clothes, &c.

Grass and trees, growing luxuriantly, thick foliage.

Pó 堡

A small fort.

Precious, anything precious, and valuable; po tîn, 寶珍, a pearl; po pôyê, 寶具, precious, valuable.

Pó 寶

The same as the above; also written 宝, po.

Pó 鳩

The name of a solitary water bird.

Pó 舞

To have, to possess.

Pó 報

To answer, to recompense, to reward, to return a compliment; to repay; to inform, to announce. Seên yêw seen po, ok yeu ok po, jeâk bê yeu po, se jî bê to, 善有善報惡有惡報若未有報時日未到 kô woô hó dy po, p'ka ê woô p'kaê dy po, nà bûyê woô po, sê jî yêa bûyê kaou, virtue has a good reward, and vice a bad reward, but if yet no reward, it is because the time has not yet come.

T'hong po, 通報, to announce one's name.

Pó 穂

To winnow corn, in order to clear it from the chaff.

Pó kêt, 穂, mûâ hê, a sieve.

Pó 播

To sow, to spread the seed, to scatter; to reject.

Kê se po pek kok, 其始播播 e dy kêt t'hadu yêa pêyê hâng dy kok, when they begin to sow the various kinds of grain; see the 甘風 Pin hong.
The epithet of an old woman; lo poé,老婆, an old woman.

To beat with the hand; violent, oppressive, perverse; a surname.

Pó hoé páng lió,暴虎馴河 p'háh hoé sêw kóy kâng hó, to be able to beat a tiger with the hand, and to dash through a river without a boat; see the 論語 Lân gé.

Kóng hong ch'hiú páó,狂風且暴 a fierce and strong wind; pó guá,暴虐, oppression, tyranny.

Upright conduct of officers.

The time of half a day; noonday; séang poé,上晡, ch'êng poé, the forenoon; hây poé,下晡, ây poé, the afternoon.

A plain; ch'ho poé,草埔 ch'haóu poé, a grassy plain.

Pó kâang,杜, the name of a tree.

A bamboo vessel.

To mend, to repair, to make up a deficiency; to fill up.

Ch'ùn sêng këng, jé poé put ch'êng,春省耕而補不足 ch'ùn t'ëng sêng ch'hot jé ch'kén, jé poé bô kâu, in the season of spring, the prince should inspect the ploughing, and make up deficiencies to the cultivators; see 孟子 Bông chuò.

To mend clothes. The same as the preceding. Also written 纡 poé.

Cloth; to spread, to scatter; to disperse.

Poé pêk,布帛 cloth and silk; poé sân,布散 poé suêhâ, to scatter. A surname.

Poé pêk têng tiên têng, chêk kây sêng jêák?布帛長短同則價相若 poé pêk têng têy séo têng, chêk kây chêng sêo ch'êng? when cloths and silks are equally long, would you have the prices equal? see 孟子 Bông chuò.

Universally diffused; extensive, general.

To disperse, to scatter; to beat.

To be afraid, to be alarmed; to make afraid, to alarm.

Kê bôô chëuk yêw e t'hôk kwûy sin chïây poé gé bân, 其巫祝有依 托 鬼神詐術愚民 é ây saê kong à wô wê t'hôk kwûy sin p'heén pûyê saiâng hóe e ke ré, those conjuring fellows, relying on ghosts and spirits, deceive and alarm the people.

A surname.

To reprove; also, a man's name.

To lie prostrate on the ground; poé pôk,匍匐, to creep on the ground.

Poé pôk, chéang jîp chéng,匍匐將入井 poé pôk chéang bûêy jîp chóu, creeping along
the ground and about to fall into a well; (speaking of an infant) see 孟子 Bēng ch'ōo.

Poē Ch'hiang poē, 嘉蒲, the name of a water plant, a sort of mat rush; the Acorus calamus. A surname.

Poē Poē-t'ēen hōen, 蓮田縣 Poē-ch'ōo huan kwān, the name of a district in Hok-kiōen.

Poē To drink wine and play music.

Poē An afternoon meal; poē ch'hwat,脯啜, to eat and drink.

Poē To run away, to escape; to bear, to sustain.

Poē Poē to,葡萄, a grape, the grape vine.

Poē To collect, to assemble; to lessen, to decrease.

Poē Poē to čk kwā,衰多益寡 kōe m ě y ē chê t'heh̄ng ě ē chêo, to lessen that which is excessive, and to add to that which is defective.

Poē The front of a garment; a form, appearance.

Poē The name of a man.

Poē To take anything up in the hollow of the hand, as water.

Kōe ch'êa poē yīm, 古者杯飲 kōe ēy làng poē ch'ē y tē ch'ēhōo ch'ēo húā lim, the ancients used to take up water in the hollow of the hand, and drink.

To apprehend, to seize; poē haē,捕害, to persecute.

Lē hōo tuy poē che k'hoō, 史无追捕之苦 sēo kwāa bō tuy lēāh êy kan k'hoō, we shall not be troubled with inferior officers seizing and apprehending us; see the 樂延傳 Hān yēen twān.

Tēnk pāu, 竹 Após tek poē, a cluster of bamboo.

A step, a pace, to walk, to walk on foot. A surname.

Hēk pēk poē jē hōo chē, hēk gnan sip poē jē hōo chē, or 百步而後止 or 五十步而後止 wōō ēy chāou chit pây poē jēen aou hāȳ'eh, wōō ēy chāou goē chōp poē jēen aou hāȳ'ēh, some would run a hundred paces, and then stop, and some only fifty paces, and then stop; see 孟子 Bēng ch'ōo.

Poē Poē é, 蜂蜲, the name of an insect.

To seize, to apprehend; poē haē,捕害, to persecute.

K'hiōen lē hwān chō tēnk pē, 罕分曹逐捕 sū ēy kwāa hweu lū kwāa lēāh, he sent officers in different parties to pursue and take him; see the 樂夫傳 Kwān hōo twān.

To chew in the mouth, to masticate; a chew.

Chew-kong yit hwān sam t'hōe poē, 周公一餐三吐哺 Chew-kong chit t'ouan pōoing sēa ēy t'hōe poē, Chew-kong at one meal, thrice spit out what he was chewing, (in order to get up and speak with clever people, who called upon him;) see the 史記 Soō kē.

The same as the preceding; to eat, to devour.

Gōo pū ē, choō hák koē che tō,
Poey 倍
People to double; lek seisang poey se, or pöey 雄 to open.

Pöey 祖
Poey k'hwuy, a neckerchief.

Pöey 本
Sew p'hae k'hae, 手擘開 ch'hwu pöey k'hwuy, to open out with the hand.

Pöey 本
A pearl; pö pöey, 寶, precious, valuable; a surname.

K'c nae pöey gūk, 具乃貝玉 pö p'ên wëö pöey gūk, there were prepared both pearls and gems; see the 書盤庚 Se.pwan keng.

Pöey 安
An expression of the Budhists, signifying to praise.

Pöey 回
The back; pöey hoë, 餐後 k'ha ch'ëk aoù, behind the back.

Pöey 本
Clothes for the back.

A sort, a class, an order, many; the sign of the plural number.

Hây ch'ën che pöey, 下賤之輩 a low, vulgar set of fellows.

Lëy k'hé wùy gnó pöey sëet? 此禮豈為我輩設 lëy soë k'ham se gwàn ãy láng sëet? "were the ceremonies appointed by us?" said by 老子 Ló choö.

Pöey 晟
The sun not clear.

je ô poë ch'hwat yéá, 我不意子學古之道而以補嘗 groá bê sùng choö woô 諸科路長此可樂, je sùng le chêu lim ãy soô, I never should have thought, that you who had studied the doctrines of the ancients, would have been taken up with eating and drinking; see 孟子 Bêng choö.

Poë 勃
Poë h'ëé, 勃勴, to exert one's strength.

Altogether, the whole; an order, a general class, a series, a radical; poë hwun, 部分, a sort; leûk poë, 六部, the six courts, or boards of control; joô poë, 字部, je poë, the radical of a character.

Poë 筛
A bamboo vessel, a flat piece of bamboo.

Poë t'hoë, 榿頭, an anchorage, a harbor, a town on the seacoast, a mart; a place of merchandize.

Pöey 幸
A wine cup; chëw pöey, 酒杯 a wine glass; also written 坡 yoe.

Pöey chëw sëak peng kwân, 杯酒制兵權 pöey chëw ăy kan e sëak k'kê peng kwân, over a cup of wine, he deprived his generals of their military authority; said of the first emperor of their 宋 dynasty.

Pöey 根
Poey kw'an, 根捲, a drinking vessel, made of bent wood.

Choo, lêng sun kë lëw che sëng, jë ūo wùy pöey kw'an hoë, 子能順杞柳之性而以根捲乎 lê, ëy sun kë lëw ăy sai, jë leùh e chö pöey kw'an, sir, I suppose you are able, by following the grain of the willow tree, to make round drinking vessels out of it; see 孟子 Bêng choö.
Poey

Poey boé, 真邪, the name of a medicine; a species of Althea.

Poey

The eyes dim.

Poey

To help, to assist, to associate; a domestic, an officer of the palace.

Jó tek put beng, é boó poey boó k'heng, 王德不明以無陪無鄉
lá ay tek úm beng chê kaou bó lông t'hang chên, bó t'ang chê kwo'n'a, if your virtue is not clear, you will have none to assist, and none to become your officers; see the 大雅 Tae gnáy.

Poey sín chip kok beng, sam sé he put sit ê, 陪臣執國命三世希不失矣
kay sín gím kok áy beng lêng, s'n'a sé têy chêz úm sit lôh, when domestic officers hold the reins of government, it seldom happens that a dynasty lasts longer than three generations; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Poey

Poey o, 倍阿 the name of a devil, who takes possession of the eastern part of a dwelling.

Poey

To nourish, to foster, to increase, to cause to grow.

Chae chêa poey che, 良者培之 chêng áy mêu'ng thêoh poey yáng ê, what things are planted should be nourished; see the 中庸 Téung yáng.

Poey

Unstrained wine.

Poey

To collect, to gather together.

Poey poé, 賠補, to make anything good that is lost or deficient, to compensate.

G M

Poey

Poey yew, 萌優, a mixed kind of play; poey hoéy, 萌俗, a sort of game.

Poey

Long flowing robes; a surname.

Poey

Poey lêng ch'haé, 萌菱, the name of a vegetable.

Poey

Gems and precious stones; poey géúk, 玮玉, gems worn by those in office.

Poey

A large girdle; to wear a girdle, or to wear anything as a girdle.

K'hé song, boó séy put poey, 去喪無所不佩 k'hé seíng kà, chêm bó séy ú'm poey, when we are out of mourning, there is no kind of ornament that we may not wear attached to our girdle; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Poey

Mixed rice.

Poey

Two fold, double; vulgar, mean;

Kay téng poey, 力重倍 as much again.

Jó koè sam poey, 如賀三倍 ch'ên chêó'ng ch'ít'ân s'á téng poey, like making a gain of three hundred per cent; see the 大雅 Tae gnáy.

Be careful in your expressions, soo wân p'hé poey ê, 斯遠鄙俳矣 chêy ch'ê'nâ êy hauíng k'hé p'hé lê éy lông, thus you will be enabled to keep vulgar people at a distance; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Poey

Stubborn, rebellious, disobedient;

Poey gêk, 慾逆, rebellious.

Hêng soô put poey, 行事不 慾 chê soô bó poey gêk, to do things without disobedience; see the 論語 Chew gê.
Pok  

Two species of wolf, one with short fore, and the other with short hinder feet; the one well adapted for ascending a hill, and the other for descending, but when they walk in the plain country, the one is obliged to put his paws on the rump of the other; hence the expressions, lòng poky séang c, yóng poky mo Á, the lòng and poky depend on one another; lòng poky, yóng poky, is now commonly used to denote a state of ruin and misery.

Póey  

Trees giving out branches and leaves.

Pok  

To diviné; that by which people divine; to give; a surname.

Pok sé, pok khá, instruments of divination; pok kwä, pok kwä, to divine.

Kwuy wú pok, kêu wú sé, poé pok, pok ch'aj à pok, kêu ch'aj à sé, the pok mode of divination is made by the tortoise-shell, and the sé divination by certain pieces of grass.

Chén pok, the north; pok seng, pok ch'á, the north star.

Chéo séy, choë tang, chéo lâm, choë pok, boô sôo put hok, from the west, and east, from the south, and north, every thought will be subjected; see the tâ le pok séy, pok.

Chên pok, pok seng, pok ch'á, the north star;
Pok

Ed in an engagement, and to flee away is called 北, pok, 'to north it.'

Pit pok, 水 水, the noise of fire burning bamboos; pit pok keażou, 水 水 叫 pit pok hâu, the bursting bamboos make a noise like 'pit pok.'

Pok

A jungle fowl, a wild pheasant, the cry of which sounds like pok.

A servant, a slave, a dependant; also used for the first personal pronoun; choo pok, 主 僕, master and servant; noël pok, 奴 僕, a slave.

Chöo ch'heng wây pok 自 稱 爲 僕 ka te ch'heng hœ chô pok, people when speaking of themselves say pok, 'your servant.'

Pok

The same as the preceding.

Pok

A surname; and pok yâng, 僕 阳, a double surname.

A veil, a covering for the head, a head-kerchief; also written 棠, pok.

Pok t'hoé, 僕 头 pok t'haou, to tie a kerchief round the head.

Pôk

Poê pok, 仰 北, to creep along the ground, to crawl.

Poê pok öng ch'êng sit che, 仰 北 往 將 食 之 pây lîy tê t'hoé öng k'hê ch'êng tê, he crept along the ground, and went to eat it; see 子 北 容 ch'ôo.

Pok

A bamboo frame, for feeding silk-worms; a door-blind.

Pong

Vulg. pôh: thin, slender, meagre, mean, niggardly; a door-blind. 'Goè t'hoé jé put pok, hô koe hwân yêa?' 吾 侍 爾 不 薄 何 故 反 也 geé kwan t'hoé lê hêy pôh, s'ân sôó lê hêan yêa? I have never treated you ill, why do you then rebel?

A surname.

Vulg. pok: to bind, to tie.

Choô pok laê hâng, 自 緊 來 降 ka te pok laê hâng, he bound himself and came to tender his submission.

Pok

The name of a place, where 湯, T'hong held his capital.

Pok

To urge, to drive.

Pok

To stop, to come to an anchor; to moor a vessel to the shore. Vulg. p'hôh: an anchorage.

Tam pok, 淡 泊, thin, vacant, insipid,

Pok

Vulg. pâyä: a door-blind.

Pong

A board, a plank of wood, a placard; a proclamation.

Peau póng, 標 榜, to speak of, to make remarks on.

Ch'êut póng cheau soô, 出 榜 招 士 ch'ût pêng chêo t'huê ch'êuyh lâng, he issued a proclamation to collect recruits. Also written 榜, póng.

Pok

Luxuriant herbage.
Pong 琛
The ornaments of a dress sword.
Also written 銓, p'ong.

Pong 誤
To revile, to reproach; hwuy p'ong, 詆誚, to slander.

Pong 旁
The side, on one side; j'e p'ong bo'o 旁, 如旁無人 ch'hin ch'he, p'ong pe'ng 旁, just as if there was no one near.
Pong pe'en, 旁邊, p'ong pe'ng, on one side.

Pong 傍
The same as the above; a surname.

Pong 逢逢
A surname.

Pong 棚棚
P'ong hong, 徙彷, unsettled, un-determined; to pace backwards and forwards.
Pong hong put jin k'h, 徙彷不忍去 k'eng lai k'h, 他 pacing backwards and forwards, without venturing to go; see the 詩 序 Se sê.

Pong 螃
P'ong hay, 螃蟹, a crab, an animal that goes on one side.
Pong hay wun sin kae kap têw, 螃蟹渾身皆甲胄 p'ong hay chit k'un sin cho po'o se kà'kî ê'a, the crab is all over armed with a coat of mail; see a 古詩 ko'o sê.

Pong 脼
P'ong kong, 脼胱, the groin, the region of the bladder.

Vulg. p'ong: a room; p'ong kên, 房間 p'ong keng, a chamber; p'ong ok, 房屋 p'ong ch'ho'd, a house, a dwelling. A surname.

A surname; also read p'ong.

Pong 傾
B'ong kên P'ong-ho'o, ch'he jët, 望見 鴻婦, 看到望見 鴻婦, when they saw P'ong-ho'o at a distance they hastened to meet him; see 孟子 B'eng ch'au.

Pong 棗
P'ong t'o, 旁沱, great rain.

Pong 花花
Near, by the side, adjoining; vulg. p'ong p'êng, to rely on, to live near.
P'ong hwa sê yêw, k'o chê'en ch'bon, 傍花隨柳過前村 p'ong hwa sê yêw k'o chê'en ch'bon, going near to the flowers, and following the row of willows, let us pass over to the opposite village.

Poö 斧
Read ho'o: a hatchet; ho'o t'ho'ê, 斧 k'ho' jë hû? hwuy ho'o put k'hek, 伐柯如何 匹斧不克 p'êhâp po'o t'ho'ê p'ai'nê an ch'wahâ? bô po'o t'ho'ê bêy ch'o tit, in cutting an ax-handle, how must we manage? if we do not use an ax, we shall never succeed; see the 詩 經 Se keng.

Poö 富
Read ho'o: rich, affluent.
Ho'o ê k'hiw sê jën che sê yëük yêa, 富與貴是人之所欲也 po'o kap k'hiw sê long ëy sê yëük, riches and honors are what men desire; see the 論語 Lûn ge.
Pun

A root; an essential, fundamental thing; kin pún, 根本, the origin; gwán pún, 原本, originally; pún ch'êen, 本钱 pún ch'êen, a capital in trade; pún bwât, 本末, the head and tail, the first and last in importance; sêang pún, 上本 ch'êen pún, to send up a document to the emperor; se pún, 書木, a volume of a book.

Kwun choô boô pún, pún lip jê tô seng, 君子務本立而道生 kwun choô ch'êen boô kin pún, kin pún nà k'hêa tô lê chêw saang, the good man attends to the principal thing; for when the principal thing is established virtue springs up; see the 上論 Seâng lân.

Pun

A vessel in which seed is kept.

Pún

A basket or hod for holding earth; pún ke, 盆箇, a hod for dirt.

Pún

A black spot.

Read hwun: to divide; hwun k'haê, 分開 pun k'hêny, to separate. Hwun téên chê lôk, 分田制 pûn ch'êen chê hông lôk, to divide the fields, and regulate the emoluments; see 孟子 Bêng choô. 6 N
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Put</th>
<th>Püt</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The inside of bamboo; ch'hoe pûn, 粗笨, to go to stool; ch'hûn pûn, 蠢笨, stupid, dull, foolish; têk pûn, 竹笨 tek pûn, a bamboo frame, for stowing away grain.</td>
<td>Püt haê, 演海, the northern sea. Pok yêw püt haê che le, 比有演海之利 pak peêng seowô püt haê ëy le, on the north we have the advantage of the northern sea.</td>
<td>Püt To arise, or to rise up suddenly, as a spring gushing out.</td>
<td>Weak, coarse; the same as the preceding.</td>
<td>A frame made of split bamboo, and rolled up, in order to contain grain; also written 竹, pûn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>To terminate; finally; to change countenance; suddenly.</td>
<td>Püt An unlucky star; a comet.</td>
<td>夫</td>
<td>The name of a district, which is said to have risen out of the sea, hence it is called püt-haê kwûn, 部海郡, rise-out-of-sea district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>To scrape together; to scratch.</td>
<td>Püt The name of a bird; a kind of speckled pigeon.</td>
<td>* 极</td>
<td>An angry look; Cheng-sey püt jêên put wât, 会西慨然不悦 Cheng-sey püt jêên ím hûná hé, Cheng-sey looked angry, and displeased; see 孟子 Bêng choô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>Pây put, 把机, a rake without teeth, a board rake, for raking up corn into a heap, or spreading it out to dry.</td>
<td>Püt The sound of wind; a violent wind.</td>
<td>* 風</td>
<td>A pot boiling over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>Violent, strong.</td>
<td>Püt Pit put, 醜酣, fragrant.</td>
<td>风</td>
<td>Dust; the rising of dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>To pluck up.</td>
<td>Put</td>
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读 p³: to sift; p³ kæ, 筛 sè, to sieve.

读 p³aou: to throw; p³aou bông, 抛 网 p³bông, to cast a net.

读 p³an: to throw away; p³an bông, 拾命 p³a mèn, to venture one's life; p³an chêên, 拾 钱 p³a cheên, to expend money.

读 p³an: to remove; to shift anything; p³an sê, 搬 微 p³a suá, to remove to another place.

读 p³an: a kind; yit p³an, 一般 chit p³a, the same, alike.

读 p³an: the bank of a morass; the name of a place.

读 p³an: the half; p³an sêng p³an soô, 半生 半 死 p³a sáit p³a sê, half alive and half dead; yit p³an, 一半 chit p³a, one half; Confucius' sleeping dress was (têng yit sin yêw p³an, 长 一 身 有 半 têng chit sin kwâ chit p³a,) as long as his body, and half as long again; see the 论 语 Lùn gé.

读 p³an: ropes for tying or entangling horses' feet.

读 p³a: 石 磐 chêôh p³a, a flat stone, used as a pedestal for a wooden pillar.

读 p³a: the instep; kêak p³an, 脚 盏 k'ha p³a, the flat part of the top of the foot.

PW³NA

Read p³an: a plate; p³an wán, 盤 碟 p³a wán, plates and basins.

PW³A

Read p³an: to climb over; p³an ch'heêng, 蹴 墙 p³a ch'heêng, to climb over a wall; p³an san kô léng, 蹴 山 过 嶺 p³a suá kôy nên, to climb over hills and surmount precipices.

PW³H

To pluck up.

Read p³an: a vessel containing food; e p³an, 衣 錢 e p³a, a trunk.

PW³H

Read p³an: to turn anything round; p³an kong, 搅 工 p³a kong, to lend a hand; p³an chêên, 搅 钱 p³a cheên, to spend money.

Oô p³an, 盆 盅 oô p³a, a kind of dish.

Read têêt: to fall, to stumble; têêt to, 跌 倒 p³a têêt, to fall down.

Têêt to seâou se seng, hoô k'hêe taê hák soô, 跌 倒 小 書 生 扶 起 大 學 士 p³a têêt sê yêh k'hêe, hoô k'hêe taê hák soô, when he fell down, he looked like a little schoolboy, but when he was helped up he appeared as a great doctor; said of 林 木娴 Lim Têuk-k'heu, who was very small in stature, but great in mind.

PW³H

Jeâou p³an, 銅 錶 lê p³a, a pair of cymbals.

Yit p³an, 一 錶 chit p³a, a piece of money, a quarter of a dollar, or a quarter of a real.
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| 船 | 1. Vulg. $pu^n\alpha$: to remove, to convey, to transport; $pu^n\alpha$ wán chăo bu̍t, to transport goods or money.  
2. Yit pwan yâng, 一般樣 chi\' \(pu^n\alpha\) yêò\'g, of the same kind.  
Vulg. $pu^n\alpha$: to remove; to exercise; $pu^n\alpha$ yêén boó gây, 拨演武藝 $pu^n\alpha$ yêén boó ây soô, to perform military tactics, to drill.  
Vulg. $pu^n\alpha$: the name of a place; a bank to a marsh.  
Tong pwan, 頨阪, a kind of a boat.  
Pwan Tongs, 船板, a kind of a boat.  
A large slice; the name of a district.  
Vulg. $pu^n\alpha$: the half; yit kô pwan, 一個半 gây $pu^n\alpha$, one and a half.  
Boò tó yit pwan, 無倒一多半 $bo ka\'o chi\' \(pu^n\alpha\)$, not amounting to one half.  
Pwan má sek, 継馬索 $pu^n\alpha$ bây soô, ropes used for entangling horses' feet, in order to throw their riders.  
Pöey pwan, 背叛, to rebel against, to turn the back on any one.  
P'hok hák è bún, yêak che é léy, 魚 Quando pwan è hoo, 以禮亦可以弗叛矣夫.  
Bo pwan è hoo, when men are generally acquainted with literature, and governed by propriety, they may be restrained from rebellion; see the 論語 Lûn gé.  
Téen pwan, 田畔 $ch\'h\an\ pu^n\alpha$, the furrow of a field, a landmark.  
Keng châa jêang pwan, hêng chêâ jêang loê, 耕者讓畔行者讓路 chôh châ\'h\an ây lâng nêò\'g $pu^n\alpha$, kâ\'nâ loê ây lâng nêò\'g loê, "the ploughmen yielded the furrow, and travelers yielded the road;" said of an improved state of society in the time of 周文王 Chew Bûn-ông.  
A cap, a hat, used in the 周, Chew dynasty.  
Pwan hwân, 畜桓, self-possession, to obtain one's wish.  
Pwan hwân, 銅盤 tâng $pu^n\alpha$, a large brazen dish, for holding presents.  
Pwan A large girdle.  
Pwan Pwan hwân, 瘡癩, the cicatrice of a wound.  
Pwan Great, fat, lusty; hwûy pwan, 肥胖 $pu^n\alpha\ y^\prime h\an\$, corpulent, fat.  
Pwan Sim kông thêy pwan, 心廣體胖 sim k'hâ\'h thêy $pu^n\alpha\ y^\prime h\an\$, a gross mind and a fat habit of body; see the 大學 Taeh hâk.  
An old woman; some say, a young wife. |
Pwan

Ch’heak pwan, 雀 莫, the name of a plant.

Pwan

To fly; the appearance of flying.

Pwan lók, 般樂, pleasure, voluptuousness.

Pwan lók tæ gó, sê choó kew hó yéá, 般樂怠是自求禍也 puán lók p’huń tæhá gó bán, sê ka tê kew hó huán, voluptuousness and contemptuous negligence is the way to bring misery on one’s-self; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

Kéak pwan, 脚盤 k’ha pwan, the instep.

Vulg. puñá: a great stone; sêk pwan, 石磐 chéoh puñá, a flat stone.

Teén jë pwán sêk, 碇如磐 stone tæn teoh ch’hin chéoh puñá chéoh, as firm as a flat stone.

Vulg. puñá: a plate, a vessel for containing anything; tæ sêáou pwan, 大小盤 tiá séy puñá, great and small plates; also, at rest.

Vulg. puñá: to climb over; puán ch’hiéăng t’hoé hëët, 瞑牆透穴 puñá ch’hiéăng t’huáu k’hàng, to climb over walls and to creep through holes; puán san, 瞑跚, to walk lame, to go round.

Vulg. puñá: to spread out, to turn around; to direct, to arrange.

Pwat k’hae, 撥開 puñá k’haeuy, to open out, to spread abroad.

Pwat

One of the radicals; intended to represent two legs striding.

Vulg. puñá: a vessel for containing food; e pwan, 夜鉢, é puñá, the dress and begging dish of a Buddhist priest.

This character should be pronounced at, and is read pwan, by mistake.

Pwat jëák, 瓊若, a foreign expression, introduced with the Budhistic religion, and meaning wisdom.

To run away; the appearance of a dog running away.

Vulg. puñá: to select, to pick, to pull up; to pluck up.

Pwat maóú jë, e kë lúy chëng kit, 拔茅茹以其徴征吉 puñá k’ëm a ch’haóu, chëâu e ëy lúy t’háy h wëo kit, in plucking the long coarse grass, it is lucky to pick it according to its sort; see the 易經 Ek keng.

Pwat këém, 拔劍 puñá këém, to draw out a sword.

Pwat sëép, 跤涉, to cross hills and rivers; to be wearied with rough traveling.

Vulg. puñá: a pair of cymbals; a piece of money.

Jeáou pwát, 長絃 lá puñá, a pair of cymbals; a piece of money.

To sacrifice to the gods of the road, on undertaking a journey.

The dress of the western foreigners.
Pwǔy

A straw shed, a thatched cottage.

Seəou-pek sêy pwǔy, 召伯所

Seəou-pek twâ tê ch'haâu

Seəou-pek dwelt in a thatched cottage; see the

召南 Seəou lâm.

Hân pwǔy, 早魃, the demon of
drought: also written 越, pwǔy.

Hân pwǔy wûy gêàk, 早魃為

wâ wên chô gêàk kar, the demon of drought is
very destructive; see the 大雅 Taê gnây.

To tread upon, to step over; lônâ

pwă kê be, 狼跋其尾

ch'haâ lônâ tâh êôk ê ay bûy, the

wolf trod on his tail; see the 弔風 Pin hông.

Choo pwǔy, 慈悲, merciful; ap-
plied to the instructions of Budha.

To rely on.

To bubble up, to boil up; at the

Hông-lâe, 瀚萊, "hill, there is
said to be pwǔy sûy, 沸水, a

hot spring, a boiling fountain.

Jê pwǔy jê keng, 如沸如羹 ch'hin chêông.

Pwǔy kwûûn, ch'hin chêông karâ têhâ, like boiling
water, or broth; see the 大雅 Taê gnây.

Pwǔy choô, 瘤子 pwûy â, small
pustules produced by the heat.

Read hwûy: fat, corpulent, lusty.

Pwûy yôw hwûy jûk, këw yêw

hwûy mà, 瘤有肥肉

有肥馬 paô toô wûy pwûy bûh, 漢 tedo wûo

pwûy bûy, in the larder there is fat meat, and in the
stable fat horses; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Read hwûy: to bark; koê hwûy,

Pwûy 叭狗吠 waô pwûy, the dog
barks.

Key bêng koê hwûy sêang bun, jê tât hóo sô
kêng, 鴉鳴狗吠相聞而達乎

四境 key têhâ kwûy sêo têhâ, jê tât hóo
sê kéng, the crowing of cocks and the barking of
dogs could be heard from one place to another,
and spread throughout the four quarters of the coun-
try; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Sêk hwûy, 石蠅 chêôh pwûy, a

kind of stinking insect, which

appears about the time when the

'cat's eyes' begin to ripen.
A little, a few; vulg. kwâ yâ lèêp: a small quantity.

The same as the above; also written 妙, sa.

Bôk sa, 木栅, a wooden fence, a palisade.

Leên ēng lîp sa, 連營立栅 sêo sua yê'nâ k'ēhâ bôk sa, a connected encampment, with upright palisades.

Read sam: a jacket, a coat; hân sam, 衣衫 kwâ'nâ s'nâ, a shirt.

Heēp hân sam ê tông jēêt, 裙衫 以當熱 gnâyê kwâ'nâ s'nâ ê tông jēêt, he took his shirt under his arm, to enable him to bear the heat.

Sam k'hoê, 衫褲 s'n'a k'hoê, jacket and trowsers.

Read sam: three; sip sam, 十三 châp s'nâ, thirteen.

Read sim: what; sim soô? 甚事 s'nô soô? what's the matter?

The cheeks; kēêp sae, 额顱, the sides of the face.

The bones about the gills of a fish.

The flesh under the throat; gnêw hâm sae, 牛領腮, 606 6m sey, the dewlap of an ox.

Bushy whiskers, a long beard.

Vulg. t'hae: a sieve; bé sae; 北篩 bê t'hae, a sieve for rice.

A lion; yit tûy sék soo, 一對石獅 chî tûy chêôh sae, a pair of stone lions; generally placed in the front of houses or temples.

A bamboo sieve for separating the coarse from the fine.

Sae gnew, 屏牛, a rhinoceros; the skin of which may be used as medicine.

Read sey: the west; sey t'hêên, 西天 sae t'hêông, the western heavens.

Sey hong bô jîn, 西方美人 sae he'nô bô hô làng, the excellent person from the west; see the 衛風 Woêy hong.
Read soó: to send, to employ, to cause, to order; soó yúng, 使用
saé yúng, to employ; ch'hay soó, 差使 ch'hay saé, to send on an errand.
Soó bín é sè, 使民以時 saé páyh saíng
chedou sè, to employ the people in the proper season; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Read soó: a surname.

Read sè: dung, ordure; hông soó, 放屎 páng saé, to go to stool.

To separate; a partition; a border, a side, a boundary.
Saé pok t'heén k'hè hán, 塞北
天氣寒 keéng pâk by t'ey t'heéng k'hè jwák,
in the countries bordering on the north, the climate is very cold.

To reward, to remunerate; to pay, to repay; saé gwân, 賞願, to pay one's vows.

Vulg. p'hâk: to dry or be scorched in the sun; saé jí ak ê, 曬日
沃雨 p'hák jí ak hoé, to be scorched in the sun, and drenched in the rain.
Also written 陋, saé.

To descend, to lessen, to diminish.
Also read sat: to kill.

Hwuy wúy séăng, pit saé che, 非帷裳必殺之
chêw pit saé ê, if it was not a public or court dress,
he (Confucius) would always be for diminishing it;
see the 論語 Lún gé.

Read soó: a messenger; kok soó, 國使 kok saé, an envoy, an ambassador.

Ta'é soó yêà, 大使爺 tuâ saé yêà, a commissioner.

Read soó: an offering; gnoé soó, 吾祝 goé saé, the altars to the gods of the five parts of a dwelling house.

Read soó: to serve; hôk soó, 服事 hâk saé, to render service to any one.

E hôk soó Yin, 以服事殷 ê hâk saé Yin, and still he served the Yin dynasty; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Tông soó, 同好 tông saé, the wives of one's elder or younger brethren; a sister-in-law.

Read soó: alike; sêk soó, 熟似 sêk saé, well acquainted, familiar.

To boil or simmer anything; sâh ch'hai, 燉菜, to boil vegetables.

To speak much; garrulous.

Read seng: to be born, to produce; alive; living; to live; seng chôo, 生子 sai̊ng kën dâ, to bring forth a child; sêen seng, 先生 sin sai̊ng, an elder born, a teacher.

Kwun soó seng, pit héuk che, 君賜生必畜
之 jin kwun soó hoé sai̊ng wâh by meé gh, pit tööh
ch'è, when a prince presents anything alive, we should bring it up; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Read seng: a brute animal; bèuk seng,畜牲 t'hau sai\'g, a domestical animal; sometimes used as a term of reproach.

Bōo k'ēng he seng yēa,無以供犧牲也 bō t'hang k'ēng kip t'hau sai\'g, we have nothing wherewith to procure sacrificial animals; see 孟子 Beng choo.

Read sêng: sparing, frugal; to examine; a province; sêng k'ēem, 省偽 sai\'g k'ēem, to spare, to be economical; sêng sêng,省城 sai\'g sêm\'a, a capital city of a province.

Thân hay sip pat sêng,天下十八省 t'hee\'g ay châp pâyh sai\'g, in the whole empire there are 18 provinces.

Sêng chêen,省錢 sai\'g cheem\', to save money.

Read sêng: a surname; pek kai sêng,百家姓 pâyh kai sai\'g the hundred family names, or clans, into which the people are divided.

Pek sêng,百姓 pâyh sai\'g, the people.

Sêng bêng,姓名 sai\'g mês\'a, the name and surname.

Read sêng: nature, disposition; sim sêng,心性 sim sai\'g, natural disposition; hō kē sêng,好記性 hō kē sai\'g, a good memory.

To push; ae sak,挾挾 ay sak, to push and drive; some say, to respect; to ascend, to move; to take.

Vulg. s\'a: three; sam sip,三十 s\'a châp, thirty.

Sam leën yêw sêng,三年有
San

A large reaping-hook; a scythe.

San

T'ham san, foolish, stupid.

San

Lâm sâm, long hair hanging down; sâm mò, disheveled hair, the hair all in confusion.

San

Mixed, not in order, confused; Lâm sâm, confused, bad, light, mean; trifling discourse.

San

Vulg. su'na: a hill; a surname; Tông san, 山, China.

San

K'hông-choo teng tong san, jë seou Loë, teng th'ôa san, jë seou th'êen hay, 孔子登東山而小魯登泰山而小天下 K'hông-choo páyh ch'êo6 tang su'na, jë k'hù6 sëy Loë, páyh ch'êo6 t'haë su'na, jë k'hù6 sëy th'êo6 ay, Confucius ascended the eastern hill, and the Loë country looked small; but when he ascended the great mountain, the whole empire looked diminutive; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

San

San hoë, 珊瑚, coral that grows at the bottom of the ocean, and by the side of the rocks, of a red color.

San

Pwân san, 蹣跚, to walk lame.

San

To exclude, to throw out; to fix, to determine.

San

K'hông-choo san se, 子孔 數書 K'hông-choo san su'na se se, Confucius corrected and arranged the odes and classics; see the 史記 Soó kë.

San

Vulg. s'na: a jacket, a small coat.

San

To shed tears, to weep; san jëên k'hâng hay, 潸然泣下 san jëên labu bûk choë, shedding tears, he wept abundantly; see the 史記 Soó kë.

San

The name of a place.

San

That which is produced; seng sán, 生產, productions; t'hoë sán, the productions of the soil; sán gêëp, 產業, a patrimony, an estate.

San

Boô hêng sán, jë yêw hêng sim choë, wûy soö wûy lêng, 無恒產而有恒心者惟士 爲能 bô hêng sêang aì sán gêëp, jë wôo hêng sêang aì sim kôë, tôk tôk t'hâk ch'êy hêng ch'êy hêng êy, to be without a means of constant support, and yet to retain an equable mind, only a true scholar can attain to this; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

San

Skewers, or a spit, used in roasting meat.

San

Vulg. su'ldâ: an umbrella; ê sán, 雨傘 hoë su'ldâ, a rain umbrella.
**Sàn**  
**San**  
**San**  
Dispersed and scattered abroad.

**San**  
**San**  
Chaê chê chek bín sán, chaê sán chek bín chê, 財聚則民散財散則民聚, when a prince is given to hoarding up money, his people will disperse, but when he disperses his money, the people will gather around him; see the 大學 Taê hàk.

**San**  
Read seô: thin, meagre, lean not fat, emaciated.

**San**  
Vulg. *sw^nâ*: to disperse, to scatter, to spread abroad.

**San**  
Sêang sit kê tô, bín sán kêw ê, 上央其道民散久矣 sê twâ sit e ê yô tô, pâyh saiêng sê *sw^nâ* koô ê, superiors have erred from the right way, and the people have been scattered for a long time; see the 論語 Lün gé.

**San**  
Mixed meat.

**San**  
**San**  
Flakes of snow.

**San**  
**San**  
A pain in the heart.

**San**  
To rail at, to revile, to reproach.

**San**  
Oê ke hây lêw, jê sâm sêăng chêa, 異居下流而訕上者 teun k’hêâ te hây lêw ëy lêng, jê mar^nê e ëy sê têa, he detested those who, dwelling in a mean station, reviled their superiors; see the 論語 Lün gé.

**Saou**  
**San**  
The appearance of ease and freedom, like fishes sporting in the water.

**Saou**  
**San**  
Vulg. *sw^nâ*: a thread; chim sán, 鈎線 chêm *sw^nâ*, a needle and thread.

**Saou**  
Boô chim put yín sán, 無針不引線 bô chit ke chêm bêy yín tit *sw^nâ*, there is never a needle, but what will draw its thread.

**Saou**  
Read song: loose, not tight; pôk song, 舒鬆 pôk k’hêôh song, to tie it looser.

**Saou**  
Read song: double; yit song, 一雙 chit song ây, a pair of shoes; song seng, 雙生 kâh song saiêng, twins, two at a birth.

**Saou**  
Read song: to throw anything, to pitch, to fling.

**Saou**  
Read song: to present, to make a present; to accompany.

**Saou**  
Send sang ch’êôj, to give away books; song song, 送喪 sang song, to accompany a funeral.

**Saou**  
Chaê paê je sông che, 再拜而送之 chaê paê je sông ê, he again made an obeisance, and accompanied him; see the 論語 Lün gé.

**Saou**  
Read song: a surname.

**Saou**  
To cut off, to cut grass; to rob, to plunder.

**Saou**  
The branches of a tree; the handle of a rudder.
Saou 弩 The case for a bow; to let fly an arrow from a bow.

Saou 靔 A whip, a whip case; to saou, 刀鞘, the sheath of a sword.

Saou 嘻 To ridicule; to make game of; also written 諷, saou.

Saou 皰 A small spider.

Saou 托 To beat, to strike; to move, to affect.

Saou 皰 To sweep, to rouse one's-self.

Saou 皰 To keep up a patrol, in order to guard against thieves.

Saou 皰 A great trumpet, a bugle horn.

Saou 托 to sweep; 托 chêw, 托 chêw, broom; 托 chêw, 托 chêw, to sweep the ground.

Saou 托 To cough; 托 haê, 托 haê, 托 haê, to take cold, to be taken with a hoarseness.

Saou 皰 Not to arrive at, insufficient; to speak hastily, without caution.

Sap 从 The appearance of rain; an opening; the voice of a multitude.

Sap 仏 A contraction of sam sip, 三十, 仏 a chap, thirty.

Sat 仏 Vulg. 仏 to kill, to put to death, to slay.

Sat 破 he slew the three Beàou, at the three Gwûy,

Sat 仏 A long spear.

Sat 仏 to disperse, to scatter.

Sat 仏 P'hoê sat, 菩薩, an idol; a god of the Buddhist sect.

Sat 仏 to a louse; 仏 t'heàou sek, 仏 t'heàou sek, a flea; 仏 bôk sek, 仏 bôk sek, 仏 bôk sat, a bug; 仏 t'hoê sek, 仏 t'hoê sat, a mud fish.
ong-béng bún sek jé tám sê boô, shing heng shuô shing

而談時移 Ong-béng bún sat jé tám tân sê boô,

ong-béng held a louse in his fingers while he discoursed about the operations of the times; see the

晉記 Chin kê.

Sec

To injure; to exterminate; vulg. swâh to finish, to make an end of.

Say

Vulg. sâa: sand; a surname; say sek k'hé huây, 沙石起飛

and stones began to fly. Also written 砂, say.

Say

Jeâou sây, 纖紗, crape.

Say

Kêa sây, 袷裟, a priest's robe; a surplice.

Say

Say gê, 鯊魚 sêa kê, the white shark; the genus Caracharias.

Say lô, 砂鑲, a brazen gong, which may be used as a wash hand-basin.

Say

A slight degree of wisdom; sây sêâou, 傲俏, not benevolent.

Say

Vulg. sôa: to sprinkle; sây sôu, 潘水 sôu chîu, to sprinkle water.

The same as the above. Also written 潘, sây. Sây sôu, 潘掃, to sprinkle and sweep.

Say

To stab, to pierce.

A sort, a class; Chin Téng tông sây, 晉卿同僚 Chin kok kap

Taiâng kông tông chit d'y téng, the

Chin and Taïng countries are of the same class.

Goâ sây, 吾僚, we, us.

Sick, diseased; ch'în sây sek yûng

put sêng, 親齊色容不

盛 pây boê pai², têh bin sek

yûng mabu ćm ku^n a kê, when parents are sick, the

countenances (of children) should not look cheerful.

Sêy

A small drizzling rain; sêy sêy, 震震, the sound of rain.

Sêy

To wash the hands; also, the sound

of a gentle rain.

Sêy

Read swat: snow; song swat, 霜

雪 sêy, frost and snow; lôk

swat, 落雪 lôh sêy, to snow.

Sêy

Read liêp: as liêp hõng, 攝縫

sêy p'hâng, to stop up a seam.

Se

To give, to bestow; to use, to ap-

point; to add; se yin, 施恩,

to dispense favors. A surname.

E gnoê ch'haé chêang se ê gnoê sek, 以五采

彰施于五色 ê goê ñy ch'haé chêang se tê

goê ñy sek, to take the five ornaments, and add them

upon the five colors.

Se

Mutual; all, altogether; to assist.

A surname.

Bin hwuy hoê, bông k'hêk se

k'hông ê sêng, 民非后罔克胥匡以

生 pây sa²m na bo jin kwun, chêe bêy sêô an è

sa² boon, when the people have no ruler, they can-

not live together in mutual peace; see the 書太

甲 Se t'hê kap.
A corpse; sin se, 身死, a dead body; the same as the preceding.

Boe bo' wuy se ké put ch'hek, 謀無遺詭舉不失策, ch'hek ná bò p'ang, ch'hek kak goob láng, séy ké áy sòo ch'he٠ bey sit ch'he٠, when forming our plans, if we do not neglect clever men, then whatever we undertake will be sure not to fail.

A vessel for taking up water. Also written 搀, se.

A kind of wood, of which plough handles can be made.

A corpse; to be stretched out like a corpse; to stand, to set up, to establish; to set up as a master.

Ch'him put se, 寝不尸 k'heun bò ch'hin ch'êng se, when (Confucius) slept, he did not stretch himself out like a corpse; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Koé jin chêy soö, pit lip se, ê sêang choë k'ho, 古人祭祀必立尸以象祖考 koé chá áy láng chêy soö, tek k'ho k'êng k'ho séy lip sin se, ê cho ch'hin ch'êng choë k'ho, "when the ancients sacrificed, they would always set up a figure, to resemble their ancestors and forefathers;" said by 朱子 Choo choë.

Se

A kind of grass or reed used in divination. Höen hoë se kwuy, 見乎蓍 in the tortoise-shell; see the 中庸 T'ung yung.

The name of one of the diagrams; to require, to demand; put se, 不需 um saë, unnecessary.

To moisten, to wet, to stain.

The hair of the face; to wait for; that which we desire, what is requisite and necessary; se yung, 須用 useful. A surname.

Guang se gnoë yëw, 與用 我友 guë táng hâu guë áy pëng yëw, I will wait for my friends; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Spittle; improperly used for the preceding character.

Vulg. ch'heu: a beard, whiskers, or the fringes of garments.

K'hoë se, 日鬚 ch'hoë ch'heu, the beard around the mouth, especially on the chin.

The same as the above.

T'hoë se, 排薎, the name of an aquatic medicinal plant.
Silk, raw silk, as it is spun by the silkworm; silken threads.

The name of a river.

The beginning; to begin, to commence; cè ch'èung, 始終 k'hè t'habu swà hóy, the beginning and ending.

The female plant of hemp which yields seeds.

Hot, heat, hot weather; sè t'hièn, 暑天 juwà t'heèng, the summer.

The beginning; the same as the preceding.

The appellation of wise and clever person.

A surname.

Small, diminutive.
The generic name for a swine.

Mà gnèw yàng, key k'h'één sé, naé léuk bénk, jin séy soó, mà 牛羊鶏犬豕乃六畜人所 bò yù yéng, key káb te, naé lâk hâng dê jhabu sai'mg, lâng séy ch'ê, the horse, cow, and sheep; the cock, dog, and pig are the six kinds of domestic animals which men bring up; see the 三字 經 Sam joó keng.

An arrow; as straight as an arrow; also, to swear.

Sé jin k'hé put jin ê hâm jin chae?

矢人豈不仁於函人哉 ch'ó che'ng êy lâng, k'hâm ú' k'hâh wôi jin kêy ch'ê chêén kâh êy lâng chae? is not the maker of arrows more willing in benevolence than the manufacturer of armor? (because the former is only anxious to make his arrows sharp, that they may wound people, while the latter seeks to make the armor as strong as possible, to keep them from being wounded; ) see 孟 子 Bêng ch'êò.

To unstring a bow, to let a bow go back; vulg. lêng: loose, not tight; hông sé, 放 弛 p'hâk lêng, to loosen anything.

Kwun ch'êò che tô, yit têang yit sé, 君子之道 一 弛 kwun ch'êò ëy tô lê, chit ëy têng sé p'hâng, the way of a good man is to keep his bow sometimes strung and sometimes loose.

Read soó: to die, to depart this life; anything dead, extinct.

Sô ch'êng che ê lêy, 死 墮之 以禮 sé táê cê chêu lêy soó, when parents are dead, inter them according to propriety; see the 上 論 569.

To borrow, to lend, to sell on credit, also, to be angry.
An age, a generation, the world; see the man, the world; see the men of the world; see the age, for ages and generations; see the age.

Ch'oo-t'ae'ng bun sip see to yel, see his son, to arouse the age.

Ch'oo-t'ae'ng asked if the affairs of ten generations could be previously known; see the Ten Generations.

Power, influence, authority; kwann see, power, authority.

Hoo seen jee bong see, sound, and forget when the ruler wants to get good men in his service, he must forget his own power, (and stoop to them;) see Meng Beng choo.

To take anything in the hand; a hand full.

To disperse, to scatter, to confer favors on people.

Jee yew p'hok see o bin, see the general, chey ch'ee'hung ho jee? k'ho wai jin ho? In general, ch'han chihng ho jee? k'xo way jin ho? When a man wants to know, he must forget his own power, (and stoop to them;) see Meng Beng choo.

The whole system of Confucius' doctrine consists in fidelity and leniency alone; see the Lun yu.

Cloth; cotton, anything made of cotton; silken threads.

All, numerous, many; almost; see Meng Beng choo, a child by a concubine.

Sef bin, felling, all the people; see Meng Beng choo, a child by a concubine.

Sef bin, nearly, nearly.

Cho'oo wai, see the general, chihkong, ch'ey? chae? Confucius said,"how numerous are they?"(meaning the people of a certain state, which he visited;) see the Lun yu.

Tek choo, a legitimate son; see Meng Beng choo, a legitimate son.

Sef four; see hong, four.

Sef, in all quarters; see kak, four.

Sef, foursquare; see bin, the four orders of the people.

Sef to try, to make trial of, to prove.

Chihkong siiang see che, let us try; see Meng Beng choo.
A time, a season, a period, an hour; a surname; sô sê, 四時 sê sê, the four seasons; sim sê? 甚時 sê sê? at what time; kô sê? 幾時 tê sê? when? sê sê, 時時, constantly.

'Sông hò gân chae, sô sê hêng yêng, 天何言哉四時行焉 t'heen noo sênâ meé'ng hông cê, sê sê lit kê'ng, what orders does heaven issue, and yet the four seasons revolve; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

To plant; sê sê yit kin, 一 sêng chêen kông, 莊植一枝 以旋戰功 ch'êng ch'îng, ê sêng chêen ây kông lô, he planted a tree, in order to be a signal of his military exploits.

Read sô: a surname.

The name of a fish; the mackerel.

Key sê, 雞 kê, a hen-roost.

A spoon; tây sê, 茶匙, a tea spoon; hwân sê, 飯匙 pou'ng sê, a rice spoon; t'hônông sê, 湯匙 t'he'ng sê, a soup spoon.

Choo sê, 柴, the name of a district, said to produce silver.

Sêêm sê, 蟾蜍, a kind of toad; said to have 3 red characters under its belly.

Sêang sê, 蟾蜍 ch'êng chê, a toad.
to see, among desolate hills and old temples, the priests seldom come; see a 古 詩 koé se.

A hill standing alone; a promontory, a peak; to stand alone.

To rely on, to depend upon, to place confidence in.

無父何怙無母何恃 bô nêng páy wóo s'há meêng h'ang kóe? bô nêng páy wóo sâ meêng h'ang sê? having no father what shall we rely on? And being motherless, on whom shall we depend? see the 小 雅 Seáou gnày.

To stand upright, under a house; to prepare, to get ready.

The place of sacrifice, in making an offering to the five emperors of heaven and earth.

To plant; to transplant; to plant in another place.

The wall on the eastern and western sides of a house; to arrange in order; a preface to a book; the name of a school.

Cheàou ch'hoò sê, 熙次序, according to order.

Sê pin ê hêën, 序 資 以 賛 sê léé tâng k'hâykh chêou ê êy gabu, arrange the guests according to their talents; see the 大 雅 Taé gnày.

Sêng sê, 序, a place of instruction.

To teach, to instruct, to inform, to show; kaòu sê, 敎示 ká sê, to communicate instruction.

'Kê jê sê chou soo hoo ê, 其如示 謹斯乎 e êy ch'hiu ch'êng kê sô chêy lêy, it would be as easy as showing this, (pointing to his hand;) see the 論 詩 Lún gé.

To look at, to behold, to observe; to imitate, to compare.

Bôk put sê hvuy lêy che sek; 目不視非禮之色 bôk chëo bôk k'hând'â u'm háp lêy êy sê, let not the eyes look upon improper beauty.

To spread out, to discourse on, to use; to arrange in order.

Pek hvuy sê, 百揆時叙 chênd páykh huat tôe sëng sê chêou ch' hod sê, the hundred plans were constantly arranged in order; see the 舞 書 Sûn têüa.

A shed in a field; a garden; an extra lodging place; a village.

Sêa-an, 謝 安, with his nephew Hêên, 玄, played at chess, and (toó pêét sê, 賭別墅 pêéh soó yeâ'â pêit êy huat'êng,) gambled for an extra garden; see the 華 書 Chin sê.

Boó ong chên T'hâd ong che sê, 武 王 繼 太 王 之 繼 Boó ong soo swâ T'hâd ong êy sên, Boó ong connected the line of communication from T'hâd ong; see the 魯 傳 Loé sêüng.

To pass by, to flow by, to pass away; to go, to depart; when Confucius was standing on the river's brink, he said of the waters, (sê chëa jê soo hoo yêâ, 逝者如斯夫也 kôy k'hê ch'hiu ch'êng an nêy,) "how the waters flow by, and pass away;" see the 論 詩 Lún gé.
Ardent, glowing; the traces of conduct; a name given to persons of eminence after their decease, indicative of their previous conduct; a posthumous title.

To stand, to stand erect, to set up on end; also written 亪, 填.

Pin-lông 填, the island of Pinang or Prince of Wales. 輕城 填, a fortified island; applied to the island of Onrust, in front of Batavia roads, which was once fortified.

The name of a fish.

Fine, elegant, agreeable.

A family name; sêng sê, 填氏, the surname of any one.

Loé yêw Bêng-sun sê, Sêuk-sun sê, Kwîy-sun sê, 魯有孟孫氏, 填孫氏, 李孫氏. Loé kok wóô Bêng-sun sê, Sêuk-sun sê, Kwîy-sun sê, in the Loé country there were the families and clans of Bêng-sun, Sêuk-sun, and Kwîy-sun.

Pôk sê, 卜填, to divine, to use divination; the former character alludes to the use of the tortoise-shell, and the latter to that of a certain kind of grass, employed in divination.

To gnaw, to eat, to chew.

Hwîn put lêng hwat sê jê jêuk, 填不能活噬爾肉, I am vexed that I cannot devour your flesh alive; see the 三國 Sam kok.

To relish, to like, to be fond of, to taste.

Sin sê yîm sit, soô kwun sêw k'hô, 填嗜飲食使君壽考, the gods enjoy your offerings of food and drink, and cause you to attain to great longevity; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

A book; an official lodge.

Vulg. ch'hêw; a tree; sêw, 樹林 ch'hêw ná, a forest.

Taê sê p'hô yêw ch'haô, sêâou yâng ch'haô bô hîet, 大樹破有柴小羊刺無血 taê ch'âng ch'hêw p'hô wôô ch'k'haô, sêy ch'êah yîông t'haô bô hîêyêk, a great tree when cut up will produce plenty of firewood, but a small kid when killed, will scarcely afford any blood.

Morning, daybreak.

The same as 填, 填, the name of a god; also, a surname.

Distant, far removed; to sell on credit, to give on trust.

Sêng k'hwat suy kin, hong yin sêang sên, 填空事近風雲嘗隄 sêang sên, 填空事近風雲嘗隄, see 赤 Sêâu 537.
though the corner of the city may be near, the winds and clouds are distant.

Sèa 赎 Not to associate with.

Sèa 舍 To reject, to give up, to cease.

Sèa 舍 Confucious, speaking of a flowing stream, said, (put sèa têw yèa, bò haîngh jît maîng,) "it does not cease day or night;" see the 論語 Lun gé.

Sèa 舍 To reject, to give up, to cast off.

Aè hîô bûn gê bê sèâng wùy sèa, 愛好文義未嘗違捨
yît têôh hó by bûn gê, bôêy chêng pông chêk kakh, he who is fond of good writings will never cast them away.

Sèa 寫 To overturn, to exclude, to exhaust, to drive away; to write, to copy.

Kày gân ch'ut yêw, é sèa gnô yew,駕言出遊以寫我憂
ch'êâ kông bôêy ch'ut k'hê t'hit k'hô, é sèa k'hê
gwà by huan ló, put to the carriage and talk about going out to ramble, in order to drive away my sorrow; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Sèa 就, 寫字 sèa jê, to write or copy anything.

Sèa 舍 A shed, a cottage, a dwelling; to halt for a night.

Sèa kwân bê têng, 舎館未定
k'alîng by wùy bôêy têâ têôh, I have not yet fixed upon my lodgings; see 孟子 Bêng Chôô.

Sèa 復 To forgive, to pardon, to remit an offense; sèa chôêy, 赦罪, to forgive sins; sèa sêau ko, 赦 小過 sèa sû k'hoà by kôy sit, to pass over slight offenses; see the 論語 Lun gé.

Sèa 歧 A surname.

Sèa 歧 To put off, to lay aside; sèa, kap, 卸甲 t'hoûtêh kâh, to throw off one's armor.

Sèa 祋 A surname.

Sèa 祋 To purge; sèa yêák, 瀉藥 sèa yêôh, a purgative medicine.

Sèa 襲 A surname.

Sèa 襲 The name of a hill.

Sèa 襲 Slanting, oblique, not straight; irregular, incorrect.

Sèa 莫� Incorrect, corrupt, vicious; kan sèa, 奸邪, 虚偽 people.

Sèa 芷 虚偽, 邪術, corrupt arts; sèa kâôu, 邪教, erroneous doctrines.

Sèa 芷 Incorrect, vicious; a left handed course, that must not be followed.

Sèa 翡 Vulg. ch'ud: a snake, a poisonous reptile.

K'hê sèa làung, jê hông che ch'he, 驅蛇龍而放之流 k'âô ch'ud làung
jê pông hây tê chûy k'huôt â, he drove away the snakes and dragons, and confined them to the marshes; see 孟子 Bêng Chôô.

Sèa 社 A god of the land, or soil; also, a village, a hamlet.

Yêw bin jîn yêen, yêw sèa chek
yên, 有民人焉有 社稷焉 wuô phosph saîng làng tê tit, yêa wuô sêa chek tê tit, where there are people and inhabitants, there are also gods of the land and grain; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Sêa 射
To shoot; sêa chêên, 射箭 chêh cheêng, to shoot with an arrow.
Kwun chôo bô sêy chêng, pit yêa sêa hoê, 君子無所爭必也射乎 kwun chôo bô sêy châiêng, nâ tek k'hak boêy, têob chêh chêôh cheêng hoê, the good man wrangles about nothing, but if he must strive, let it be in archery; see the 上論 Sêâng lún.

Sêa 树
Taê sêa, 臺榭, a terrace and a parterre.
Wûy k'êung sî taê sêa, ê chân haê ê jê bán sêng, 爲宮室 臺榭以殘害於爾萬姓 chô kéng ch'hoê taê sêa, ê chân haê ê jê bán pâyô saîng, making houses and palaces, terraces and parterres, to the injury of your myriads of people; see the 書經 Se keng.

Sêa 謝
To decline, to refuse, to take leave of, to thank, to express an obligation on the reception of a present; kâm sêa, 感謝, to thank, to be grateful; to sêa, 多 謝, much obliged to you. Vulg. chêâ: a surname.

Sêa 麒 墟
sêa hêang, 麒麟 sêa hêng, the musk deer.

Sêa 榈
The same as 社, sêa, a village.

Sêa 慶 声
Read sêng: a voice, a sound; bêng sêng, 名聲 mêng sêa, fame, report; sêng yîn, 聲音 sêng, yîn, a tone of voice.

Sêa 業
Sê ô sêng bêng yîn yit hoê têung kok,是以 聲名洋溢乎中國 sê ô sêng ti e sêng kok, thus your fame would over-spread the middle country (China); see the 中庸 Teung yông.

Sêa 城
Read sêng: holy, sacred, powerful and efficacious; applied in common conversation to temples and shrines, which are said to be sacred and efficacious in affording answers to the prayers of those who pay homage to them.
Sênà 聖
Read sêng: a city; sêng kok, 城 Sênà 城, a city and suburbs.
Ch'hôk soo tô yêa, k'hêuk soo sêng yêa, 城池也築城也 ch'hôk chêy léy chêy kaou k'hêuk chêy léy sêng kok, dig this ditch deeper, and build this wall higher; (to provide a defense against your enemies;) see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Sêa 成 削
Read sêng: to complete; sêng chêw, 成就 sêng chêw, to attain one's object.

Sêa 槲 槃
Read sêng: a large basket or hamper, for containing grain.

Sêa 城
Read sêng: a vessel for containing salt.

Sêa 篷
Read sêng: a bamboo vessel, for holding anything.
Séang 鍾

Read séak: tia; séak kwän, a tin pot.

Séah 天 席

Read sék: a mat, a table, a feast; yëen sék, 簾席 yëen séah, a feast, an entertainment.

Séah 魚

The name of a fish.

Séak 削

Kwat séak, 刮削 kwäh séah, to scrape with a knife; séak têy, 削地, to cut off territory.

Also, weak.

When the princes of the empire neglected waiting on the sovereign, for the first offense, they were degraded in rank, and (cháe put têdou, séak t'hoë têy yêá. 再不朝削土地也 koh úm têdou k'ëw chëw kwäh séak t'hoë têy yêá,) when they neglected it a second time, they were deprived of a part of their territory.

Séak 層

Put gnò séak ê, 不我層以 bô léah gwâ chô ch'ëng k'he sëang, not considering me pure and clean; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Séak 磬

To melt metals; used also metaphorically.

Séak kim pek yit, 鑼金百 to the amount of 100 yit's in weight; see the 史記 Soö kë.

Séak 燦

To burn brightly; a bright light.

Séang 相

Mutual, together with; séang cheng, 相争 sêo chaîmë, to strive together.

Séang 湖

Séang k'hip ê têung têng, 相泣於中庭 sëo k'haou tê têung têng, they wept together in the midst of the house; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Séang 廨

A chamber on the side of a dwelling; an antechamber.

T'hae gwât sëy séang háy, 由於 西廂下迎 hong hoë pwàn k'hae, 待月西廂下迎風户半開 têng t'haë gûëyh tê sëa sëo hóy, gêh chëh hong wóo mooë puël k'heny, wait for the moon under the western antechamber; welcome the wind with the door half open.

Séang 湘

The name of a river.

Séang 箱

Vulg. sêaⁿ: a box, a trunk, a cof-fear; a granary.

Séang 衙

Cloth of a light yellow color.

Séang 傷

To wound, to injure; to wound the feelings, to grieve.

Ae jë put séang, 哀而不傷 ac jë bêy sëang, grieved without being wounded; see the 論語 Lûn gé. Sèang laë, 傷害, to injure.

A superabundance of water; inundating, overflowing.

Hong sùy séang séang, 泛水 湖湖 têa chûy séang séang, the inundation was overwhelming; see the 廠典 Geaou têên.

Séang 殘

To die at an early age; to die before the age of puberty.

Séang 觫

A wine cup, a vessel for drinking wine out of.
Séang 商
A merchant; séang léang, 商量
soo nêo, to deliberate, to consult.
Soo, lòng, kong, séang, 士農
工商 t'hák ch'k'âyh, ch'oh ch'k'ân, cho kang, seng lé, the scholar, the husbandman, the mechanic, and merchant; (the four classes of people among the Chinese.)
Séang 京
The ancient form of the above.
Séang 來
To assist, to help.
Séang 騒
A horse going swiftly.
Séang 仿
A hook, a military weapon.
Séang 辭
Hasty, quick.
Séang 赏
Vulg. sóo ng: to reward, to admire, to express admiration.
Kâm séang, 奖, to look at, and admire; gwân séang, 玩賞, to stay the mind on in wonder and admiration; séang soo, 賞賜, to confer, as a reward.
Séang sêen hwât ok, 賞善罰惡 sóo ng ko hwât p'ha ng ê, to reward the good, and punish the bad.
Séang 上
Vulg. chêo ng: to ascend, to go up; to exalt.
Leén poè ê séang, 進步以上 sóo soo poè ê chêo ng, to ascend with successive steps; see the 礼曲禮 Léy k'heuk léy.
Séang 鱼
Gê séang, fish; hé sóo ng, dried fish.
Séang 想
Vulg. sóo ng: to think, to reflect.
Bông séang hêen soo, 想想 賢士 bông séang gabu êy t'hák ch'k'âyh láng, to think and dream of clever scholars.
Séang 相
To look at, to survey; to assist, to help; an assistant.
K'hân séang, 看相 k'ho ng ê séang to look at a person's countenance, and to judge by the lines and marks in it of his future destiny.
Chê séang, 宰相, a prime minister.
Séang châi jê si, 相在爾室 k'ho ng ê té lê êy ch'k'ân, to take a survey of your house. A surname.
Séang 序
To enter school; a school, a seminary.
Kin séang sê che kân, 謹庠 序之教 kîn sin séang sê ay kâ, be careful of the instructions in the schools; see 孟子 Bêng choo.
Séang 祥
Kit séang, 吉祥, a lucky omen, a favorable prognostic.
Kok kay chêang hîn pit yêw cheng séang, 國家將興必有順祥 kok kay chêang bô thêh hîn k'ê, pit tôo wòô hô êy séang, when a country is about to flourish there will certainly be some good omens; see the 中庸 Têung yûng.

Séang 詳
Séang sêy, 詳細, minute, the particular minutiae of anything.
E put kê kê séang, 己不記 其詳 ê keng bôy kê ê ay séang sêy, we have already forgotten the particulars.
Séang 翔
To fly round about, to fly backwards and forwards.
Sek soo ké ê, séang jê hoê chip, 巴斯翼翔而後集 kîng láng êy sek, e chêo k'ê, kâu pêu yâ lai pêu k'ê, jêên aûu
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Sêang 質

To taste, to try the taste of anything. Séen hoo' phin sêang sit, hãng nae sit, 膲夫品尝食乃
chê poon^2 ay lâng chêou phin liy ch'he chêah, ông chêw chêah, the cook must first taste of every sort of food, after which the king eats; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Sêang 嘗
-To try, to taste; the same as the preceding.

Sêang 常

Constant, perpetual, constantly, always; a surname; sêang kew, 常久 sêang kôâ, everlasting.

Tông chêng yêw sêang, 動靜有常 tâng chêng wóô sêang, to be constant and regular in one's business and recreations.

Gaoo sêang, 五常 goê sêang, the five constant virtues; (which are, according to the Chinese, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and truth.)

Sêang 衣
-A garment; e sêang, 衣裳 yin chêui^2, clothes, apparel.

Sêang 上
-Up, upon, above, that which is above; high; vulg. chêóâ: to ascend.

Châo sêang wây put lòng hay, 在上位不陵下 té téng bin ày lòng hó k'he lòng té hay têy ày lâng, let not those in superior stations despise those who are beneath them; see the 中庸 Teung yông.

Sêang kwân, 上官, a double surname.

Sêang 俏
-The same as the above.

SEAOU

Sêang 象
-An appearance, a form; alike. Vulg. ch'êôâ: an elephant.

K'hê sêang, 氣象, manner, constitution; hêng sêang形, form, substance.

K'hê hie pà sae sêang jë wan che, 驱虎摩犀 象而遠之 kû'nâ hô pâ sae ch'hêôâ: jë hô e hêunâng, to drive away the tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, and elephants, in order to remove them to a distance; see 孟子 Bêng choo.

Sêang 猴
-Alike; chêng sêang, 正像 chêui^2, just like, like as.

Sêang 尚
-The same as the above.

Sêang 浙
-To emulate, to esteem highly; to add to, to come over; still, yet, even, if; hó sêang, 和尚 hóy seang^2, a priest of the sect of Budha.

Sêang se, 尚書 seâng se, a president of one of the principal boards.

Kwun choô gê, ervice sêang, 君子義以 以 爲尙 kwun choô leâh gê cho l'hang sêang, the good man considers righteousness worthy of his imitation; see the 論語 Lûi gê.

Ch'hô sêang che hung pit yêên, 草尚之風 必僕 ch'hoô hao kay hong té téng bin tek k'ak tê, when grass is acted upon by the wind, it bends down; see the 論語 Lûi gê. A surname.

Sêang 消
-To exhaust, to finish, to diminish; to melt away; seaou sit, 消息 news, intelligence.

Peng tông seaou sék, 冰消雪釋 seâng kéin tâng êy seaou yêôô, ice and frost can dissolve and melt away.

Seaou 俏
Seaou jêên, 俏然, the sound of the harp.
Seaou

A kind of silk or satin.

The night, evening, obscure; gwàn seau; 元宵, the evening of the 15th day of the 1st moon, commonly called the feast of lanterns.

Swan seau, 酸痛, a headache; seau k'hat, 膳渴, a kind of sickness.

A pain in the head, and languor in the limbs.

If hay seau, 下屙, an involuntary emission of semen.

Yin seau, 雲霧, the upper region of the clouds; the name of a place.

A cramp in the legs; keak kin seau, 童筋絻 k'ha kin seau, the cramp.

Seaou yaou, 逍遙, easy, at leisure, satisfied, contented.

何沈江河 seau yaou, 河上乎逍遥 tê kâng ch'îi teng seau yaou, taking an excursion of pleasure on the river; see the 鄭風 Têng hong.

Song seau, 桑胠, an insect found on the mulberry tree.

Haë p'heau seau, 海螵蛸, the bone of the cuttlefish, which is used as medicine.

To fuse metals, to melt any metal.

Chìn sew t'heen häy peng, seau ê wôy chüeng kê, 秦收天下兵銷以爲鍾鑼 Chìn sew t'heen ê wôy chüeng kê, the Chìn dynasty collected all the military weapons throughout the empire and melted them down into implements of music and husbandry.

Seaou

To dry anything at the fire; dry.

Yêm seau, 焰硝, saltpetre; seau yêák, 硝藥 seau yêóh, gunpowder.

San seau, 山魈, a ghost with one leg, which is said to haunt the district of 汀州, T'êng-chew.

Seaou sêùâng, 嘘湘, the name of a river; a storm of wind and rain.

A musical instrument; a pipe; ch'h'ûy seau, 吹簫 ch'h'ûy seau, to play on the pipe.

The small end of a bow.

A kind of reed. A surname.

The sound of fluttering wings.

Vulg. sêô: to burn; hîô seau, 火焙 hîô sêô, the fire burns.

Toêu hây boô seau hóey, 仲夏母燒灰 Toêu hây boô seau hóey, 仲夏母燒灰 têûng hây um t'hang sêô hóey, in the middle month of summer do not burn lime; see the 𠍮月令 Léy gwôt lêng.

Read cheau: the fire burning anything black; also, to roast.

Sam cheau hîô, 三焦火 s'ah seau hóey, three flames of fire.

Vulg. sêô: small, minute, diminutive; sêô kôâ, a little.

Seáou jîn, 小人, a worthless man, a little minded fellow.
Seiou taé yéw che, 小大 by 之 sêy soó hão
soó t'hán c, both small and great affairs are arran-
ed according to this (viz. harmony); see the 上論
Seang lún.

Seiou 少
Little, not much; few, scarce, not many.

But yéw é seiou wùy kwûy chêá,
物有以少為貴者 meéng h wó é chêó
chó kwûy chêá, there are some things the more valu-
able for being scarce; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Seiou 糅
A small kind of bamboo, a sort of arrow.

Seiou 少
To sport with wantonly.

Seiou 少
Youthful, small, few in years; seiou
léén, 少年, a young person.
Seiou che sê, hëet k'hè bê têng,
kaè che chaé sek, 少之時血氣未定戒
之在色 sêỹ dy sé, høêỹ h'è bòëy têmá têh,
kêng kaè chaé sek, in the time of youth, before one’s
blood and spirits are settled, we should guard against
vice; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Seiou 肖
Alike, similar, of the same sort; put
seiou, 不肖, unlike; when ap-
plied to children, means that they
are unfilial, i. e. unlike their parents.

Seiou 嘶
Not to be able to restrain one’s
mouth; to rail; also, to blow a
pipe, in order to sound an alarm.
Sûn seiou, 巡哨, to go about and examine, to
patrol. Hâm seiou, 蓋哨, the name of a
flower.

Seiou 俏
Like, alike, similar; the same as 肖
seiou.

Seiou 岑
A hill extremely lofty.

Seiou 訴
To scold, to rail; seiou jîn, 諏人;
to reproach any one.

Seiou 墊
A sort of congee or rice water.

Seiou 惜
Read sóè: an account, a reckoning;
swàn sóè, 算數 swûng seiou,
to cast up a reckoning; sóè bôk,
數目 seiou bôk, an account.

Seiou 帳
Read têang: an account; têang
p’hoë, 帳簿 seiou p’hoë, an ac-
count book.

Seiou 韶
To connect; a name given to the
music of 舞, Sun, because he
connected the good government of
堯, Geiou. A surname.

Seiou 伯
Seiou bôk, 伯穆, the names gi-
gen in the ancestral temple, to
the successive generations of those
offered to; the line of fathers being called seiou,
and that of the sons, bôk.
Also read seiou: to walk in company.

Seiou 精
The male semen.

Seiou 劬
To exhort to energy, to urge; also,
the name of a country; a surname.

Seiou 劍
To urge; to exert one’s-self.
To connect, to carry on in succession.

Sêem

A clever hand, a skillful hand.

Sêem sêem lê sêw, k'ho ê hông sêang sêem 女手可以

Sêem 繱裳 gâo chê ây cha boê ây ch'êhêm, t'âng làe

Sêem 山 the name of a county; a surname.

Sêem 鑫 pêen, 閃边 sêem peêng, to start on one side.

Sêem 陝西, one of the provinces of China.

Sêem 天 The name of a state; sêem sêy, 陝西. Also, luminous.

Sêem 窮 蓋, to lose money, to break in upon one's capital, to suffer loss.

Sêem 雉, to eat as a worm doth, to consume, to injure, to break in upon.

Sêem 陝西, one of the provinces of China.

Sêem 薛 蓊, a surname.

Sêem 炘, read sêet: the name of the country; a surname.

Sêem A sharp instrument; sharp.

Sêem 捷, skillful in debate, wrangling; cutting in one's conversation.

Sêem 鞍, don't be intimate with wranglers.

Sêem 陝, one of the provinces of China.

Sêem, to avoid, to get out of the way.

Sêem 閃, to avoid, to get out of the way.

Sêem Red sêet: the name of the country; a surname.

Sêem 薛, to eat as a worm doth, to consume, to injure, to break in upon.

Sêem 陝, one of the provinces of China.

Sêem 窮, to lose money, to break in upon one's capital, to suffer loss.

Sêem 雉, to eat as a worm doth, to consume, to injure, to break in upon.

Sêem 陝, one of the provinces of China.

Sêem 薛, a surname.

Sêem 短, read sêet: the name of the country; a surname.

Sêem 炘, to eat as a worm doth, to consume, to injure, to break in upon.

Sêem 陝, one of the provinces of China.

Sêem 窮, to lose money, to break in upon one's capital, to suffer loss.

Sêem 雉, to eat as a worm doth, to consume, to injure, to break in upon.

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Sêem 炘, to eat as a worm doth, to consume, to injure, to break in upon.

Sêem 陝, one of the provinces of China.
Séen

1. To loose, to dissolve; to scrape.
2. The roof of a house; the head of a beam; one of the radicals.
3. Read sim: water about to flow out.
4. Séem è, 蟑蜒, a kind of toad, which is said to have eight red spots on its belly.
   Séem keung, 壟宮, one of the palaces of the moon. Yit séem têang, 一蟾 長 chit séem têng, a fathom long.
5. To give charitably; to supply wants; to lend; hasty, sufficient.
   Ch’hoó wúy kēw sóo, jê k’heung put séem, 此惟救死而恐不瞻 chéy léy tók tók kēw sóo, jê kē“a ne bó kâu, this merely to prevent death, would perhaps not be sufficient; see 孟子 能不褚.

Séen

1. The light of the sun rising up; séem ló, 晓, Siam.
2. Séem ông sóo séang, Séem lé sóo hó séang, 遺王鴉象 遺女 奴和 侍 Séem ông ch’he ch’heng, Séem ông cha boé ch’he hóy séong, the king of Siam feeds elephants, but the women of Siam feed priests.

Séen

1. A fairy, a sylvan deity, an elf, a genius; sín sîen, 神仙, an angel; chê sêen, 做仙, to become a fairy. Also, a surname.

Séen

1. The name of a grass.
2. The same as 仙, sêen, a fairy; also to frisk and gambol about, when tipsy; also written 做, sêen.
3. Before, first, previously; to precede; to go before. Sêen seng, 先生 sín saíng, a teacher, an elder born.

Tân sêen teng ê gân, 誦先登于岸 kông taê sêng chêông tê hên’g, it is said that he (Bùn ông) first ascended the bank; (i.e. made the greatest progress in virtue;) see the 大雅 Taê gíy.
Jin chêa sêen lân, jê hût hêc, 仁者 先難 而 後 貴 jìn áy lâng taê sêng séêng tê kân lân, jêen côn tê séy tê hê, the benevolent man thinks first of the difficulties, and then of the advantages; see the 論語 Lùn gê.

Séen

1. Vulg. ch’heíng: fresh, of a good color, new; good, excellent.
2. Sek pit yûng sêen, 賜必用 鮮 ta áy bôh pit têch yûng ch’heíng b’y, dried meat should be used in sacrifice when it is fresh.

Séen

1. The same as the above; sêen gê, 兒魚 ch’heíng hé, fresh fish.
2. The smell of mutton; also written 無 sêen.

Séen

1. Read sêw: rust, the rust of iron; seng sêw, 生錆 aníng sêen, to become rusty; t’hêet sêw, 鐵錆 t’heíh sêen, the rust of iron.

Séen

1. Vulg. sêy: to wash, to cleanse, to rinse.
seen kw'a, the sages make use of this wherewith to cleanse their minds; see the 易繫辭 E'k héy sôö.

Vulg. ch'êng; a duster, to dust anything; key mô sêen, 鶏毛鵝

sey mô ch'êng, a duster made of fowl's feathers.

Sêen 萬 sêen, the appearance of moving; elegant motion.

Sêen Scarcé, few, seldom; the same as 鮮, sêen.

To wash out, to wash away a stain, to wipe off a reproach.

Sêen sêen, 生 sêng sêen, to get the scurvy, to have a breaking out.

Sêen Scur铺, a scrofulous disorder; seng sêen, 生 sêng sêen, to make

the sages use of this wherewith to cleanse their minds; see 孟子 Bêng choö.

Sêen A fire in the wilderness.

Sêen Few, scarce; the same as 鮮, sêen.

Sêen To kill; the autumnal hunt.

Sêen Vulg. sêng: a fan; bûn sêen, 閃

mooing sêng, the leaf of a door.

Sûn ch'êk guê bêng sêen, 舜作五明扇

Sûn invented the five clearness fan.

Sêen To fan the flame, to make the fire blaze; a blazing appearance.

Sêen To move, to waive, as a fan; to fan.
Seén

To geld, to castrate; seén mà, 骨 yèm bây, to geld a horse.

The blazing of fire; the same as 燦 seén.

To precede, to go before, to walk in front.

Chit hêng seén téâng chêâ, wûy che put têy,疾行先長者謂之不弟 mai^gê kêâ nêi sêng sê teâng chêâ, kông úm hô cho sêô tê, to walk quickly in front of a superior is not to act the part of a good younger brother; see 孟子 Bêng choò.

A thread, a line, a connecting line.

Vulg. su^dâ: a thread; chîm seén, 线 chêem su^dâ, a needle and thread.

Read sin: to believe; goô put sin, 我不信 guô úm seén, I will not believe.

Still, retired, private meditation; to be absorbed in thought; chô seén, 坐禅 chêy seén, to sit in a meditating posture, as is customary with the priests of Budha.

Séén ê, 單子, a name given to the northern Tartars; a double surname.

Séén kwan, 嬋娟 elegant, beautiful.

Yulg. âm koe chêy: a kind of beetle, the dorr beetle; a cockchafer; a kind of cricket.

Chêy ông hôi hwûn sôô, se pêen wûy séen, 齊 fû 后息死尸變為蟬 Chêy ông ûy bôe sin hôy tôh kàu sê, sin se pêông chô úm kôe chêy, the queen of the ruler of the Chêy country died from vexation, when her corpse was metamorphosed into a cockchafer.

A form, a manner; séen hôy,僗徙, to walk backwards and forwards, without being able to advance.

Good, virtuous, excellent, mild, gentle, moral; virtue, goodness. Much.

T'lieên tô hêk séen hô 1tm, 天 道福善禍淫 t'heên ûy tô kông hok k'ê tê hô ûy, je hô heân tê yim leân ûy, the way of Providence is to send down happiness on the good, and misery on the wanton; see the 書 湯 話 Se thông hô.

An elegant form, a fine manner.

Pêk séen t'hoê, 白壺土, a kind of white clay. Also written 磨 sêen.

Prepared food; chîn seén, 進膳 to present food to a superior.

Kê lêng tê kwân, kwan seén sông chaê, 其令大官損膳省宰 e kû vhô kwâ, kwan k'ê seén bûk yêw saiâng t'hâu meênh, he ordered the great officers to retrench the quantity of prepared food, and to spare the slaughtering of animals; see the 聴 宦 帝 記 Hân swan têy ê.

To make up for, to repair; to mend; séen lêng ge, 綴 羿 固 poê k'â k'hoo, to repair the prisons; see the

禮月令 Léy gwât lêng.
The name of a fish, or eel, like a snake, without scales, and always covered with slime. Also written seen.

A flat level place before an altar, where people sacrifice.

The same as the above; when a place is built up of earth, it is called hong, but when the soil is cleared away to form a level, it is called seen. To change, to transfer from one to another.

The name of a city in the Loé country.

The burning of fire.

To have one's own way; to act according to one's own inclinations; to obtain sole rule and authority.

The same as seen.

The same as the preceding; seen kok che wú yíng, 捲國之 騎 王 choò chwan tè kok kóng kèo yíng, to have one's own way in a country is called being a king.

Dry; fire burning strongly; to respect.

A pickle; kám làm seen, 濱 榭 a preparation of pickled olives.

To see, a preparation of pickled pulse.

Rough, not smooth; also, a rough, sour, kind of taste.

Hard, firm.

Sew seen, 差 瞑, ashamed; difficult, hard to turn.

Séep 畏, 雨 seen sé hoo, a slight shower; séep sé kan, 時間, the time of a shower of rain.

To join together, to unite several offices in one. Also read lée: to receive, to assist.

To speak much; séep sé, 哟 嗤, to flatter any one.

To wade across the water.

K'hèen séng séep Chin, 慶 涉 祭 k'hèen jìn chéng lebou kúyè Chin chuy, to pull up one's clothes to wade across the Chin waters; see the 鄭 風 Tông hong.

Séep 扇, to draw out the reeds or stalks of grass, used in divination.
To be bewitched; kwúy kwáé séép bér, gaút séép, to be cozened and bewitched by ghosts and hobgoblins.

To be extravagant; to remove.

To let out; hwá séét, fáé le, to display; séé t sáa, sále, to act as a purge.

Kwúy ch’hun che gút, yáng k’bér hwú séét, 季春之月陽氣發泄 kwúy ch’hun dý gùéy, yáng dý k’bér ch’iú hwú séét, in the latter month of spring, the procreative principle of nature begins to be displayed; see the 禮月令 Léy gút lérng.

A horse’s bridle, anything by which a horse or a cow is tied; a long rope.

The same as 瘟, séét, a dysentery; séé t sáa, 瘟寫, to purge.

A surname. Also, the same as the following.

The name of a man, who was an officer in the court of 頤, Geáou, and the ancestor of 汝湯, Séang t’hong.

A small voice, a whisper, a groan, a hum. Also written 倨, séé.t.

To bind; bonds.

Suy ch’éi lý séé t che téiung, hwúy k’é ch’iéy yéá, 雖在縫縫之中非其罪也 suy t wá t le lý séé t ál yá t’ang eng, ún sél sá ál ch’iéy, although he was in the midst of bonds and imprisonments, it was not his fault; see the 論語 Lún gé.

A man’s name; also a surname.

Loé séét, 漏洩 laóu séét, to leak out, to let out a secret.

Ch’ló hó háé, jé pu t séé t, 振河海而不洩 ch’ló súw hó háé ál ch’úy, jé bér hoél séé t laóu, (the earth) holds the rivers and seas, without allowing them to leak out; see the 中庸 Téung yóng.

To purge; séé t sáa che chú, 瘟寫之疾 laóu séé t ál pái, a dysentery; a looseness of the bowels.

Harmonious; to harmonize; also written 合, séé.t.

The sound of anything breaking.

To be familiar with, to despise, to defile.

Taé sín put séé t, 大臣不嫉 twá jín sín ím t’ang séé t bún, do not despise great ministers.

The felt worn in shoes.

To burn, to set fire to, to consume; also written 拆, séé.t.

Private, a private dress, common apparel; familiar, free; séé t tók, 聚賀, to despise, to revile, to blaspheme.

Hong choo put ál wúy séé t hók, 非紅紫不以
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To pity, to feel for, to commiserate; k'hô sek, 可惜, alas! alas! Sek ko hoo! hoo choo che gé kwun
tchoo yêa, 惜乎 夫子之語 君子也 k'hô sek ko hoo! hoo choo lé by kông sê ch'ín ch'êo kwun choo, alas! what you say is like the speech of
a good man, (but you err in altogether rejecting elegance;) see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Sek 惜 Dried flesh.

Sek Vulg. ch'êoh: dry, anything dried; the same as the above.

Sek To cut off; to amputate.

Sek The countenance, color, beauty, lust; ch'haë sek, 采色, variegated colors; h¹b sek, 好色,
to be addicted to venery.

Chêng gân sek, soo kin sin ê, 正顏色斯近信矣 chêng à làn ày gân sek, chêy léy chêw kin sin ê, adjust the countenance properly; and then
you will induce faithful men to draw near; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Sek 倪 Tek sek, 倒, vicious, wicked.

Sek Boê sek, 摸, to feel.

Sek To seek, to search for, to require, to take; lék sek; 勤, to extort money. Vulg. sôh: a cord, a rope.

A surname.

Sek sit k'he êk, 索室鈥疫 ch'hôey ch'êo
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A white color.

To distinguish clearly.

To wash rice before boiling, to rinse rice.

A kind of guitar; pronounced k'hém sek.

A harp and guitar.

A kind of guitar.

The remains of a slight shower; also written 甄, sek.

The ornaments of the head. 甄 sek, 装饰 甄, to ornament, and adorn.

Sew sek, 修飾, to adorn, to decorate.
Ch'öö-še sek e òy bûn, the traveling officer Ch'öö-se polished and improved (the style of the documents); see the Lûn gê.

Vulg. sêah: tin; sek kwân, 锡鑪 sêah kwân, a tin pot; also, to bestow.

Th'êân nae sek ông tê yûng, 天乃錫王智勇 t'heê nae sod hoê ông tê huô yûng, heaven has bestowed upon the king wisdom and courage; see the 周書 Sêng se.

Sek 金 Fine cloth.

Sek 陽 The sun not shining.

Sek sek, 嘹嘐, the chirping of birds.

Sek hkwu, 倏忽, suddenly; the appearance of a dog running swiftly.

Sek The same as the above.

Sek The sting of a bee; the pain produced by a sting.

Choö kêw sin sek, 自求辛螫 ka tê kêw sin k'hoê kwâ p'hâng têng, to draw on one's self stings and reproaches; see the 周頌 Chew sêng.

Vulg. t'hat: to stop up, to dam, to obstruct; to fill.

Kim maâu sek ch'ôö che sim è, 現茅塞子之必矣 t'ha kês ă ch'haôu wôô t'hat tôsh ê dy sim kwô'a, now grass and weeds have stopped up the entrance to your mind; see 孟子 Bêng ch'ôö.

Ch'hêung sek jîn gê, 充塞仁義 ch'hêung muôâ jîn gê, filled and replenished with benevolence and righteousness.

Sek 雞 A shoe, a slipper; a double soled shoe.

Sek 嫹 A woman's name.

Sek To wash rice.

Sek To loose, to let go, to release, to dissolve, to explain.

Sek Kê-choö sêw, 釋 笥子 因 pûng Kê-choö òy sêw, he released Kê-choö from his confinement; see the 周書 Chew se. Hwân jîên peng sek, 漢然亦釋 hwân jîên sêng yûng, melting away the ice dissolved; said by 程子 Têng ch'ôö.

Sek 適 To go to, to proceed towards, to meet with; self-satisfied.

Choö sek Wôêy, 子適衛 hoo choö k'hê kâû Wôêy kok, Confucius went to the Wôêy country; see the Lûn gê. Sek gnô gwân hêy! 通我願兮 sek muôâ gwôâ dy gwân! how fully satisfied are my desires! see the 鄭風 Têng hông.

Sek 拂 Vulg. ch'hê pûng: a wooden instrument, by which to divine; a mould.

Sek Vulg. sat: a louse; bôk sek, 木蝨 bôk sat, a bug.

Sek 蟲 kâh têw saiôg ké sat, his helmet and armor (from long wear) bred vermin.
A barren woman; sek t'ho, a barren womb.

Great, large; bok te k'ho bau che sek, b'ho l'ang ch'ae e ka t'ei y'eo y'au saing t'au, no one perceives how tall his own corn grows; (i.e. no one is aware of his own mercies; see the 大學 Taehak.

The evening, dusk, the close of the day. Tenou sek sin hwan, cha k'he mat'y hou'il so seu pay boh by hu'nu he, morning and evening keep up your parents' joy, (by waiting on them incessantly;) see the 礼丙則 Léy lôey chek.

The tide of the sea; the morning tide is called hot, teåon, and the evening one sek.

Sek
The common form of the preceding.

Sek
Full, complete; a red color.

Sek
B'hwat sek, p'leak, a coarse rough garment, to keep out the rain.

Vulg. chêöh: a stone; sek t'ho, a large stone; also, a measure of about 10 pecks, or 133 pounds weight.

Kim hoo san, yit kwân sek che to, 今夫山一卷石之多 t'n ch'êy lêy sw'n a chih kwauy chêöh ây chêy, now a hill consists of but a lump of stones; see the 中庸 Têung yung. A surname.

Kê sek? 崴石 kwâky chêöh? how many bushels?

Sek
A barren woman; sek t'ho, 姨胎, a barren womb.

Great, large; bok te k'ho bau che sek, b'ho l'ang ch'ae e ka t'ei y'eo y'au saing t'au, no one perceives how tall his own corn grows; (i.e. no one is aware of his own mercies; see the 大學 Taehak.

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The tide of the sea; the morning tide is called hot, teåon, and the evening one sek.
Seng 殷, Heng, a sacrificial animal; hék seng, 独牲, a domestic animal, a brute.
Boó e k'kung ho seng yéá, 无以共牺牲也.
boó t'hang k'kung kip he seng, we have nothing wherewith to furnish animals for sacrifice; see 孟子 Bēng cháo.

Seng 笙, A pipe, an instrument of music; vessels used in sacrifice.

Seng 浴血, A rising and overflowing of the waters; water deep and wide.

Seng 叩性, A kind of flying rat, a bat.

Seng 懈性, Sister's children are called gōey song, 外甥, cousins; a son-in-law is also called 媳, seng.
Têy kwán seng ê jē sit, 帝館甥於貳室
têy töw k'ká saò tê e by sêang pêng ch'hô, the emperor lodged his son-in-law (Sûn) in his two side apartments; see the 下孟 Háî bêng.

Seng 星, Vulg. ch'ai^S; a star, a planet, stars in general.
Yit gùá seng sîn hêy yêen, 日月星辰絖焉 jît gûéyh ch'ai^S sîn hêy
têáou yêen, the sun, moon, and stars are suspended (in the firmament); see the 中庸 Têung yûng.

Seng 智, Intelligent, clever, wise.

Seng 猩猩, Seng seng,猩猩, an orang outang, a beast which is said to be able to speak; a baboon; an ape. Seng seng lêng gân, put lê ê k'kim sêw,猩猩能言
SÉNG

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Séng 昇

The rising of the sun; to arise, to ascend; tranquil, peaceful.

Jè jí čhe seng, 如日之昇

c'h'in ch'êng jí t'haú ày k'he, like the rising of the sun.

Vulg. sëng: a voice, a noise; seng yim, 音音 sëng ā yim, a sound; bêng seng, 名聲 mîn sëng, fame, report. Also written 声, 個.

Tông sêng sêng èng, 同聲相應 tông sêng sêng yin, those who are of a similar speech can answer one another.

Séng 梢

Luxuriant herbage, abundant foliage.  

Séng 雄

Sêng k'é, 雄旗, a flag, a standard; seng peáu, 旌表, to denote anything by signals.  

Séng 省

Sêng ch'hat, 省察, to examine, to inspect; sêng k'hêem, 省儉, sai^n k'hêem, to spare, to be parsimonious; sêng sêng, 省域 sai^n sêng, the capital city of a province.

Guô jí sam sêng goê sin, 吾日三省吾身
gwá ták jí t'sa hâng sêng ch'hat gwá ày hin sin, I daily examine myself in three particulars; see the 上論 Sêng lûn.

Séng 直

Straight; also, long.

Séng 瘦

Thin, meagre.

Vulg. ch'hat: to awake from liquor, to awake from sleep.  

Séng 醒

Sêng ó ko têúk Chôô-hwân, 醒以戈逐子犯 k'âu ch'hat chêio t'hô kaou

á k'hê jêuk Chôô-hwân, when he awoke he took a hooked spear and pursued after Chôô-hwân; see the 左傳 Chô twân.

Séng 告

A disease of the eyes; also, a fault, to transgress; also, a strange and supernatural sickness.

Vulg. saîng: a surname, a family name; pek sêng, 百姓 pêk saîng, the hundred clans, i.e. the Chinese people.

Sêng sêng tông yêâ, bêng sêng tông yêâ, 姓所同

也名所獨也 sai^n sêng tông yêâ, mîn sêng tông yêâ, there may be an uniformity of family names, and a singularity of individual epithets; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Séng 性

Vulg. sai^n: nature, natural parts and dispositions; sêng t'héy, 性體 a disposition; k'ê sêng, 記性 k'ê sai^n, the memory; sêng bêng, 性命 sai^n mîn, the life.

T'hêen bêng che wûy sêng, 天命之謂性

t'heen bêng lêng hoê lân, sê kông kôd sai^n, that which heaven decrees to bestow on us is called nature; see the 中庸 Têung yông.

Séng 財

Riches, wealth; affluent, opulent.

Séng 圣

Holy, sacred; sêng jin, 聖人

a sage, a holy man, a philosopher.  

Lêng sêng, 靈聖 lêng sêng, sacred, and sure in its answers, like an oracle; applied to the shrines of particular deities.

Sêng jin che ê t'hêen to yêâ, sêng yêâ, 聖人之於天道也性也 sêng jin òe bê t'hêen ê yê to lê, sê sai^n yêâ, the acquaintance of a sage with the way of heaven is entirely natural; see 孟子 Bêng choô.
Sēng 成
Vulg. ch'ê’â: complete, finished; to perfect, to accomplish; good, even; a surname.

Hwaⁿ kong chût géê chêw wây che sêng, 凡功卒業就謂之成 hwaⁿ kong suâh géê chêw, hông kôê chê’â, whenever work is finished, and a business accomplished, it is said to be completed.

Sēng 誠
Sincere, pure, without any mixture of falsehood, upright.
K'ê chê sêng jô sîn, 故至誠如神 ch‘i’ê’â clê sêng ch‘ê’n chê’ông sîn, therefore the highest point of sincerity is as it were divine; see the 中庸 T’êng yông.

Sēng 城
Vulg. sê’â: a city, a citadel; hûo sêw, 興成 hûo sê’â, the capital city of a district; Pa sêng, 吧城 Pa sê’â, the city of Batavia.
Ch‘êhok soo tê yéâ, têuk soo sêng yéâ, 磐斯池 also 賽斯池 ch‘ô: âk chêy, lêy chêy k’êûnt á, kêh chêy lêy sê’â, dig this moat deeper, and build this city wall higher; see 孟子 Lêng choô.

Sēng 盛
Sacrificial fruits in their vessels, ready for offering.
Chû sêg pu têct, put kâm ê chêy, 粟盛不潔不敢以祭 choo sêng âm ch‘êng k’ê, âm k’êa lâd chêy, the sacrificial fruits and vessels not being clean, we do not dare to sacrifice; see 孟子 Lêng choô.

Sēng 續
Hûé sêw, 紅纓 keông sêy, the comb used in weaving, to keep the threads separate.

Sēng 乘
To mount, to ascend a carriage; to ride in a carriage, or on horseback, to take advantage of; sêng sê, 乘

Sēng 竦
To embrace an opportunity. Sêng lêak lêung ê gê t’êhên, 乘六龍以御

Sēng 倖
A term of reproach, used by the people of one district against another.

Sēng 盛
Great, full, abundant, flourishing; a surname; boê sêng, 盛盛, luxuriant.
Jî t’sin che wôy sêng tek, 日新之謂盛德 tâk jî t’sin sê kôê kôê sêng tek, to be daily renewed is called abundant virtue.
Sêng sôey, 盛衰, to flourish and decay.

Sēng 晟
Clear, bright; to burn.

Sēng 乘
The numeral of a chariot; yî sêng ke, 一乘車 chî t’êw ch‘êa, one chariot; ch‘êen sêng koê, 千乘之國 chî t’êng t’êw ch‘êa ay koê, a country capable of producing a thousand chariots.

Sēng 竞
The ancient form of the preceding character; also written 競, sêng.

Sēng 懐
Superabundant, overflowing.

Sēng 幸
Read song; to lose by death; song hadû, 哭孝 seôg hâ, a funeral, mourning at a funeral, mourning at the death of relatives.

Sam lêên che song, t’êhên hây che t’êhông song yêâ, 三年之喪天下之通喪 also sa neông ây seôg hâ, t’êhông dêy t’êhông têt ay seôg hâ, the three years’ mourning (for parents) is a mourning universally adopted throughout the whole empire; see the 論語 Lôn gé.
桑
Read song: the mulberry tree.
Gnöe boë che 'thek, së che è song, gao boë aë 'thekh, chëng è sëng, a tenement of five acres should be planted with the mulberry tree; see 孟 孟 Beng choo.

霜
Read song: hoar-frost; song swat, sugar-candy; p'he song, 磺 饭 ph'heung seng, arsenic.

侠
Read ch'heung: to play pranks; ch'heung chheen, 狱 錮 chehng, to squander money.

炊
Read ch'höng: a bed; lòng ch'höng, 燈 牆 long séng, a kind of frame used in steaming dumplings.

烧
Read seou: to burn; huô seou, 火 燒 hüy séo, the fire burns.

热
Read lwân: warm, lukewarm, comfortably warm; well clothed.
Gnöe sip lwân pék put lwân, 十 非 年 不 媛 gao chir pòy nù bô ch'höng tâu nê séo, at fifty years of age, without wearing silk, people cannot keep themselves warm; see 孟 孟 Beng choo.

暖
Read jët: warm, lukewarm, as applied to food.

相
Read lwân: warm, as applied to the weather.

相
Read seang: mutual; seang haê, 相 害 séo hâi, to injure one another; seang aë, 相 兄 séo séoh, to love one another.
Read séüng: inlay with gold or silver, or any other metal.

Séüng kim, 鑲金 séüng kim, to inlay or garnish with gold.

Read séüng: to reward, to remunerate, to bestow, to admire; séüng hwa, 賞花 séüng hwa, to admire fine flowers.

Yéw kong kae séüng, 有功該賞 woó kong têoh séüng, those who have any merit should be rewarded.

Read séüng: to think, to consider.

Gê séüng 魚鳞 hê séüng, dried salt fish; ah séüng, 鴨鬃 ah séüng, dried smoked ducks, a delicacy among the Chinese.

Read séüng: to look at a person's physiognomy, in order to tell his fortune; séüng bêng, 相命 séüng mënâ, to practice palmistry.

Read séüng: common; pêng séüng, 平常 pêng séüng, usual.

Read séüng: pus, matter; lêw séüng, 流膿 laû séüng, running matter; lông séüng, 膿漿 lông séüng, thick matter.

Read séüng: to emulate; hô séüng, 和尚 hôi séüng, a priest of the sect of Budha; séüng tae, 尚大 séüng têâ, too large.

Read séüng: to think, to reflect; put héâou séüng, 不曉想 bêy hedou séüng, unable to think or reflect.

Vulg. chek: an uncle, a father's younger brother; ân chek, 'uncle;' is a common mode of address, on meeting a stranger. Also written 佮 séuk.

To begin; also, good; to move, to do; excellent; liberal, thick.

Pulse, any kind of beans or peas.

Séuk ch'êuk jê sêy hûò, jê bin yéen yéw put jin chêâ hôe? 杂粟米而民焉有不仁者乎 sêy séuk ch'ên chêâng chûy hû, jê payh saiûng t'hê t'hô woó ǖm jin tek hôe? when pulse and corn are as plentiful as fire and water, how can the people help being virtuous? see 孟子 Dêng chôô.

Séuk le, 淑女, a virtuous woman; 淑人君子, a good and virtuous man.

Séuk lek, 腱踏, hesitating.

The ancient form of 凰 séuk, early; also written 佮, séuk.

Séuk, 僖俠, a motion of the head.

To suck, to inhale.

Hasty, speedy, quick, rapid.

Séuk bwut, 俠忽, suddenly; the appearance of a dog running swiftly.
Séuk 修宿
The same as the preceding.

Séuk To stay, to rest, to lodge, to remain; to retain; to rest; read sèw: a constellation; tòe séuk, 搬宿, taou hâi^g, to seek a lodging.

Séuk Yêw k'hek séuk séuk, 有客宿宿 waô k'hâyk laê hâi^g, strangers come to lodge; see the 周頌 Chew sêung.

Séuk Bôk séuk, 苗茲, the name of a plant or root which cattle eat.

Séuk To urge, to stir up, to press on.

Séuk Straight, upright; to cultivate, to retire; short; to bind.

Séuk Choô hwân jë séuk, 自反而縮 ka te hwân jë tit, turning in upon one's-self, and finding one's conduct upright; see 孟子 Bêng chôô.

Séuk To respect, respectful; to advance; dread, fear, awe; especial.

Séuk The flying of a bird.

Séuk The name of a fabulous bird.

Séuk A good horse.

Séuk Read ch'hiêuk: and ch'hek: corn, grain; bé ch'hiêuk, 米粟 bé sêuk, paddy, growing rice.

Bé ch'hiêuk hwuy put to yëa, 米粟非不弒

Séuk 也 bè sêuk ùm chêng ùm chêy, the paddy is not otherwise than abundant; see 孟子 Bêng chôô.

Séuk Chô séuk, 早夙, early, early in the morning.

Séuk Sêuk hin yêa bê, 風興夜寐 chá k'hê laê, matêng kan k'hâwn, to rise early in the morning and to go to bed late at night.

Séuk Who, what, which.

Séuk Sê k'ho jîm yêa, séuk put k'ho jîm yêa ? 是可忍也孰不可忍也 chêy lêy nà êy lûn tit, sê sêâ meêng hêy lûn tit? if this can be endured, what cannot then be borne? see the 上論 Sêäng lân.

Séuk Vulg. sèk: ripe, mature, well done, thoroughly boiled; acquainted.

Séuk Phêng sêuk chëen hêâng, 熟糧 k'ho sêk hào ùy meêng hê, boil the sacrificial meat thoroughly; see the 祭義 Chêy gê.

Séuk Sôy chék taê sêuk, 森則大熟 neêng tang chêw teâ sêk, the year was very fruitful.

Séuk An antechamber or kind of lodge on the side of the door.

Séuk Kê chwan ê sêuk, 具筵 ch'kông meêng ê chêok te sae sêuk, prepare the food in the western antechamber; see the 儀禮 Gê lêy.

Séuk Hong sêuk, 風俗, manners, customs; vulgar, common; sêuk gé, 俗語, a common saying, a proverb, the provincial dialect.

Séuk K'ho wûy te chêa tó, 本末 sêuk jîn gân, 可謂知者道難與俗人言 ch'hang kông te ùy lêng tó ù, òh kap sêuk ùy lêng kông wà, we can speak with men of understanding on various doctrines, but it is difficult to converse with common fellows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seuk</th>
<th>Sëuk sëuk, 倒侯, the head moving</th>
<th>Seung</th>
<th>Sëung sëung, 傲folk, small of stature, and despicable. Idle, according to the dialect of some districts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>Sëuk sëuk, 西蜀, the name of a district in the west of China, now the province of 四川, Soch'hwon.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung sëung, 傲, a violent gust of wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>属 (sù), 属下 六臣, a dependant officer.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung Sëung ch'hŭy, 聿翠, a deep green color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>The contracted form of the preceding.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung 松, A fir tree; sëung pek, 松柏, ch'heeng păyh, a cedar-tree. A surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>Lëuk sëuk, 陸續, in succession, in a row, one after the other.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung 夏後氏 以松 Hayward teou têy े chêng sëung, the Hayward dynasty was distinguished by the planting of the fir tree; see the 論語 Lûn gé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>To ransom, to repurchase anything; sëuk ch'öey, 賠罪, to atone for sins, to redeem from sin.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung 淞, The name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>To belong to; of the same sort or kind; sëuk kok, 屬國, a tributary kingdom; sëuk hay jin stn, a dependant officer.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung 甘松, Kam sëung, the name of a medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>The point of a hill; a conical mountain top.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung 松, A mountain high and large, is called 松, sëung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>In To belong to; of the same sort or kind; sëuk kok, 屬國, a tributary kingdom; sëuk hay jin stn, a dependant officer.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td>Sëung 松, 嫵娥, name of a female, supposed to be in the moon. Sëung-gŏ Gêy ch'heep, ch'heep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seuk</td>
<td>Vulg. swâ: connected, joined; to link together; to hand down in succession; continuously.</td>
<td>Seung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sew  

Idle, according to the dialect of a certain district.

Sewing  

To contend, to wrangle, to litigate, to engage in lawsuits.

Sewing  

To read, or chant over a book, in a singing tone.

Sewing  

To sing, to chant, to praise, to sing praises; sewing chán, 頌頌, to praise, to laud; sewing hé, 頌美, to admire.

Sewing  

To cultivate, to adorn, to repair, to mend; sewing lé, 修理, to regulate; chhông kchou sewing loé, 創修路, to make bridges, and repair roads.

Sewing  

To receive, to collect; sewing sip, 收拾, to gather together; also, to take account of; sewing lēm, 收歎, to gather in the harvest; sewing chéén, 收錢, to collect money; sewing tông, 收單, to take a receipt.

Leuk hoo k’hong sewing, 六府孔修, lêk ăy ông hoo chin châe sewing, the six palaces were very much adorned.

Sew sin, 修身, to cultivate personal virtues.

Sewing  

Dried flesh; sewing sêng, 柔 修, a piece of dried flesh, anciently presented by a scholar to his teacher, on commencing his studies; hence employed to signify a teacher's salary; but now, since the teachers are paid in money, a salary is called 束金, sôk kim.

Chô hông sewing sêng, goo bê sêang bô hōy yêen, 自行柔修以上吾未常無論焉; chô k'ênh sôk sewing léy sêng, guó hōy sêng bô kâ, “from those who brought the first common present, and upwards, I have refused instruction to none;” said by Confucius in the 論語, Lân gé.

Sewing  

The name of a district.

Sewing  

To send in, or present food; sewing t'îc, 禦羞, sewing sip p'îk, 收羞, to be ashamed.

Sewing  

Sêng hoo sewing sip pêk yêw pîk, 聖羞羞用百有二十品, the cook must send in for use a hundred and twenty kinds of food; see the 禦周, Chew léy.
Sew

To wash the meal of corn, in order to make a preparation of food.

Elegant, adorned, accomplished; sèw chêü, 秀才, a man of accomplished talents, a literary graduate. Sèw boe, 秀茂, luxuriant.

Sèw èng, 玉環, a beautiful gem; pendant pearls used as ornaments on the ears.

Sèw 绣, chêü, to embroider, to work embroidery.

A constellation; seng sèw, 星宿 chêüng sèw, the fixed stars and constellations. A surname.

Jê sip pat sèw lô sim hêung, 二十入宿羅心胸 jê châp pâyè sèw lô k'hêüng tê sim hêng, the 28 constellations are all inclosed as in a net within my breast; (intimating a great degree of learning;) see the 天官書 Thiênn kwan se.

Sèw 錫守 sîn sèw, 義守, to perambulate and guard; t'hae sèw, 太守, the head of a province or district; a great keeper.

Thiênn choô sek choo hoê, wât, sôn sèw, 天子適諸候日巡守 hông têy k'hêü k'hoê'ê choo hoê, kông, sôn sèw, when an emperor goes round to see the princes of the empire, it is called a visit of inspection; see 孟子 Bêng choô.
a prince or a parent's enemy should not be suffered to live under the same heaven; see the 理記 Léy kē.

Sèw 售囚 To sell anything, to dispose of an article.

To incarcerate any one, a prisoner.

Sèw 猟 To swim, to float on the surface of the water.

Súy lé sèw,水裡囀 té ch'uy lè sèw, to swim in the water.

Sèw 猟 To swim; the same as the preceding.

The chief butler; mellow wine.

Sèw 寶 館 Teung tong ché gwåt, naé bêng taé sèw,仲冬之月乃命大會 téung tang òy gõéNh, téôh bêng lêng twà sèw, in the middle of the winter months, the chief butler gets his orders; see the 理月令 Léy gwåt lêng.

To reject; bad, ugly, disgusting.

Sèw 粟 Sèw hoó lân bêén kêén kong koe, k'kêep sê òy cha boé oh bêén keñgw twà kaw'ká twà kaw boé, the ugly woman will find it difficult to avoid seeing her husband's parents. (Chinese brides, being sent home screened and veiled, can for a time conceal their ugliness, but eventually they must be seen.)

Sèw 梭 The name of a man in former times; a kind of fish.
Sew 酉

To urge, to press; to collect together; strong, robust.

Fek lák sè sew,百祿是適 chéng pá yê bôn bôk sê k'hiên cho bôyâ, the hundred emoluments collected together; see the 南酋 Sêang sêng.

Sew 寿

Long life; têâng sêw,長壽 têng höy sêw, longevity. A surname.

Sáo kwun sêw k'ho,使君壽 sao jên kwun chêng têng höy sêw, may your honor enjoy long life; see the 小雅 Seáon gnây.

The string and tassels with which a seal is tied.

Yin sêw,印綬, a seal or emblem of office.

Sêw 授

To give, to impart; sêw se,授書 sêw chêhây, to give a lesson.

Lâm lé sêw sêw put chêhîn lêy yêâ 男女授受不親禮 also ta po cha bôe sêw sêw bô chêhîn sê lêy yêâ, for males and females when they give and take, not to come into immediate contact is a rule of propriety; see 孟子 Beng choô.

To receive, to take; to allow, to admit to.

Kim yêw sêw jên che gnêw yêng, jê wûy che bôk che chêâ,今有受人之牛羊而為之收之者 tê a wôo lâng sêw lâng ây goû yêông, je káp e òng e ây lâng, now if any one were to receive a person's cows and sheep, and undertake to look after them, &c.; see 孟子 Beng choô.

Sêw 袖

Sêw sêw, 手袖 chêhîn wûng, the sleeve of a garment.

Sêw lé pô, 袖裡寶, chêhîn wûng lâe ây pô, a sleeve gem; the title of a small book.

Sew 岫

San sêw, 山岫, the peak of a hill.

Sey 岫

Vulg. sae: the west; tong sey,東西 西 teng sae, east and west, sometimes taken to mean different things.

Sey hông bê jin,西方美人 sae hông chêhîn chêhîng ây lâng, the elegant person of the west; (referring to 文王 Bôn ông.)

Sey 恤栖

Sey hông, 恤惶, troubled, grieved, afraid.

To remain, to lodge, to rest.

Sey Key sey ê sê, 鳥棲子塘 key haiûng tê sê, the fowls roost in the fowl-house.

Vulg. sae: a rhinoceros.

Sey 犀

K'he hoê pà sey sêang jê wân che, 駿虎豹犀象而遠之 kêuâ hoê pà sae chêhîng jê hoê e hòûn, to expel the tigers and leopards, rhinoceroses and elephants, and make them retire to a distance; see 孟子 Beng choô.

Sey 椤

Bôk sey,木棲, another name for cassia buds.

To rest, to stop, to abide, to roost.

Sey Neâou sey sê sêang, 鳥,棲樹 chêoâun haiûng tê chêhîng têng, the birds nestle in the trees.

To dwell in secret, to live in solitude.

Sey 椤

Luxuriant herbage.

Sey Wûy yéêp sey sey! 維葉妻 wûy hêôk sey sey! how exuberant is the foliage! see the 周南 Chew lâm.
Sey

To snort, to neigh, as a horse.

Tâc sêng jê sey, dâng hâm và thâm ra sey twâ sêng jê hâmâ, and then neighed with a loud noise; see the 漢 書 Hân se.

Sey

Groom,梳 t'hoâu mô, to comb the hair.

Bê lê k'haou se chông, 妇女巧梳枝 ch'hin ch'haing dê chô boê, k'hâ sey t'haou chang, pretty women are skilled in combing and adorning themselves.

Sey

Heân sêng, 絲絃 hêng sey, the toothed reed used in weaving, to keep the threads separate.

Read sey: distant, distantly related, not a near relative.

Chêang soô pe jê ch'un, seô jê ch'hek; k'hô put sin chae? 將使卑踐尊疏踐戚可不慎重 chêang nà sêkay áy lông k'hâ yêng ch'un áy lông, jê sey áy k'hâ yêng c'h'ên áy; t'haung um sey jê chae? if men put mean people above the honorable, and confide in strangers more than in near relatives; should we not be careful in such cases? see 孟子 ch'ên choê.

Sey

Read seô: distant, far apart, not close or near together.

That which, which; vulg. sô chae: a place.

Chô sey gnày gân se se chip léy, kae gnày gân yêá, 子所雅言詩書軌禮皆雅言也 hoo chô sey gnày kông, se, kap c'hâyâh, kap chip léy soê, chô pow gnày kông, that which Confucius talked elegantly about, consisted in odes, compositions, and attention to propriety; upon all these he talked elegantly; see the 論語 Lùn ge.

Sey

Sey ke hô ch'he?所居何處 sêy k'heâ sei swá meênh só chae? where do you reside?

Read sêô: to wash; sêô sim, 洗洗 sêy sim, to purify the mind.

Sêy léy, 洗禮 sêy léy, baptism.

Sêy

Chêng 婚婚 Lé sêy, 婦女 k'nà sê, a son-in-law.

Hwun léy, sêy óng hóê kày c'h'ên gêng,婚禮婦往婦家親迎 chêdoù hûn yin áy léy, k'nà sê t'oô k'hô cha boê áy ch'hoê jë c'h'ên gêng, according to the ceremonies of marriage, the bridegroom should go to the house of the bride and meet her in person; see the 詩序 Se sê.

Sey

A little; also, this; and an expletive.

Sêy

Minute, small; sêâng sey, 詳細 minute, particular; chôo sey, 細細 sêy jê, careful, attentive; sêy hân, 細㖣, a diminutive person, a dwarf; a young man; vulg. yêe: fine, smooth.

Put keng sêy hêng, ch'êng lûy t'ai tek, 不矜細行終累大德 âm têen ka tê áy sêk'haé áy sêy k'nà, k'nà ne lûy t'oô t'ai tek, do not boast of your own trifling actions, lest in the end you mar your greater virtues.

Sim

The heart, the mind; sim kan, 心肝 sim k'ôa, the heart; ok sim, 惡心 p'haé sim, a bad heart.

Geâo Sun che bûn, kae ê Geâo Sun che sim wîy sim, 營辨之民皆以堯舜之心 為心 Geâo Sun áy pûyh saíng ê chô pow e Geâo Sun áy sim k'ôa ê chô sim k'ôa, Geâo and Sun's
people all embodied the feelings of their rulers, and
made them their own feelings.

The name of a plant, of the pith of which lamp-wicks are made; hence called teng sim ch'hō, 燈芯草 teng sim ch'haou, the candle-wick plant.

Sim 沈 A surname.

An appearance of alarm, to be terrified.

Sim 沈芯 hōen hōen, 害芯 hōen, terrifying and alarming.

To judge of, to examine, to inquire into; sim p'hwan, 審判 sim p'hwǎn, to judge; sim soo, 審司, a judge.

Sim 沈嘯, 決定, to hold the head forward when walking.

Sim 僑晒, 嘲哂, to smile with contempt.

Sim 僑晒, 嘲哂, to reflect on anything, to consider.

Sim 僑晒, 嘲哂, to hold down the head and walk quickly; yaou kwut sim, 腰骨 踻 yēo kwut sim, the loins giving with a spring, as when carrying loads; also applied to the elasticity of wood, or bamboo.
SIN

Sim 甚 Very, extremely, excessive, deep; sim to, 甚多 sin chéy, very much.
Pé chóm jín chêa, 甚是 t'haé sim, 彼謡人者亦未甚 e sae p'hou téng yé lîng, yêa woo t'haé sim, those who slander people have ever gone too far; see the 大雅 Taé gnây.

幸身 The body; sin t'hêy, 身體, a substance, a body; pûn sin, 本身, one's-self; ch'huân sin, 出身, to enter life, to begin business.

Hôô jûn ok, tek jûn sin, 富潤屋德潤身 pod jûn tek ch'hoâ, tek jûn tek sin, riches improve the appearance of one's buildings, but virtue benefits one's person; see the 大學 Taé hâk.

Sim 侭 The name of a god; a surname.

A horary character; to stretch out, double. A surname.

Sim toê, 申, a double surname.

Sim On to, sin se, 申詩, to hum an ode.

A large girdle; Chôô-têng se choo sin, 子張書諸紳 Chôô-têng sêch tê tâa, Chôô-têng recorded it on his girdle; see the 論語 Lún gé.

To stretch out, to spread abroad, to unravel, to set to rights; sin tit, 伸直 ch'huân tit, to stretch out straight.

Sim jin wan ông, 伸人充枉 ch'huân ch'huân lâng ay wanông, to remedy people's grievances.

Sim 信 The appearance of walking.

Sin 信 Straight; k'huût jê put sin, 屈而 不信 k'huût jê bêy tit, crooked and not straight; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

The appearance of a troop of horses going swiftly.

Sin 騃 先 諧 辛 苦, wretched and miserable.

Sin 辛 辛, a surname. One of the radicals; a horary character.

Sêy sin, 細辛, a medicinal plant, wild spikenard. A surname.

A red dun color, a brindled color.

Lêy gvêw che choô, sin ch'hâ kâ, 獸牛之子駒且 角 lêy goâ ay kêmâ wôô ch'hâh sek kêu sai ng kâ, the call of a brindled cow may be of a red dun color, and have regular horns. (By the laws of the Chew dynasty, a brindled cow was not to be offered in sacrifice, but if such a cow got a red calf, there was no reason for rejecting it; Confucius quoted this in the 論 Sêang lôn, to intimate that a clever son was not to be rejected, though he sprang from a worthless father.)

New, fresh; sin kêu, 新舊 sin kôô, new and old.

Wun koê jê te sin, k'ho ê wûy soo wûn sip kôô ëy jê ëy chae sin ëy, chêu ëy chô lâng
To conquer, to overcome; vulg. k'huh yê'âd: to exceed.

Pek ch'ên pek sin, 百戰百勝 chit p'ûyâ ăy ch'êen chit p'ûyâ ăy yê'âd, in a hundred battles, to gain a hundred victories; see the 史記 Shô kê.
Sit sin sêên yêâ; bêng sin t'he yêá, 實勝善也各勝恥也 cheak sit nâ yê'âd, chêw hô; ch'êhêng ch'êhêng mînâ yê'âd, chêw sêou léy, when the reality exceeds it is good; but when men surpass only in name, it is shameful.

To inquire, to ask; to inform, to announce.
Teâou pó kô lô, sin che chêem bông, 召彼故老於之占夢 kô hweît léy kô laô, movînâ e chêem bông, call those old ancient people, and ask them about the divinations and dreams; see the 小雅 Seáou gnây.

To sprinkle; sin sô, 汾掃 suô sabu, to sprinkle and sweep.

Quick, swift; rapid, fierce.

Sin 汛 迅 Sin 汛
Sin 迅
Sin 潮
Sin 速
Sin 速 Still, moreover,

A kind of large muscle; tê jiptê sûy wûy sin, 雉入大水爲蜃 Chê k'êy jip t'ôâ ch'ûy chê twâ kap, when the wild fowl enters the great waters it becomes a large cockle; see the 禮月令 Léy gwât léng.
This name is also applied to a certain fabulous sea monster, like a snake or dragon.
信

To believe, to confide; sincere, true, unsuspicious; sincerity.

E peng yéw kaun, jé put sin hoé? 與朋友交而不信乎 kap peng yéw kaou p'höy, jé um sin sit hoé? in my intercourse with my friends, am I insincere? see the 論語 Lüng gé.

Se sin, 書信 p'hay sin, a letter.

辰

A horary character; jit sin, 日辰, a day, a time.

Early; chó sin, 早晨 chá k'hié, early in the morning.

辰 ch'ün, boa koé, làng jin beng sëng, 晨鍾暮鼓令人猛省 chá k'hié yëo ch'eng, marthi hweiny p'hüh koé, làng t'ang beng ch'haing, the bell in the morning, and the gong in the evening, are to make people rouse up and awaken; see a 古詩 koé se.

辰 寛

A deep retired apartment in a dwelling; an emperor's residence.

辰 k'üng, 宮, a palace.

ch'ung, 鶴風, a kind of hawk.

To assist, to help, to second any one; a second in office; sin séiang, 丞上, a prime minister.

Höen sin, 縣丞 kwüan sin, the second ruler of a district.

To enter upon, to go into; to present, to offer up; to receive.

Put héng k'è tek, hék sin che sew, 不恒其德或承之差 bô héng séäng e òy tek, hék jip kadu seáou léy, if you are not constant in your virtue, you may be brought into disgrace; see the 易經 Ek keng.

臣

Jin sin, 人臣, a servant, a minister, a statesman.

Kwun soó sin é léy, sin soó kwun 6 t'ëung, 君使臣以禮臣事君以忠 jin kwun soó jin sin é léy soé, jin sin hók saé jin kwun é t'ëung, when a ruler employs his ministers according to propriety, the statesmen will serve their prince with fidelity; see the 論語 Lüng gé.

神

A god, a spirit; sin bëng, 神明, the gods; chin sin, 真神魂, the human spirit and soul.

Ch'heng beng chaé küng, cha k'hié jé sin, 清明 在躬志氣如神 ch'heng beng t'ë hün sin, cha k'hié jy ch'hin ch'ëo sin, when purity and intelligence rest on our persons, our minds and spirits will be like the gods; see the 禮記 Léy kë.

慎

To be careful, to be cautious; k'ün sin, 警慎 sèy jé, attentive, careful. A surname.

Choó che séy sin, chaé, chéén, chit, 子之所 慎齊戰疾 hoo choó éy séy hün sin, chënh ch'haé, sëo t'haé, woo pat'ë, the things which Confucius was careful about were fasting, war, and sickness; see the 論語 Lüng gé.

 erót

The ancient form of the preceding character.

The residue, the surplus, that which is left over; yëw sin, 有剩余 neáo ch'ëhun, over and above.

The increase of anything, a superfluity.

肾

The kidneys. Goéy sin, 外腎, the testicles.
Embers, the remains of a fire; ashes.

**Sin 燼**
Kim che léy se, kaé twat sip ê wóey sin che ê, 今之禮書 皆挾拾於煨燼之餘 **Vulg. 」 **k'hëöh : to collect, to gather, to pick up.

Poé sip wuy, sin che gwân yêk, 祢放遺臣之願亦 **Poé k'hëöh ka laûn ê yî mé'êh, sê gwâ yê sêy gwân, to collect and repair what is neglected and forgotten is all my desire.

To study, to exercise one's-self in, to con over a task; hâk sip, 學習 to learn and get perfect in; àp sip, 狎習, to be intimate with, to be familiar; ch'hwân sip, 串習, thoroughly versed in; a surname. Hâk jë sê sip che, put ék wât hoê? 學而時習之不亦悅乎 t'hâk, jë sëdâng sê wun sip e, 恥 yêd huo a hé hoê? to learn and constantly practice one's-self in it, is it not delightful? see the 上論 Sêng lün.

The noise made by people when they try to shake off the cold; a shivering sound.

**Sip 習**
A rule, a plan, a law, a model; sometimes read sek.

Koé hwûn sê sit, 古訓是式 koé chá yê kâ hoûn êy êchó lân êy hwat toe, the instructions of the ancients are our rule and pattern; see the 大雅 Taê guây.

**Sip 式**
Vulg. cháhît: to wipe, to rub; clean; sometimes read sek.

Pok bôên chô sit kwû, 北而 坐拭圭 pak bin chêy ch'hit gêük, he sat with his face towards the north, and rubbed the gem clean.

To breathe; ch'hwân sit, 喘息 ch'hwân k'hêôwî, the breath; chê sit, 止息, to stop; t'hân sit, 嘆息 t'hê k'hêôwî, to sigh; seâu sit, 消息 news; choô sit, 子息, posterity; lô sit, 利息, interest, gain; an sit, 安息, rest.
Yit sit sêâng chûn, ch’hoô chê put yûng seâou haê, a
息尚存此志不容少懈
chit âi chhûodn k’hoûy sêâng chûn tê, chêy tôi sim
chem êm yûng tit sêô k’hoûd haê tae, as long as a
breath remains, this inclination (for study) should
not be allowed for a moment to decline; see the
得註 Choo chôê.

Sit 腔
A fleshy excrescence growing in the
nose; a nasal polynous.

Sit 嫁
Sit hôô, hên chûn sim poô, a daughter-
in-law.

Sit 懈
Seaou sit, 消息, an instrument
for cleansing the ear when it itches.

Sit 失
To lose; sit goô, 击誤, to make
a mistake; kô sit, 過失 kôy
sit, a fault, an error; sit lôk, 失
落 sit lôk, to lose, to miss.

E yêak sit che chêa, sêên ê, 以見失之者
鮮矣 ê kân yêak sit e ôy lâng chêô ê, when a
man is precise, he seldom errs; see the 論語
Lûn gé.

Vulg. chêûk: to eat; sit hwan, 食
Vulg. chêûk poông, to eat rice.

Kwun chôê sit bôô kêw paôû, 君
子食無求飽 known chôô chêûk bê kêw
pá, the good man in eating does not look for satiety;
see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Sit 蝉
Vulg. sêê: to be injured, to be bro-
ken in upon, to be eaten.

Jî sit, 日蝕 sêê jî, an eclipse
of the sun.

Gwâit sit, 月蝕 sêê goêyh, an eclipse of the moon.

Sit 本
Sit pûn, 本 sêê pûn, to break in on one’s
capital; to lose money.

Vulg. bat: to know, to understand,
to have an acquaintance; kêên
sit, 見識, knowledge, acquain-
tance with things; sêang sit chêa, 相識者
sêô bat ôy lâng, an acquaintance.

Put sit put te, sùn tôy che chék, 不識不知
順帝之則 êm bat êm chêiê, t’han tôy ôy
hwat chêk, we neither know nor understand, but
follow the rules of the emperor; see the 古歌
Kôê ko.

Sit 悉
Altogether, entirely; also read sek.

Sit 宴
The same as the above.
Sit 涤

Clear, limpid water, the bottom of which may be seen.

Sit 植

To stand upright, to place erect; to plant, to cause to grow.

Sit 植

Hôa 襄 sit yuen, 貨財植

property and wealth increasing; see the 中庸 T'ao-yung.

Sit 殖

To grow, to increase.

Sit 殖

Hôa 襄 sit yuen, 貨財殖

property and wealth increasing; see the 中庸 T'ao-yung.

Sit 殖

To wear a double suit of clothes; because, on account of; to succeed to; to invade; sit wuy, 龕位, to succeed to the throne.

Ch'êy soo sit Ch'hoê, 齊師襲楚 Ch'êy irectory peng sit Ch'hoê kok, the troops of the Chêy country invaded that of the Ch'hoê.

Sit 翅

Read ék: the wings of a bird; neâou têang kê ék, 鳥張其翅 chëdû tâng ê è sit, the bird stretches its wings.

Séw so, 手揷 ch'hêw so, to rub with the hand; to rub the hands together.

Séw tê toô, 揶首踏蹣 seông, he scratched his head, and walked up and down in suspense; see the 衛風 Wôêy hong.
Só 多 A weaver's shuttle.
Só 鮮梭 A kind of confectionary.
Só 网婆 The name of a fish.
Só 抄莎 To walk, to frisk about incessantly.
Só 抄勢 To rub anything; mó so, 摩挐, to rub with the hand.
Só 腹躁 The smell of pig or dog's fat.
Só 糟趣 To run about; to frisk about as a child.
Só 声eling sôy c, a rain mantle, made of bamboo leaves or rushes; a rough coat to keep out the rain.
Só 繩 瑙 蹤 The filings of gems; very small, minute.
Só sô yin à, 瑙瑯姻姦 inferior relations.
Só 銘 銘 A lock, a fastening for a door; also written 鎖, sô.
Só 瑙瑯 A fastening for a door.

Só 嫂嫂 A sister-in-law; heng sô, 兄嫂  kêⁿa sô, an elder brother's wife.
Só lêk put wán sê ch'haé lóng yêá, 嫂溺不援是豺狠也 kêⁿa sô kâu têém lôh ch'ûy, ûm kâw sê ch'haé lóng yêá, when a sister-in-law is drowning, not to go and save her a man must be a wolf; see 孟子 Bêng choó.
Só 煟燥 Dry, to dry anything, to parch.
Só 好燥 sô bàn büt chếá, bök hàn hoc hûô, 燥篪物者莫熾乎火 sô ta bán meⁿgh ôy, bô k'huâh kín ê hûy, of the things which dry all substances, there is not one so fierce as fire; see the 易說卦 Ek wât kwà.
Só 捻勢 sô kip, 躊急, hasty, headstrong.
Só 上搋 Vulg. sadu: to sweep; sô chêw, 掃 sô sadu chêw, a broom.
Só 煦掃 sô táng lôy, 汲掃 廻 hew chû́y sadu gây tê táng à laê, to sprinkle and sweep in the hall; see the 大雅 Taâ gnây.
Só 去勢 The same as the above.
Só 賢殻 The gravy of bones.
Soo sô, 使喚, to instigate any one to comply with one's views.

To revive as from the dead, to rise again; Yêa-soe, 耶穌, Jesus.

Hêy nôo hêe, hêe lâkê soe, kâk hahwân â yì jin kwaân, jin kwaân nà lâkê gwaân chêw kôh wâh, let us wait for our prince, for when our prince comes, we shall revive; see the 尚書 Sêâng se.

To revive; to resuscitate; to recover, as from a fit, or as insects do; the same as the preceding.

The name of a plant; soe bôk, 薏木, sapan wood. A surname.

Soe bôk, 香木, sapan wood, a kind of wood, used in dyeing red.

A sort of curd, made from a cow or goat's milk; soe yêw, 酪油, a kind of butter or cheese; called in the north 馬思哥, mà soo ko.

Few, thinly scattered; open, coarse.

Tâm gwât soe sêng jêâou kêên chüang. 淡月療星繞建章 tân gûêy soe ch'haeu chêou têng tê kêên chüang kû ê kêung, the solitary moon and a few thinly scattered stars turned and entwined around the palace; see the 條甫詩 Toê hoô se.

Vulg. sey: a comb; kak soe, 角梳 kâk sey, a horn comb.

Soe ch'haê, 蔬菜, culinary vegetables of any sort; common food.

Vulg. sey: distantly related; open, far apart, wide asunder.

Têng ch'inh soe, 定親疏 têng a têkh ch'inh kap sey, to fix the distinctions between near and distant relations.

Kwat soe, 育疏, distantly related.

To seek for, to inquire after; to regulate troops; a medicinal plant.

Taê soe sam jît, 大蒐三日 twâ ch'âou kâdu sî'a jît, a great search for three days; see the 史記 Soe kê.

A kettle shaped bamboo vessel without handles, in which rice is washed; a small measure.

To make water; to steep in water.

Vulg. ch'heau: to search, to seek for, to search out; to shake.

Hwat Sam-hôô kê soô, taê soe sêâng lim, 漢三輔騎士大搜上林 hwat Sam-hôô ê kê soô, twâ ch'heau têng bîn ëy ch'heu nô, he ordered out the cavalry of Sam-hôô, to search all throughout the upper forest; see 漢武帝紀 Hân boô têy kê.

The general name for a ship or vessel. Also read soe.

The sound of the wind.

The same as 搜, soe, to search.
素

White, the ground of a picture, plain, unornamented; p'eng soe, and素

at present, now.
素 e g'ey k'euw, 素衣褦裳 p'oyh s'na l'ok
k'én'g by k'euw, a white garment and a fawn colored
fust-dress; see the 論語 Lun ge.
素 hóo kw'yü, heng hóo hóo kw'yü, 素富貴
行乎富贵 keên ch'ac pod kw'yü, ch'éng k'éng tè
pod kw'yü, if at present in wealthy circumstances
let us act according to wealthy circumstances; see
the 尚 T'ung yung.

素

To act according to the usual course;
bowards.

素

Feelings, the affections of the mind.
素 p'he sin hok, keên chéng soe,
披露腹見情愫 p'he
k'hwuy sin pak k'hwuy'á chéng soe, to open the
heart and bowels, and exhibit one's real feelings
and affections.

素

Plain food without any mixture of
aromatic vegetables.

素

To inform, to announce, to appeal to.
素 bō t'háng kò soe, 無可告訴
bō t'háng kò soe, having no one to
complain to, or inform of one's condition.

素

To reprove; to record.

数

Vulg. sédou: an account, a reckon-
ing; a number; several; bō
soe, 無數 bō t'háng s'oung,
numberless; swân soe, 算數
swân'g sédou, to
cast up an account.

K'hé yéw téng soe, 器有定數 ke k'hé wóô
Soë

咳嗽 t'ho'k, cough

T'ho'k, to have a cough, to be hoarse; an asthma.

To cough; a cold; the same as the above.

漱口 svä k'haou, to rinse the mouth.

漱衣服 sëy spà k'ho6, to rinse one's clothes.

To form an image of clay; sëy gno6, a clay image.

To announce, to accuse, to plead; the same as 訴, soë.

衰 to fade, to dwindle away, to fail; weak, decayed; hîn söey, 兴衰, to flourish and decay. Also written 綪 soey.

Sim è goë söey è, 甚矣吾衰矣 sim è gwâ t'nà söey yëd, "what a sad pass things are come to; I shall now fail and fade away?" said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lün gé.

Soë

Mourning apparel; chárn söey, 斜縞, a mourning dress, with the borders unhemmed.

Soë

To walk slowly; one of the radicals.

攄, 嫌 Soë, 嫌嫌, an unchaste woman.

攄, 嫌 Sêk söey, 嫌嫌, a year; kë söey? 氾

攄, 嫌, 嫌歴 sêk ho6 yëd, 千, the lord of ten thousand years; a title given exclusively to the emperor.

攄, 嫌 jît gwât së, söey put gnâ é! 日月逝矣，歲不我與 jît gôèkh hôey k'hê neòng hôey bó kaou ho6 gwâ! days and months pass swiftly by, and years are not left me! see the 論語 Lün gé.

攄, 嫌 The same as the preceding.

攄, 稅 lâp söey, 稅, to pay taxes.

攄, 嫌 A napkin, a towel.

攄, 嫌 to persuade, to advise, to endeavor to bring any one over to one's own party or persuasion.

攄, 嫌 taê jîn chêk béâou che, bût së kë gwây gwûy jîên, 說大入則藐之勿視其巍巍然 k'hê söey së twa lâng chêw k'ho6hâ sëy e, bô k'ho6hâ e ây gwây twa ây yëd, in trying to persuade great men, we should think little of them, and not look at their lofty and elevated appearance; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

攄, 睡 A whole year; when a child is one year old, it is called söey së, 睡時, a year's time.
Söey 帥
A commander in chief; gwàn söey, 元帅, a generalissimo.

Sam kwon k'ho twat söey yéa, p'hit hoo put k'ho twat chè yéa, 三軍可奪帥也匹夫不可奪志也 3a ch'ëw dy peng èy t'hang ch'k'ëông e ay gwàn söey, chit dy p'hit hoo bó t'hang hòe láng ch'k'ëông e ay sim chè, the three bands of an army may deprive a general of his command, but a common man cannot be turned from his purpose and aim; see the 通信 Lün gé.

垂 滯
Read súy: the branches of a tree hanging down; nearly, near to.

To flow down; gán lúy söey lèw, 眼淚滯流 bòk sae söey laou, the tears flowed abundantly.

Söëyh 說
Read swat: to explain, to comment upon, to unfold the meaning.

Kôë swat se chëá, put 6 bán háo soö, 故説詩者不以文書辭 chëa söëyh se dì láng, ün t'hang thô e dì jë laë e dì wà, therefore those who explain the odes should not by adhering to the letter injure the sense; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Söh 唾
Read sok: to suck, to draw in the breath, to draw as by a poultice.

Seàou jë sok jë, 小兒嗽乳 sëy këna söh leng, children draw in the milk.

索 索
Read sok: a rope, a cord; sìn sek, 紐索 sën söh, twine.

Söh 鈦
Read ch'hôwan: a bracelet; sëw ch'hôwan, 手鈦 ch'hwôn söh, armlets for the wrist. Also written 鈦, sok, a ring.
to the place of slaughter;" said by a king when he saw an animal going away to be sacrificed; see 孟 Béng choó.

Metal; kim sok, 金鎚 kim sòh, a gold ring; sèw sok, 金鎚 ch'heò sòh, a bracelet.

The contents of a pot or pan; the meat in the caldron.

Téng ch'eech ch'eech, hok kong sok, 膽折足覆公鎚 téng'â kâo ch'éch k'â ha ch'éh pak tó kong áy méê'â ch'éh, the foot of the caldron being broke, the ruler's food was upset; see the 易經 Ek keng.

A kind of lance or spear, 18 feet long; also written 矛 sok.

The first day of the moon; gwát sok, 朔 gôêyh sok, the new moon.

Sok hong, 朔方, the northern region.

Anything sliced very small.

Frequently, many times, repeatedly, hurried; read soè; several.

Soò kwun sok, soo jêök è, 事叙斯辱矣 hòk sàe jin kwun nà châp châp 町, chêy lêy chêo ch'êk lêng jêök, in serving a ruler, (if we repeatedly reprove him,) we shall get into disgrace; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

The thick foliage of trees, a thick grove.

To conceal; deep, hidden.
Ke che song tát hoê tae hoo, sam lêên che song tát hoê t'liên choô, 期之喪達乎大夫三年之喪達乎天子 chew neêng òy sen her tát kàbu tae hoo, sa neêng òy sen her tát kàbu kông òy, the period of one year's mourning for parents extends to the great officers, but the time of three years reaches to the emperor; see the 中庸 T'ung yung.

To throw, to pitch; sông ch'haê, 撒柴, to pitch firewood into the grate, to feed the fire in a furnace.


The forehead; kim hoo súy, p'hok jêu yêak che, k'ho sóô kô sông, 今父水搏而躍之可使過願 thâ hoo chúy, p'hôk jé hoê c têô, Ch'ang sai e kóêy t'habu kêtô, now with respect to water, if we beat and splash it, we can make it go over our foreheads; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

A piece of wood like a drum.

A case for holding chopsticks.

Clear, pleasant; hearty, cheerful; grand, fine; sông k'hiwaê, 爽快 good health and spirits, well.

To lose one's office; vulg. sêng: to lose, to bury, to be ruined, to be lost; forgotten, destroyed.

Jê sam choô ho huêân ê sông hoê! 三三子何思於喪乎 nó sen òy kêná, saê saê huêân lô ê sit wuy hoê! my two or three children, what need have you to be troubled about losing office! see the 論語 L'un ge.

Sông bông, 喪亡, to be lost, and undone; sông sit, 喪坐, to lose anything.

The name of a country; also, of a dynasty; and vulg. sông: a surname.

Sông têâu, 宋朝, the famous dynasty of Sông, which commenced A.D. 950.

To accompany out of respect; to present, to give; sông hêâng, sông hêâng, 送行, to accompany any one a part of his journey; sông se, 送書 sông ch'haêyê, to present a book.

Ch'ae paê jê sông che, 再拜而送之 koh pad jê sông e, he made a second obeisance, and accompanied him out; see the 論語 L'un ge.

The same as the preceding.

Sông lê, 儒者, a corresponding sound.

To think, to consider, to reflect; sôo lê, 想慮, to consider; sôo liêm, 思念, to reflect; sôo sêâng, 思想, to think.

Kwûy-bên-choô sam sôo jê hoê hêâng, 李文子 三思而後行 Kwûy-bên-choô s'ha hây sêng, jêu aô kênâ, Kwûy-bên-choô used to consider thrice before he did anything; see the 論語 L'un ge.

A three month's mourning, worn for distant relatives.

Poey soo, 紹意, a full beard.
To urge one another to do anything.

Pêng yêw ch'hiêt ch'hiêt soo s'o, 朋 友 切 切 侶
pêng yêw ch'hiêt ch'hiêt s'o k'houen', friends
should be earnest and serious in stirring one another
up (to virtue); see the 論語 Lün gé.

A cool wind.

A kind of wooden screen, to put in
the doorway.

Vulg. sœ: the cheeks, the sides of
the face.

The same as the preceding.

This, these; then, forthwith.

Kê soo ch'ê wû ê, 甚 斯之
s'é chê yê ne saîn ê kông,
this is the meaning of it; see the 論語 Lün gé.
Cha ê soo k'hô ê 再 斯 可 矣
k'ôk an nêy, chêw
t'hang, once more thus, and it will do; see the 論
語 Lün gé.

A boy, a servant, a menial; a wood
or grass cutter.

Yêw soo yâng chut, 有 斯 豬
卒 s'oô khwaâ ch'âbû ch'hê bây ëy peng chut, there
are some grass cutting and housekeeping menials.

The same as the above,

To neigh; má soo, 馬 斯 憣
the horse neighs. To belch.

Má s'oô hong, 馬 斯 風 bây
haô hong, the horse snorts to the wind.

The water exhausted, and dry; to
exhaust, to diminish, as from the
melting of ice.

To superintend anything; yêw soo,
有 司, a presiding officer.
An ch'hat soo, 按 察 司
ch'hat s'o, a civil judge; pê ch'êng soo, 布政司,
a treasurer; kong soo, 公 司 kong s'o, a company,
the place where the company meets.

Pêen toê che sô, chek yêw soo ch'un, 籠 篮 之
事 有 司 存 pêen tâû êy sô, chek yêw
soo ch'un, with respect to the vessels and materials
for sacrifice, there are the proper officers to attend
to these things; see the 論語 Lün gé.
A surname. Soo má, 司 馬, a double surname;
also, soo toê, 司徒, and 司 空, soo k'houng.

Soo hoê, 伺 候 soo haô, to wait,
to tarry.

A square bamboo trunk for contain-
ing clothes or other things.

Wû ê sâng châê soo, 惟 衣
裳 在 筒 wûy yin ch'êng tê sêng, the clothes
are in the case; see the 書 説 命 Se wât bûng.

A teacher, an instructor; a multitude,
a host, an army. A surname.

Kê bûn che hák, put k'hô ê wûy
jîn soo, 記 问 之 学 不 可 以 爲 人 師
kê moû s'o t'hák ch'ên, hō b'hang chô lâng ëy
sin saîn, the man whose learning consists partly of
recollections and partly of inquiries, cannot become
any one's instructor; see the 禮 記 Lêy kê.
Hin soo, 興 師, to begin a march, to commence
a campaign.

Soo

Lêy soo, 螺 蠃 lô soo, a kind of
sea slug; a snail; a spiral univalve
molluscan animal.
Soo 獅

Soo choó, 獅子 sae ā, a young lion, a lion.

Soo-lék ạng làe ńkèn soo choó, the king of Soo-lék came bringing the present of a lion.

Vulg. sae k'èa: private, not public; soo sim, 私心, private views, sinister ends; soo yúuk, 私欲, selfish propensities or lusts.

E ńg kong ńkèn, súy kip ńgō soo, 雨我公田遂及我私, lôh hòe ń gwèn ạy kong ch'èn, jèn àu kip kàu gwèn ạy sae k'èa ạy, rain first on our public fields, and afterwards let it come to our private fields; see the 大雅 Taà gnày.

Soo 醉

Fine wine strained from the dregs; to divide.

Read se: to lose, to lose a battle, or a wager.

Se ńg bè hwun, 輸贏未分 soō yén bùy soo hwun pèt, the gaining or losing of the contest is not yet decided.

Soo 史

A record, a history; soō kwan, 史官 soō kwaⁿ a, a historian, a recorder; soō kè, 史記, a historical record. Vulg. sae: a surname.

Súèp láp se soō, 涉獵書史 súèp láp kòe y se kap soō, to pass through and hunt amongst the classics and historians.

Soo 駛

A horse going swiftly; to hasten, as a courier does.

Vulg. saē: to order, to send, to cause, to occasion; ēk soō, 役使, a servant.

Peēn pè put chèìuk soō lèng ē chèēn ē? 便娶

不足使令于前與 pēēn yûng kap pè aè ạy lông k'èm bò kàu saē lèng tê lè ạy bìn chèng? is it because menials and sycophants are not sufficient to be ordered about in your presence? see 孟子 東 choò.

Soo 死

Vulg. sè: to die, to dease. Also written 立, soō.

Kwun choó soō wàt ch'ùng, seâu jin soō wàt soō, 君子 死曰終小人死曰死 kwun choó ạy sè kông kēb ch'ùng, seâu jin ạy sè kông kēb ạsé, when a good man dies, it is called finishing his course; but when a bad man dies, it is called death.

Soo 四

Vulg. sè: four; also written 三, soō, twice two. Soō sip jè put hék, 四十而不惑 sè ch'èp hóy jè bò gá hék, "at forty I was without doubts;" said by Confucius in the 論語 Lùn gé.

Soo 駟

Soō put kip sèt, 駟不及舌 sè chèēh báy bò jèúk kàu ch'èh, four horses cannot overtake the tongue; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Soo 使

A messenger; kok soō, 國使, an ambassador, an envoy.

Chō-hwà soō è Chêy, 子華使於齊 Chō-hwà chò kok soō tê Chêy, Chō-hwà became an ambassador to the Chêy country; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Soo 法

The name of a river and of a place.

To bestow anything on an inferior; to give, to confer.

Kwun soō sì, pit chèng sêk sōen sêăng che, 君赐食必正席先尝之
jin kwen nà sod hòe chëah āy mēn̄ḡ sh, pít têôh ch'hông chënh à ch'këōh, tâng chënh k'hôrd e, when a prince conferred a gift of food, he would put his mat square and first taste of it; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lùn gê.

Ch'ënh sod, 市肆, a market; hông sod, 放肆, disorderly, to give way to one's evil passions.

Pek kong ke sod, 百工居肆 chënh pây āy hông k'hêa tê têcm, all the handicraft trades can be found in the shops; see the 論語 Lùn gê.

E sod, 意思, thought, intention, idea; the will.

Bông ch'hêng ch'ho tông, se sod pût jën, 夢青帥池塘詩思勃然 bâng ch'hêng ch'hêng tê ch'hy tê, se dy sod chëh jën jën k'hê, "when dreaming of green grass by the side of the ponds, poetical thoughts immediately arise;" said by 謝靈运 Sêa-lêng-wûn.

A square baskei, made of wicker work; a trunk.

Vulg. sê: to refuse, to take leave of any one; an expression, a sentence. Gwân-sod wûy che chaê, é ché ch'hêk këw pek, sod, 原思為之宰與之粟九百餘 Gwân-sod kû ē chó kâu, chàê, hòe e ch'hêk kâu pây, sê, Gwân-sod was steward of the household of Confucius who offered him nine hundred measures of corn, but he refused to accept of them; see the 論語 Lùn gê.

Bûn sod, 文辭, a style; gân sod, 言辭, an expression.

A word, a phrase, an expression, a style.

Vulg. ch'hoê: to sacrifice to, to worship; chëy sod, 祭祠, to sacrifice.

Kwun choô chëng ën k'êng sit, sên lip sod tông, 君子將營宮室先立祠堂 kwun choô chëng k'hê k'êng ch'hoê, têôh tâng k'hêa ch'hêa sín āy tông, when a good man is about to build a house or palace, he first sets up a temple for sacrificing (to the gods).

The handle of a sickle.

To inherit, to succeed to an inheritance; posterity; hereafter.

Chôo sod hòo gêêp, 子嗣父業 hâo saîng sod nêîng pây āy kây gêêp, the son inherits the father's patrimony.

Different, diverse, various.

Sôd sod ă gê, 殊詞異義 kôh yëîng wâ, yëw kôh yëîng āy ă, different expressions and bearing various significations.

A stick, a staff, a military weapon.

A surname. One of the radicals.

Choo sod, 鑫銖, very small weights; ten grains of millet make one 累 lû; ten 累 lû make one 鑫, sod; and ten 鑫, sod, make one 鑫, choo.

A business, an affair, trouble; to sod, 多事, troublesome.

Sôd bôd sod jë sit pût k'hô yêâ, 士無事而食不可也 t'hâk ch'hayh lông kâu bô sod, jë chëah lông āy hông lûk sê wîn t'hâng, when a learned man is without employment, to enjoy a salary is improper; see 孟子 Bêng choô.
Jē soō, 儒士, a learned man; soō chut, 士卒, a soldier, a private. Confucius said, “if riches may be sought after, (suy chip pēn che soō, goē ēk wāy che, 際執覇之士吾亦為之) suy kēāh bay peč’g dy soō chut, gwā yēd chō e;” although it should be the mean condition of a whipper-in I would fill it; but if they are not to be sought after, let me follow that which I prefer;” see the 上論 Seāng lún.

An officer, one in office, one employed under government.

Soō stp wat kēāng jē soō, 四十曰強而仕 sē chāp hōy kōng kēāng bēng jē chō kw’n’a, at forty a man may be said to be in his prime, and should enter on office; see the 曲禮 K’heuk léy.

To inherit; sēang soō, 相似 sēo ch’hin chēông, alike.

Bun suy put tāng, jē gō chek sēang soō, 文雖不同而義則相似 bun hwaet suy bō sēo tāng jē sō sōo ch’hin chēông, although the expressions vary, the idea is the same.

Tēy soō, 姊姊, sisters-in-law.

The banks of a stream; the water’s edge.

Chē kō che soō, 在河之涘 twā tē kāng keē’ng, on the banks of the river; see the 王風 Ong hong.

To wait for, to tarry.

Soō chōey Tēāng-say, 希罪長沙 t’hae chōey tē Tēāng-say dy wūy, I wait for the punishment of my offense at Tēāng-say; see the 賢誼傳 Kāy gē twān.

To wait, to tarry for; soō soō, 侯侯, a multitude walking slowly.

Kwun bēng teōu, chāe kwan put soō kē, chāe goēy put soō ke, 君命召在 官不侯屢在外不侯車. jīn kwun bēng lēng kē, nā twā tē teōu tēng ūm saé teng haōú dy, nā twā tē gwā bīn ūm saé teng haōú ch’kēa, when a prince issues an order to summon you into his presence, if at court do not wait for your shoes, or if abroad do not tarry for your carriage; (but go immediately;) see the 礼玉藻 Lēy gēuk ch’ho.

To feed any one; soō jin, 飲人 ch’kē láng, to feed people.

Vulg. ch’kē: to feed, to nourish, to supply with food.

Pēt jīn tok lē ch’kē jūk, soō taē koe, 别人桌裡取肉餌大姑 pāt láng dy tūh lē t’hāyh bāk, ch’kē twā kāy, you can take meat from another person’s table to feed your own mother-in-law; (said of those who are inclined to be filial at the expense of others.)

Food, eatables; also read sit: to eat.

Hwān soō soō yim sūy, 食飲水 chēēh ch’ho poon’ng lim ch’āy, to eat coarse rice and drink water; see the 論語 Lān gé.

The same as 似, soō, alike.

Chēy soō, 祭祀 chēy ch’haē, to sacrifice to, to worship.

Chēy soō choē sēen, 祭祀祖 先 chēy ch’haē choē chōng, to sacrifice to one’s ancestors; also written 祀, soō.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>Sún</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soō</td>
<td>A ploughshare; the colter at the end of a plough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hōo jōéy soō, jē chōo Sòng che Têng, 黌未帠而自宗至滕 gē jōéy soō, jē chêng Söst kôk che kâo Têng, they shoul-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Soō</td>
<td>A wild ox; hoé soō ch'hu tē āp, 虎 嚇出於柙 hōe kap yēa gōo ch'hu tē āp, the tigers and wild oxen got out of their cages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soō</td>
<td>An inheritance; kēy soō, 繼嗣, to inherit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>A grandson; chōo sun, 子孫 kēn'ā sun, posterity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadu sun yēw k'hêng, 孝孫有慶 woo hadu āy sun ā woo k'hê, a filial grandson will possess happiness; see the 大雅 Seáou gnáy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>A fragrant herb.</td>
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<td>Sun</td>
<td>A kind of ape, or monkey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>The name of a tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dressed food.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>An evening meal, a supper; teaou yung sêk sun, 朝饔夕饗 chá k'ê chêah yung máih kwâng  chêah sun, in the morning we eat our breakfast, and in the evening our supper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>To injure, to diminish, to detract from; sún hâe; 損害, to corrupt. Lē kâ sún jin, 利已損入 lê yēah ka tê, sún hâe pat lâng, to benefit one's-self and injure others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>A pointed piece of wood, used as the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>Têuk sun, 竹筍 tek sún, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>The same as the above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>Sún gê, 簾簾, a cross bar from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>The name of an ancient emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yêw kwan châe hây wât Gê-sún,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>The stalk of a flower, or plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>Sun sit, 瞬息 bâk nàih, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>The trunk of a tree; the name of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>The name of one of the diagrams; to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sún</td>
<td>Also, a young man with gray hairs is called 畫髮, sún hwat. Also written 畫, sún.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sún 仆
To follow; to follow to the other world, by dying at the same time; distant; hasty, speedy.

Sún 澜
To spurt out water.

Sún 㷇
The same as the above.

Sún 遙
To yield respectfully; k'heem sún, 諂遙, humility; lowliness.

Sún 遜
goe lún, to let úm sún ch'iông, the five classes of virtues are not complied with; see the 書舜典.
Se sún tēn.

Sún 孫
To be humble, to be submissive; the same as the above.

Sún 瞰
The movement of the eyes.

Sún 楙
Ch'iông jît sê, jê bîk put sún, 終日視而目不瞬 chwûtng jît tit k'hû'nô, jê bîk ch'wú tîn tâng, to be looking all day without moving the eyes.

Sûn 巡
To inspect, to go about and survey; sún sêw,巡守, the visits of inspection paid by an emperor; chûn sún,巡, to retire, to be rejected.
Gnoe cháê yit sún sêw, 五載一巡守 goe neê^š chît ûi sún sêw, every five years there should be a visit of inspection; see the 書舜典.
Sûn tēn.

A period of ten days; sam sûn, 三旬, three decades, a month.

Ke sam pek yêw lêûk sûo, yêw lêûk jît, 芳三百有六旬有六日 chit neê^š wôô sâ' kâû laûk jît, yêw laûk jît, a whole year consists of three hundred and sixty days, and six days besides; see the 鼬典 Geâou tēn.

Sûn 畏
Swift, rapid; also written 侮, sûn.

Sûn 佝
To soothe, to pacify; to be obedient to, to comply with.

Tûn-sûn saê Chew-ch'ê sûn Gwûy têy, 陳勝使周市佝魏地 Tûn-sûn saê Chew-ch'ê k'hê boô sûn Gwûy dy têy, Tûn-sûn sent Chew-ch'ê to soothe and pacify the Gwûy country.

Sûn 狗
The same as the preceding.

Sûn 恂
tô believe; sincere, true, real.

Sûn 悇
tô believe; also, stern and cautious.
Tek hêng sûn sûn, 德行恂恂, his virtue was strict and careful.

Sûn 詢
To ask, to inquire; ch'hoô sûn, 咨詢, to make inquiry.

Sûn 尸
To bury persons along with a deceased sovereign, in order to accompany him into the other world; to pursue anything immoderately, even to death.
Sûn chóng hûyû têy yêû, 殯葬非禮也
tùy lâng tài úm hàp lêy, to be buried with the dead is not consistent with propriety.

T'ham hoo sün chüe, lêé soö sün bêng, 貪夫殉財烈士殉名 t'ham hoo lâng sün tê chüe, lêé hoo t'ham hây hâo sün tê mé²⁹ sün, the covetous man follows immediately after wealth, and the zealous scholar after fame.

Sün 國 The name of a gem.

Sün 瑚 An uneven appearance of hills; a steep and rugged hill.

Sün 布 A neckerchief.

Sün 紅 The name of a plant; a surname.

Sün 仲 The name of a country; a surname.

Sün 侖 The name of a tree.

Sün 飾 To declare, to make known; to transmit to others.

Sün 家 To comply with, to follow, to be obedient; sün chüeung, 循從, to obey; sün hwán, 循環, to revolve; sün leâng, 循良, docile.

K'heng tâe hoo ê sün hwáî wüy chêet, 升大夫以循法爲節 k'heng kap tâe hoo ê sün hwáî tê chêet, nobles and great officers should make a point of obeying the laws.

Sün ch'heâng jë chôé, 循墙而走 t'hân ch'hêng jë châu, he went along under the wall, and ran away; see the 左傳 Chô twân.
To be obedient, to comply with.

孝子順孙, sun, filial children and obedient grandchildren.

To lead, to receive orders, to obey;

率率, to walk.

To obey, to render obedient.

The sound of wind.

To pity, to compassionate; sut lin, 切切, to commiserate.

To guide, to lead on; a leader.

To come last out of a hole.

To connect, to cultivate; to state, to declare; to record.

Scent, an art, a contrivance; to cut off, to amputate.

To pity, to compassionate; sut lin, 切切, to commiserate.

An art, a contrivance; ke sut, 技术, skill; sim sut, 心术, the workings of the mind; hwaat sut, 法术, an art, a plan; stä sut, 邪术, superstitious errors, corrupt opinions.

The same as 逃, to state.

Although; sut jen, 雖然, although it may be so.

Sut

To whistle with the mouth; k'hoé beng sut sut, 口哨哨哨, ch'huéy hadu sut sut, the mouth makes a whistling sound.

To come last out of a hole.

To guide, to lead on; a leader.

不正, to lead in a correct way, who dares to be incorrect; see the 諫語 Lün gé.

To connect, to cultivate; to state, to declare; to record.

善迹人之事, gaou suw láng ey soö, to be skillful in connecting and handing down people's affairs; see the 中庸 T'ung yung.

To connect, to cultivate; to state, to declare; to record.

Chin sut, 臧, to relieve distresses. Also written 赎, sut.

救災邱, to save those in misfortune, and to relieve neighbors; see the 左傳 Chó twän.
Súy

suy jēn kóng yē bōy t'hák, guá pit kóng e bat t'hák kí̄dy, although any should say such a one is not learned, I would certainly affirm that he had learned; see the 史記 Seang-lun.

Súy Lateral, inclined, partial.

Suy Hoē suy, 胡荽, a fragrant kind of vegetable.

Wán suy, 蔥, the genus Carum, coriander.

Súy Peaceful, at rest; to retire.

Suy be, 蕎, a gentle shower of small rain.

Súy The name of a vessel or utensil.

Chong suy, 槿, a coarse kind of rain mantle.

Suy e, 茄衣, garments to defend from the rain.

Suy Unmixed, pure; sūn suy, 純粹, pure and unadulterated.

The eyes looking harmonious and agreeable.

Súy jēn kēn ê bēen, 睇然見於面, ch'heng hō kēn ê bin, harmony and delight beamed from his countenance; see 孟子 Bōng ch'ōo.

Suy To ridicule, to blame, to inform; verbose; to reprimand.

Goê ōng hwān ch'ōo hwāt Chēy, sūy Sin-se, 吳王還自伐齊諱申胥 Goê ōng toow ch'ōo hwāt Chēy kok, eh'hoë Sin-se when the king of the Goê country returned from attacking the Chēy, he ridiculed Sin-se.

Súy To harden steel, by means of water.

Súy Calamities produced by evil spirits.

Súy Deep and distant.

her said, (bê jë yēém, 美而 色 sūy kwā ch'har ch'harê) "how beautiful and enchanting!"
Súy 馳 成

A commander-in-chief; gwân súy, 元帥, a generalissimo.

To guard the borders of a country.

Put è gnó súy Sin, 不與我戍申 bó kap'guò chëng Sin kok, they will not guard the borders of the Sin country for me; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Vulg. chê chây: who, what, which? Chaô wúy, súy? 子為誰 le sê chê chây? who are you, Sir?

Súy 誰 彬 彬 簪 墨

The back; the body.

Súy 树 靈 植 木

Trees and plants hanging down.

Heavy; also written 木, súy.

The name of a man famous for his ingenuity.

A staff, a club, a switch for a horse.

Han Kêng-têy têng súy pêen tâ chöey jín, 漢景帝定韓 顧蠟, wrote an edict about chöey jín, Kêng-têy, of the Han dynasty, appointed the club and whip for the punishment of offenders.

Súy 陸 筆 垂

The borders of a country; distant borders. The edge of a precipice.

Súy 錘 錘

The weight which is attached to a pair of steelyards.

To let fall, to hang down; to spread abroad; near, nearly.

Hông têy súy o sêang, jê t'hêen hây té, 黃帝垂衣裳而天下治

Súy 禁

A gem worn by persons in office; a gem attached to girdles.

Súy 椿

An instrument of torture.

Súy 随 随

To follow; súy tûy, 隨對, to follow in procession; forthwith.

Súy 随 随 随

To advance; súy tûy, 前後相随 chêng aou sêo súy, before and behind joining in procession; see the 道德經 To tek keng.

Súy 珠 琥 琶

A pearl; choo súy, 珠璣, a kind of pearl.

Read sîm: the fruit of the mulberry tree.

Song sîn, 桑葚 se^n súy, mulberries.

Súy 逐 逐

To complete; to occasion, to extend to, to advance; then; súy chek, 逐郎, forthwith.

Sông sôo put swat, súy sôo put kân, 成事不說 遂事不詆 chêng têy sêo bô kông, súy òy sôo bô têy, when a thing is done it is useless to speak about it, and when it is completed, it is unnecessary to reprove it; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Bûn gnó choo koe, súy kip pek chê, 同我諸姑遂及伯姊 moc'h gwân choo koe, súy kip kadu ün pâyh twâ chê, let us ask all our aunts, and then let us go to our uncles and elder sisters; see the 衛風 Wôyê hong. Also written 貘, súy.
### 耍
To sport; hê swâ, 娑耍, to play; gwân swâ, 玩耍 t'hit t'hô, to play, to sport, to take one's pleasure.

### 漕
To sprinkle the ground with water.

Tông swâ sô, 當澆掃 by têns tit hêu chûy saôu têy, lie is fit for sprinkling and sweeping the ground; see the 論 Lângê.

Seou swâ, 潮澆, solitary.

### 酒
To wash out, to obliterate, the same as the preceding.

Gwân pé sô chêa yit swâ che, 順比死者一酒之 gwân t'hei sé ây lâng chit ây swâ e, I wish to wipe out this stain for the sake of the dead; see 孟子 Beng choê.

### 謝
To discourse violently, to show violence in discourse.

Read sé: to remove; pwan sô piêt ch'ê, 福徙別處 pu'â swâ pât wûy, to remove to another part.

Read sóe: to wash, to rinse; soe k'hôo, 溉口 swâ k'hâoû, to rinse or gargle the mouth.

### 浴
Read sêuk: unbroken, incessant, continued without intermission.

Seang sêuk, 相浴 sêo swâ, connected, joined together.

### 沙
Read say: sand; a surname; say seën,沙線 swâ swâd, a sand bank.

Swâ, 沙 swâ k'hæ, 拏開, to open out, to spread out.
山

Swān

A surname.

Read san: a hill; tōng san, 唐山, China.

Wāy san kēw jím, kong k'huy yit kwāy, 罗山九仞功亏一篑, which means, making a hillock 72 feet high, to leave the work unfinished from the lack of only a basket of earth; (referring to those who make some progress in learning, but leave their education unaccomplished by only a very little;)

去

Sūn

A surname.

Read sān: to bear, to bring forth; when a woman is pregnant and has not fulfilled her months, she is said to be (sān lōy, 産内, swān lae), in her pregnancy.

伞

Sūn

Read sān: an umbrella; é sān, 雨伞, a rain umbrella.

Leāng sān, 凉伞, nēng sūn dā, a parasol, a round umbrella of state.

散

Swān

Read sān: to disperse, to scatter; hwān sān, 分散, hwān sūn dā, divided and dispersed.

线

Swān

Read sēn: a thread; chim sēn, 针线, chēm sūn dā, needle and thread.

Boé chim put yin sēn, 無針不引線, without a needle we cannot draw the thread; (i.e., without the introduction of one friend we cannot get acquainted with another.)

樣

Swān

A change of the voice.

The mango fruit; swān choē, 棕子, swān dā, a bubo, a venereal ulcer.

煞

Swān

To spoil; ch'hit swān pat pā̄, 七煞八败, seven spoilings and eight ruinings; (alluding to persons who spoil everything which they put their hands to.)

宣

Swān

To proclaim, to spread abroad, to publish; to summon. A surname.

Jit swān sam tek, 日宜三德, tak jīt swān běng sān hāng á yē tek bēng, every day proclaiming the three virtues.

求

Swān

To seek for; to proclaim abroad.

求

Swān

To proclaim, to publish.

热

Swān

The warm and genial influences of the sun.

干

Swān

To dry in the sun; the brightness of fire; dry.

名

Swān

The name of a plant.

拉

Swān

To draw, to pull, to lead.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swan</th>
<th>The warm and genial influence of the sun.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hān kōk sèng swan, the cool vallies become warm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A gem six inches square; yēw soo hōng swan gēuk, yēw soo by hō̤m hēn swan gēuk, the proper officer presents the gem of office.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang the bolt of a door.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Swang A bolt; bōk swan, 木樑, ch'kē swan, a wooden bolt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang To select, to choose; swān ték, 选择 hān tōh, to pick and choose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang chō̤h ch'ên hay, swān cē̤ ch'êng, kē Ko-yaōu, 聲有天下選於衆 軍 斯 Sūn yēw t'êng ay, swān kēng te chêng lâng, kē yâng Ko-yaōu, when Sūn obtained the empire, he made a selection from amongst the whole, and elevated to office Ko-yaōu; see the 論 語 Lūn gé.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang To hold water in the mouth, and spurt it out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang A piece of wood used in weaving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang An instrument of torture; thumb screws.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang To urge, to press.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swang Vulg. swṳng: to reckon, to count; swān pwan, 算盤 swṳng pwan, an abacus, a reckoning board.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vulg.** swṳng: sour; swṳng kām, 酸柑 swṳng kām, a lemon.

**Bēng ch'ên châng, kē bê swān, 貪 貪 ch'éng by go̤̤ kē bê swān,**

**in the first month of spring, the taste of what we eat should be sour; see the 禮 月 Lēy'gâng lêng.**

**Vulg. swṳng: a weariness and lassitude of the limbs.**

**Swān ch'é̤ ch'êng, 身體 疲痛 sin t'êng swṳng t'êng, the whole body listless and weary. Swān lwân, 疲软 swṳng no̤̤ ting, weak and listless.**

**Swān The name of a plant, and of a vegetable.**

**Ch'ê̤ swān, 齦齧, ch'ê̤ yâ k'ê̤ swṳng, the teeth set on edge.**

Also written 算, swān.
In the time of the Yellow Emperor (B.C. 2622), Lèy-séw invented accounts.

To look at, and make a calculation of anything.

Chew swàn, 周, to turn round, to revolve; to circulate.

Water turning around in an eddy.

A precious gem, used for astronomical purposes.

The same as the above.

To turn round, to revolve.

To turn round, to revolve.

Also read ch’i’han: a diamond; kim gin swàn, 金銀銑, gold, silver, and diamonds.

swàn sèk, 銑石 swàn chêöh, a diamond stone.

To desire, to rejoice in; to covet, to long after.

To scrape, to pare off, to cut.

Vulg. süy়h: snow; frozen rain; swat pêk, 雪白 swat pêy়h, as white as snow.

Cháé-gnô Choö-k’hông säen wür swat sóö; 孟子 貢善為 説辭 Cháé-gnô Choö-k’hông gâöu chôö süy়h sóö, Cháé-gnô and Choö-k’hông were skillful in conversation and discourse; see 孟子 Bêng chôö.

swat tek yëw lê, 說得有理, it is reasonably said.

Vulg. lôö: to brush, to rub; to sweep, to cleanse.

swat thê käé hêng, 刷恥改行 lôö k’hê seau lêy kây sêy kêöd, to rub out the disgrace, and reform one’s actions.

swat Withered, shriveled; to gather up the skin.

swun Read sun; a surname.
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>酸</td>
<td>suàn</td>
<td>sour, acid; hân têm swàn, 鹹甜酸 kē̂èm te̍ng suân, salt, sweet, and sour; the name of a confectionary which unites all these tastes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>suô</td>
<td>swân, weary, listless; weakness, lassitude. Kē̂ak sêw swàn, 腳手瘦 k'ha ch'hex suân, a weariness of the limbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>suô</td>
<td>Sûy gnêw, 水牛 suôn goô, a buffalo, a water cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>損</td>
<td>sūn</td>
<td>to injure; sûn sit, 損失 suôn sit, to injure and lose; sûn hwaô, 損壊 suôn k'hêp, injured, destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>算</td>
<td>suôn</td>
<td>swân: reckon, to count; swân hwâng, 算鈔 suôn hwâng, to count money. Swân kêy, 算計 suôn kêy, to scheme, to plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>緊</td>
<td>suôn</td>
<td>Read swân: to tie; swân kêm, 緊 suôn kêm, to tie very tight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幹</td>
<td>kan</td>
<td>dry, arid, not moist; but kan, 物乾 me̍ng hái ta, anything very dry. Stonês in a stream, to serve for steps; the name of a place. Choô-kat-ta-sê, 硫葛礁氏, the Chinese method of pronouncing the word 'secretary.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>踪</td>
<td>tà laē</td>
<td>踪 tà laē, the child came frisking along.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帳</td>
<td>bâng tà</td>
<td>a curtain; mûn te̍ng,蚊帳 bâng tà, musquito curtains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦</td>
<td>cheên kâbù tà</td>
<td>a cinder. Read cheâou: to be burned in the fire; cheên to cheâou, 煎到</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Tà**

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<tr>
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<td>Read kan: dry, arid, not moist; but kan, 物乾 me̍ng hái ta, anything very dry. Stonês in a stream, to serve for steps; the name of a place. Choô-kat-ta-sê, 硫葛礁氏, the Chinese method of pronouncing the word 'secretary.'</td>
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<td>tà laē</td>
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<td>欄</td>
<td>bâng tà</td>
<td>a curtain; mûn te̍ng,蚊帳 bâng tà, musquito curtains.</td>
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<td>焦</td>
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</table>

**Tà**
Tnā 今
Read kim: now, at present; kim
che jin, put pé tek koé che jin,
今之人不比得古
之人 tna ay làng bùy pé tit koé chà ay làng,
the people of the present day are not to be com-
pared with those of former times.

Tnā 擔
Read tam: to bear, to carry; tam
bù, 擔物 tna meeng, to car-
y a weight by means of a stick
across the shoulders; something in the way in which
milk is carried in London, only the yoke is straight
and flat, and not made to fit the sholders.

Tnā 檐
Read tēung: the middle; tēung
yang, 中央 tna cen, the centre.

Tnā 中
T'heng bōk, 瞳目 tna bāk chwe,
to lift up the eyes.

Tnā 打
Vulg. p'haḥ: to beat, to strike;
śaang tna, 相打 sēo p'haḥ, to
fight with one another; tna t'hēng,
dìng t'hām t'hēng, to listen; tna pān, 打辨,
to prepare, to provide.

Tnā 說
Read tām: a burden; that which
can be carried by one man; a
hundred weight; a pecul.
Read swat: to speak to, to reprove,
to discourse.

Tnā 燕
To sport about the fire.
Taē  The roots of plants.

Taē  A terrace, a high platform, hustings; an altar; exalted.

Keng sé lêng taē, 經始靈壇, they began to make the fine terrace; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Heng taē, 兄壇, or 兄台, exalted brother; an expression commonly used in letter writing.

Taē  Taē lip, 篙笠, a bamboo hat, in the form of an umbrella, to keep out the rain.

Pöey taē, 倍儰, a servant, a minister, a menial.

Vulg. paíŋg: a terrace, a stage; hê taē, 蓋欄 hê paíŋg, a stage; kêng taē, 竅欄 kêŋ paíŋg, a frame for a looking-glass.

A sea animal with a black shell, and said to contain pearls. An insect resembling the locust.

Read baē: to bury; baē bit, 埋物 taē méŋgh, to bury anything; baē sin se, 埋身屍 taē sin se, to bury a dead body.

Taē  Vulg. twā: great, large; k'hwâk taē, 閣大 k'hwâk twā, ample.

Taē  Taē chae! Geâou che wây kwun yēá, 大哉堯之為君也 twā chae! Geâou ây chò jin kwùn, how great was Geâou as a prince! see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Taē sêuk, 大叔, a double surname.

Taē  The name of a country.

Taē  To change, to come instead of, to substitute; sê taē, 世代 sê têy, a generation; teâou taē, 朝代 tedou têy, a dynasty.

Taē jin séuk chòeý, 代人贖罪 t'hêy làng séuk chòeý, to become a substitute for men in order to redeem them from their sins.

Koê che âng chêâ, èk taē kaê hô, 古之王者 易代改號 koê chá âng wênâ teâou têy hây kok hô, the kings of ancient times, on the change of a dynasty, altered the designation of the country; see the 家語 Kay gé.

Taē  Taē chong 倍宗, a name of the great eastern mountain.

Taē  Vulg. têy: a sack; poê taē, 布袋 poê têy, a bag.

To borrow, to give; yêw ch'heng taē jê èk che, 又稱貸而 益之 yêw ch'heng chêôh jê t'hêng e, also borrowing and adding to it; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Taē  A kind of tortoise shell.

Taē  Black eyebrows; ch'heng taē, 靑 黼, the name of a plant.

Dangerous, in danger, hazardous; near, about to be.

K'hông-chôo wât, è soo sê yêá, t'hêen hây taē chae, 孔子曰於斯時也 天下殆哉 K'hông-chôo kông, tê chêy lêy sê, t'hêng áy gwûy hêîm, Confucius said, “at that time the country was in danger;” see 孟子 Bêng choô.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAH</th>
<th>633</th>
<th>TAI&lt;sup&gt;NG&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Găn sê che chôo, kô tâe sê ke hê? 颜氏之</strong>&lt;br&gt;子其殆庶几戸？</td>
<td>To strike with the hand; tâh tok, 塔拖，to strike the table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Read tâp: to tread on anything; kêak tâp, 脚踏 k'ha tâh, to tread with the feet.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tong bôk, 瞳目 tâi&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt; bûk eow, to stretch open the eyes; to stare.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Read teng: a heel; keak hoê teng, 脚后aterno k'ha aûn tâi&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt;, the heel.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Read t'âa: to beat, to strike.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tal&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt; boô lok, 佐対无力tâi&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt; boô lôt, to pretend to have no strength.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tal&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt; tôh k'he, 捏落去, to throw down; to knock down, as the hoops of a barrel, to repair a barrel.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T'ông teng, 楂程 t'âi&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt; t'âi&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt; t'âi&lt;sup&gt;ng&lt;/sup&gt;, the wedge or chisel used by the coopers for knocking down the hoops of a barrel.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>读 têng: a surname.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- **Tâh** (塔){\textmd to: to attain, to reach; till, until.}
- **Tâe** (仔) {\textmd to: to attain, to reach; still, until.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (【) {\textmd to: to strike the table.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** ( записи) {\textmd to: to tread on anything; 脚踏 k'ha tâh, to tread with the feet.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (瞳日) {\textmd to: stretch open the eyes; to stare.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (足后aterno) {\textmd to: the heel.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (足) {\textmd to: beat, to strike.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (拂) {\textmd to: to pretend to do anything.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (起力) {\textmd to: to pretend to have no strength.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (推落去) {\textmd to throw down; to knock down, as the hoops of a barrel, to repair a barrel.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (揪) {\textmd the wedge or chisel used by the coopers for knocking down the hoops of a barrel.}
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup>** (周) {\textmd a surname.}

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**TAH**

- **Tâh (抽)**: Tâh chûn, 船船, to embark on board of a ship.
- **Tân<sup>ng</sup> (揪)**: The same as 珪, taë, tortoise-shell.
TAM

Read têng: to hold, to grasp; séng têng but, 手柄物 ch'heow tai²⁷ meê̂ng¹⁷, to hold anything in the hand.

大

大

Read ch'heuk: to gore, to push with the horns.

Ch'eng soo ch'heuk, 牛相触 goö sêo tak, oxen going one another.

天

天

Read chok: muddy; sêy chok, 水濁 chêu têk, muddy water.

Tak

Tak

Ch'heng soo chok eng, chóok soo chóng ch'heuk, 清斯濯濯濁斯濯足 ch'hêng ây chêw sêy eng twô, têk ây chêw sêy k'ha, the clear waters will serve for washing my tassel, and the muddy for washing my feet; see 孟子 Bêng choo.

毒

毒

Read teuk: every; têuk kêen, 逐件 têk kêen¹⁷, every one; têuk jît, 逐日 têk jît, every day.

Tak

Tak

Leâou têk, 糠碡 la têk, a harrow, a field rake.

幸

幸

Large cars, hanging down; tam lôk, 耳 k'heaw hoô tam jê, 今父耽

Tam

Tam

Tam

To look at something near, but to have the mind set on something distant.

The same as 夕, tam, long eared; but now commonly used for tam jin, 耽認, to act as a security.

To be fond of wine; hông tam ê chêw, 莽耽於酒, to be given to much wine; see the 尙 書 Seâng se.

Vulg. tê²⁴: to carry by means of a stick across the shoulders.

Tam têng, 擔當 tê²⁴ têng¹⁷, to bear the responsibility of anything.

Tam hoo, 擔夫 tê²⁴ ây lâng, a bearer, a carrier.

Also written 偺, tam.

Slow, leisurely.

Tam 續

Tam 續

Tam 續

Slow, pleased.

A surname.

Choó sun kê tam, 子孫其 流 kên¹⁷ sun luâ¹⁷ kê, posterity will be pleased and happy; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.

Dull of hearing; also written 鬣 tam.

Vulg. tê²⁴: the gall bladder, put by the Chinese metaphorically for courage; bôu tam, 無膽 bê tê²⁴, no courage.

Sim yeûk kê sêy, tâm yeûk kê taô, 心欲其 細膽欲其大 sim ac e êy sêy, tê²⁴ ac e êy twô, we should desire to keep our hearts small, but our galls large; (i. e. our minds humble, but our courage great.)
Tam, the name of a flower.

To eat, to devour; to feed; also written 吃, tám; and 啃, tám. Kit họ h'ch'ê chô ó tám kit, 吉婦取蜜以啖吉. Kit ddy b'ô th'ôyh chô họ kit ch'êh, Kit's wife took dates and gave him to eat; see the 王吉傳 Ong kit twân.

A surname; the sound of anything falling into a well.

Marsh mallows before they are opened, are called 嘉苔, hâm tám.

A pit, the bottom of a pit; k'hâm tám, 坑窖, a pit or hole.

To stop.

The strings of pearls hanging round an official cap.

The hair hanging down.

Tám jêên, 偌然, an exact and regular appearance.

A kind of jar; chêng ch'êên tám, 浇千壘 chêw ch'êng êng, a thousand jars of wine.

Vulg. 重: that which is carried, a burden, as much as a man can carry; a hundred weight, a pecul, equal to 133 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois.

The sound of anything falling into a well.

To discourse, to converse, to prate; a surname; .backward tám, 聊談, country talk, brogue; also written 談, tám: a surname.

Ong laê boê pêk teng, tám ch'êaou yêw hông jê, 往來無白丁談笑有鴻儒 èng laê bô ch'îhut sin êy lâng, tâm ch'êbê lêng sê hông jê, of those who come and go, there is not one private obscure person, but all those who talk and laugh here are phoenix-like learned men; see the 劉禹錫傳 Lêê ê sek twân.

To advance, to enter; to serve up food.

The name of a country; also, a surname.

To burn; yew sim jê tám, 忧心 如懸 huôn lô êy sim kuân'ê a ch'ên chuê âng hõêy sêo, grief of mind burning like a fire; see the 小雅 Seiou gnôy.

Still, peaceful, at rest; also written 倒, tám.

Damp, wet, moist; tám k'hê, 潮気, moisture.

When foreigners atone for faults by the payment of a fine, it is called 賠, tám; also written 賠, tâm.

The name of a sort of bamboo.
Thin, weak, insipid; tasteless. Lê hơē ṭê hây, kông k’hôē sit âm, the empress Lê has with your majesty borne afflictions and eaten insipid things; see the史記 Soō kē.

Still, quiet, retired.

Thin wine.

Tâm còn, 淡, a kind of reed or bullrush.

A poor, thin, insipid taste.

A kind of gem.

Tâm pok, 淡泊, still, quiet, retired, unemployed; tâm taē, 淡, a double surname.

Tâm pok bêng chê, lêng chêng tê wân, 淡泊明志寧静致遠 tâm pok êy hêng lôn êy chê, lêng chêng êy tê kahu lêniēg soō, “stillness and quietness enlighten the views, tranquillity and rest enable a man to contemplate distant things;” said by諸葛武候 Choo-kat boō hơē.

A long period of mourning; tâm hôt, 淡, an extra mourning dress for a period of three months beyond the usual time.

Still, quiet.

A red color; tan sim, 丹心, a red heart, a sincere mind.

Kwan-yin-téâng ch’hêâk bêēn tan sim, 開雲長赤面丹心 Kwan-yin-téâng ch’hêâk bêēn sim, Kwan-yin-téâng had a red face and a crimson heart; (i. e. a sincere mind.)

Tan sey, 丹砂, cinnabar.

Alone, only; vulg. t’wâ: single, unaided; a note; a surname; sêw tan, 受單 t’wâ, a receipt; t’hô chêēn tan, 計錢單 t’hô cheēng t’wâ, a bill, an account for goods delivered.

Hêng tan êng chek, 形單影隻 hêng t’wâ êng chek, a solitary body, and a single shadow; tan ê, 單于, a double surname.

A small round bamboo vessel, for containing food.

Yit tan soō, yit p’hêōn yîm, — 單食一瓢飲 chit lêng â poō kîg, chit p’hoō d’chûy, one basket of food, and one calabash full of drink; see the論語 Lûn gê.

Hô tan, 火癬 hôy tan, a kind of eruption, to which children are liable; the chicken pox.

Clothes without lining, a single garment.

Exhausted, to the utmost, very much.

Kam tan, 郲, the name of a place.

To cut, to hack.
去

Tān 旦 Early, the morning; bēng tān, 明

Tān 旦, to-morrow morning.

Chó é t'haē tān, 坐以待旦

chéy é têng t'haē chá k'kē, to sit still and wait for the morning; see 孟子 Bēng choō.

Tān 但 A small shed, a cottage.

Tān 真 Real, sincere, true.

Tān 陈 Read tēn; a surname.

Tān Tāng Tīng-wān kong, k'haē Bān Chēng, sè sit lim Chēng hoē,

唐 陳 元 開 開 明 世 見 临 汰 候

Tāng tēnōu Tāng-tīn kōng, Kheung Bān sāng Chēng chēu, sè téy sit lim Chēng hoē, Tāng-gwān kong of the Tāng dynasty was the first who settled the district of Chēng chēu, in the province of Bān (i.e. Hok-kēn), and for successive generations his posterity inherited the title of lim Chēng hoē, (i.e. the earl who first came to Chēng.)

驚 To fear, to dread difficulties.

Kó chek būt tān kāē, 過則勿

kàng kēy sit, chek bōh

wūy kān lān kāy, when you have any faults, do not dread difficulties in seeking to amend them; see the 上論 Sēäng lān.

Tān 彈 Vulg. tu²nā: to fillip anything, to

strike a round ball, to shoot with round shot from a crossbow.

Filial young persons among the ancients could not bear to see their parents' corpses devoured by wild beasts, (kōe chōk tān e séw che, 故作 彈 以

守之 chéo chō tu²nā e séw cē,) they therefore made crossbows with balls to guard them.

7 K
| Tăng | 地始東 běng tang têy k'he t'haou k'ên tang, in the first month of winter, the ground begins to be frozen; see the 禮月令 Léy gwàt lêng. |
| Tăng | 報檔 p'hwân tông, 伴備 p'huâ tâng, a lad, a companion. |
| Tăng | 筒檔筒同 t'ong t'ong t'ong, a bamboo tube or pipe. |
| Tăng | 重 tâng kõ¹'ná, a servant boy. |
| Tăng | 東冬 dông dông, the east; tông see laôm pok, 楚南北 tâng see laôm pok, east, west, south, north. |
| Tăng | 華 tíng k'êng, the east is clear and bright; see the 齊風 Chêy hông. |
| Tăng | 朗 táng, the name of a vegetable; tông hông ch'hâe, chán hû, a certain plant. |
| Tăng | 冬 tâng t'heeng, the winter season. |
| Tăng | 冬吟白陰時 tâng t'heeng gîm páy ê saîng se, in the winter we sing the white snow ode. |
| Tăng | 朗 táng, as kau tong, 膠棠 ka tâng, a certain wood. |
| Tăng | 朗 táng, 踏踏 tin táng, the sound of tinkling gems. |
| Tăng | 踏踏 táng têok, to strike the foot against anything, to kick. |
| Tăng | 朗 táng, 党參, a kind of ginseng. |
| Tăng | 朗 táng, a surname. |
| Tăng | 朗 táng, toé: a bar, a dam; toé bûn, 陡門 tâng moông, a water gate. |
| Tăng | 朗 táng, ice; k'êng tông, 堅凍 k'êng tông, to freeze. Běng tông têy sè tông, 孟冬 very heavy. |
Tang

Tong

Tao u

Taou

Taou

To rub, to take in the hand.

Read to: a measure of a peck, a gomtung. One of the radicals.

To: the use of thinking of them? see the 论语 Lun ge.

Taou

Taou

Taou

Taou

Taou

Taou

Tap

Read to: the neck; lenge to: 颅可 a taou, the nape of the neck.

Read to: a sentence; 言kè to: 言,

A wicker basket for weighing articles in; to reply, to answer; to correspond to; to remunerate.

Also written 答, tap.

Hoo cho o put tap, 夫子答不 hoo cho bô yin, Confucius did not answer; see the 论语 Lun ge.

Tap sê, 答谢, to repay with gratitude; pô tap, 報答, to remunerate.

Tap

Torn clothes, ragged garments.

To lean against, to hang upon; vulg. tâh: to intrust to.

To talk together, to converse with any one.

Chun tap pôéy cheng, 嘱咐 kap long kong wâ, yew k'ha chênh aû huên e, to converse familiarly with people, and yet to abhor them behind their backs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tap</th>
<th>倭</th>
<th>To run suddenly against any one.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sip</td>
<td>捧</td>
<td>Tāp, 倭倭, not to undertake any business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>嫱</td>
<td>To repeat, to reiterate; to degrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>掩</td>
<td>To tread, to kick; tāk k'ēk, 踢踢 tāk k'ēk, to kick a football.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>蹑</td>
<td>To speak fast; to talk incessantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>句</td>
<td>To walk and stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>譊</td>
<td>To speak disorderly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>妲</td>
<td>Tat ké, 婆婆, the name of an infamous woman, the concubine of 襄王, T'ēw ㄆ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>奄</td>
<td>T'ēng tāt, 奄奄, the name of a foreign country to the west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāp</td>
<td>逍</td>
<td>T'ēng tāt, 逍遙, to understand, thoroughly intelligent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yēw yēa tāt, e ch'ēung chēng hōe hō yēw! 由也遂於從政乎何有
Yēw yēa t'ēng tāt, tē ch'ēung chēng soō wō să t'ā meēnghē ㄫ! Yēw is intelligent, but in attending to the business of government what difficulty would he find! see the 論語 Lūn gē.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tāt</th>
<th>邁植</th>
<th>The name of a plant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read tē: to be worth; tē chēen, 值錢 tē chēen, worth money.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ēhō̄ bût tē kē to chēen? 此物值幾多錢 chēy tēy meēnghā tāt juā chēy cheēng? how much is this thing worth?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāt</td>
<td>鯧</td>
<td>The name of a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāy</td>
<td>灀</td>
<td>A kind of confectionary; bēk tāy, 粉食 bēk tāy, a preparation of burnt wheat and treacle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāy</td>
<td>領</td>
<td>To exalt one's self; to look big.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāy</td>
<td>短</td>
<td>Read twān: short; twān bēng, 短命 tāy mēnā, shortlived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāy</td>
<td>鮣</td>
<td>The name of a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāy</td>
<td>斧</td>
<td>Tek chēw, 斧酒 tāy chēw, a press for making wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāy</td>
<td>退茶</td>
<td>Read t'ōe: to retire; t'ōe hōe, 退後 tāy aōu, to retire backwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāy</td>
<td>茶</td>
<td>Tea; sit tāy, 食茶 chēh tāy, to drink tea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hān yēa k'ēk laē tāy tong chēw, 寒夜客來茶當酒 kwoo mā thng láng k'ēhāh laē, tāy tēn chô chēw, when a stranger arrives on a cold night, tea may be served for wine.
Tây  

A kind of confectionary; mw^a tây, 
麻糬, hemp seeds and treacle 
mixed up together; tê tây, 
豆 têou tây, a like preparation, made of pulse and 
treacle.

Tây  

Mixed, together.

Tây  

A generation; sê tây, 
世代 sê tây, an age; teâou tâe, 
朝代 têdou tây, a dynasty.

Tây  

Read taê: a sack; poê taê,布袋 
pò tay â, a bag.

Tây  

Read taê: a generation; sê tâe,世 
代 sê tay, an age; teâou tâe, 
代 têdou tây, a dynasty.

Tây  

Read ap: to press down, to crush, 
to squeeze by falling down upon.
E kê yêw hok ap che sêang, 
惧有覆壓之傷,生 during lesang, I am afraid lest there should some evil 
arise from being too heavily pressed upon; see the 
左傳 Chô twân.

Tâyh  

Read chêk: a bamboo frame work, 
put upon a bedstead to sustain the 
matress; chêông chêk, 床笈 
chêông têy h, the bottom of a bedstead.

Tâyh  

Read tok: to peck at anything, like 
a fowl.

Tây  

Read sêk: low water; sôy sêk,水 
次 chêy têy h, the ebb of the tide. 
The morning tide is called têou, 
潮 têô, and the evening one sêk, 汐 têy h.

Tây  

The same as the above.

Tâyh  

Tâyh bêng, 船艋, a small boat 
or vessel; also written 教, tây h.

Tâyh  

Read twât: to take anything, to 
snatch, to take away.

Trân  

The name of a country.

Te  

Handsone, beautiful.

Te  

The roots of trees, which appear 
above the ground.

Te  

To reprove, to blame; to kill, to 
slay.
E ê ô ho te? 於子與何 
誅, "with respect to E, what is the use of reproving 
him?" said by Confucius of 宰子, Châé-té, one of 
his disciples whom he found sleeping in the day-
time; see the 上論 Sêâng lôn.
Sôn tê soô hêung, 肆誅四凶 Sôn t'haê sê 
exploit hêung pêhâé, Sôn put to death the four mis-
creants; see the 史記 Soô kê.

Te  

Vulg. chae: to know, to be acquaint-
ed with; put te,不知 im chae, 
I don't know.
Soô scên te kak ho te, 使先知覺後知 
sâ tê sêng chae ãy lêng kak goê têy dôu chae ãy 
lêng, it was ordered that those who became first 
acquainted with things, should awaken those who 
came latest to the knowledge of them; see 孟子 
Bêng choô.
Te che chín, hêng che lék, 知之眞行之力. 
knowing the truth, practice it strenuously.
Te hoô, 知府, the magistrate of a hoô district.

Te  

Te too, 蟏蛛 la gêâ, a spider; 
te too se, 蟏蛛絲 la gêâ se, 
a spider's web.
A pig; to jëuk, 豬肉 te bôh, pork; sat te 殺猪 t'haé te, to kill pigs.

The same as the preceding.

To arrive at, to attain to; the root, the original.

To push, to come in contact with, to proceed towards, to bear.

té tong put chê, 抵當不住 té té bêy tioâ, unable to withstand.

Séang jin kip té chôoey, 伤人及盗抵罪 séang hoâ lâng kap chô ch'hat té bêy chôoey, those who injure people and steal must bear their sin; see the 高祖記 Ko choê kê.

Vulg. téy: the bottom of anything; háy té, 下底 áy téy, below.
San téng haé té, 山頂海底 su'nâ téng haé téy, the tops of the hills, and the bottom of the sea.

A grinding stone; the same as 砠 té.

Té lài, 來 to rail at; o té, 呵 positively, to scold, to blame.

The name of a bow, belonging to the emperor 舜, Sûn.

K'him tim, té tim, 蝉觚 chí k'him chô gwô áy, k'êng chô gwô áy, his harp shall be mine, and his bow mine; see 孟子 Beng choô.

The back part of a large carriage.

A shed, a cottage, a lodge; chè té jô gê, 至郎而議 kadu té sê chêa làc sóo néu, when we come to the lodge, we will consult about it; see the 漢文帝紀 Hân bûn téy kê.

To rail at, to revile; té hwûy sêng hêên, 詆诽聖賢 té hwûy sêng jin gabu lâng, to rail at and abuse sages and wise men.

Ch'hwé té, 醜詆, malicious slanders.

A grinding stone; even, plain.

Chew tê jô té, 周道如砥 Chew by lê pâm ch'hwé chêng to chôbû, the roads of Chew were as level as a grinding stone; see the 小雅 Seâon gnây.

Té lêy, 砠礪, a stone on which to grind tools, metaphorically, to correct vicious conduct.

To come in contact, to contend with, to oppose.

Té paê ê twan, 砠排異端 té paê kôh yêu bêy tò lê, to contend against and expose strange doctrines.

Even, unto, only.

The same as 砠, té.

Ch'haé té, 俳僣, uneven, unequal.

The name of an insect; one of the radicals; insects with feet are called 虫, t'houng, and without feet, 昆, té.

An embroidered garment; one of the radicals.
Tē 致
To extend to; to cause, to occasion; the uttermost, superlative.
格物 tē lán 代理 tē sit 藹 kek tōng tāi hāng
代理 meiāngh, the utmost extent of knowledge consists in
fully comprehending things; see the 大學 Taē hāk.

Tē 緻
Secret, close; closely woven cloth.

Tē 智
Wisdom; tē hwuy, 智慧, wisdom and intelligence.

Tē 知
知信, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom,
and truth; the five cardinal virtues, according to
the Chinese.

Wise, knowing; tē chēá lōk, jin chēá sōw,
知者樂仁者壽
woō tē hwuy, 諧 tīng chēā lōk,
woō jin 代理 tēng tēng hōy sēw, wise men are joyful,
but benevolent men longlived; see the 論語
Lǔn gē.

Tē 賀
To deposit money as a pledge.

Tē 置
To place, to establish, to set up, to
set aside.

Ong tē chao ke chó yēw, 王置
諸其左右
ông hāy tē e 代理 chó yēw, the
king places them on his left and right.

Hwuy tē, 废置, to set aside; an tē, 安置, to
place securely; kēn tē, 建置, to establish, to build.

To set aside; sūy tē Kēang-sē 6
Sēng-ēng, 遂貴姜氏於
城隅 sūy tē hwuy Kēang-sē tē
Sēng-ēng, he therefore set aside Kēang-sē and remov-
ed her to Sēng-ēng; see the 左傳 Chō twān.

Tē 甥
A wine, cup, made of a rhinoceros' horn.

Chun chēá kē tē, 尊者舉觴
chun 代理 lāng kēāh kē chōw rōe, the honorable
people raise the cup of wine; see the 事記 Lēy
kē.

Tē 池
A pool, a pond; sūy tē, 水池, a
sheet of water. A surname.

Chōo-sān soō hāo jīn hēuk che
tē, 子產使枝人畜之池 Chōo-sān soē
kāo jīn chēā e tē chōy tē, Chōo-sān ordered an
inferior officer to keep the live fish in the pool; see
孟子 Bēng chōo.

Tē 輔
To gallop; tē má, 馳馬 chāo
bāy, to gallop on horseback.

Hīb tē má sē kēēm, 好駒馬
試劍 a chāo bāy chēā kēēm, I love to gallop
on horseback, and brandish my sword; see 孟子
Bēng choō.

Tē 讦
The appearance of one rejecting and
discarding people; to oppose, to
withstand.

Tē 俉
A wheel, to revolve; a bustling mar-
tial appearance.

A musical instrument.

Pek sē chēhūy hūm, tēunga sē
chēhūy tē, 伯氏吹簧仲
氏吹簧 tō hēia chēhūy hūm, sō tē chēhūy
tē, the elder brethren blew an instrument made of
A tiger with horns.

Lóng té, to kill gradually by cutting into small pieces.

A step; stairs; tan té, the vermilion steps, used with regard to the steps of the imperial throne.

Slow, leisurely, long; late; t'haê té, too late.

K'ông-châu, kéh Loé, wât, tê tê goé hêng yêâ; K'ông-châu, kéh Loé kok, aâng k'ông; kéh p'au kéh p'au a goé kêâ, when Confucius left the Loé country, he said, "let us go as slowly as possible," see 孟子 Bêng choô.

To assist, to second; the heir apparent to a princeedom is called 储君, té kwun. Also, to store up, to stow away.

Tê chêk goá êk, bêch wêh goá êk, to collect the various kinds of grain.
A surname.

To walk, to travel.

Tê toô, 趴跩, to walk backwards and forwards, in a hesitating way.
So sêw tê toô, 摳首 趴跩 so t'haên êk, he scratched his head, and paced up and down; see the 譽風 Wôéy hông.

The name of a district.

Steps, stairs; to exclude, to abolish; to deduct, to except.

Gëuk tê tan têng, 王除丹庭 gëuk êy gëm k'ay ing êy têô, pearly steps and a vermilion hall; see the 西都賦 Tê ok boô pûn, 除惡務本 tê k'êh p'haê boô kin pûn, to exclude that which is evil, and to attend to the most essential thing; see the 書泰誓 Sê t'haê sê.

Kè tê, 廢荒, a bamboo mat; an ugly appearance.

To stop, to stay.

A small island, or rising ground in the middle of a sheet of water.

A fleshy excrescence; an induration of the skin.

Ant's eggs; small ants.

Regulated, well arranged, peaceful.

The same as the above.

Vulg. gëm: to hold, to grasp; to attend to; tê k'êung, 持弓, to hold the bow.
Tê sêw tê gëm, 持守大嚴, to hold fast with too great severity.

Têw tê, 踽踽, to hesitate, to walk backwards and forwards.
治乱

To regulate, to govern, to bring into order.

治国 kay chèy jé hóo tè kok, 家齊而後治國, when a man's family is well managed, then he may regulate a country; see the 大學 Tào hàk.

The same as the preceding.

To meet with, to come in contact with, to hold.

Vulg. 值: to be worth; 值錢 tè che̍ng, to be worth money.

To wait for; to hoard; to prepare.

To prepare, to provide for.

To hoard up, to store up; also 写 时, tè.

時 ch'hòng, 病 ch'hèng, an ulcer.

P'hè hoo, seaou che̍k wùn yung chè tè; tè che̍k sè bo̍o sè kwun, 蕎夫小則吮瘡,大則吮父裁君 p'he̍ng hoo ào lóng sêy che̍k sòo yung, chè ch'hèng; tse̍k ch'ha̍k p'êy, ch'ha̍k kwun, low vulgar fellows who are such only in a small degree will suck ulcers and lick sores (for gain); and those who are such in a greater degree, will kill their parents or princes (for profit); see the 朱註 Choo cho̍.
a general to his prince, when discourseing on the
drawing up of an army: see the 太常記 soó kē.

Tē The same as the preceding.

Tē A pig; key tun koé tō, 離豚狗
key ke te kāu kap te ā, fowls,
pigs, dogs, and little pigs; (articles
of food among the Chinese;) see 孟子 靈 choó.

Tēa Father; vulg. unistd tēa: a familiar
epitlet for a father, something like
our 'papa.'

Lo tēa, 老爹, a respectful term for the govern-
or of a district.

Tea A term used in incantation; also
written 他, tēa.

Tea A foreign word used in charms.

Tēa The same as the preceding.

Tēa To run against, to run foul of; lván
tēna, 亂敀, to run disorderly
against any one.

Tēnā Ka tēnā, 筊釧, a certain wood,
used for a dye.

Tēnā Read tēng: a pan for cooking or
boiling anything, a caldron.

Lōk yēw tēng, 落油鍋 lōk
yēw tēnā, to make people descend into a caldron of
boiling oil; an experiment sometimes employed to
try the courage of daring fellows.

Tong tēng, 同 tēnā, properly established.

Ch'hwán tēng, 船錨 chān tēnā, an anchor.
Read tek: to pluck, pick, or gather.

Tek hwa, 摘花, to gather flowers.

Tek ok, 摘屋, to pull down a house.

Read tek: to buy rice or grain; tek be, 稻米, to buy rice; tek hwe, 贖米, to sell rice.

Booh at tek, 無過蕪 bō at chooát tek be, do not restrain the buying of rice (by neighboring states); see 孟子 Beng choó.

K’hwa téang, 今張 k’hæa téng, to boast; k’hae téang, 開張 k’hæuy téng, to open, to spread out; choó téang, 主張 to superintend. A surname; a numeral of things flat and extended.

Suy téang pit k’hæ séaou kok, 隨張必棄小國 Suy kok choó téng, pit k’hæ séy kok, the Suy country is vain and boasting, and will certainly despise inferior countries; see the 左傳 Cho twān.

He téang seng sê, 虚張聲勢 he t’ho ng zèn a sê, vainly to exhibit one’s fame and influence; to make a vain show.

A military weapon, warlike instruments in general.

Superior to another, in rank, influence, or age;

Téang yëw pe chun, 長幼卑尊 laôu, séaou liên, pe háy, chun kwéy, old and young, base and honorable; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Seng téang, 生長 sai ng t’iê, to grow up to maturity.

Vulg. téng: a tent, a curtain; vulg. séaou: an account, a reckoning.

Way téang, 挝帳 way t’ho ng, the curtain of a tent.

Swân téang, 算帳 sêaou séaou, to cast up accounts.

Full, swollen; téang bwan pêng, 瘦滿病 t’ho ng miêu paang, a swollen, bloated state of body.

Téang, 水張 ch’ho téng, the rising of the waters an inundation.

The case for a bow.

Téang, The name of a certain fruit.

Vulg. téng: long, not short; téang këw, 長久 téng ko, a long time.

Tök jëen hoo te téang twân, 距然後知長短 n’ëng t’ëk, jëen n’ou èy ch’ëk èy téng téng, measure, and then you may know the long and short of a thing; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Téang, An old man; téang hoo, t’iê, a husband; t’a teang hoo, 大丈夫, a great man.

A stuff, a walking stick.

E téang k’hoo ké k’ëng, 以杖 听其驚 t’ho kuáè a k’hâu e dy k’hà kwei, he smote him across the shins with his staff; see the 陰語 Lûng gé.
To measure the length of anything; to exceed, to surpass.

Pit yó w ch’him ê teăng yit sin yé w pwan, 必有寳衣長一身有半夜
he would have a sleeping dress half as long again as his body; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lún gé.

To rely upon; teăng, 順, to rely upon.

To cut, to carve, to engrave.

To cut, to carve, to engrave.

To cut, to carve, to engrave.

A ferocious bird, of whose feathers the wings of arrows may be made.

To work gems, to cut and polish precious stones.

A species of squirrel or martin; teau ch’he, 蝂鼠, the martin.

The skin of this animal is said to be such a defense against the dew, that a person wearing a dress made of them may safely sleep in the open air, and the dew will not fall within a yard of him.

The animal itself is said to be of a nature so kindly, that on seeing persons without clothes in the winter, it will creep into their bosoms to warm them. In this way it is sometimes caught, and such a bad return for kindness is considered so abominable, that ungrateful people are sometimes called "martin catchers." Also written 燕, teau.

Utensils for holding rice used in the army.

Teau leau, 鶯鶯, a small kind of bird.

An unfilial bird, which eats its mother.

The morning, the early part of the day; teau sêk, 朝夕 ch’d k’é màiêng hieuêng, morning and evening.

Ong hwan teau boê hên, 王鶯朝暮見
Ong hwan came into his presence morning and evening, (but Beng-choo would not speak to him; see 孟子 Beng-choö.)

To cut, to engrave; also to drop the leaves, as a tree in autumn.

Teau ch’he k’éng hêng, jë wu‘ y k’hôn, 形刻雀形而不為巧
"to engrave and carve all sorts of shapes is not to be considered a proof of skill;" said by 莊子 Chong-choö.

Sэé hân, jën hoê tê sông pek che hoê teau yêá, 歲寒然後知松柏之不凋也
when the cold season of the year comes on, then we perceive the cedar and fir trees casting their leaves; see the 論語 Lún gé.
Teàou

Teàou t'èhàou, 僞侖, light and vain.

Teàou

The ears of corn hanging down.

Teàou

Teàou sò, the 鼓, an ornamental kerchief for the head.

Teàou

To stand alone.

Teàou

To stand alone.

Teàou

To stand alone.

Teàou

Teàou tông, 僞侖, uncommon, unusual.

Teàou

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Teàou

To hang up, to suspend; teàou sòi, 細, to put to death by hanging; jékh teàou, to strangle.

Teàou

Vulg. têô: to angle; teàou gê, 跳, to angle for fish.

Teàou

魚 têô kê, to angle for fish.

Chêô teàou jê put kong, 子釣, to angle for fish.

而不顧 hoo chêô têô kê jê bò bójêh t'hô bâng léâh, Confucius used to angle for fish, but would not employ a net for capturing them; see the 論語 Lên gé.

Teàou

Teàou huiâêt lêy chê, 當髮屑志 teàou sùy t'haâu mò ay sì, wào bêân lêy sim chê, from the time that the hair hangs down (in youth), to have the mind roused to action.
The shedding of the teeth.

Teaou 齦

Lâm chớ Pat gwát sêng ch'he, pat sôy teaou ch'he, 男子八

月生齒八歳齶齒 ta po k'ê na páy ch'ê, pay ch'ê laou ch'ê, a boy at eight months gets his teeth, and at eight years loses them.

Teaou 潮

Vulg. têô: the tide; haë teaou, 海 tide, the tide of the sea, which the Chinese ascribe to the breathing and panting of the earth.

A court, a hall of audience, a court of justice.

Teaou 朝

Teaou ê hay taë hoo gân, k'han k'han je yeâ, 朝與下大夫言侃侃如也 tê teaou têng laê, kap hay taë hoo kông wâ, chëw kong tit â yêng2: Confucius, when at court, in speaking with the inferior officers, observed a stiff and straight forward manner; see the 論語 Lûn gê. Teaou 俸, 朝王, to have an audience with the king.

Teaou 蝤

A kind of insect, which begins to make a noise in the 5th month.

Teaou 退

To unite, to amalgamate, to accord, to harmonize.

Teaou 姓

The name of a tree.

Teaou 瞄

The appearance of walking alone.

Teaou 雲

To call, to summon, to send for by authority.

Kwun beng teaou, put sôy kây hêng ê, 君命召不煩駕行矣 jin kwun beng lêng kêd lân, wên saê téng haou bây ch'ê ha jê kêh2, when a prince’s order comes to call us, we must not wait for our carriage to be harnessed, but go immediately; see the 論語 Lûn gê.

Teaou 酉

A prognostic, an omen, a presage; also, a hundred thousand.

T'haë pok ch'êông sam teaou che hwat, 太卜掌三兆之法 t'haë pok ây kwâ na têô ch'êông kwân sêa kô teaou soô ây huet toê, the great augurer should attend to the laws of the three methods of prognostication; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Teaou 銫

A cooking vessel; a small pan with a handle.

Teaou 旌

Vulg. têô: a surname.

Teaou 趙

A flag ornamented with tortoises and serpents.

Teaou 晚

A surname.

Teaou 犕

A surname; the same as the above.

Teaou 韔

A horse nearly three year’s old.

A commencement, to commence, to begin.

Teaou 旐

T'haë ống teaou ke ống chëh, 太王基王迹 T'haë ống k'ê t'hâbu ch'êông ống ây chëh, T'haë ông first laid the foundation of the traces of royalty in his family.

Teaou 韁

The same as the above; also a kind of spear.
Read tek: to drop, to drip; a drop. E tek kae háy,雨滴階下
hoé tekh gím kai ay, the rain falls
in drops on the steps.
Yit tek súy,一滴水 chit tekh chúy, a drop of
water; tek lók,滴落 tekh lók, to drop down.

Read tōep: a plate; pwán tōep,
盤碟 po nwá tekh, plates and
dishes.

To moisten, to tinge, to receive a
tinge; tēem tēem,沾沾, light
and thin, trifling. Tēem yin,
沾湿, to receive favors.
Hán ch'hu tēem pòe-y,汗出沾背 kwá sh'hu
bák tōeh k'ha chēh, the perspiration issued out till
it moistened his back.

Tēem tāu, 估位, light and tri-
fling.

Tēem
雨常服 hoé ak tōeh yin
ch'ho, the rain wet his clothes.

A dot, a spot, a speck, to point any-
thing; yéw tēem,有點
wō tēem, dotted, speckled.

Kēem tēem jít sēy wáy,検點日所為 kēem
tēem ták jít sēy chō, to make a memorandum of
every day’s proceedings.

Tēem se, 点書 tēem ch'hiáh, to dot a book, to
punctuate it.

A shop, a place for depositing and
disposing of goods.
K'hae tēem,開店 k'heuy tēem,
to open a shop. Also written
tēem.

Chōw tēem, 酒店, a tavern, where spirits and
provisions are sold.

To spy, to peek; kong sóo jin tēem
che, the chief
sent some emissaries to spy and observe him; see
the left Chōw tān.

A flaw in a gem.
Pēk kwun wúy léang kwan che
hó yéw hwan tēem, the prince
inverts the prince of a country, on occasion
of the friendly meeting of two princes, inverts the
wine cup on the earthen stand; see the
Sāng lún.

To sink, to drown; é tēem, 椅墊
a chair cushion.

A house overturned.

Peaceful, at rest, quiet.

E tēem yáng chē,以恬養
志 é an tēem yáng sim chē, "to
feed one’s mind by quiet retirement;” said by
Zhāng Chōng choó.

Vulg. tēem: sweet, of a sweet taste;
also written 觸, tēem.

Swan tēem choó bê, pek chéung
ch'heen bêng. 酸甜滋味百種千名
swān tēém choó bê, wòoh pú yú chéung châi
A lord, a master; to preside over anything; a record, a book.

Ch'hu k'ung jip t'een, ch'ing k'ing, is the proper officer must display the offering of silk, in order to announce it; see the [儀禮] G'eh léy.

T'een. To turn round; the same as the preceding.

A lord, a master; to preside over anything; a record, a book.

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Teen

To take birds and beasts in hunting.

A place for selling goods, a shop, a stall in a market.

Teen bó hoo lé che poé, 庆无

Teen should not pay the tax of a piece of cloth for every lé; see Beng cho'o.

Teen

The same as the preceding. Also written 廠, tien.

Teen

To tread upon; to pass over.

Teen háy, 鳴, to entwine; to stitch shoes.

Teen

Even, level, plain.

A hall; 京 聖, 宮殿, a palace; 聖 hay, 殿下, a crown prince.

Teen, 重要, a palace with front and back suites of apartments.

To plough, to cultivate the ground.

Teen téw, 廠, a cultivated field.

Teen

To hunt; 聖 蹴, 佃獵, to go a hunting.

E téen 仔, 仔以漁

é phah lâk é têh hé, to go a hunting and fishing; see the 易 繫詞 airy sói.

Teen

Gold and flowerly ornaments, for a lady's headdress.

Téep

A district of a hundred lē, 里, is called 旬服, 蒭 hok.

Vulg. seeh ná: lightning; 莞 聲, thunder and lightning.

To sacrifice; 聖 聲 seng, 穀

先圣 chêu seng jin, to sacrifice to the former sages.

Teen chéw, 蒄酒, to pour out a libation.

Read 聖: sweet, of a sweet taste.

Read téen: to twist, to entwine.

Teen sam, 棉杉 téen sam, to stitch a garment; to make raiment.

Full, to the brim.

Suddenly; to turn round; also written 輪, téep.

Small, very small, very little; téep taâ, 小大 téep á taâ, very small, not very large; téep kēw, 小少 téep á kēw, a short space of time, not very long.

Repeated, piled up, heaped one on another; to be alarmed.

Luy yéép pek téep, 累葉百累 luy kéh pûyk téep, a heap of leaves piled up by hundreds.
The same as the preceding.

A board for writing; the leaf of a book, a document; an official order from an officer of government is called téep; a genealogical register; boards belonging to a bed.

The connected appearance of waves; to abolish.

A small parapet on a city wall; to fortify with a parapet.

To tread, to stamp; to walk.

Verbose, to speak much.

Cloth made of fine hair.

A thumb ring used in archery.

Peaceful, quiet.

A man's name.

Clear, intelligent, wise; to change, to substitute, to repeat, to change alternately.

Same as the preceding.

Orderly, according to order, well arranged; an office. Also, to collect, an assemblage; a period of ten years in called 秋, téet.

Vulg. peāh: to stumble, to fall down; téet tó, 跌倒 peāh tó, to tumble down.

To change, to substitute, to repeat, to change alternately.

To assault, to attack, to invade; to rush forward as war chariots do in all directions against an enemy.
Téét  A small melon; kwa téét, 瓜瓞, a large and small melon; metaphorically, children and grand-children descending from the same parent.

The wrapper of a book; a book cover; a period of ten years is called  a 蛇, téét.

Téét  A bony excrescence; an unevenness of the bones.

Téét  To run very fast.

Téét  The name of an insect; called also  蟿卵, téét boé.

Téét  Orderly, according to order; an orderly sacrifice.

An ant hill, a rising ground.

Téét  T’haâ san che  ê k’hew téét, 泰山之於邱垤, the great mountain among hillocks and ant hills, is a thing of one and the same kind; see the 孟子 鄧之道.

A person eighty years of age. Also written  寿, téét.

Sê ch’oâ kê téét, 逝者其壽 k’k’ê sê pâyê chap hây ô yâng, the departed are only old men of fourscore; see the 秦風 阮風.

A piece of coarse white cloth worn on the head and around the waist by persons in mourning; the traces of a carriage wheel.

Téét  High as a hill, the appearance of a high hill.

To exclude, to take out of the way, to remove; also even.

Sam kay chêâ ê yung téét, 三家以雍徹 sâm Kay ê yông téét, the three families sang the yung ode when they removed the sacrifices; see the 上論 餅羔 lân.

Végetation just springing up; one of the radicals.

The traces of a carriage wheel; the track of a carriage.

Bôn gôy to t’êng chêâ ke téét, 門外多長者車轄 muôl mông g’wâ chêy sê twâ yâng ô ye ch’êng téét, before the door are many tracks of the carriages of great men; see the 陳平 傳 T’en pêng twân.

Virtue, kindness, favor; happiness; or whatever is attained in one’s own person.

E ték pô ték, 以德報德, to recompense good with good.

Wûy chêng ê ték, 為政以德 chô chêng sôô ê tek hêng, to conduct the affairs of government according to the principles of virtue; see the 論語 Lôn gé.

Tek hêng, 德行, virtue; yêw ték, 有德 wôô ték, virtuous.

The same as the preceding; also written  恆, tek.

To obtain; tek chêak, 得着 tit téôh, to get, or acquire, to procure.

Chô boô kô ték, 並不苟得 chêyêng bô lâm sâm tit téôh, do not desire to get money in an improper way; see the 曲禮 K’heuk léy.
The appearance of water.  

The root, the origin; that part on which the others rest, as the bottom, the stem, the sole, &c.

To dread difficulties; tek sek, 嫌, bad, ugly.

Vulg. tek: a drop, to drop, to fall; drop by drop.

Höang lọi tek tek,  spreading dew, the fragrant dews descend in drops.

A principal wife is called 嫡生, tek sit, and the son of a lawful wife is called 嫡子, tek choo.

To arrive at, extreme; near, intimate; kind, liberal.

The point of an arrow.

A hoof, a foot; ywō sō tek tek, 有毛色白, there is a pig with white feet; see the 小雅 Seāou gnáy.

To blame, to reprove, to find fault with.

Kok choo tek gná, 國子諫, the ruler of the country will blame us.

To pluck; vulg. teh, to pick, to gather; to twitch.

Yit tek, sōo, kwa hō, cháo tek lèng kwa hē, sam tek sèang yin k'ho; sōo tek p'haou
Tek

A rabbit net.

Tek

To arrive at, to reach to.

Tek

Read téuk: bamboo; téuk lim, bamboo grove.

Tek

Water collected together in one place; a marsh; also, to moisten, and foster by genial influences; virtue, favor, kindness.

Jéak hoo jin ték che, chek chae kwun 6 choó 5, 若夫潤澤之則在君與子矣 ch'kin ch'eo 5 bôeyhjün ték e, chek té jin kwun kap choó lé, but with respect to fostering the people by kindness, it depends on the prince in conjunction with yourself; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Tek

To choose, to select; vulg. tók: to pick and choose.

Tek Put ch'he jin, yen ték tè?

擇不處仁焉得知 kân tók wúy, bô tóo jin ûy só chae, bôeyh an choó 5 ê yô kông wóo tè? in selecting a residence, not to pitch upon a virtuous neighborhood, how can a person be considered wise? see the 論語 Lún gé.

Tek

To throw; vulg. ték kax: to throw away, to throw down.

Tékk këem û téy, ték kax këem té téy, he threw the sword on the ground.

The name of a race of foreigners on the north of China; a surname.

Lâm bëen jë chëng, pok ték wân, 南面音從北狄怨 jin bëen jë chëng, pok pec 5 ê yô kwan wâin, when he went to adjust affairs in the south, the northern foreigners were displeased (because he did not commence with them); see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Tek

To stand still.

Tek A sort of reed.

Tek

The tail of a wild jungle fowl; a surname.

Tek

Anything originally long and made shorter.

Vulg. têng: to buy corn, or grain; ték bêng, 萬米 ték bêng, to buy rice.

Tek

To wash any vessel; see ték, 洗, to wash, to rinse; also a cage in which sacrificial animals are kept and fed. To exclude; still.

To oppose, to withstand, an enemy; an opponent.

Jin chëa bô ték, 仁者無敵 jin ûy lâng bô tuy ték, a benevolent man has no enemies; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Tek

The smiles of children.

Only, especially, partial; ték bêng, 特命, an especial order.

Tékn, 特選, especially selected.

To advance, to enter; to open out the way.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENG</th>
<th>658</th>
<th>TÉNG</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ték</td>
<td>械</td>
<td>A post, a pole stuck in the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teng</td>
<td>丁</td>
<td>One of the horary characters; to sustain; also a person arrived at 20 years of age is said to be 成丁, come of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peng teng,兵丁, a soldier. A surname.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teng</td>
<td>行</td>
<td>To walk alone; 行 tèng, the appearance of walking alone; same as 行, tèng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teng</td>
<td>叮</td>
<td>Teng líng, 叮嘴, to enjoin, to urge again, and again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kè húan hok tèng líng, 塞嘴, 他反覆叮嚀示人之以至深切, e húan hok tèng líng kà líng áy è sáo chè ch‘him ch‘hèct, his repeated injunctions and his frequent exhortations show that his intention in teaching mankind was earnest and sincere; see 孟子 Choo choó.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Teng</td>
<td>亭</td>
<td>The name of a hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teng</td>
<td>茨</td>
<td>The same as the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teng</td>
<td>亭</td>
<td>The divisions of the rice fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>聼</td>
<td>Bèng tèng, 醺釀, very drunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>灯</td>
<td>A small insect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>灯</td>
<td>A lamp; 灯火 teng hóy, a lamp; 灯心, the wick of a lamp; 灯笼 tèng lúng, a lantern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>灯</td>
<td>A bamboo hat, with a handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>The top, the crown; 五 tèng, 头</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>灯</td>
<td>The same as the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>灯</td>
<td>The same as the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>聼</td>
<td>To ascend; to grow up, to ripen; 晣 tèng ko, 登高, to ascend up on high; 晴 tèng wú, 登位, to ascend the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnoe kok put tèng. 五殺不登 gnoe kok bò tèng húán, the five kinds of grain do not grow; see 孟子 Bèng choó.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>灯</td>
<td>The cock crows the fifth watch; (speaking of those who study hard.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Têng 等 A step, a grade, a degree; a class, a sort, the sign of the plural number; gnô-têng, 我等 lân, we.
Kâng yit têng, 庆一等 kàng chît têng, to degrade a person one step.
Têng t'huê, 等待 têng hàu, to wait, to tarry.

Têng 戢 訂 釘 鍤 A step, a grade, a degree; a class, a sort, the sign of the plural number.
Têng 釘, 訂 釘 têng ́, scales for weighing silver.

Têng 訂 訂, 訂 訂 Têng gô, 訂 訂, to deliberate on, to consult; to criticise.

Têng 板 a nail anything with nails.

Têng 槍 A stirrup; mà tâp têng, 馬踏鎣 bay tâh têng ́, a stirrup iron.
Hô kwân ch'îuwân goûk têng, 和裙穿玉鎣 ch'îong hó ê ãy kwân, yêa chêa ch'îuwân goûk têng, having arranged his riding dress he put his foot in the pearly stirrup; see the 韓致堯傳 Hân tê geûô twân.

Têng 礬 A small plank, or slab of stone; a stone bridge.

Têng 嶰 磺 亭 A small mound of earth.

Têng 亭 A pavilion, a shed by the roadside; upright, straight.

Têng 梳 têng, 婷 婷, beautiful, elegant.

Têng 植 Sin-têng, 申 栉, the name of one of the disciples of Confucius.

Têng 滆 To stop the flowing of water, a dam, a mound.
Kwa têng sôy, tê che háê, 汗水致之海 kwa têng sôy, tê e kâu háê, he cut off the water dam, and led the water into the sea; see the 李斯傳 Lê soo twân.

Têng 諸廷 Têau têng, 調 諸, to manage, to regulate.

Têng 諸廷, 諸廷, the court, the palace, the hall of audience; sometimes used for the government, the ruling power.
Kê chê chông beâu têau têng, piên piên gân wây kín, 其在宗廟朝廷便便言 唯謹 e twá tê chông bèô têau têng, piên piên kông wâ wây sôy jê, when he was in the ancestral temple, or at court, he would speak sedately and with caution ; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lûn gé.

Têng 庭霆 謐 腦 慳 A rope, a string, a cord; to bind.

Têng 氓 têng, 雷霆, a clap of thunder.

Têng 氓 têng, 雷霆, a clap of thunder.

Têng 慆 A rope, a string, a cord; to bind.

Têng A creeping plant; the rattan.
**TENG**

**澄**

A bag, a sack; also written 膨.

Waters still and clear.

**桔**

Hong hou sam chi'jen shen yit teng ch'heng; 黄河三千

Year - 澄清

Hou hou 5A a ch'heng nech5 chit
dy teng ch'heng; the Yellow river settles and becomes clear once in 3000 years.

A kind of orange.

**程**

Ch'ang so teng hong kit look se.

正是橙黄桔绿时

ch'eh sad se teng a wu-ch, kit a lek dy se, it was just at the time when oranges became yellow and citrons green.

Even, plain, level; for an inferior to address a superior is called 滕;

also, to discover, to come to light.

**程**

To wear anything; k'o teng, 棵程

naked and bare.

An order, a series; a limit; ch'ang

ch'eng, 章程, laws and regulations; loe teng, a journey,

travelling; k'he teng, 起程 k'he seu-ad, to commence a journey; vulg. ch'ieh da a surname.

Teng-ch'eng teng ch'ang teng.

张苍定章

程

Prok.

Ko ch'eh k'e.

Drunk, and not yet awake from

**醒**

Yew sim je teng, 夏心如醒

huam lo dy sim kw'a a ch'hin cho-sh'eh choe chway, sad at heart, as though intoxicated with grief; see the 小雅 Seau gnay.

**隨**

To warn, to be aware of; teng

Teng (ch'eh-hou); 楓 功, to form, to make; teng ch'eh, 楓 正, to reform, to correct.

Read t'eng: double, repeated, over again; kai t'eng moy, 古重

倍 kai teng moy, as much again, double.

**程**

The name of a country, a surname.

Leng teng, 俊; not fit for business.

Vulg. toy: the name of a country;

a surname.

Vulg. te'a: fixed, settled, at rest,

still, determined.

Te ch'eh joh yew teng, t'eng joh

hoe-teng ch'ong, 如上而後有定定而

後能静 chou ch'ang suih jen ao u ey te'n, te'n

joh ao u ey ch'ong, when we know how to stop, then we may be settled; being settled, then we may become still; see the 大學 Tai huk.

Teng ch'ehk, 定着

te'n a te'o, fixed, certain.

**程**

Silver; t'eng

kind of white copper; gin t'eng,

Teng 銀鍮 t'eng t'on t'ies a bar of silver.

Chun t'eng, 船鍮 ch'un te'n, a

silver boat.

**錦**

Read t'eng as ch'eh t'ong, 紙當

che't'o, a bundle of gilt paper

used in ceremony containing 5000 sheets.
Sêk-kâm-tong, 石敢當 Chêôh-kâm-teng, the name of a very strong man, supposed to be able to prevail against noxious influences; hence his name is frequently written on a board, and placed at the corners of streets to keep away evil genii.

Read teâng: the rising of the tide; sîy teâng, 水漲 chây têng, the tide is risen.

Read tông: to bear, to sustain, to pawn, to put in pledge.
Khâe tông têøm, 開當店 k’høuy têng têøm, to open a pawn shop.

Read tông: a surname; the name of a dynasty; Tông teâou, 唐朝 Têng teâou, the Tông dynasty; applied also to the whole empire generally, as Tông san, 唐山 Tông san, China; Tông jîn, 唐人 Tông lâng, a Chinese.

Read tông: a pond; gê tông, 魚塘 hê têng, a fish pond.

Read teâng: long, not short; teâng këw, 長短 têng kò, a long time.

Kim Tông chhât teâng poê twän, 今滕絕長補短 ëa Tông kôk chhât k’hê têng hù poê têy hù, now with respect to the Tông country, if the longer parts are cut off to make up for the shorter, (it will only be 50 lê in extent;) see 孟子 Dong chöø.

Read tông: a temple, a hall; t’heng tông, 聖堂 t’hen’ä têng, a hall.
Yêw yêâ sêng tông ê, 乙調於室 yêa, 由也升堂矣未入於室也 Yêo yêa, 由調於室 chêông têng, 乙調於室 yêa, Yêw has ascended the hall, but has not yet entered the dwelling; (intimating that he had made a certain progress in learning, but had not penetrated into the recesses of wisdom;) see the 論語 Lân gê.

Read ch’heâng: the entrails, the bowels; kat jîn sim ch’heâng, 割人心腸 kuâh lâng ëy sim têng, to wound a person’s feelings very severely like cutting the bowels asunder.

Read teâng: a measure of ten feet; yit teâng teâng, 丈長 chit têng têng, ten feet long.

Read tông: to run against, to strike, to push against.
Seên bûn chhû jê tông chhûng, 善問者如撞鍾 gabu moûng ëy liûg chên chhîn chhûng tông chhên, a skillful inquirer is like one who strikes a bell; (i.e. he is sure to get an answer;) see the 學記 Hák kê.

Read tông: to wash, to bathe, in warm water; sêen tông, 洗澡 sîy têng, to take a warm bath.

Read teâou: to fish, to angle; teâou gê, 釣魚 têø kê, to catch fish.
Thâo kông teâou ê Hwan key, 太公釣於磻溪 Thâo kông têø ê ëi Hwan key, Thâo kông angled in the Hwan rivulet; see the 史記 Sôu kê.

Read teâng: long; this character forms a part of the names of several places, as Teâng-t’haê, 長泰 Têng-t’haê, a district in 漳州, Chüâng chew; and Teâng-t’haê, 長樂 Têng-t’haê, a district in 福州, Hok chew, both in the province of 福建 Hok-kêën.

Read teâou: the tide; hê teâou, 潮海湖 hê têø, the tide of the sea. Teâou chew, 潮州 Teô chew, a district in the province of Canton.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teō</th>
<th>Tēuk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>趙</td>
<td>竹</td>
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<tr>
<td>嗷</td>
<td>竄</td>
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<tr>
<td>捏</td>
<td>長</td>
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<td>着</td>
<td>帳</td>
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<td>着</td>
<td>漿</td>
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<td>着</td>
<td>齒</td>
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<tr>
<td>着</td>
<td>轴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Teō**
- 趙: a surname.
- 嗷: to ridicule people.
- 着: to draw out; to pull anything out.
- 捏: to engage in anything; to play at chess.
- 着: right, yes, it is so.
- 着: to spread out, to stretch; to make a show; a surname.
- 家長: the master of a family; the head of a village.
- 着: an account; to let an account run on, to give credit.
- 着: to swell, to rise as water, to inundate.
- 着: to swell, to puff up; to a swelling of the abdomen.

**Tēuk**
- 竹: bamboo.
- 竄: bamboo.
- 長: a musical instrument of the 秦 dynasty.
- 帳: a roll of writing, a volume of a book, a scroll.
- 齦: the navel of a wheel; a kind of hoe.
- 軸: cut and hack; a kind of hoe.
TEUNG

Téuk

An instrument used in weaving.

To advance, to enter; also read ték.

Wún téuk k'hwa tek; 允迪

The virtuous man who advances his virtue; see the

Ko yuçu boó.

Sisters-in-law are called 姑娌, téuk lé.

To drive, to drive out, to expel;

téuk yit, 逐一 ták ay, every one.

Kwán-téung sam soó sam kčen téuk, 許仲三

Occupied three Kwán-téung s'ni by chö ko'na, 三亞 هؤ هؤ تک دا, Kwán-téung was thrice in

office, and thrice turned out.

A kind of vegetable, called also 羊

蹄菜, yang téy ch'haë, sheep's

foot vegetable.

The name of a certain sort of bamboo

幸

The middle. Vulg. tang éng: the

centre; téung kan, 中間, be-

tween.

Lip put téung bún, 立不中間 k'hèa bò tè

mooieng tang éng, (Confucius) would not stand in the

middle of the doorway; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Put p'héon che wèy téung, 不偏之謂中

bò p'héng t'óng kóe tàng éng, not to be inclined to

one side is called hitting the centre.

Faithful; fidelity; chín k'é che wèy

téung, 盡己之謂忠 chin

lán kâ t'óng kóe téung, to exert

one's self to the utmost is called fidelity.

TEW

Choó téung sin, 主忠信 lay the greatest stress

on fidelity and sincerity; see the 論語 Lún gé.

To hit the centre, to hit the mark;

téung k'yt, 中計, to be taken

in a stratagem.

Hoo jin put gân, gân pit yêw téung, 夫人不

言言必有中 hoo ch'ý léy láng sîn kóng, nà kóng pit woó t'óng, now this man does not speak

but if he did, he would certainly speak to the pur-

pose; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Repeated, reiterated; vulg. téng :
double; téung teép, 重疊, to

repeat again and again.

The eldest son of a concubine is call-
ed 仲, téung; also, a surname.

Pek téung, 伯仲, elder and

younger brethren; téung sun, 仲孫, a double

surname.

Vulg. tâng : heavy, weighty, impor-
tant; chun téung, 尊重, to treat

with seriousness; p'o téung, 保

to take care of the main chance.

Kwun choó put téung, chek put wuy, 君子不

重則不成 kwun choó bò chun téung, chek bò

wuy g'éém, if the good man is not sedate, he will not

be dignified; see the 上論 Sâung lún.

To throw away, to cast down, to re-
ject; téw háy, 丢下, to throw
down. This character should be

written丢, being composed of two characters,一

去, yit k'hè, once gone, never to return.

Day, daytime; Chá-é téw ch'hi'm,

Téw 晝 宰子晝寢 Chá-é jît kan

k'héên, Chá-é slept by day, (for

which Confucius severely reproved him;) see the

論語 Lún gé.
Téw

A bird’s beak.

Téw

To walk.

Téw

A large thread; téw twán, 紡緞, silks and satins.

Téw

Téw tèng, 惆悵, sorrowful, sad, disappointed.

A covering, a single coverlid.

Téw tèng, 惆悵, sorrowful, sad, disappointed.

Cultivated ground, arable land.

E ké téén tèw, 易其田畴 chöh e ㄆ ㄐ hán tèw, to cultivate the fields; see 孟子 Bêng cháo.

Téw

A sort, a fellow, a companion; téw le, 侶侶, a mate.

Téw tê, 儘躇, to be in doubt, to hesitate, to be undecided, to walk backwards and forwards in suspense.

Téw

To reckon, to calculate; small bamboo arrows to be thrown at a pot, tew ch’hek, 筲篩, a plan.

Téw

Posternity, heirs, descendants; also written 仙, tèw.

Se téw chom ㄕ ㄕ tèw, tèw, for ages and generations to wear bodkins and tassels; (i. e. for a family to hold offices for successive generations.)

A helmet; kap tèw, 船, kâh têe, armor.

This and the preceding are often confounded in Chinese books.

Téw

Ripe grain; kat tèw, 釀精, to reap the corn.

E tèw, 宇宙, the universe.

Téw

Tuy kwâd bût ch’ut ㄆ tèw, 追怪物出宇宙 ko’h kwâd meéng ch’ut ㄆ tèw, to drive all strange things out of the universe; see the 上林賦 Sêng lin hóo.

Double distilled wine.

Téw

Bêng hây che gwât, t’hêng chôo yim tèw, 孟夏之月天子飲醇 Bêng hây ㄆ ㄎ ㄤ ㄦ hóng têw lim têng jeăng ㄆ chôw, in the first month of summer the emperor should drink double distilled wine; see the 禮月令 Lêy gwât lêng.

A rope for a horse, a trace; the name of an ancient tyrannical emperor, who flourished B.C. 1100.

Téw

The seal character, or the name of the person who invented the seal character.

Ko choé wûn tèw wûy ak che tông, 高祖 迴帷幄之中 ko choé wûn tèw tê wûy ak ㄌ ㄒ tông ㄌㄜ, the first emperor of the Hân dynasty used to turn over his plans beneath the curtains of the tent; see the 高祖記 Ko choé kê.
A pain in the small gut; the colic.

An oracle; the result of a divination; the words used in an incantation.

Low to stoop down; also written 亖, têy.

A ram, a buck, a he-goat.

Têy ch'heuk, 竞觸, to push with the horns, to gore.

To guard against; têy hông, 防, to take care of; a bank, or dyke, to prevent water overflowing.

Sew têy hông, 修利防, to repair the banks and dykes.

A bank or a dam constructed across a stream; to stop up, to dam.

Têy gân, 堤岸, the bank of a stream.

To put anything in a bag or vessel; têy lù́t, 物物 têy mé́ngh, to stow anything away.

Read tê: the bottom of anything; hãy tê, 下底 amy têy, down at the bottom.

Read tê: to withstand, to resist, to oppose; to arrive at.

Têy chóng put chê, 抵當不住 têy tông bếy têá, not able to resist.
The dripping of water; a drop.

To arrange the hair in order.

Clever, possessed of talents.

Small roots and fibres.

A rainbow; têy tông chaê tong, 蝴蝶 in the east têy k'êng tiea tê tang, the rainbow is in the east.

Read taê: a surname.

An order, a series; to record; têy bêng, 題名 têy mêpô, to record one's name; têy bôk, 題目 têy bôk, a theme, a thesis; têy yêân, 題緣, to make a subscription; têy se, 題詩, to compose an ode.

A foot, a hoof; kék têy, 腳蹄 k'ha têy, the foot of an animal.
Yang têy, 羊蹄 yêpô têy, a sheep's foot; te têy, 猪蹄, a pig's foot.

To advance with difficulty.

The earth; t'êen têy, 天地 t'êeông têy, the heavens and the earth; t'hoê têy, 土地, land, territory.

T'êen têy wûy yêân, 天地位位 t'êeông têy k'hêa e dê wûy, (if men carried to the utmost the principles of fidelity and harmony,) heaven and earth would then retain their proper places; see the 中庸 Têung yûng.

Choo hoê êe pô sam, t'hoê têy, jin bin, chêng soô, 諸候之實三土地人民政事 choo hoê ây sêy pô pôy wôô s'a hâng, t'hoê têy, pâyê saiông, chêng soô, there are three things which the princes of the empire should consider valuable; viz., territory, population, and good government; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

Têy hong, 地方, a place, a country, territory.

To change, to alter, to transpose; also written 遞, têy.

Jit gwât têy keng, 日月遞 更 jit gôyêh sôo têy wêl, the sun and moon change alternately.

Ch'hoê têy, 次第, an order, a series; têy yît, 第一, the first.
Koê jîn wûy hâk ch'hoê têy, 古人為學次第 koê chaâ yê long wêy hâk cheaou ch'hoê têy, the ancients used to study in due order; see 程子 Têng choô.

The name of a certain kind of grass.

K'haê têy, 慶悌, to rejoice.

To have the affection of a younger brother.

Têy luôô, 姊姊, a younger brother's wife.

A younger brother; heng têy, 兄弟 hênpô tê, brethren.

Heng kip têy ê, sek sêang hêno ê, 兄及弟癸式相好矣 hênpô kap sêô tê cheaou hoat têôh sêô ho, elder and younger brethren according to the rule should be agreed; see the 小雅 Scâou gnây.
Téy

The great imperial sacrifice.

Hék bàn téy che swat, choó wát, put te yéá, or tok téy thó sóng
wóó chit ây lóng moông téy áy sôégh, hoo choó kông, wûm chae, a certain person
asked the meaning of the great imperial sacrifice; when Confucius replied, "I don't know;" (adding
that if a person knew the hidden meaning of it, he
could manage the empire as easily as looking at his
hand;) see the 論語 Lún gé.

Téy

A single stump of a tree without branches.

Téy

The name of a flower and wood.

Téy

To dam up water, and make it flow
back again.

Téy

The growth of hair: an increase of
hair.

Téy

Read taē: an age, a generation; sè
taē, qín tèy, a generation;
télou taē, tèchó, dynasty; hoo téy, future generations,
posterity.
Lék taē, liq tèy, successive generations.

Téy

Read taē: a sack; poë taē, a bag.

Téy

Read t'hé: a kind of flax, the fibres
of which may be spun into cloth.
Tong bún che té, k'hó 6 öé t'hé,
東門之池可以滸縞 tâng moông áy
té, Chhâng tél chîn téy, the pond without the eastern
gate will serve to soak our flax in; see the 陳風
Tín hóng.

Th'âe

Read hae: to, open out, to spread
abroad, to bluster, to brag; wide,
expanded.

Pàng-he kong chó, sîm hae t'hé t'hâe, 彭虛公
子心參體泰 Pàng-he kong chó, sîm
k'hâwî k'híchâ sin t'hé tâe, the young squire Pàng-
he has an inflated mind and an unwieldy body; see
the 西京賦 Sey kông hóu.

Th'âa

He, she, it; another, others.

Jîn te kë yî, bôk te kë t'hâa,
人知其一莫知其他 lâng-chae ê áy chit hâng, wûm chae wîo pât hâng,
men attend to one thing, and do not care about any-
thing else; see the 小雅 Seâou gnây.
Th'âa jî, têh nâu, th'o t'hâa; t'hâa tông, he
往 k'hé pât wûy, to go to another place.

Chong t'hâa, 桃 荔 ch'êng t'hâa,
to ornament, to adorn.

Sâm t'hâe, 三台, the name of a
star; t'hâe têng, 台鼎, a title of
respect.

In letter writing, this character is used as a title of
respect; as lô t'hâe, 老台, venerable sir! hêng
t'hâe, 兄台, respected elder brother!

T'hâe

Green fuci floating on the surface of
the water; also the green lichens
growing on walls; ch'hêng t'hâe,
苔 青苔 ch'ái t'hé, green moss.

A womb, a conception in the womb.

Bôc t'hâe, 母胎, a mother's
womb. Put sat t'hâe, 不殺
胎, not kill pregnant (animals).

Noë t'hâe, 骨駮, a bad horse, a
sorry steed.
The name of a fish.

Yew-t'hae, 有邰, the name of a country. A surname.

Vulg. k'ae⁹: to carry between two, as a sedan is carried.

T'hae k'ae⁹, 擾轎, k'ae⁹ k'oe⁹, to carry a sedan chair.

Read sae: to sift; bé sae, 米篩, bé t'hae, a rice sieve.

T'hae lae, 擾唸, to talk incessantly, to talk incoherently.

Great, large, immense; t'hae kêk, 太極, the great extremity, a certain imaginary point, at the extremity of all things, which is however exceeded by a boô kêk, 無極, boundless something of which they have no distinct idea.

T'hae choô, 太子, the eldest son of the emperor, the heir apparent.

T'hae cho, 太早 t'hae chá, too early; t'hae tê, 太遲, too late.

T'hae to, 太多; too much, excessive. T'hae yang, 太陽, the sun; t'hae yim, 太陰, the moon.

To have intercourse with; broad, great, extensive; extravagant, extreme; kok t'hae bin an, 國泰民安, the country flourishing and the people tranquil.

Sêng hay kaou t'hae, 上下交泰 sê twâ sê sêy sêy kaou chêep, superiors and inferiors associating together; see the 易經 Ėk keng.

Tô t'hae, 洗汰, to wash and rinse.

A form, manner, appearance; an idea; chêng t'hae, 情態, feelings; keaou t'hae, 嫱態, beauty. Also written 能, t'hae.

E put jîn wûy ch'hoâ t'hae yêa, 余不忍卒, jîn wûy ch'hoâ t'hae yêa, 余不忍卒, "I could not bear to act in such a way?" said by 屈原 K'hwut-gwân.

Ch'he t'hae, 瘡態, a foolish manner.

Read sat: to kill, to slaughter, to cut in pieces.

Sat key wûy sé, jë soo che, 殺鶉為黍而食之 t'hae key ch'hoâ k'êy jë hoô e chêôk, he killed a fowl, and made dumplings for him to eat; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Sat jîn, 殺人 t'hae lâng, to kill people.

To meet with, to intreat; to entertain; k'hwân t'hae, 欽待, to treat; téng t'hae, 等待, to wait, to tarry for.

T'hae tông, 頗蕩, great, and extensive; the fresh appearance of spring.

Read t'hap: a tower, a pagoda; built by the Budhists.

One thing laid upon another; to pile one thing on another.

Read t'heng: to push; t'heng ch'hwân, 擡船 t'hae⁹ chûn, to push a boat along with a pole, in shallow water.
Read t'hêng: a prop to keep anything from falling.

Read t'hêng: to stare, to look full at any one.

Read t'hêng: to ascend high, to fly, to leap.

Yin t'hêng tê e, 雲騰致雨 houân chhêng kwân tê hœ̂e, the clouds fly high and occasion rain.

Read t'hek: to patch; t'hek poe, 刮補 t'hek poe, to patch a garment by putting a piece under.

Read t'hok: to read; t'hok se, 读書 t'hok eh'hay, to read a book. Sœn t'hok chhê gwân sek jê yêw tek yên,善讀者玩索而有得焉 gabu t'hok êy têng gwân sek houân êy eh'hay, jë wôo tê têh, the good reader studies and searches into what he reads, and thus makes it his own; see 程子 T'eng choô.

To covet, to desire anything; t'ham sim, 贪心, a covetous mind.

T'ham tek chhê boô yêm, 貪得者無厭 t'ham tit têh êy têng bo sêng yêd, covetous people are never satisfied.

To dive into, to fathom; to try, to seek to discover, to peep into.

To listen.

Kêen put sêen jê t'ham t'hong, 見不善如 探湯 k'huân êh'èng úm ho êy sôo têh ch'hin chhêng t'ham t'hêng: on seeing anything bad, we should be like those who dip their hands into hot water; (and who are anxious to get them out as soon as possible;) see the 論語 Lûn gé.

T'ham t'hek, 志志, empty; alarmed, frightened; the mind discomposed.

T'ham A kind of plant, like a reed, but smaller.

Vulg. t'han: hairy cloth; a hairy mat; a carpet.

A preparation of rice.

To dive into, to fathom; ch'hè t'ham, 刺探, to penetrate; t'ham choô, 探子, a spy.

The appearance of a horse going out of a gate; kwuy t'ham, 窺鬚, to peep at, to spy.

Jê bûn suy tâo k'huêy, kan sêw put kâm t'ham, 蠻門雖大敢進首不敢鬚 t'hok eh'hay êy moutêng suy têw k'huêy, kan sêw úm k'â t'ham k'huân, although the portico of the learned be opened wide, wicked heads do not dare peep therein.

T'ham sông, 俳侶, a foolish appearance.

To reach to, even to, unto; also distant and deep.

T'ham kîp kwûy hông, 衫及鬼方 kîp kau kwûy hêng, even to the regions of ghosts and genii; see the 大雅 Tâo gnây.
Deep waters; waters in general; a sheet of water.

Ch'heen t'ham yit gwat yin, 千潭
one moon impresses its image on a thousand sheets of water.

The appearance of the clouds overspreading the heavens.

Chew t'ham, 酒壺, a liquor jar.

A kind of jar.

Phlegm, slime; put lêng hwâ héet, 腹中 不能化血
nao hwâ t'ham, 不能化血, cannot be converted into blood, it is converted into phlegm.

To involve, to be involved in.

Full, replete, abundant.

T'ham t'han tong tong, 王旅, 王旅 the royal troops were numerous; see the 大雅 Taê

Vulg. t'hoa: a rapid in a river, a part of a stream over which the water rushes violently.

To open, to spread out with the hand; t'han k'hae, t'han k'hae, 撒開 to open out.

Read sêng: a kind of cockle; the Chinese feed them in beds of salt water, constructed near the sea for

that purpose, which beds are called sêng têen, 糧田 t'han t'heâ, 螯床 beds.

Truly, really; also, greatly, very, extremely.

T'han kê jêen hoê? 穀其然

H'm ch'heen t'ham, 醀其然

T'han kê jêen hoê? 穀其然

Plain, even, level; broad, extensive.

Kwun choo t'han tong tong, 君子

T'han kê jêen hoê, 穀其然

Kwun choo t'han tong tong, 君子

To brush, to sweep away dust; t'han
tin, 盤塵, to brush away dust.

Kwun choo t'han tong tong, 君子

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To brush, to sweep away dust; t'han
tin, 盤塵, to brush away dust.

Kwun choo t'han tong tong, 君子

The jaundice.

Cloth of a yellowish green color.

Read t'ham: a hairy carpet: mô t'ham 毛 t'han, a rug.

T'han cho, 趁早 t'han chá, very early, as soon as possible.

To sigh; vulg. t'ho k'hwûy: to fetch a long breath.
T'han To sigh; the same as the preceding.

Vulg. t'hoâ: coals; hâ t'han, fire.  T'han... as though he should sit down in mud and charcoal; see 孟子· Tang ch'ou.

Read t'hin: to follow, imitate; t'hin yang, 趋檀, to follow an example.

T'han 趋檀 壇 弹 A level space, or arena, prepared for offering a sacrifice on.

Vulg. t'huâ: to fillip with the fingers; to shoot with pellets.

T'han Long kong ch'ang t'ai seâng t'han jin, jê kwan kê pê wân yêâ, 對佛從台 上弹人而觀其題九 also Long kong te tai tung t'hoâ lend je k'hoâ t'ê看了一 wân yêâ, Long kong used to shoot at people from his terrace, and amuse himself with seeing how they tried to avoid the pellets; see the 左傳 Ch'o twân.

T'han Read t'hoe: to steal, to thieve; t'hoe ch'î, 偷取 t'haou t'âyâh, to take anything by fraud.

Read t'haou: to steal, to thieve; t'haou t'âyâh, to take anything by fraud.

Read t'haou: to steal, to thieve; t'haou t'âyâh, to take anything by fraud.

Read t'hoâ: thorough, throughout, through; to understand thoroughly, to have a thorough acquaintance with.

Hok lé t'hoâ t'hoâ, 腹裡通透 pak lae t'hoô t'haou, a mind thoroughly intelligent.

T'han m. 偷解透 T'hoâ wâ bat t'haou, he thoroughly understands the Chinese language.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'HAP</th>
<th>THAT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'haou</strong></td>
<td>To beat, to strike; also written 鍘 t'hat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>Jöak t'hat che ê ch'he te'ao, 若 what this means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭目 t'haou bâk, the principal, a chief.</td>
<td>殊之於市朝 ch'hin chö̂ng p'âh e tê ch'he te'ao, he looked upon it in the light of a blow given in the market place or in a public court; see 孟子 Bêng ch'âo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kê t'hoè bông bêng gwâ, 舉頭望明月 k'êh, k'êh t'haou bêng k'ha'â bêng göôyêh, to lift up the head, and look at the clear moon.</td>
<td>T'hat A small goat, or kid; also written 孟卒, that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'hoè bé,頭尾 t'haou bôe'yê, head and tail.</td>
<td>T'hat A forbidden door, the door of the inner apartments of a house, which is always barred against strangers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'hap</strong></td>
<td>Hwan-köêy paê t'hat jê jip, 樊嘯排闥 而入 Hwan-köêy paê k'heuy t'hat moo'è gé jê jip, Hwan-köêy burst open the forbidden door and entered; see the 高祖記 Ko ch'êo kê.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙 T'hap yin ko sóô hây, yung wûy koê jên k'hae, 榻因高士下遯為故人開 t'hap yin kwâân dy t'haok ch'ı'ha'yêng lâng hây, yung wûy koê dy pêng yêw k'heuy, the bedstead is placed ready for the eminent scholar, and the jar of wine is opened ready for an old friend; see a 古詩 k'oê sê, old song.</td>
<td>T'hat To kick; ch'ëuk t'hat, 足踵 k'ha t'hat, to kick with the feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惕 T'hap yin kwâân dy t'haok ch'ı'ha'yêng lâng hây, yung wûy koê dy pêng yêw k'heuy, the bedstead is placed ready for the eminent scholar, and the jar of wine is opened ready for an old friend; see a 古詩 k'oê sê, old song.</td>
<td>T'hat To run away, to abscond; to rebel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'hap 塌</td>
<td>T'hat To wash or rinse anything; to dash the water over it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>垛 T'hap yin kwâân dy t'haok ch'ı'ha'yêng lâng hây, yung wûy koê dy pêng yêw k'heuy, the bedstead is placed ready for the eminent scholar, and the jar of wine is opened ready for an old friend; see a 古詩 k'oê sê, old song.</td>
<td>T'hat T'henou t'hat, 忡恒, alarmed, grieved, sorrowful, affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>院 T'hap yin kwâân dy t'haok ch'ı'ha'yêng lâng hây, yung wûy koê dy pêng yêw k'heuy, the bedstead is placed ready for the eminent scholar, and the jar of wine is opened ready for an old friend; see a 古詩 k'oê sê, old song.</td>
<td>Vulg. t'euâh: an otter, an animal which lives on fish.</td>
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<td>Wûy yêen k'he gô ch'ëa t'hat yêâ. 孟子 yin ch'hîm yêen k'he gô bô sê t'euâh yêâ, that which drives the fish into deep waters is the otter; see 孟子 Bêng ch'âo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T'hap 塹</td>
<td>The beaver is also called t'hat according to some authors.</td>
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<td>A hollow place, in the ground, an indent, a niche; this character is also read aou.</td>
<td>The beaver is also called t'hat according to some authors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>THÂYH</td>
<td>THE</td>
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</table>
|塞踢津察推胎蛇蚱鲱褶贴 | 天宅提緝鄰答橈摺摲 Chromium 銅 | 读 t'hek: a house, a dwelling; CH'hoê t'hek, 晉 宅 ch'hoê t'hayh, 一个 dwelling house, a residence.
| 還 | 研 | 研 | 读 t'hêy: to take anything in the hand; t'hêy but, 提物 t'hayh meàngh, to carry anything in the hand. |
|水發 | 天 | T'hay | 天 | 读 t'hay: to push, to push out, to push off. |
| T'hay | T'hay | Ch'hay t'hek sôô koê, 推托事故 t'hay t'hek sôô koê, to put off by any kind of excuse. |
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Read sek: to stop up a hole, to dam; sek k'hoê, 塞口 t'hat ch'hayy, to stop one's mouth.

Read t'hek: to kick, to strike with the foot.

Water issuing forth.

Read ch'hayy: to push, to push out, to push off.

Read t'hay: the womb; hwaê t'hay, 怀胎, to conceive in the womb.

Read ch'hay: the blubber, a kind of fish, called also sùy boê, 水母, ch'hay boê, the water mother; it is said to be without eyes, and to be led about by lobsters or prawns.

The same as the preceding.

The name of a fish; also used for the preceding.

The name of a fish; also used for the preceding.

Read ch'hek: naked; pak t'hek, 剝褐 pak t'hayh, stark naked.

Read t'hêep: as t'hêep say, 贴�이 a kind of plaice or skate.

The finest kind of grass cloth or linen.

A surname.

To beat, to bastinado.

A pivot, or hinge of a door; also read k'he.

The name of a tree.

To expand, to extend.

K'hoê t'he, 机塁, a sort of bird-lime.

读 choo: a small weight, equal to a hundred grains of millet; the name of an ancient coin; a very small piece of silver.

The poê, 檄捕, a certain game, in which something is thrown.
Long, a long time; to stand long.
Cheem bong put kip, the liip ê k'hip, 嘘聞不及佇立
以泣 chüem büng bö kip, kow k'heâ ê k'hadu, he
looked towards it without being able to reach it, and
stood so long that he began to weep; see the 詩經 Se keng.

T'he 仔
An improper form of the preceding character.

T'he 仔
To distinguish, in accumulating things; also, the front hall of a
house.

T'he 仔
A kid or lamb, five months old.

T'he 仔
Grass of which ropes can be made.
A kind of flax plant, of the fibres of which cloth can be made, called
the poê, 絮布, grass cloth.

T'he 仔
Val'g. léy: to store up, to accumulate, to place anything in a vessel
or bag, in order to preserve it.

T'he 仔
To stand long.

T'he 仔
To take hold of, to take out of the way.

T'he 仔
A shuttle used in weaving cloth.

T'he 仔
To plunder; to loosen; to take off a person's clothes.

T'he 恥
To be ashamed; shame, disgrace; sew t'he, 睞耻 sesou léy, filled
with shame.

Kwun choô t'he kë gân jë kô kê hêng, 君子恥
其言而過其行 kwon choô ë ying sesou léy e ë ying kô yê e ë yê kênô, the good man
is ashamed lest his words should exceed his actions;
(i.e. lest his profession should surpass his practice;)
see the 論語 L'un gé.

T'he sim, 恥心, an inward feeling of shame.

T'he 翅
The wings of a bird; put t'he, 不翅, is the same as put t'he'y,不
翅, not only, it is thus.

To stamp with the foot; to doubt.

Hindered, impeded, wishing to
advance, but prevented by embar-
rassments.

Enraged, roused up to anger.

Sim yêw sêy hwôn t'he, chek put
tek kô chêng, 心有所忿
惲則不得其正 sim ken'â wôo sêy hwôn
t'he, chêw léy tit têô h e ë yê chêâ, when the mind is
agitated by passion, it cannot obtain equnimity;
see the 大學 T'he hák.

T'he 鬢
Ilwôn t'he, 噴鬤 p'hâk kha
c'hêw, to sneeze, to blow the
nose.

T'he 乖
Unharmonious sounds, discordance.

Read t'he'y: to shave; t'he'y t'hoê,

T'he 釱
剃頭 t'he t'hâû, to shave the
head after the Tartar fashion.

To weed the ground, to root up grass
and weeds; to eradicate; t'he
thô, 鉢頭 t'he t'hâû, a hoe.

T'he keng kwây choô hong, 鉢耕桂自劳
Thea

Read theang: a surname; loe t'eng, 旅程 t'he'nd'iu, a journey; a stage, k'he' t'eng, 起程 k'he' t'he'nd'ia, to commence a journey.

Theang

A kind of rope or cord; the sound of a stringed instrument.

Theah

Read thek: to open; thek k'hae, 拆开 t'heah k'hewy, to pull open, to tear asunder; when thunder and rain prevail, plants and vegetables are said (kap t'hek, 甲拆 k'héh'ah,) to burst asunder, their seeds, and vegetate.

Theath

Read che'et: to break in pieces, to break asunder; you che'et, 卸 aou t'heah, to break in two, to pluck asunder: che'et ok, 折屋 t'heah ch'heoh, to break down old buildings. Che'et hok, 折福 t'heah hok, to rain one's happiness, by vice.

Theah

To bind anything with a cord.

Theang

T'heang, 通畅, thoroughly joyful; k'huwe t'heang, 快畅, cheerful; ham t'heang, 酣畅, merry with wine.

Ch'ho bók t'heang bo'eq, 草木暢茂 ch'ha'ow bók t'heang boeq, plants and trees thriving and luxuriant; see 孟子 ling ch'ho.

A kind of wine made of black millet, and rendered palatable by fragrant herbs; wut t'heang, \[\text{音} t'heang\] 鬱鬯, wine mixed with aromatic herbs. One of the radicals.

Theang

Long, growing long; thorough; distant, full.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEÁOU</th>
<th>676</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>The same as the preceding; also, to cultivate the ground without obtaining any return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>A light and trifling person. Also written 惹, t'heáou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>To remove a person's shrine out of the ancestral temple, and place it in a separate building; this is done after five generations have passed away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>To take up, to pick up; to carry a burden by means of a pole across the shoulder; t'heáou tám 挑夫 t'á a dy lăng, a carrier; t'heáou ch'é 挑取 to select, to choose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>A bow turned the wrong way; a bow unstrung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>To pass over, to leap over, to jump across.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>A hilly appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>To jump, to leap, to bound across anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>To call and induce one another to do anything; to allure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>To shake, to move; to move backwards and forwards.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>A man's name; a surname.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>Difficult; read teou: a rice vessel used in the army; a surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>The appearance of melancholy; distress of mind.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>Virtuous, good; yaou t'heáou,窈窕 窈窕, good, excellent; deep and silent, tranquil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 列上</strong></td>
<td>1676 T'heáou 挑 一等 t'heáou kóe y lăng chít tông, to leap from one rank or degree of people to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 挑 一等</strong></td>
<td>Vulg. t'hō: to sell corn or grain; t'heáou bé,箱 米 t'hō bé to sell rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 挑 一等</strong></td>
<td>To hold down the head; a large assemblage of great officers at an imperial audience is called t'heáou. The eyes irregular; to look awry; to look to a distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'heáou 挑 一等</strong></td>
<td>1676 T'heáou 超 述 t'heáou gōng, 可以 t'heáou bāng, 可以 t'heáou bāng, to be able to look to a distance; see the 碧月令 Lény gwät lēng.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A freckle or spot on the face; a pimple.

Read choô: a pillar, a post; sok choô, stone pillar; chung choô, pimple.

The Chinese, the black metal; t'hêet k'hô, instruments of iron.

Not to be separated from; inseparable.

Vulg. t'hêen's: to increase, to add, to replenish.

To involvement, to disgrace; t'heem jeûk, to disgrace.

To flatter; t'heem mè, to fawn, to flatter.

The preceding, the following stations.

To sink down, to fall in; têy t'heem, into the water.

To taste with the tongue; to lick; sweet, excellent of its kind; to try one with discourse.

Fields from which a revenue is derived.

Wood used in the cook house; firewood.

The ancient form of the preceding; also the outward part of the bamboo.

To throw anything into the water.

The same as the preceding; a certain kind of wood.

To lick anything with the tongue.

The same as the preceding; a certain kind of wood.

To increase, see to.

Ground; giving way from underneath.

Vulg. t'hêen's heaven; reason; providence; the presiding principle of nature; t'heen têy, 天地 t'hêen têy, heaven and earth, frequently used by the Chinese to designate the Supreme Being.

Hêk chôey ê t'heen boô séy tó yêá, 罪得罪于天無所悼也 hêk chôey ê t'hêen's, bán séy t'hêng kê tó yêá, he who offends against heaven has no one to intercede for him; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

T'heen hây, 天下, under the heaven, the world, T'heen ch'hêng, 天清, a serene sky.
Theen,  The name of a plant.
Theen,  Thick, liberal, bountiful.
Theen,  The same as the preceding; large, many, much, abundant, plentiful, good; also, to arrive at.
Theen,  The name of a gem.
Theen,  Shame covering the face; to blush.
Theen,  The same as the above; also, the countenance.
Theen,  To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to destroy, to exterminate.
Theen,  A cold kind of worm; also written "t'heen."
A writing board; kán t'heep, 简  a plank or flat piece of bamboo, used for writing on before the invention of paper; the same characters are now employed to denote a piece of writing, a card of invitation, &c.; kwán t'heep, 卷, a scroll of writing; pín t'heep, 票, a petition; p'ao t'heep, 拜帖, a visiting card; t'hó t'heep, 安, firm, secure.

To hang upon, to suspend; to pile one on another.

Vulg. t'heh: iron, the black metal; also written 鐘, the, and 鐵, t'heet.

T'heep 天

To respect, to venerate, to fear; to be alarmed.

Kim jín chay, 金之鉛, choó ch'ang jip è ch'eng, kae yéw t'hut t'heek ch'hek yín che sim. 今人乍見孺子將入於井皆有惕惕懼懼之心 t'heep, 透明, 清楚底清 t'hóu t'heé tch'hang, water clear to the bottom.

To dissect bones; to remove the flesh from the bones by scraping; to pick from; to reject entirely; to scrape off.

To stir up, to excite.

Vulg. t'hat: to kick with the foot.

Distant, afar off; k'hé kám lé t'heek?

The same as the preceding; t'heek è sèy t'hoé, 迦矣西土 heui ng è sâe t'hoé, how distant are the western regions.

T'heet 汀

Cunning, artful. T'heet t'hwat, 僥, cunning.

To take away, to remove, to exclude.

Put t'heét k'cháng sít, 不撤薑; 食 èm t'ch'äng k'chàng ch'eh, (Confucius) never eat a meal without ginger; see the 論語 Lún gé.

To go through; thorough, pervious, permeable; clear; even, equal; to take away.

Sé t'heét ch'hit ch'ap, 矢徹七札 ch'ing t'hadu ch'hit t'äng ày pang, he could send an arrow through seven planks; see the 左傳 Chó twân.

To covet; to be greedy; gluttonous.

T'heet 裘

Clear water; transparent; súy t'heét tè ch'hang, 水澈底清 t'hóu t'heé tch'hang, water clear to the bottom.

The same as the preceding; t'heek è sèy t'hoé, 迦矣西土 heui ng è sâe t'hoé, how distant are the western regions.

T'heek 福

To covet; to be greedy; gluttonous.
Thek

To exclude, to drive away, to put out of office.

To open, to burst open, as seeds when vegetating.

Lý ế chok, je pek kó ch'ho' bõk kae kap thek, [音雨作而百菜草木] 皆甲拆 [cạé ka và ch'oh, jế pây' häng kwöy c'he ch'ho' bõk ch'po t'heúh kõh, when thunder and rain prevail, then the various kinds of fruits, plants, and trees, all begin to burst their seeds.]

To be alarmed, to be apprehensive.

E kê sim thek jéén, 於其心 仍然, tuea tê e aby sim wó k'ê a by yêu, apprehension prevailed in his mind; see the 齊 Chêy gé.

Thek

T'ham thek, 働怠, a silly appearance.

Uneven, unequal, erroneous; in an error; c'hhay thek, 差式, mistaken.

To begin, to commence; t'hek chao, 似載南詣 khé t'hoù k'ê làm bõe, let us first go to the southern acres; see the 小雅 Seáou guiáy.

Thek t'hoòng, 侅隘, strange; unusual; sudden, unexpected.

Thek

To butcher; to slaughter; to cut up meat.

Vicious, bad, corrupt, wicked.

K'am bün chóng tek sew thek, 敢問崇德修善 k'â moon'É chun chóng tek hêng, see k'ê p'heùk thek, I beg to inquire how men are to honor virtue, and get free from vice; see the 論語 Lúng gé.

Thek

The same as the above.

Thek

Deep, concealed; exact, correct.
A hilly appearance; also written 岭, t'hék.

The level ground on the banks of a stream.

Vulg. t'héng: a hall; a front room; t'heⁿ ta t'eng, a principal hall.

K'hek t'heng, a hall for receiving visitors.

Vulg. t'héng: to hear, to listen to; t'heⁿ soô, soô, to hear a cause; t'heng ch'uang, to yield obedience to.

A slanting pillar, a prop.

Vulg. t'haiⁿg: a prop, to keep anything from falling.

Vulg. t'haiⁿg: to push with a long pole; t'heng ch'hwâ'n, chén, to push a boat forward with a pole.

To look straight at any one; t'heng bòk, bòk che, to stare.

A kind of pan, or copper kettle.

To boast and exalt one's self; to be pleased with, to delight in.

The name of a country.

To serve; a road, a way.

A road, to travel on the road; a hill path.

A leathern girdle.

A long extended appearance; to strike against the ground; instead of.

A club, a cudgel, a bludgeon.

Sat jìn è t'heng è jîn; yêw è ê hoë? 殺人以梃與刃有以異乎 t'haé lêng è t'heng á ê to å; wenô kôh yêòng bô? to kill people with a cudgel or with a sword; is there any difference? see 孟子 Bîng choô.

Good, virtuous, complete, perfect.

A narrow head; straight.

To grow straight; to pass over, to exceed; to brandish, or poise a weapon.

Lêy t'heng seng. 荔枝生 lêy che å tî t'ai ng, the lêy che tree shoots straight up.

A small long boat; a boat generally.

A small long boat; a boat generally.

Canton; huá t'hêng, 花艇; a flower boat, an ornamental boat used by pleasure parties.
Thèuk

To transcribe, to copy.

T'hieng

To jump, to prance, to leap, to fly.

T'hieng

To stop in the middle of a journey.

T'hieng

To hear, to listen; also written thèng.

T'hieng

Sugar, chéa thêng, sugar-made of the sugar-cane; pèk thêng, white sugar; oe thêng, black sugar.

T'hieng

A hand net or instrument for catching fish.

T'hieng

To scald with hot water.

T'hieng

Immoveable, unwavering.

T'hieng

Vulg. thèng: to prop anything, or push anything along with a pole.

T'hieng

Thêng bông, ning, to receive and obey orders.

T'hieng

Vulg. t'héng, e by wâ, k'hoà e by bâk ang â, lòng bôéh an chooâ ây tôcm k'hieng; listen to a man's words, and look at the pupil of his eye, how can he then disguise himself? see 孟子 Beng chüo.

T'hieng

Small streams of water, contributing one to another, and overflowing.

T'hieng

Small, insignificant, lowly.

T'hieng

Dong to glaze pottery; tông kong, thêng kêuîng, to glaze anything bright.

T'hieng

The lower part of the arm.

T'hieng

The lower part of the leg.

T'hieng

Sew thêng, hand ch'kêu t'hêng, ch'kêu thêng, to stir up the fire.

T'hieng

Read thêau: to stir up; thêau hêô, to stir up the fire.

T'hieng

Read thêau: to scold; thêau hêô, to sell corn; thêau bé, to sell rice.

T'hieng

To rail at, to scold; thêu hoo choo, chéa hoo choo maîn, therefore Confucius scolded him; see 朱註 Choo choo.

T'hieng

To scold; to scold; thêu hoo choo, hence, therefore Confucius scolded him; see 朱註 Choo choo.
### T'heung

**畜**

Read hêuk; as hêuk sêng, hêuk sai; Good, goodness; sincere; correct; within, internally.

**幸**

T'heungs têy kâng t'heung ê hay bi, t'heung ê hay bi, t'heung ê hay bi; only the imperial supreme Ruler causes his goodness to descend on the inferior people; see the 書經 Se keng.

T'heung chêng, chêng, internal rectitude of mind.

**他們**

Great; the top of a hill; a grave, a cemetery.

**家**

Pek kwan t'heung ê t'heung chêng, the hundred officers should listen to the chief minister of state; see the 諭語 Lûn gé, San t'heung chûhû peng, 山蒙箋崩 swôa t'choû êm kêng pang, the top of the hill is in danger of falling; see the 小雅 Seou goûy.

The firstborn son is called 家子, t'heung chôo.

A grave; a cemetery; a flat grave is called 埋, boê; a tumulus is called 埋, t'heung; and a high one, hwûn.

**塋**

The name of a hill.

**塇**

Grace, favor; t'heung aê, 龍愛 to love, and favor any one.

Tek t'heung, 得, to get into favor.

**蟲**

Vulg. t'hông: a general term for worms, or insects.

Insects with feet are called 蠟, t'heung, and without feet 蠣, chaô.

**抽**

Vulg. t'hông: the same as the preceding; one of the radicals.

**抽**

Dry and hot; drought.

**抽**

To lead, to pull or draw out; to pump.

**抽**

To move; not to be at rest, to be in motion.

**抽**

Convalescent, to recover of a disease.

**抽**

A thread, a line; to draw the end of a thread.

**抽**

One of the horary characters.

**糗**

Vulg. t'huy: a ladder; boê t'hey, 楼梯, a pair of stairs.

Poê yin t'hey, 步雲梯 hwûn t'huy, to tread the cloudy ladder; (i. e. to ascend to the highest literary honors.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'hey</th>
<th>食胎推</th>
<th>体</th>
<th>鬚</th>
<th>首</th>
<th>体</th>
<th>尾</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>韓</td>
<td>金釵, a golden hair pin.</td>
<td>A body; a substance; sin t'hey, the body.</td>
<td>Put t'hey, not only, not merely.</td>
<td>To shave; t'hey t'ho6, to shave the head.</td>
<td>Hwot t'hey, a headdress of hair.</td>
<td>T'hey t'ho6, to retire, to draw back; t'hey t'ho6, to retire, to withdraw; to decline, to refuse.</td>
<td>珠</td>
<td>日</td>
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<td>Read t'ha6: the womb; bo6 t'ha6, a mother's womb.</td>
<td>Sim kong t'hey ph'wàn, 心廣體胖</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read t'hey: to put off; t'hey t'hok, to put off with an excuse; s'ang t'hey, to put a thing off from one to another.</td>
<td>A body; a substance; sin t'hey, the body.</td>
<td>For, instead of, in the place of; to dissolve, to exclude.</td>
<td>Tears; l'eu t'hey, 流涕 to shed tears.</td>
<td>To shave; t'hey t'ho6, to shave the head.</td>
<td>Hwot t'hey, 章靚, a headdress of hair.</td>
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ery before one's face, and on retiring invent some after stories; see the 什書 Sêang se.

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<tr>
<th>T'hey</th>
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<tr>
<td>T'hey t'ong, 理睬, the name of a gem.</td>
<td>Happiness, peace, tranquillity; sêang hêy t'hey hok, 上下福</td>
<td>t'ong bín hêy têy chê po6 sê hok k'he, above and below all is peace and happiness; see the 史記 Soó kê.</td>
<td>T'hey</td>
<td>The name of a bird; the same with the following.</td>
<td>T'hey k'hok, 哭, to bewail, to weep.</td>
<td>T'hey k'hok, 哭, to bewail, to weep.</td>
<td>T'hey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wûy t'hey ch'ao lêang, put se k'êr, 維鸚在梁不濡其翼, the t'hey bird perches on the bridge, and does not wet its wings; see the 賀風 Chô hong.</td>
<td>The name of a bird; t'hey k'êr, 鴚, a kind of partridge.</td>
<td>To take anything in the hand; to take up; laê t'hey, 孩捉 sky k'ên, a little child; t'hey hông, 提防 to take care of; t'hey tok, 提督 a general in chief.</td>
<td>T'hey</td>
<td>To take anything in the hand; to take up; laê t'hey, 孩捉 sky k'ên, a little child; t'hey hông, 提防 to take care of; t'hey tok, 提督 a general in chief.</td>
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<td>T'hey k'hok, 背, to bewail, to weep.</td>
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<td>Precious, precious things; laê hêen ke t'him, 來獻其珠 laê k'ên e by po po6, they came presenting their precious things; see the 什頌 Loé sêung.</td>
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<td>THIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>To strike deep.</td>
<td>A poisonous bird, whose feathers dipped in wine render it poisonous; a deadly poison.</td>
<td>To guard against, to caution.</td>
<td>To stretch out, to open.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A poisonoous bird, whose feathers dipped in wine render it poisonous; a deadly poison.</td>
<td>To get in order; to repair; sew t'hit, to adorn, to put in order.</td>
<td>To secrete, to conceal; broad, extensive; the sheath of a sword; also to twist silk and thread.</td>
<td>To be pleased; to treat disrespectfully.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To tread upon; to drive out; to drive away.</td>
<td>Vulg. t'han: to follow; t'hin yêöng, a pattern.</td>
<td>The sheath of a sword; the case for a bow.</td>
<td>To treat disrespectfully; waters flowing abundantly without returning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A hot sickness, a fever; a voracious, craving appetite.</td>
<td>Even, equal; t'hin taë, equally great.</td>
<td>An especial order from the emperor is called &quot;rebelling&quot; to t'hit bêng. T'hit hong taë chiang kwun, an especial order to be a commander in chief.</td>
<td>The whole empire follows in the same way; see the Lún gé.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>An especial order from the emperor is called &quot;rebelling&quot; to t'hit bêng.</td>
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T'ho

A napkin; a middle cap, part of the dress of a scholar.

Vulg. t'hwa: to draw, to pull, to lead.

T'ho Kay te dou hok, t'ho sin, 加朝服拖绅 kay chit nêdâ te dou hok, t'hwa twâ, tê têng bin, Confucius threw a court mantle over himself, and drew a girdle across it, (when visited by his prince in his sickness;) see the 論語 Lún gé.

T'ho

To twist or plait thread or silk.

T'ho

To disgrace; to overwhelm; to covet.

T'ho

The case for a bow.

T'ho

He, she, it; the same as 他, t'hâa.

声

Secure, certain; t'ho t'heep, 安贴, sure, and certain.

T'ho ch'hwan, 委船 t'ho ch'un, a safe vessel, a secure conveyance.

To require, to demand, to seek; to regulate, to set to rights.

T'ho chêen, 讨钱 t'hô chêng, to demand the payment of money.

T'heen choo t'ho jê put hwât, 天子討而不伐 hông têy t'hô jê bô hwât, the emperor regulates the states of the empire but does not attack them; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

去

Vulg. sôey: to let fall, as spittle; t'hô yêân, 唾涎 sôey nuôâ, to let fall spittle.

T'ho

A surname.

T'ho

Dumb; also a naughty child.

T'ho

A yellow colt; t'hô k'hông, 蹤蹤, to stop the ears, in order to prevent hearing.
T'hoé

A rabbit; san t'hoé, 山兔, a hare. Also written 兔.

Yêu t'hoé wăn wăn, 有兔愛, wó t'hoé bàn à ké, a rabbit walking slowly along; see the 风 Ong hong.

T'hoé T'hoé se, 萌丝, the name of a medicine.

To vomit, to spit out, to void.

Chew kong yit lwán sam t'hoé poé, 周公一飯三吐卵 Chew kong at one meal thrice spat out his mouthful, (in order to go and speak to some clever men who waited on him.)

Oé t'hoé, 噗吐, to vomit.

Vulg. t'hadu: through, to pass through, to pass over; thorough; to understand thoroughly; permeable, pervious.

K'han t'hoé, 看透 k'huá t'hadu, to see through and through.

One of the radicals; the meaning unknown.

Vulg. t'hadu: the head; t'hoé bók, 頭目 t'hadu bá, a headman.

Ké t'hoé bông bèng gwát, 聚 k'kán k'ké t'hadu bông bèng gók, to lift up the head, and look at the clear moon.

T'hoé Read t'hoé: earth, ground, land.

T'hoé Read nè: mud, soft ground, clay.

T'hoé

Read t'hoé: a surname.

T'hoé

Full, abundant.

To scald off hair or feathers with hot water.

T'hoé stè mè, 焱熾毛, to scald off hairs or feathers.

Vulg. t'hey: to retire, to retreat, to recede, to go backwards.

Kéw yêa t'hoéy, koè chin che, 求也退故進之 Kéw yêa a t'hey chêa chin e, Kéw is of a retiring disposition, we must therefore urge him forward; see the 论語 Lùn gé.

T'hoéy jéang, 退讓, to yield and give way to.

The skin or shell which is cast by some insects and reptiles.

Seń t'hoéy k'hak, 蜥蜴殻 chué t'hoéy k'hak, the snake casts its skin.

Seń t'hoéy, 蟒蜴, the shell of a certain insect used as a medicine. Also written 蜥, t'hoéy.

A small boil, or sore; seng t'hoéy, 生瘡 saîng t'hoéy á, to get a boil, to have a sore.

T'hoéy

Lô t'hoéy, 老保, a dull, lazy fellow.

Read t'hok: to push anything open with the hand; to burst open; to break; to receive.

T'hok lòk, 獄落 t'hok lòk, unsocial, disagreeable.

Nè t'hoé, 沛 t'hoé t'hôa, a kind of mud fish, short and thick, hence applied to a dwarf.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'ho\k</th>
<th>The leaves and bark of plants and trees falling to the ground.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>Vulg. t'ho\k: to push open, to burst out; to receive anything in the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>Lok t'ho\k, 落魄 lōh t'ho\k, the mind dejected and depressed with poverty and want. Also read p'he\k: a spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>A bag open at both ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>E t'ho\k ê lêng, 于囊 手囊 twâ tê t'ho\k twâ tê lêng, some of the provision was put in open bags and some in closed ones; see the 太雅 Tâi nnây.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>A hollow piece of wood, struck upon at nights, as an alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>P'hâou kwan kek t'ho\k, 抱關 聚 hóan kwan mœun, p'he\k chhêk t'ho\k, to guard a pass, and beat the alarm; see 孟子 Bêng cho\o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>漢書 Hân se.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>To die in the womb, through hurt or injury; an abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>Mô t'hae chëh put t'ho\k, 毛胎 者不膇 rô t'he\k ê mëng, in the wombs of hairy animals, the fetus does not die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ho\k</td>
<td>Dirt, filth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T'ho\k** 論托

To confide to one's care, to intrust with, to give in charge of; hoo t'ho\k, 付託, to commit to any. Paè t'ho\k, 拜託, to request courteously.

The same as the preceding; to intrust with.

K'hôe t'ho\k lêûk ch'hek che koe, 可以托六尺之孤 t'hang laê t'ho\k lâk ch'hêôh ây koe këôd, (a person) to whom we can confide the care of a young orphan; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

The same as the preceding; to confide in; also, to destroy.

The same as the preceding; to fix a reliance on any one.

The roots of trees or plants, appearing above ground, and hanging down.

T'ho\k loê, 托樑, the name of a tree.

A hollow piece of wood, which is beaten by watchmen to give an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

Gnoé keng wûý soô, chew lê kek t'ho\k, 五更 衛士周廬撾椏 goê kâng ëy wûý soô, chew wûý lê sêa tit p'hàk t'ho\k, the guards of the fifth watch go round about the pavilion beating the alarm; see the 漢書 Hân se.

The young shoots of bamboo; also, the outer bark of bamboo.
### T'Hong

**To pass through, to go through; to make a thoroughfare; to communicate between one another; pervious, clear, intelligible.**

Ch'o put t' horrifying k'ung ek soo, e ye'en poe put cheuk,  
子不通知易事以益補足  
le u' sae t' horrifying k'ang w'o' soo, e ye'en e poe bo kaju,  
why do you not have a mutual communication of  
talent, and an interchange of employments, in order  
to make up for what is deficient in one place by what  
is superfluous in another? see 孟子 Beng cho'o.  
A surname.

#### T'Hong kwun

**luğun**, a foreign article of apparel.

#### T'Hong

**The same as the preceding.**

#### T'Hong

**The noise of water.**

**Vulg. t'heo**: hot water, broth, any warm liquid, soup; a surname.

#### T'Hong

**t'heo, dys t' horrified**, winter's day  
**tang t'heo dy jiy chek lim t'heo**,  
on a winter’s day we should drink warm liquids;  
see 孟子 Beng cho'o.  
The sound of bells and drums.

**Kek ko'o t'hong**, 吹鼓其  
**t'heo ko'o t'hong e dy se'n**,  
the sound of a drum beating is like th'hong.

#### T'Hong

**To stop suddenly; if, perhaps;  
奇通 ye'en,  
奇然, suddenly.**

**Yin chang heen che th'hong ye'en  
chë, yu yu che t'hong jëen**  
**che, yu che chegone hem**,  
the clouds appear, and suddenly vanish away; see 孟子 Chong cho'o.

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### 得

**Long t'hong, 直, straight, long, great.**

**Long and large; tall and robust.**  
The same as the above.

**Stupid, dull.**

**Strange, uncommon; if, should, perhaps; a conditional particle.**

**Disappointed, to miss one’s aim.**

**Eyes deprived of the pupil; stone blind.**

**The sun darkened.**

**Vulg. t'hong**: a bucket, a tub;  
水桶 choy t'hong, a water barrel;  
酒桶 chëo t'hong, a wine barrel.**  
A thread, a line, a connecting skcin;  
**t'hong lé, 統理, to have the general superintendence of; t'hong sé, 統緒, a clue to the whole; yit t'hong, 一統, the entire quantity.**

**Kwun choo ch'hong geëp, séy t'hong wûy k'ho  
key yëa, 君子創業隨緒為可繼**  
也 kwun choo ch'hong ke geëp, séy chët dy t'hong,  
chë k'ho êy séo sed, the good man lays the foundation of a family, and hands down a clue to his posterity, which can be successively perpetuated; see 孟子 Beng cho'o.
To move a boat along on dry ground; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Vulg. トヘナ: grieved, wounded, pain-ed; pain, painful; to be in pain, to love tenderly.

Aè t'h'ong ch'hek t'hat, to love tenderly and be moved with affection.

Vulg. トヘ: sugar; トホン, sugar candy.

Read t'ě; chopsticks.

To cast the hair; トヒオニメ, 髪毛, to have the hair fall off.

Read t'hn; to cast off; t'h'un sam, 衣衫 t'hooniNG サナ, to throw off one's clothes.

Read t'hwán; to hand down; t'hwán to, 傳道 t'hooniNG トト, to hand down doctrines.

Hoó choö séang t'hwán, 父子相傳, p'ay ke'há sé t'hooniNG, to hand down from father to son.

0hó t'hooniNG, 土壇, a lump of earth.

Read t'hn: a bar; ト行 t'hn, ト, the bar of a door.

To swallow, to gulp down; t'hn jin, 不忍 t'hn lún, to bear patiently.

Yëw pëng t'hn thëon háy che sîm, 有併吞 天下之心 wuó pëng t'hn t'heüニ aó òy sîm kooH, having an intention of swallowing up and engrossing the whole empire; see the 戰國策 Ch'êên kok ch'hek.

A spark of fire; bright, clear.

The appearance of the rising sun; a genial warmth.

The name of a tree, which puts forth its leaves once in 8000 years, and in 8000 years more bears fruit.

A father is called 槿, t'hn, and a mother 灰, swan.

T'hn lán, 流, water flowing in a winding, serpentine course.

A carriage for conveying a coffin.

Unclean; a yellow color.

The water bearing anything along; to float on the top of the water is called 浮, t'h'vn, to sink to the bottom is called 溺, lèk.

Stupid and foolish.

Black; also a dark yellow.
Fat, corpulent, lusty; also written T'hun.

Goé seng chwân hwúy t'hún, my sacrificial animals are fat and perfect; see the left chalk Cho twân.

A diseased and over greedy appetite.

Vulg. t'hoi^n: to cast off, to put off; to fall off as blossoms.

T'hun sam, 袜衫 t'hoi^n s'na, to throw off one's clothes; t'hun mō, 袜毛 t'hoi^n mō, to cast feathers.

A strong, savory taste.

Thun kwân, 開頭, not to concern; some say, to be lost.

Dust, dirt; t'hun koé aè, 塀垢, dirt, filth.

Read tún: a pig.

Dirty, defiled, filthy, unclean.

A wild hog.

Read t'hoên: to fill up with earth, to raise by adding more earth.

Yéém t'èy, 炎帝, the emperor Yéém's daughter being drowned in the sea, is said to have been metamorphosed into a bird which busied itself in (hâm bôk sêk ê t'hoên haê, 喂米 石 以填海 hâm ch'á hêoh ê t'hún haê,) collecting wood and stones to fill up the sea.

Water confined, without any outlet; stagnant water; also, to mix mud with straw and build forts; a bank to restrain water, made of reeds and mud.

To be afraid; t'hut t'hek, 惶恐 afraid, alarmed, concerned.

Kae yéw t'hut t'hek ch'hek yin che sim, 皆有惶恐側隱之心 chô poô woô keng kên a sêo t'heên ê dy sim kên, all men cherish a feeling of concern and compassion for their fellows; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

The ferrule of a walking stick.

Bald; t'hut t'hoê, 禾頭 ch'hadu t'hadu, a bald head.

A bald head; t'hut ch'hew, 頭鶉, the name of a bird.

Weak in the legs, unable to get forward.

To degrade from rank; t'hut chit, 貫職, to put out of office.

T'hut t'hek, 貫陟, to degrade and promote.

A sore head.

To push forward, to carry out, to extend to the utmost.

T'huy hênh jéâng lêng, 推賢讓能 ch'huê gâbê lêng, nêng ê ë dy, to put for-
ward clever people, and to give place to men of ability; see the 周書 Chow. Also read ch'huy.

T'huý 鵝
To scald the hair off anything.

T'huy 梯
Read t'hey: a ladder, a pair of stairs; loó t'hey, 数梯 laóu t'huy, a pair of stairs; a flight of steps.

K'ung teng ch'heng yin t'hey, 共登青雲梯 kāng teng ch'éng yǐn cháng t'huy, to ascend the ladder of the azure clouds together; (alluding to the united efforts of scholars to advance in learning.)

The thigh; 騎 t'huý, 大腿 dà t'huy, the large part of the thigh; hou t'huy, 火腿 hóu t'huy, a ham. Paó t'huy, 跑腿 p'ào t'huy, to walk about, as if hurried by business. Also written 腿, t'huy.

T'huý 婷
Weak, feeble.

T'huý 榔
To beat, to strike, an instrument with which to beat, a hammer; bōk t'huy, 木槌 mò chú t'huy, a wooden mallet.

Jit bō t'huy hwen koè, 日暮槌昏鼓 jì tē mu chái hūn gǔ, when the day declines, they beat the evening drum.

To melt, to smelt, to forge; t'hëet t'huy, 鋳槌 t'hséh chú t'huy, a sledge hammer, an iron hammer.

A weight; ch'hung t'huy, 秤鎚 ch'hséng t'huy, the weight attached to a pair of steelyards.

A swelling of the legs; a disease of the extremities.

Blunt, not pointed; but t'huy, 物 mò chú t'huy, anything not sharp pointed.

Read 暴; heavy; 暴 t'hey, 重 t'huy tàng, heavy and weighty.

A swelling of the lower extremities; a chronic disease.

Read t'haè: as T'eang-t'haè, 長泰 T'ēang-t'hua, the name of a district in the province of 福建 Hok-keèn.

Lukewarm water; to cleanse by repeated washings.

Read chaè: an insect; 蟻 chaè, 解 há ch'haè, the name of an animal.

Read t'han: the rushing of water; sùy t'han, 水漱 shù t'hua, a narrow part of a river, through which the water rushes rapidly; a rapid. The same as t'han, 滬 t'ho'na.

To open out, to spread out with the hands, to spread abroad.

Ong-jeúng bin ch'ho'ng t'han se, 王戎滿牀撇書 Ong-jeúng mò'na bin ch'héng t'ho'na ch'hui, Ong-jeúng used to have his books spread all over his bed place.

Read t'han: to brush or wipe away anything; to strike, to elevate,
逃
A wild hog.

鍛
To smelt metal, to forge iron; to grind; t'hwan nae ko maọu, 鍛乃戈矛 ch'hwat á ch'hwat á, to manufacture spears and lances.

煅鍏
The same as the above; t'hwan lêén 廕燬, to fuse metals.

傳
Ek t'hwan, 易象, the name of one class of the diagrams, formed by Confucius.

脱
To thump, to beat.

筷
T'hwan sék, 飛石, a grindstone.

傳
Vulg. t'hootáng : to hand down, to perpetuate; to promulgate.

十六字
Sim t'hwan sip lâi kô, 心傳, there was a mental tradition consisting of sixteen characters.

傳道, to promulgate doctrines; t'hwan sin, 傳信, to proclaim news.

臘
A rafter; ch'aće tây săo t'hwan, 杉, t'hwan 大似杉 ch'aće teâou têu ch'hib, ch'hib ch'hwat á, talents as big as rafters.

脫
Light, easy; to get rid of, to get out of; to escape, to avoid, to put off; t'hwat bêën 脫免, to avoid, to get free from.

脫免
難以脫免, difficult to escape.
T'hwat

Cunning, artful; light, trifling.

Léw-peáou é Ong-ch'han t'hey j'éák th'ong t'hwat, put sim tiéung y'éa, a name for the King of T'ien, seemed to have been absent a long time, but in the time of Ch'ang Yung, the Kingdom of T'ien was weak in body and altogether light and trifling, wherefore he did not much esteem him.

T'hwat böén, tax t'hey bò, to take off one's cap.

Also, to put aside, to exclude; to rub off dust.

Hwan j'éák put chè put t'hwat böén jé heng. 膲肉不至不税冕而行 t'hey bò bò kau bò k'ai wu sa t'hey bò bò kai wu, when the sacrificial meat was not sent (to Confucius), he departed without taking off his cap of office; see 孟子 Béng chōo.

The same as the preceding.

T'hwat

To strip off the skin; the skin broken, the skin rubbed off.

Any thing strange and monstrous; a ghost, an apparition.

To pierce, to stab, to kill; to conquer, to overcome.

Sey pék tim Lék. 西伯黎

sey pék k'hák yén Lék kai, the western lord conquered the Lék country; see the 商書 Séang se.

Tím

Vulg. tém: to throw a stone into a well.

Also read tém: the sound of things falling into a well.

Tím

To beat severely, to strike.

To dig a hole in the ground, put anything into the ground; a dark red color.

A melon of an azure color.

To sink, to be drowned; tím lún, 沉淪, destruction.

Séang jin lék à sip sük, hák ch'éa tím à séy bûn. 常人溺於習俗学者沉於所聞, people in general are addicted to custom, but scholars are taken up with what they hear.

The colic; a severe pain in the stomach.

The first personal pronoun, I; now used solely by the emperor, as monarchs in the west are accustomed to say 'we'; also, a sign; and the place of a seam.

To stew or boil by steam; tím úh, 敬鴨, a stewed duck. Also written 慶 tím.

To testify, to bear witness to; tin tèáou, 徵召, to call, to summon.

Hány lèi goléng gàn che, Kè put chëck tìn yéa, 夏禮吾能言之祀不足徵也 Hãy toáu ày lèi sóe gwà ré kóng e, ná se Kè kok bò kau t'hàng tìn chín e, the ceremonies of the Hán dynasty I might speak of, but (their descendants) in the Ké country are not sufficient to prove them; see the 上論 Séang lún.
Tin 珍 A pearl; tin pō, 珍寶, anything precious.

Jù wò sè kēng tìn, 童有 a learned man is like a treasure on the table.

Tin 玺 Teng tōng, 玺 tōng, the tinkling of gems.

去 鎮 To brandish, to flourish; to keep, to guard; tin ap, 鎮壓, to keep under authority, to control.

Sun-kwān tōng tìn yīt hōng, 孫權獨鎮一方 Swuīng-kwān tōng tìn sēu chēt hēng, Swuīng-kwān kept sole charge of one region.

平 直 Dust, dirt; tin aē, 座埃, small dust.

Put sēw tin aē pwām tēm ch'īm, 不受座埃半點點 ins'ēm sēw tin aē pu'nā tēm aē ch'īm, not to be soiled by half a grain of the smallest dust.

Read tēng: rattan, any kind of tendril or creeping plant.

Tōng pāē, 藤牌 tin pāē, a shield, a buckler.

To arrange, to spread out, to draw up in a row; vulg. tīn: a surname.

Tīn ké chōng k'ē, 陳其宗 器 tīn léi ché chōng chōng by ke k'ē, to spread out the sacrificial vessels for ancestors; see the 中庸 Tēung yōng.

丢 陳 A row, a series, a rank, a line of battle.

Wo'ēy-lēng kōng bān tīn ē K'hōng chēō, 衛靈公問陳於孔子 Wo'ēy-lēng kōng mōōē pāē tīn káp K'hōng chēō, Wo'ēy-lēng kōng inquired of Confucius respecting a line of battle; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

陣 困 釧 金 得 The same as the above.

犬 Tip To move.

犬 Tip An instrument of iron; a pair of pincers.

犬 Tip Read tīn: to obtain, to get, to acquire.

Kēw chēk tēn chē, sē'ō chēk sīt che, 求則得之舍則失之 kēw chēk tīn tēt pōng k'ē chēn sīt lōk, (virtue) if sought for may be obtained, but if rejected will be lost; see 孟子 líng chōō.

天 直 Straight, not crooked, upright, correct; morally upright.

Kē tīn ch'īhō chōō ēng, chēk bīn hōk, 舉直錯諸枉則民服 kēhā k'ē chōō tēdōu tīn tēt pōng k'ē chōō wān bāng tēt pōng, chēk pāēh saīng hōk lūn, when we elevate the upright, and remove the corrupt, the people will be rendered obedient to us; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

犬 Tit The same as the preceding.

犬 Tit An insect in its hole; a sting-

犬 Tit A nephew, a cousin.

犬 Tit A surname.
多能也 an chuow tó e òuy chéy häng yà / how capable is he of many things! see the 論語 Lún gé.

Hò ké to lêng yêà! 何其多能

A knife, a sword, a military weapon; to lê, 刀刀 利 to laê, the knife is sharp.

Bê lêng ch’ho to, jè sóó kat yêà, 未能操刀

切切 心焉切切 how sad is my heart!

A small boat, in the shape of a knife.

To cut with a knife.

The name of a fish.

Upset, turn upside down; to overturn, to invert; still, yet.

From ch’ho to, jè sóó kat yêà, 未能操刀

To pray, to intercede, to intreat; ké to, 祷祷, to pray.

Hék ch’ho é t’héen boô sêy to yêà, 獲罪於天無所赦也 kék ch’ho e kap t’héén boô t’hang ké to, he who offends against heaven has no one to intercede for him; see the 論 Sêang lún.

To beat with the hand; to strike, to pummel.

Gwat hây to, 月下採衣 gòeryh ãy phôh sào, to be bearing the clothes by moonlight; (the Chinese method of waving them.)

The same as the preceding.

To overspread, to overshadow, as with a canopy; also, a single curtain, or canopy; an awning.

A mountain in the sea; an island; laê to, 海島, an island of the sea.

A tree hanging downward; hwa to, 花朵, a flower; yit to hwa, 一朵花, one stalk of flower.

To avoid, to get out of the way; tó pê, 躲避 to shrink from.

Scém to, 閃躲, to jump aside, to run out of the way.

To cut and hack.

Hard earth is called tó; also the appearance of fruits hanging downwards.

To arrive at, to come to; to attain; vulg. kau: to reach to, unto.

Chek ch’hoing but che paon lé cheng ch’hoo boô put tó, 則衆物之表裡 精粗無不到 chek ch’hoing meân tó huy gwâ laê ch’ho boô um kau, then the external and internal, subtle and gross nature of things would be universally attained to; see the 太學 Taâ hák.

To convert, to change; to metamorphose; also, pottery ware, earthenware; to dolight in. A surname.
To manufacture pottery ware.

To wash with water, to rinse; to seour; to stir about.

To swa tek kim, 淘沙得金 sêy swa ê y tit têoh kim, by washing sand we obtain gold.

To tie, to strangle.

P'oê tó, 葡萄, grapes; poê tó kân, 葡萄幹 poê tó kuâ, raisins.

Yin kong che tó, 尹公之他, a man's name; see 孟子 Bêng choăo.

He, that, another; who? wîy tó, 委佗, handsome, beautiful. Also a surname.

To draw, to draw over; sýy tó, 水拖 ch'uy tó, a sounding lead.

Lôk tó, 骆駝, a camel; also written 駱駝, lôk tó, a dromedary. Scên-scên kok to lôk tó, 脫善國多駝駝 Scên-scên kok chéy lôk tó, in the Scên-scên country there are many camels.

To Chay tó, 瞄駝, to slip the foot, and to miss one's aim; to be disappointed, unfortunate, unlucky.

To Đông, the name of a hill.

O mè tó h'wut, 阿彌陀佛, the name of Amida Budhâ; used in the form of an oath or profane exclamation by the Chinese.

A countenance flushed with wine.

To 逃, 逃 the name of a fish; a small kind of shark.

To avoid, to escape; tó pê, 逃竄, to get out of the way.

Kwûy-chap je'âng tó k'hê, 季札讓逃去 Kwûy-chap sêo nêo^nê jë tó k'hê, Kwûy-chap yielded (the crown), and escaped out of the way; see the 吴語 Guò gê. Tó jin, 逃人 a runaway, a fugitive.

The same as the preceding; also written 逃, tó.

A small drum, or rattle, with a handle to it; used by pedlers.

Pô tó Boô jîp ê Hân, 播鼗武入於漢 yêö koê méùâ ê këo Boô jîp tê Hân, Boô, who sounded the small hand drum, entered into the district of Hân; see the 論語 Lûn gê.
Hard wood; bad wood; ò̄ guw, 樟梟, the name of a book containing a record of the 楚, Ch’hoé country.

Great waves, billows, raging waves.

Burdens carried on the backs of horses, mules or camels are called 貢駟, 稀 to.

Doctrine, the true doctrine, the truth; also a way, the right way, virtue; to speak, to say; ò̄ le, 道理; 理, 撫道, a road, a way; swat ò̄, 說道, to speak; ò̄ kaou, 道教, the sect of ò̄; ò̄ soö, 道士, s’ae kong â, a priest of the sect of ò̄; ò̄ chew, 道周, a winding road.

Tô thong th’wan cho ò tong ge, 道統傳自 唐虞 ò le by th’ông se ch’huu, ch’oo Ge’ou San, the thread of the right doctrine has been handed down from Ge’ou and Sun.

To lead; yin to, 引導 yin ch’huu, to guide, to direct; to comfort.

Tô che ê tek, chêy ê ley, 導之以德齊之以 禮. Ch’huu ê ê tek, chêy yit ê ley, lead them on by virtue, and reduce them to a certain uniformity by propriety; see the 學子 urrege, Lân ge.

To tread, to walk in, to stand on.

Bê kên to jin, jê sô chêa yêa, 未見蹈仁而死者 bôi yêa k’huu a tâh têoh jin, jê se by lâng, I have never yet heard of any walking in conformity with virtue, and meeting with their death in this way; see the 學子 Lân ge.

Tô 稻 炸 舵 悼

One of the five kinds of grain; rice.

The remains of a candle...

Vulg. twa: a rudder, a helm; ò̄ kong, 舵公, the man who steers; also written 梳, to.

Lân to, 懶惰 pun twa, lazy, idle.

Gê che jê put ò̄ chêa, ké h’uy yêa e,語之而不惰者 其回也競 kap ê kông jê bo se osg twa, e sê h’uy yêa e, "(among my disciples) he who displays no listlessness when spoken to, is Gân-h’uy alone;" said by Confucius in the 學子 Lân ge.

Tô 悼 To be wounded, to be grieved, to lament.

Têung sim se tô, 中心是悼 sim kw’a tang ê se tô seang, grieved to the centre of the heart; see the 學子 Fôé hong.

Tô 盗 盗 to ch’hât, banditti.

Kwë-y’-k’hong-choô hwan tô, 李康子患盜 Kwë-y’-k’-hong-choô woô hwan lân to ch’hât, Kwë-y’-k’hong-choô was assaulted by banditti; see the 學子 Lân ge.

幸 Toe yip, 都邑, a capital city; all, general, universal; sêng toe, 城都 sêng to, the metropolis of a country; toe tok, 都督, a general superintendent. A surname.

Tô 閣 A terrace without a city gate; an outer fortification; outworks; a battlement or terrace on a wall, from which observations are made.
Toe 斗
division of the Han dynasty. It was the last dynasty of Chinese Emperors.

Vulg. tabu: a measure, containing about a peck.

Toe soe che jin, bò châu swàn yêâ? 斗符之人何足算也 tabu saou ñy lâng an chê'â' kâu t'chang swên'gâp. people of capacities equal only to a peck or a pint, how can they be sufficient to be taken into the account? see the 論語 Lùn yê.

Toe 斗

To strike up, to lift up; toe soe cheng sîn, 斗散精神 tabu sabu cheng sîn, to rouse up one's spirits.

A small rafter jutting out at the top of a pillar, to support the eaves of the house.

K'ho toe, 蟾蜍, a young frog, or toad.

A vessel used on ceremonial occasions, like the modern tray or waiter.

Toe 觀

To see, observe, look, or behold.

The same as the above.

Sô k'ên kwon chôb kî sîn hoë kê sêy put toe, 是故君于咸

懐乎其所不睹 yin wûy an ney, kwun chôb sêy jê tê e sêy bêy k'hoë'â, on this account the good man is particularly careful about those things which he cannot behold; see the 中庸 T'êung yëng.

Toe 陂

A wall, the part of a wall which is beaten hard together between two boards. A surname.

Toe 坏

To stand on high, to be elevated; high; lofty.

Toe 賭

To game; toe pôk, 賭博 pê'âk kêu, to play at games of chance.

P'heâu toe yim, 槟賭傀 whoring, gaming, and drinking.

The same as 賭, toe, to game; toe k'hô sêng chêng, 賭氣相 pê k'hô sêo chêng', with a spirit of gambling they contended together.

Toe 龜

Toe téâng, 龜癱, a pain in the stomach, occasioned by worms.

Toe 龐

To wrangle, to quarrel, to fight; chêng toe, 爭鬬 chêng' toe, to contend, to wrangle.

Kim yêw tông sit che jin toe chê, kêu che suy p'hea hwat eng kwan jê'ông kêu che, k'hô yêâ, 今有同室之人鬪者救之雖被髮冠而無救之可也 placâ oô tông chi keng ch'ôh ày tông sêo chên'g toe, tân k'hô kêu e, suy p'he sam t'haou mò, tê pây ày kin k'hô kêu e, yêâ t'êng, now if there were people in the same house, quarreling and fighting, and we wished to part them; although we went with disheveled hair, or a white napkin on the head to do so, it would be allowable; see 孟子 Bêng chôo.

Toe 妒

Two warriors standing opposite one another; one of the radicals.

Toe 莴

The same as 廣 to'â, also written 廣, toe.

Toe 妒

Envious, jealous; chêng toe, 嫉妒, jealousy. Also written 妒, toe.

Hoë hwuy put toe kë, jê cho'o sun chêng toe, 后妃不妒忌而子孫衆多 hoë hwuy um chêng toe wân kë, jê'â' sun êy chêng chêy, (Bûn ơng's) queen was not jealous or
evil-eyed, (allowing her husband to have as many
concubines as he pleased,) and in consequence his
sons and grandsons were very numerous; (for Bun
ông had 99 children.)

The name of an insect which eats
books; a bookworm, called also
白魚, pék gô, white fish.

To be injured, to be ruined.

The name of a wood.

A very deep black color; a black
muddy color.

To scheme, to plan, to circumvent;
to plan anything in secret; hoô toê, 浮圖, a pa-
goda.

The name of a wood.

A certain kind of wine.

A bitter kind of vegetable.

A road, a way; toê toê, 途路, a
way.

Gê choo toê, 遇諸途, toô tôôh
ô toê, be met him in the road.

Vulg. kôô : a surname.

Mud; dirt; a road, a way; vulg. kôô:
to besmear, to plaster.

To, 棲余, the name of a hill
in Tartary.

Chêô toê, 宰屚, a butcher. A
surname.

Distressed and diseased; sick from
fatigue.

Vulg. taôu: dice; quint toê, 卍骰
pouch taôu á, to play at dice.

Vulg. taôu: to cast, to throw one's
self upon; to confide in; to throw.

Seek toê, 相投 sêo taôu, to
cast one's self on any one's protection; toê kwun,
攜軍 tabu kwun, to enter the army.

Toê, 訴形, to state one's grievances.

Bun toê, 門徒, a disciple; toê
mêy, 徒弟, a follower; toê
hêng, 徒行, k'ha këô, to go
on foot.

E goê chêông taô hoo che höô, put k'hô toê hêng
anniyêa, 以吾從大夫之後不可徒
行也 & goô ch'ên taô hoo, éy aôu, um t'hang
k'ha këô, ever since I have followed in the rank
of great officers, I cannot think of going on foot;
see the 論語, Lùn gê.

Chêô toê, 祭豆, sacrificial imple-
ments; also paper pens.

Chêô toê che söô, chêk sêông bûn
### TOE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toé</td>
<td>to'</td>
<td>pulse, legumes, beans, or pea; ledk toé, 綠豔 lèk taóu, green gram; t'hoé toé, 土豔 t'hoé taóu, earth nuts (Arachis), also called Manila gram; toé hoo, 豐腐 taóu hoo, a kind of jelly, made of pulse; toé kán, 豐干 taóu kú'a, a preparation of pulse salted and pickled; toé ch'êm, 豐針 taóu ch'êm, 'pulse needles,' a kind of vermicelli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chín</td>
<td>ch'ên</td>
<td>the small-pox; also called 出朱, ch'ê but ch'oo, a production of pearls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>to detain, to remain, to stay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>háng</td>
<td>the back part of the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross</td>
<td>k'o k'ang</td>
<td>to ford a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kim</td>
<td>k'êm</td>
<td>to gild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill</td>
<td>to fill, to stop up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t'hoè</td>
<td>t'hoè</td>
<td>The bark of the roots of trees; 退彼桑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hok</td>
<td>hok</td>
<td>The belly; hok toé, 腹肚 pak toé, the belly, the abdomen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulg.</td>
<td>taóu: a sentence; h'pô kè toé,</td>
<td>好句讀 hó koö taóu, a good style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A den, a cavern; a hamlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A hole in the wall, a den, a cavern; a surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read toý:</td>
<td>to be opposed to, an opposite, an antithesis; chò toý,</td>
<td>旗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read ch'üéng:</td>
<td>to follow; sêang</td>
<td>ch'üéng, 相 ch'üéng, 相</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To barter or dispose of anything; the name of one of the diagrams. Also written 兌, toý.</td>
<td>從兌</td>
<td>從兌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Töey</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tök</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隕</td>
<td>天</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To fall, to be cast down, to decay.</td>
<td>Read ték : to select, to pick and choose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soo chëung bët hëy, bëng é töey,</td>
<td>Tëk sëên jê koë chip che, 选择</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>士象滅今名已隕</td>
<td>而固執之 töh hê jê gím e këen koë, to select that which is good, and to hold it fast; see the 中庸 Tëung yëng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>së chëy bët hëy, monë sëna ê töey lôk kây, when a great number of warriors are slain, a great name is ruined; see the 蘇武傳 Soe bó twân.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慘</td>
<td>擇</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obedient, compliant, submissive.</td>
<td>To draw up, to lift up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Töey</td>
<td>卓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hôey töey,池騾, a sick horse.</td>
<td>Sincere, real, thick, substantial, firm,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Töey</td>
<td>孔之卓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To fall down, to be cast down.</td>
<td>strong, important, pure, unmixed ;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Töey</td>
<td>Gân-k'hoë K'homme che tok,顔苦</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A boisterous wind.</td>
<td>tok sî,篤實, real, in sincerity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Töey</td>
<td>孔之卓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be cast down, to be destroyed ; to fall, to precipitate; to blow a gale.</td>
<td>Kwun choó tok ê ch'hin, chek bîn hin ê jîn,君子篤於親側民興於仁 kwun choó tok sî tê à ch'în, chek pûgh sài⁵⁹ hîn k'ê ê jîn tek, when a prince is sincere in loving his parents, the people will be elevated in benevolence; see the 論語 Lûn gé.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Töey</td>
<td>位</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'haë san ke töey hoë, 泰山其顚乎 t'haë sëna e wôo pang hoë, &quot;the great mountain is about to be precipitated;&quot; said by Confucius, when he was about to die; see the 禮記 Léy kë.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Töey</td>
<td>卓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A kind of grass.</td>
<td>Vulg. tôh: to stand alone, to be elevated; a surname.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Töey</td>
<td>卓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An animal, like a bear, but smaller; hwân töey, 桓 雷, a man's name; see 孟子 Bêng chôo.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>位</td>
<td>卓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read tok : a surname; to stand alone, high, lofty.</td>
<td>Gân-hôé k'hu⁴⁴ k'an k'hoë K'homme choó ày kwën, Gân-hôé used to consider difficult the exalted doctrines of Confucius.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>位</td>
<td>位</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read tok : a table; é tok, 椅桌 é tôh, chairs and tables.</td>
<td>Tok</td>
<td>備</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulg. tôh: a table; tok sëäng sëen seng,桌上先生 töh têng sin sai⁵⁹, a teacher on the table, i. e. a dictionary.</td>
<td>Great; to enlarge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tok</td>
<td>備</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The same as the above; also, the name of a wood.</td>
<td>Tok</td>
<td>傑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The same as the following. | }
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tok</th>
<th>毒</th>
<th>703</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To peck, as a bird at that which it eats.</td>
<td>視之若</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To beat, to pound, to thump. Also written 砸, tok.</td>
<td>天</td>
<td>未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To work up gems; to prepare precious stones.</td>
<td>疾</td>
<td>可</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To grind anything, by rolling a weight over it; a pig.</td>
<td>楂</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To rule, to lead, to instruct, to warn; ch'ing tok, 總督, a viceroy, or governor of a province.</td>
<td>楂</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To scrape, to shave off, to pare, to cut and hack.</td>
<td>楂</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also written 斷, tok.

To injure, to afflict; poisonous, poison; tók haē jìn, 毒害人 | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

E toé tók é jé bân sänge, 以茶毒於爾萬姓 | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

leau tók, 謹慎 \( 703 \) tock, a harrow, a rake. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

A great flag, a standard, which is sacrificed to, on commencing a campaign. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

Only, alone; sole; koe tók, 孤獨, orphanlike and solitary. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

Tók loē, 髮髻, the crown of the head, the top of the skull. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

A kind of gong. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

Tek tók, 蹦蹦, the appearance of walking. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

Ték tók, 蹦蹦, unable to proceed. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

A chest, a coffer. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

Wùn tók jé chóng choo, 祫匠而藏諸 | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |

(choo, would you put it in a coffer and conceal it, (when you had found a gem, or would you try and get a good price for it?) see the 論語 Lùn gé. | Tók | 食 | 用 | \( 703 \) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tôk</th>
<th>絲膩</th>
<th>Black, dirty, filthy, muddy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tôk</td>
<td>現 橋</td>
<td>A coffer, a chest; tôk kwûy, 檢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kwûy géiû kwûy ê tôk têng, sê sêy che kô e?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k'ho ê k'heep te tôk kwûy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tang ê?, sê chêuy ây kwûy sit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>when tortoise-shells or gems are spoiled in the casket, whose fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>is it?  see the 論語Lûn gé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tôk</td>
<td>議 洱</td>
<td>A board for writing, an indictment, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tôk án, 留案, documents rela-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>科 tôk, 溝蔵, a ditch, a gutter;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      |      | mò tôt, 質, to annoy, to offend. | respect; môt tôt, 質, to an-
|      |      | Chôo keng ê koe tôt, jê bôt che te yêâ, 自經 | annoy, to offend. |
|      |      | 於溝蔵而之知也 ka tê choo aê te kaou | 由經 |
|      |      | á tôt â, jê bôt lâng ây chae, a poor | 之知也 ka tê choo aê te kaou |
|      |      | man may hang himself in a ditch, and no | á tôt â, jê bôt lâng ây chae, a |
|      |      | one would know anything | poor man may hang himself in a |
|      |      | about it; see the 論語 Lûn gé. | ditch, and no one would know |
|      |      | A steer, a young heifer; an animal | anything about it; see the 論語 Lûn gé. |
|      |      | for sacrifice. | A steer, a young heifer; an animal |
|      |      | Bôt tông k'hê tôt hwân, 牧童 | for sacrifice. |
|      |      | 驅蔵返 êng goô by sêy k'ênâ k'hê chîh chêa- | êng goô by sêy k'ênâ k'hê chîh chêa- |
|      |      | k'ênâ chêa êng chôi goô a lit too® | k'ênâ chêa êng chôi goô a lit too® |
|      |      | the cow boy riding on a heifer re- | the cow boy riding on a heifer re-
|      |      | turns home; see the 杜牧詩 Têe bôt se. | turns home; see the 杜牧詩 Têe bôt se. |
| Tôk  | 牠 | To see, to look at, to visit. |
|      |      | Soo tôt ja, jê jê yêâ, 私覓 | 視 tôt ja, jê jê yêâ, 私覓 |
|      |      | 倚廕如也 see k'hêâ k'hêâ | 倚廕如也 see k'hêâ k'hêâ |
|      |      | k'hêâ lâng, koo choô wôo ho sûn â yêô® | lâng, koo choô wôo ho sûn â yêô® |
|      |      | when he went to pay a private visit, | when he went to pay a private visit, |
|      |      | Confucius wore an appearance of harmony; | Confucius wore an appearance of harmony; |
|      |      | see the 論語 Lûn gé. | see the 論語 Lûn gé. |
| Tôk  | 嫱譜度 | Têêp tôt, 嫱譜, wanton, lasci- | vious, debauched. |
| Tôk  | 譜度 | Wân tôt, 怨譜, displeased and | complaining; murmuring; to mur- |
|      |      | complaining; murmuring; to mur- | mur, to complain of. |
|      |      | mur, to complain of. | To reckon, to measure, to calculate. |
|      |      | To reckon, to measure, to calculate. | To recko, to measure, to calculate. |
|      |      | T'ha jîn yêu sim, ê ch'ên tôt | 他今是甚, 是他今年 tôt e, another |
|      |      | che, 他人有心字扵 | 人有心字扵 |
|      |      | 度之 pât lâng wôo sim, gwâ ch'ên tôt | 度之 pât lâng wôo sim, gwâ ch'ên tôt |
|      |      | e, another man gets an idea, and I calculate and consider on | e, another man gets an idea, and I calculate and consider on it; see the 小雅 Seáou gnây. |
| Tôk  | 里鐃 | Bôt tôt, 木鐃, a wooden bell, an | alaram, a rattle. |
| Tôk  | 里 | Th'îchên chêang ê hoo choô wûy | 里 chêang lêk hoo choô cho bôt tôt, heaven is about |
|      | 里 | bôt tôt, 天將以夫子為木鐃 | to take Confucius, and make a wooden clapper of |
|      | 里 | cheâng lêk hoo choô chô bôt tôt, | him; see the 小雅 Seáou gnây. |
|      | 里 | heaven is about to take | heaven is about to take |
|      | 里 | Confucius, and make a wooden clapper of | Confucius, and make a wooden clapper of |
|      | 里 | him; see the 小雅 Seáou gnây. | him; see the 小雅 Seáou gnây. |
| Tôk  | 井嘯 | Read tim: the noise of throwing a | stone into a well. |
| Tôk  | 東 | The vulgar noise made by the mouth | in eating. |
|      | 東 | in eating. | in eating. |
|      | 東 | Vulg. tang : the east; tong sey, 東 | 西 tang sey, east and west; also |
|      | 東 | 西 tang sey, east and west; also | used to denote here and there, one |
|      | 東 | thing and another. | thing and another. |
|      | 東 | Tong hong bêng ê, 東方明矣 | 應 hong bêng ê, 東方明矣 |
|      | 東 | tang hê® toe | hê®, the eastern region is enlightened; (i. e. the |
|      | 東 | kêu® hê®; the eastern region is enlightened; (i. e. the | day is breaking) see the 齊風 Chêy hong. |
|      | 東 | day is breaking) see the 齊風 Chêy hong. | 齊風 Chêy hong. |
|      | 東 | A surname; and 東方 tong hong, a double sur- | name. |
|      | 東 | name. | name. |
Tong 瑰
A gem worn in the ears; teng tong, 瑺 the sound of tinkling gems.

Jé chéak bêng gwát tong, 耳着明月瑷
hê k'hang tê bêng giêyh ây tong, the ear furnished
with a gem like the bright moon; see a 古詩
kôô se, ancient ode.

Tong 水
Water.

Tong 争
To govern, to regulate, to arrange.

Vulg. tâng: a surname.

Tong 神
The noise of anything falling into
the water.

Tong 甘
Fat, lusty, corpulent.

Tong 亜
The mind confused and disturbed.

Tong 祭
Tong som, 党参 tâng som, a
kind of ginseng; a surname.

K'êang tong, 聚黨, a village, a
district of country; ok tong, 惡
黨, bad associates, the bands of
the wicked.

K'hông-choô è hêang tong, sùn sùn jê yêa, 孔
子於鄉黨恂恂如也 K'hông-choô
twâ tê hêang tong, chêw sin sit ây yêa, when
Confucius was in the villages, he wore an honest,
unsuspecting appearance; see the論語
Lùn bô.

Tong 警
Tong gân, 警言, to speak bluntly.
Tong

A beam, a rafter; tong tong, 棟檀 tong aing, beams and rafters.

Used also metaphorically to denote eminent statesmen, and other public servants.

Vulg. tong: to freeze, to congeal.

Bîng tong têy sé tong, 孟冬 地始凍 tuo tuo tong t'heeung, têy k'he t'haou kien tong, in the first month of winter the ground begins to be frozen; see the 禮月令 Lèy gwát long.

Tong 粳

Lîng tong, 備僚, a dull, a stupid appearance.

A rainbow; têy tong chaè tong, 蝦 蝦在東 k'heung tong tuo té tong, there is rainbow in the east; see the 鄰風 Yung hong.

To hit upon, to centre in; safe, secure; wûn tong, 穩當, sure; vulg. téng: to pawn, to put out money on pledge; tong têm, 當店 tong têm, a pawnbroker's shop; chè tong,質當, a pledge.

Gân put bông hèwat, hèwat pit tong lê, 言不妄 發發必當理 wâ bo làm sâm hèwat, hèwat pit tong tò lê, his words were not lightly expressed, and when he uttered anything, it was always consistent with reason; see the 朱註 Choo choö.

Tong 当

To speak according to reason.

A wooden sleeping place, a bedstead.

To stop, to centre in the middle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tông</th>
<th>筒</th>
<th>The name of a bamboo; a bamboo tube; a pipe; yéén tông, 烟筒 houn tông, a chimney.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>衝</td>
<td>A street, a thoroughfare, a lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>銅</td>
<td>Copper; also brass; pék tông, 白銅 pàyh tông, white copper, tu-tenague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>銅</td>
<td>Tông luy, 銅鑼 tông luy, copper farthings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>鮎</td>
<td>Choo jéén tông, 自然銅 choo jéén tông, a kind of medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>唐</td>
<td>The name of a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>甽</td>
<td>A small kind of tile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vulg. tông**: the name of a country; a surname; Tông teáou, 唐朝 the Tông dynasty; Tông jito, 唐人 Tông tón, a Chinese; Tông san, 唐山 Tông sòna, China.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tông</th>
<th>筠</th>
<th>Tông tút, 傲慢, unhumbled, diso-bedient, wayward, rash.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>塘</td>
<td>Tông tông, 池塘, a pool of water, a pond; a fish-pond, an artificial re-servoir, common in the pleasure grounds of the Chinese. Pwán boé tông, yit kâm k'hæ, 半池塘一畝開 pànhà boé chý k'hwát û, chit û k'æh a k'hæy, a pond of half an acre in extent looks like an open looking-glass; see the 子子詩 Choo choo se.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tông</td>
<td>蟬</td>
<td>A kind of insect, like a cricket.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cheý Chông kong** ch'hu tú, yew tông khe ch'hu p'hok lâm, 象莊公出 獵有螳螂舉足傳輪 when Chông kong of the Cheý country was about to go out a hunting, there was a dragon fly which lifted up its foot and struck the wheel of his chariot; (this was considered an omen for him to stop, but not regarding it, he went to the chase, and was killed.)

| Tông | 童 | Tông ch'ho̍o̍, 童子, a youth, a young person under 10 years of age; a surname; sin tông, 神童 a divine youth; tông gân, 童顏, a youthful countenance. |
Tong choo,瞳子 báé ang á, the pupil of the eye.

Sün têng tông,舜重瞳 Sün wóó nò áy báé ang á, Sün had a double pupil in his eye.

Tông The name of a river; tông kwan,潼關, the name of a pass.

Tông A young cow without horns, a calf.

Tông A goat without horns.

Bông tông,艨艟, a vessel of war.

Tông Tông bông,瞳朦, the sun about to shine.

Tông The moon just appearing.

Tông A general name for minions and servants.

Tông A curtain thrown over a carriage.
To be immoderately grieved, to be deeply agitated with grief; **ae tong**, deeply grieved, the feelings distressed.

Ch'oo k'hok che tong, 子哭之恸 hoo choo k'hadu e ka'du tong, Confucius wept for him till he was excessively agitated; see the 論語 Lün ge.

Water moved and agitated.

To bathe in warm water. **Tong toe**, 烫斗, a smoothing iron.

**A variegated stone, a stone with veins and various colors.**

Bông tong, 花陽, the name of a hill.

Téét tong, 跌陽, to stumble, to halt, to be unable to proceed.

**Hot water; to sprinkle with hot water.**

Wide and expansive, distant; **hông tong**, 放蕩, dissolute, loose.

Tong tong hoo! 本好 cong bêng yêen, 好蕩 子民無能名焉 kong kêu ng hoê! 本好 sai cong bô t'hang kêô e mêng, how wide and expansive (were the virtues of Gedou!) the people were not able to designate them suitably; see the 論語 Lün ge.

**A cavern; also, the same as the preceding; loose, dissolute.**

Ch'uy tong, 推蕩, to extend, to carry out; great, extensive.
Too

The same as the above.

Took

Read chè: to push, to prop up; a prop; to thrust in.

Took

Read hwán: to return; ch'ihut gōey hwán laé, 出外還來 ch'ihut gué toón̄g laé, to go abroad and return.

Toon̄g 轉

Read chvan: to turn round; hwát lèn chvan, 發輾轉 hwát lín toón̄g, to turn right round.

Chwan sin sêng ma, 轉身上馬 hwát lín toón̄g sin chêng bêy, to turn around and mount a horse.

Toon̄g 頓

Read tün: a meal; yit tün hwán, -頓飯 chī toón̄g poŏng, a meal of rice; yit tün sêy, 一顿水 chī toón̄g chû, one turn of the tide.

Toon̄g 斷

Read twân: a piece, an end; chëet chok lêng twân, 作兩斷 chêyeh chô nô toón̄g, to be cut into two pieces.

Toon̄g 斷

Read twân: to discontinue, to cut short, to cease, to break in on a regular succession; twân jìn, 斷人 toón̄g lâng, the population have all dwindled away.

Tun

Thick, substantial, large, big; kind; to impel, to animate, to rouse, to urge; to give importance to; to press upon; affluent.

Tun hoë, 敦厚, affluent, substantial.

Tun 墹

A heap of earth, in the middle of a plain; a barrow.

Yêa sêng wûy chek, yêw yêw 西壩 kông tün, 治城遺跡猶有謝公墩 Yêa sêng wûy chêah, yêw wô Chêa kông by hwân tün, among the antiquities of the city of Yêa, there still exists the tomb of Chêa kông; see the 李詩 Ler pêk so.

Tun 懇 整 壘

To murmur at, to complain of, to be grieved with.

Tun A hilly appearance.

Tun A great fire, a raging fire.

K'ho6 tün, 口啞, discourse, verbal professions. An unhealthy state of body or mind.

Tun Minute, particular; tun sêâng, 詳詳, minute, express.

Tun Tun chêen, 迷蠻, unable to proceed, difficult to decide.

The appearance of plants just shooting forth, sprouts; also an ignorant state and appearance.

Sêng jin go tün, 聖人恩范 sêng jìn k'kè t'hâu gông tün, even sages are at first stupid and unlearned.

Tun 窪

Tun sêk, 窪穸, a carriage or truck for conveying a coffin down into a tomb; a hearse; a tomb.

Tun Blunt, as a knife; not sharp.
Ch'ih'uy t'un b'o ch'h'ui k'he kw'a, when the lips are gone, the teeth will be cold; (intimating the necessity of preserving good neighbors, for the sake of one's own comfort.) Also written 唐, t'un.

The banks of a stream; ch'a ê h'o che t'un, 在河之湄, on the banks of the river; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Chien, a small pig, a young swine.

To guard a place with soldiers; to be quartered in a place, and cultivate the land, as is customary with Chinese soldiery. K'ang-pék-yêak t'un tiên Hân têung, 姜伯約屯田漢中, K'ang-pék-yêak stationed his troops and cultivated the fields in the centre of the Hân region.

The name of a fish.

T'un, 唐, T'un t'un, incessant, indistinct language.

A war chariot.

The thigh; also, the bottom of anything.
Tùn  遁
To run away, to escape, to avoid; to abolish; to avoid.
E ch’hae jë tûn, 衛柴而遁
Ch’hae jë tûn, they dragged branches of trees
after them and retreated; (this is a common expedient
in Chinese warfare, to make the enemy believe
from the dust made, that their numbers are greater
than they really are.

Tùn  腴
Goë seng chwàn huûy tûn, 吾
牲軄肥膴 gua by t’hou
saïng káp chêy by goë wûo pêuy tûn, 我 animals
and sacrificial oxen are fat and in good condition;
see the 左傳 Chô twân.

Tùn  僕
To depart.

Tùn  屯
To collect; to station troops in any
place for its defense.

Tùn  沌
Hwûn tûn, 混沌, the chaotic mass
which existed before the organization
of matter.
Hwûn tûn ch’hay k’hâe, 混沌初開 hwûn tûn
k’he t’hou k’hóu, at the first opening out of chaos.

Tùn  鈈
Blunt, not sharp; dull, stupid, not
clever.

Tùn  侫
Hwûn tûn, 侫, impervious,
unintelligible.

Tùn  邁
To retire, to conceal, to hide.

Tù  短
Short.
Tuy 骼

A projection of the bone.

Tuy 隹

A general name for birds with short feathers.

Tuy 雀

Kaou tuy, 交雛 la chuy, a dove.

Tuy 鬓

The color of a horse.

Tuy 向

To pull with all one's might.

Tuy 對

To reply, to answer, to correspond to; tuy tap, 對答, to reply; tuy ték, 對敵, an enemy, an opponent; ch'ò tuy, 做對, to make antithetical sentences, corresponding to one another; yit tuy, 一對 chit tuy, a pair; tuy bëen, 對面, face to face, opposite.

The people of 鄭, Têng sent a person to attack the 鬻, Wôêy country, and (Wôêy sóé Jê-kong-chesoo tuy che, 鄭使慶公之斯追之 Wôêy kok saé Jê-kong-chesoo k'êh tuy e,) the people of the Wôêy country sent Jê-kong-chesoo to pursue after him; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Tuy 自

Earth collected together; a heap, 禹, a pestle; cheng tuy, 春雉, a pestle to pound with in a mortar.

Tuy 禹

A heap of earth; hwûn tuy, 草堆 pûn tuy, a dunghill; ch'óh tuy, 鳥堆 ch'haûb tuy, a heap of grass. Tuy kim chek géûk, 草金積玉 tuy kim k'êhôh géêk, to heap up gold, and collect gems.

Tuy 拣

To beat, to strike.

Chok gâk koé hwûn tuy, 作樂 鼓還槌 chok gâk dy se koé yêa tit tuy, whilst playing the music, the drum is still beaten.
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</table>
Read tān: as hè tān, a female character in a play.

旦 坛 檀 弹

Read chèn: a terrace; chèn tān, a terrace for offering sacrifices on.

Read tān: as tān hēng, 檀香 tān k'ām, a fragrant kind of wood.

Read tān: to play on the harp or guitar; tān k'him, 弹琴 tān k'ām, to play on the harp.

K'hān gō te yim tān, 琴遇知音 k'hān toō töō choē yim yīā lēng chēn tān, with respect to a harp, we should find a person who understands music before we play upon it.

團 段 彈

Read tān: round; tān wān, 圓 tān cēng, round and globular.

段 彈

Read tān: an end, a slice, or piece of anything.

Read tān: as tān chōo, 弹子 tān chōo, pellets for shooting at birds; also, bullets, balls for guns, any small and round thing.

读 粉 绫

Read tān: to fillip with the finger.

Read tān: lazy; lān tān, 懶 tān, idle.

To cut off, to cut to pieces.
To roll anything up in the hand.

Boô twân hwân, mû twân ñooĪng, don't roll your rice up into round pellets, (when you eat it;) see the 風禮 K'hêu k'éy.

To pluck, to gather, to pick, to receive.

Lêy chêâ sóê ê twat yîm yêâ, 礼者所以縫淫也 lêy chêâ, sê sóê ê ch'ênh swâk kan yîm, politeness is designed to put a stop to lasciviousness; see the 礼樂記 Lêy gák kê.

To pluck, to gather, to pick, to receive.

Sorrowful, grieved.

To stop, to cease; twat kong, 輯 工, to stop work.

Yew jê put twat, 難而不難 yew pêy jê bô hâik, he continued to harrow the ground, without stopping; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

To mend and repair clothes.

To cut, to cut off, to scrape away, to engrave.

The appearance of standing; to talk much, without ceasing.

To run away, to run quickly; to go far.

To hop and skip; also written 踝, twat.

A walking stick with a sharp point.

To weep; the noise of water.

To plunder, to take by force, to snatch.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>畫</th>
<th>說</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>姑</td>
<td>Read boe: an uncle's wife; tēâng boe, 大姆 tēnɡ ūm, a mother-in-law; ch'hin boe, 親姆 ch'haiŋ ūm, the mother of a son's wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>Read bōe: a prune, a plum; ch'heng bōe, 青梅 ch'haiŋ ūm, a green plum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>Read put: not, will not, a token of refusal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幸</td>
<td>Gnó put, 我不 guá ūm, I will not, cannot, or may not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亞</td>
<td>Read à: as à sēuk, 亞叔 ūn check, uncle! a term of salutation among equals for one who is older.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>言</th>
<th>Wá 倚</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>聲</td>
<td>早期 hēa: a tile; wá ok, 五屋 hēa ch'hoó, a tiled house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓦</td>
<td>Song song wá ch'ënk hēng se ân, 雙雙瓦雀行書案 chih sang hēa tēng áy chây ñ ênâ tē ch'êh yāh tōk tēng, a pair of sparrows from the tiles walked over the writing table; see the 杜甫詩 Tou hoó se.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倚</td>
<td>Read è: to rely on, to confide in; to lean against, to place trust in; inclined to one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>见</td>
<td>Chaé ê chek kēên kē ê ê hêng yēá, 荒則見立倚於衡也, teá tê ch'êa, chek k'huâ tê wá tê ch'êa hêng, when in the carriage, we can see them leaning on the cross-bar of it; see the 論語 Lûn gé.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wá</td>
<td>Wa</td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搂</td>
<td>To take, to take away by violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳀</td>
<td>Read ɐ: as poē ɐ, 蟲 poē wã, a kind of insect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潭</td>
<td>To lead water into the rice fields, in order to irrigate them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>流</td>
<td>To draw, to pull, to drag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撻</td>
<td>A handsome woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娃</td>
<td>Wanton sounds; to vomit, to spit out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蛙</td>
<td>Tê tông wã chãè koê, 池塘蛙 tê tê tông kap á tit p'hâh koê, the frogs in the pools are making a noise like the beating of drums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼋</td>
<td>A kind of frog or toad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窦</td>
<td>Deep, abstruse; a ditch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>Clear water; the water collected in the footsteps of an ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湿</td>
<td>The hole made by the hoof of an animal; a dirty puddle; soiled, dirty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read wán: a cup, a basin, a dish; yit wán hwán, 一碗饭 chít wán á poóing, a cup of rice. Also written 帽, wán.

Read án: a table; an official bench, that which is placed on it; a law case; án tok, 案桌 wán tōk, a table, a magisterial bench.

Read 早: late, not early.

Choó wat, hò ān yéá, 子曰 何晏也 hoo choó kóng, sīa sōo kwóu hēá wán, Confucius said, "how is it that you are so late?" see the 論語 Lún gé.

Read 晚: a drought, a want of rain.

Jëák tae hán che bông yin géy yéá, 若大旱之望雲霓 also ch'ín ch'ëng tse à wán áy by bông hwán kap k'héng, (to expect any one) just as a great drought looks for the clouds and rainbow; see 孟子 Băng choó.

Read 晚: to change, to exchange; kauw hwán, 交換 kauw wán, to barter.

Hwán kwut hó só hwán? 凡骨何時換 hwán sāúng áy kwut te só éy wán? when shall I be enabled to exchange these common bones? (alluding to the metempsychosis, in which the Chinese suppose that common bodies will be exchanged for more ethereal ones.)

Awx, uneven, not straight; wae kēak, 歪脚 wae k'ha, a wry leg.
Sim wae, 心歪 sim hwá wae, a perverse mind.

Kēak wae, 脚歪 kha wae, to sprain one's foot.
Wán

Crooked, bent, not straight.

Yit wan Sey-chóo pè, 一彎 西子臂 ch't í by wan Sey-
chóo by ch'héw pè, one turn of the beautiful Sey-
chóo's arm.

A winding stream; a crooked shore.

Yit wan k'hey súy p'haou san laë, 一彎溪水抱山來
chit wan áy k'hey chúy p'ho su'wa laë, the brook in
its serpentine course embraced the hill.

Wán

Wán yang, 鴛鴦 wan yéng, the
name of a bird; the species of
duck called the 'mandarin duck,'
peculiar to China; they are considered as emblems
of conjugal fidelity; also the name of an insect.

Wán

Pleased, delighted; to exhort,

Wán jëén, 宛然, as if, according
to.

Wán chaë súy tüeng yang, 宛
在水中央 ch'hin chëngô te chúy tang êng,
just as if it were in the middle of the water.

Wán

Wán jëén, 宛然, as if, according
to.

Wán chaë súy tüeng yang, 宛
在水中央 ch'hin chëngô te chúy tang êng,
just as if it were in the middle of the water.

Wán

Wán yéw, 范囿 a park, a place
for deer; a game walk, a garden.

Wán

A small bowl; also written 珣 wán.

The name of a gem.

The wrist, the joint near the hand;
séw wán, 手腕 ch'héw wán, the
elbow.

Wán

A piece of ground, 20 acres in ex-
tent; also written 琵, wán.

Obedient, submissive; handsome,
beautiful; accommodating.

Wán jë péen, 婉而辨 wán
sùn jë éy peén lün, obedient and yet disposed to argue
matters; see the 春秋 Ch'hun ch'hew.

Ch'heng yáng wán hêy, 腳揚婉兮 bûk boé
ch'bin ch'héâng, handsome about the eyebrows; see
the 齊風 Chêy hông.

To wash away filth; wán e hók, 排
衣服 eby sêd, to wash clothes.

A smile; to smile; hoo choó wán jé
jé ch'heâou, 夫子莞爾而
笑 hoo choó wán jëen jé ch'héô,
Confucius smiled and laughed; see the 論語
Lún gé.

Vulg. houïng: far, distant, far off;

To che yin wán, 道之云遠
loë áy kóng kûd houïng, the way may be called dis-
tant and far.

Sè wán léên yêen, 世遠年湮 sê houïng neâng
bô k'hê, in ages far removed, and in years that are
gone by.

Vulg. wuyng: a surname, the name
of a country.

Inimical, displeased; to murmur, to
complain; wán hwân, 念恨
怨 to hate, to dislike; wán t'hêen,
Kew jin je tek jin, yéw hò wan? 求仁而得
仁又何倉 kew jin je ti tek jin, yéw wá wäng shù mei ng wän? having sought after virtue they obtained it; where then was the reason of complaint? see the 論語 Lün gé.

Wán 丸
Anything round and small; yéák wán, 藥丸 yéak wán, a pill.
Tán wán, 彈丸, a pellet, anything very small.

Wán 綿
White; also, to tie; a white cord.

Wán 统
The name of a plant.

Wán 續
A surname.

Wán 蛇
A monkey, an ape; kó sèük wán sim tõng, 蛇熱猿心動 köy ché sék, kàdu ày sim kwa tìn tâng, when fruits become ripe the minds of monkeys are moved.

Wán 纡
A crooked piece of wood in front of a carriage.
The eastern and western gates of a magistrate's hall are also called wán bûn, 轅門 wän mën².².

Wán 園
Vulg. hewi²: a garden; chok wán, 作園 chóh hewi², to cultivate a garden; ch'haè wán, 菜園 ch'haè hewi², a kitchen garden; hwa wán, 花園 hwa hewi², a flower garden.

Wán 表
Long garments.

Wán 員
The numeral of valuable things, and of magistrates. Kwan wán, 官員 kwän wän, an officer of government; wûi wán, 委員, an official messenger. Vulg. k'hoe: a dollar.

Vulg. cèng: round, circular.

Wán 圓
Kwuy ké hông wán che chè yéá, 規矩方圓之至也 kwuy ké sè sê kak kap cèng áy chè kék, the compass and square have brought squares and circles to perfection; see 亜子 Léng choê.

Wán 嵐
An indented part of a hill.

Wán 備
Hok wán, 幅備, broad and extensive.

A small reed or rush; pat gwaít wán wûy, 八月崔韋 pây gôyêh wóó wán wûy, in the 8th month is the time for reeds and rushes.

Wán 完
完全, complete, perfect.

Seâou yéw wát, kô wán ê! 少有曰苟完矣 sêó k'hùwá wóó, chêw kông, chín chêwá wóó chêwán ê! when lie had a little, he would exclaim "truly I have a completion!" see the 論語 Lün gé.

Wán 苹
The name of a plant; wán suy, 苹果, coriander seed.

Wán 焙
Fire; wán lân, 焙蘭, the name of a flower.

Wán 爻
In, at; this, to lead, to change.
Wān  rowNum A handsome woman.

Wān  rowNum A gem with a large hole in it.

Wān  rowNum slowly, leisurely, gently: wān tē, 慢慢, late, behindhand.

Wān  rowNum To help, to save; to receive, to take, to pull, to drag; wān kēw, 援救, to rescue, to save, to reform.

Sō lēk chek wān che 6 sēw hoē? 娘溺則援之以手乎 hēn a só tēm lēk chek kēw wān e 6 ch'ōw hoē? when a sister-in-law is drowning (in a well), will you help her out with your hand? see 孟子  Đông choō.

Wān  rowNum A kind of cloak, thrown over the back.

Wān  rowNum The name of a stream.

Vulg. houāng: to remove to a distance; to keep at a distance.

Tōng yōng māo, soo wān pō bān è, 動容藐斯遠暴慢矣 gaō tin táng yōng māo, chēy lēy chēw ch'ōw houāng pō bān è, if we keep up a respectable appearance, it will remove to a distance insult and reproach; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

大  rowNum Great and extended; to feel with the hand in a hole or cavity.

Wān  rowNum A crooked part of a hill.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wöey</th>
<th>Wöey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>走越梗杖</td>
<td>留深银弱倭废峙揔锕糟森</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To display; to pass over, to exceed, more and more; a surname.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wöey k'aw wät ko, 越久越高 nā kō nā kwān, the longer the higher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 The shady place between two trees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鍬 To cut, to chop meat; wöey k'hae, 鍬開 wöey k'heuy, to cut open.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錬 To display; to pass over, to exceed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 more and more; a surname.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 more or more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 僖, a hatchet or ax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 When Confucius wrote the history of his own times, every word of praise was said to be (鰲 e hwa kwuân, 榮於 華袁 k'huê êng kwuâng ê hwa kwuân,) more glorious than a crown; and every word of censure was (geêm e hoô wät, 嚴於斧穀 k'huê geêm ê puô t'habu,) more severe than an ax or hatchet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 A winding stream, a crooked bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 To love; wöey jîn, 僖人 t'ênâ tâng, to love people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 To be afraid; wöey mà, 喂馬 ch'ê bây, to feed a horse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 Vulgar, low, mean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 The fire in a chaffing-dish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 白刃路煨灰 kwânw têôk páiyh to, lêh têôh wöey laê de höey, to come in contact with naked swords, and to tread on the ashes of the chaffing-dish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 Wöey lý, 留 impending, a heap of stones; wöey laê, 留簸 uneven.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 Grass; the name of a plant.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>走 A sickness arising from damp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 A sickness arising from damp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 An earthen vessel, a pot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 To chop up meat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 Filthy, dirty, defiled, overgrown with weeds and jungle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 不治, not to clear away the weeds and rubbish; see 荊子 Sûn choô.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 Dirty, filthy, overgrown with jungle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 Toe wöey chek hân, 塗黽則寒 leô kabu sêôpê lá sâm ñêô kēâ, when the road is much overgrown with jungle, people are afraid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ong wöey, 淘洗, deep and expansive, immense and overwhelming.
Tam yin ong wöey, 淘洗 your pleasing kindness is vast and overwhelming; see the 史記
Soó kè.

Wöey 劃 To cut, to wound.

Wöey 喷 The sound of chariot wheels.

Wöey 鳳 The sound of birds flying high.

Wöey 洪 hong hong è hwuy, wöey wöey kè è, 凤凰子飛騰騰
其羽 hóng hóng tú pwón, wöö wöö wöö 6 ò sît, the phoenixes are flying about, and the sound of
their wings is like “ wööy, wööy;” see the 大雅
Taeng yîū.

Wöey 饪 Rice heated and turned sour.

Wöey 馴 A secret place, a hiding place.

Wöey 稻 A kind of chestnut; the name of a place; wööy ch'heà, 木棠, the
salad vegetable.

Wöey 衛 To guard, to defend, to ward off a blow; the name of a country. A
surname. Wöey seng 衛生, to take care of one's health.

Hoè wöey, 護衛, to protect, to escort, to defend.
Je choo têc che wöey hoò heng, 如子弟之
衛父兄 ch'heà ch'heà hâu satò sêc tê àh hoè
wööy pêy hèòa, just as sons and younger brethren
defend their fathers and elder brethren.

Wöeyh 㧞 To take anything in the hand, to
pluck anything out.
Wöeyh bók, 母目 wööyh bók
cheèw, to pluck out the eyes.

Wöeyh 唢 To make a noise; to belch.

Wöeyh K'heèng wööyh, 剃穢, the bran or
husk of grain.

Wöeyh 发 Read ék: to scoop anything out; to
break.

Wöeyh 切 Fog wän, 凿遠 wño hiùn ré, dis-
tant, far off; wño k'hiùn, 迢遺,
wide, far apart.

Jë sût wño sôi kwô yóu, 使徒 追跡寡效
ch'êk ch'heàhng làng ày hwut sût hiùn ré sêy, chëö wño
hâu gêèm, the precepts of the learned respect
distant things, of which the accomplishment is seldom
seen; see the 戰國策 Chêen kok ch'heèk.

Woo 汶 Muddy, dirty, stagnant, water; foul,
impure, unclean, low, both physically
and morally; wño wööy, 汶
穢, filthy, defiled; overgrown with weeds.
Woo sùy, 汶水 lu sâm ch'ûy, muddy, dirty water.
Têen chat wño laé, 田卒汙萊 ch'heàh kadu
swòk bõöy wño laé, the fields were finally overgrown
with weeds; see the 小雅 Seâou yîū.

Woo 坊 An implement used in plastering a
wall, a trowel; to plaster.

Hwûn t'hoè che ch'heàìng put k'ho
woo yêà, 糧土之墉不可坊也 pûn
t'hoè ày ch'heàìng hêy hoè lê bwâh, a wall built of
mud and dung cannot be plastered; see the 論語
Lûn gé.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WUI(^{NG})</th>
<th>WUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>The same as the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>To squat down, to sit down on the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>Bent, crooked; a rope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>Kēak t'hoē woo, 脚頭 k'ha t'haōn woo, the knee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>A hole in which water collects; a puddle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>A surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>To dirty, to defile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woo</strong></td>
<td>A vessel for drinking from; a bowl; also written 盆, wô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Read yēw: to have, to possess, to exist, to be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Bûn yēw ê, pit wât yēw, 问有 moöng wôô ch'hwun, pit kông wôô, (Cheng-ch'oo's father) always asked, if there was anything left (of the food), when he would always reply that there was; see 孟子 Bêng choô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>To throw, to cast, to throw away; wui(^{ng}) k'hoē, 握口 wui(^{ng}) ch'hwîlê, to stop the mouth with the hand; wui(^{ng}) soô, 揪死 wui(^{ng}) stê, to stifle, to smother.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WUING</strong></th>
<th><strong>WUN</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>To hold in the arms, to embrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Read wûn: a surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Read wûn: a basket; wûn choô, 笠仔 wûn(^{ng}) â, a small basket, in which things are put in order to be weighed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Read hông: yellow; a surname; hông gnêw, 黃牛 wui(^{ng}) goô, a dun cow, a cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Chok wûn(^{ng}), 作禱, to perform incantations, for the purpose of laying evil spirits; this is said to be effected by (t'êng t'hêen soo, 張天師 têng t'hêen soo,) the lama of China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>A vector for drinking from; a bowl; also written 盆, woô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Read wûn: a halo round the sun or moon; the eyes dim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wun</strong></td>
<td>Amicable, harmonious; a surname; wûn jêw, 温柔, soft and gentle; wûn lûân, 温暖, genial and warm; wûn hô, 温和, mild and benign; wûn hông, 温風, a gentle breeze.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chôo wûn jê lêy, 子温而厲 hoo choô wun jên
Truly, faithfully, really; sincere, upright; also written 丸, wūn.

Kong wát, kò jê tím wūn, công

告汝族允 Kong kông, kap lé kông gwú si sit, Chew-kûng said, “I tell you that I am sincere!” see the 書經 Se keng.

Hëém wūn, 騝狁, the name of one of the northern hordes of Tartars.

To suck, to draw in, to inhale; also written 吸, wūn.

Châ têw pêng ch'êh cheû, Goê-k'hy wûy wûn ché, 卒有病疽者吳起 為吮之 peng chut wûo paíw ch'êhêy êy long; Goê-k'hy chéy e wûn so e, when any of his soldiers had a sore or an ulcer, the general Goê-k'hy would lick it for them; (so anxious was he to please them.)

To fall; wûn tûy, 隕墜, to fall down from a high place.

Lek lek gwûy kë, jêák chëang wûn ê ch'him yêên, 溝解危惧若将 隕于深淵 lek lek gwûy këwâ, ch'ên ch'êong chëang wûn tûy ê ch'him yêên, trembling and apprehensive of danger, like one about to fall into a deep pit; see the 書湯譚 Se t'êang kô.

To die, to deecase; to fade.

To be sorrowful, to grieve.

Grain collected together; to moisten grain before distilling; quiet, composed, easy, secure; an wûn, 穩 wûn, safe, secure; wûn tông, 穩當, safe, without apprehension of danger.
Wūn

To be grieved, to be agitated with grief.

Wūn

To fall, to fall down.

Wūn

Wūn ch’hūn, 膾藉, rich, affluent.

Wūn

Wūn

A wry face, a distorted countenance.

To be displeased, to be vexed; inward displeasure, murmuring; jin put te, jé put wūn, 人不知而不愠 tâng ǔn ch’oé lán, jé lán bû sim k’ōé tōh, when people do not know us, not to be vexed; (this is the sign of a good man;) see the 上論 Sêǎng lūn.

Wūn

To collect, to accumulate, to store up.

Wūn

To press the finger on anything; to take anything out of the water.

Wūn

Wūn ch’ōè, 温藉, decided, settled, repressed feeling.

Wūn chéa, 温藉, settled, decided repressed feeling; wūn sūy, 温水, to steep in water.

Wūn

Wūn

Water flowing back; water turning round.

Wūn

Great waves in a river.

Wūn

A rope, a cord, a string with which a net is tied.

Wūn

To travel, to convey, to move, to remove; wūn chwán, 运转, to circulate; wūn lêang, 运糧, wūn nēng, to transport grain.

Jit gwât wūn hêng, 日月运行 jî gôéh, wūn k’éh, the sun and moon moving in their orbits; see the 易繫詞 Êk hêy soô.

Wūn

Vulg. wūng: the halo around the sun or moon; two armies drawn up opposite one another.

Wūn

All sorts of feathers; to entwine around; a large girdle.

Wūn

The name of a place in the 魯 Loâ country.

Wūn

To harmonize, to chime, to come in rhyme; a rhyme, a symphony, a correspondence of tone; yim wūn, 韻, a sound, an accent, a cadence; lôh wūn, 落韻 lôh wūn, to come in rhyme.
### Wûn

The same as the above.

### Wût

An iron for smoothing clothes, &c.  Also written 老, wut.

Wût öt, 熨斗 wut tabu, a smoothing iron.

The same as the above. A surname.

Luxuriant, exuberant.

A feeling, an emotion, not expressed in words; ek wût, 柳鬱 wut chut, to be uneasy, to be vexed, to be worried. A surname. Wût tō, 鬱陶, high wrought, anxious feeling.

Wût tō soó kwun jeónɡ, 鬱陶思君爾 wut chut séông jin kwon tê, I have been uneasy while thinking of your highness; see 孟子 Bêng chôô.

The same as the above.

Aou wût, 抬鬱, to twist anything and break it off.

Wût ch'haê, 鬱柴, to break off a piece of firewood.

A kind of a fragrant plant; wût thèâng, 鬱acula, fragrant herbs infused into wine.

### Wûy

The mind distressed; an injury of the womb.

To put the head under water.

A spark of fire.

Dignity, awe, majesty, pomp; wûy gêêm, 威嚴, gravity, sternness; wûy hong, 威風, a dignified, majestic manner; wûy pek, 威逼, despotic, tyrannical, harshly imperious.

Wûy jë put bêng, 威而不猛 wûy gêêm jê bêng, be dignified without being ferocious; see the 諭語 Lân gê.

Luxuriant herbage.

Wûy tê, 遞遙, leisurely walking about, sauntering.

The name of a river.

Chòô-sân ê kê sêng ê chêy jin ê Chin Wûy, 予產以其乘 興濟人於溱洧 Chòô-sân t'ô ê chêy ê chêy ê Chin Wûy ê chûy, Chòô-
sân employed the chariot in which he rode, to help people across the Chin and Wûy rivers; see 孟子 Bêng chôô.

The name of a fish.

An affirmative, yes; the way in which inferiors answer their superiors, when called by them.
Cheng-ch'oo wát, wúy, 曾子曰唯 Cheng-ch'oo k'ung, wúy, Cheng-ch'oo said, 'yes' see the 論語.

Soft leather; that which has been dressed. A surname; one of the radicals.

Wúy pwan, 韋弁, a sort of leathern cap worn by soldiers.

Great, extraordinary; chún wúy, 俊偉, a hero, an extraordinary man.

Wúy A precious gem, a valuable stone.

A very red appearance; bright and luminous; a raging fire.

Loè wúy, 蘆葦, a reed.

Right, it is so; to approve of; to defend what is right, and oppose the wrong.

Full, luxuriant, exuberant herbage.

Elegant, excellent; a queen's robe, embroidered with feathers.

The noise made in calling ducks.

Grass; also a surname.

The same as the above.

To confide, to intrust; to involve, to implicate; to put off, to decline, to make an excuse.

Kü teung séæng yéw k'ho wúy chëa, 其中尚有可諫者 e ày tang é séæng wó wúy t'ho, amongst them there are still some who may be confided in; see the 賈誼傳 K'ay gê twâin.

To bend, to bow; to commit to, to follow; wúy jîm, 委任, to sustain; wúy tê, 委致, to reject; wúy t'ho, 委托, to confide to any one's care; goëy wúy, 委外 guë wúy, a sergeant; wúy k'ëw, 委求, to solicit of another something troublesome. Wúy jë k'ëc che, 委而去之 wúy t'hek kâk jë k'ëc e, to reject and throw anything away; see 孟子 BENg ch'oo.

The origin of anything is called 原, gwân, and the termination of it is called 委, wúy.

The name of a snake; a man's name.

Wúy wúy wúy ê, lé ch'öö che séæng, 維虺維蛇女子之祥 tók tók wúy kap chëa, sê cha boë by kit séæng, only snakes and serpents are prognostics of women; see the 小雅 Scâou gnây.

To wait; hín wúy, 校尉, the name of an office.

Bûn sin hóe wúy, 廚神戶尉, door gods and gate officers; (referring to the figures which the Chinese paint on their doors.) Wúy tê, 去尉, a double surname.

Luxuriant, exuberant.

The same as the following.
Wúy 慰 To console, to comfort, to console; with, to soothe.

E wúy gnoé sim, 以菇我心

Wúy 慰 The name of a river.

Wúy 畚 A tent, a curtain.

Wúy 帷 A curtain, a tent.

Wúy 帷 A small door in a palace; a private door.

Wúy 围 To surround, to circumvent; chew, to seige. Also written 围, wúy.

Wúy 違 To resist, to oppose, to leave, to forsake; wúy gek, 違逆 wúy kāyh, to resist; wúy léy, 逹禮, opposed to the rules of propriety.

Wúy 殲 To lose, to cast away; to leave by will, to hand down; wúy se, 達書, a will, a testament.

Wúy 惟 The oar, or rudder of a small boat; ch'un wúy, 船橈, a ship's mast; sam che wúy, 三枝橈 ke wúy, three masts.

Only, alone; kē wúy sêng jin hōe, 其唯聖人乎 e tōk tōk sê sêng jin hōe, he alone may be considered a sage; see the 易經 Ëk keng.

Wúy 惟 The same as the preceding; to bind, to tie, to connect, to circumvent, to plan.

This and the two preceding are all used as auxiliary particles, denoting but, only, alone, only that, &c.
To do, to act, to perform, to manage.

A station, a post, an office, a dignity;
place, seat; throne; receptacle for food;
broken vessel, potsherd; to grind.

To speak to, to address.

The name of a country.
Yang

The centre; teung yang, 中央, tang 長, the middle.

Yang

Deep and expansive.

Yang

Vulg. 之: the ear of corn; the young shoots of paddy, fit for transplanting.

Calamity, affliction, trouble, misfortune.

Yang

Chok seen kâng che pok sêang, chok put sêen kâng che pek yang; 作善降之百祥, 作不善降之百殃, chô hó kâng e chi tî kâng ê gô sêang, chô hó kâng e chi tî kâng ë gô hó yang, upon those who do good, will descend a hundred felicities, but upon those who do evil will come down a hundred calamities.

Yang

Wan yang, 婉鴻, wau  commercy, the appearance of water flowing all abroad.

Yang

An inclination to vomit.

Yang

Vulg. 輯商: to reflect, to illumine.

Yang

Jit yang lé kan, key liëen seng jë hoë ch'heâng, 日映離間, 雞連聲而互唱, jît chêô tê lê pa kàn, key liëen sê'n a jë so ch'heâng, when the sun peeps through the railing, the cocks one after another begin to crow together.

Yang

An unsatisfied feeling; a discontented mind.
The male principle of nature; yin yang, 陰陽, the male and female principles of nature; t'hae yang, 太陽, the sun; yang kan, 陽間, the visible world.

To praise, to please.
The sun coming out; clear.

Vulg. yē̄ng: a goat; bēên yang, 綿羊 mẹng yē̄ng, a sheep.

I was going out; put humility:
gn̄ew yang, 伐木之家不畜牛羊
taē hoo êy kay bō ch'he gọo yē̄ng, the family of a great officer should not breed cows and sheep; see the 大學 Taē hāk.

Vulg. yē̄ng: to melt, to fuse metals; to dissolve; rotten.

To pretend, to feign, to dissemble.

Ch'hoê Lêuk-t'hong yang kōng pè sê, 楚陸通佯狂遊
世 Ch'hoê Lêuk-t'hong kāy gōng pè sê, Lêuk-t'hong of the Ch'hoê country pretended to be mad, and withdrew from the busy world.

Full, replete, overwhelming, broad,

extensive; yang haê, 洋海 yē̄ng hoê, the ocean; yang ch'hwân, 洋船 yē̄ng ch'un, a foreign ship; sey yang, 西洋 see yē̄ng, the western ocean; formerly applied to Europe, now limited to Portugal.

Yang yang hoê, 洋海 yē̄ng hoê, the ocean; yang k'hang., 哪海 yē̄ng k'hang, how replete is such music! how it fills the ears! see the 論語 Lūn gé.
Yang 瘡
Sick, pained; distressed.

Yang 惡
Vulg. yēng: a manner, a form; sim mōh yang? 甚麼樣
s'na-me'ngh yēng?, in what way?
K'han yang ch'êung yang, 看樣從樣
k'heung yêng t'êun yêng, to look at a pattern, and
to follow an example.

Yang 像 樣
The appearance of standing and moving.

Yang 樣
A rule, a manner.

Yang 深 深
The waters moved and agitated.

Yang 悲
er Sorrow, trouble, calamity, sickness.

Pîet láo bo yang hê? 別來
無恙乎 sêo piêt ê lao k'heüm
bô paing hoê? since we parted, have you been free
from sickness?

Yang 養
Nourishment, feeding; to afford nourishment.

Chê ê k'heü mû kae lêng yêw
yang; put kêng hê ê piêt hê? 至於犬馬
皆能有養不敬何以別乎 chê
e kûbê bû yêw puê yêng ê chê; nâu ê kêng,
woô s'na me'ngh k'hun piêt hê? now even with respect
to dogs and horses, they can all obtain nourish-
ment; but if we (merely nourish) and do not respect
(our parents), where lies the difference? see the
論 Seâng lûm.

Vulg. chêo ng: to itch, to smart.

Yang 瘢
Pây put chék yang, 爬不着
pây ên tênh chêong ê wûy,
to scratch where it does not itch.

Yang 瘋
Read ke: to be hungry; toê ke,
Yaou 餓
pák toê yaou, a hungry
belly; put lêng ke, 能餓
bêy yaou, no appetite.
### Yaou

#### 髅

**Vulg. yéu:** The loins, the waist.

#### 娘

To emit a sound, to hum as insects.

#### 裾

The name of a plant.

#### 天

**Yaou sêang, 襟:** A garment.

#### 妖

Short, broken off, short-lived; an untimely death.

#### 天

Short-lived, an early death.

#### 夏

Yaou sêw put jê, sêw sin e soö che, 殆壽不貳 修身 以俟之 têy kap têng hêy sêw bo tên a têh, sêw hin sin ê têng haou e, an early death and a long life are both uncertain; our duty is therefore to cultivate personal virtues, and wait the result; see 孟子 Béng choó.

#### 夏

Deep, abstruse.

#### 夏

Yaou keêou, 侀僑, bent, not straightened out.

#### 隻

Expanded; yaou súy, 露水 yëng chûy, to bale out water.

#### 隻

Deep and still, profound, recondite, hidden, tranquil; a commendatory appellation for females.

Yaou t'heâou sêuk lé, 窮奢淑女 yaou t'heâou ho êy êa boê lâng, retired and quiet, like a virtuous woman.

#### 夏

Small, insignificant, small waisted.

#### 夏

The cry of a wild fowl, the noise made by a jungle fowl.

#### 夏

Yaou k'heâou, 雄鶴, a crooked face.

#### 去

**Vulg. bêyêh:** To want, to require; to desire, to wish; necessary, urgent, important.

Seng beng yëw chê tek yaou tô, 生王有至德要道 seng beng soô chê ch'heët ây tek yaou k'tn ây tô, the former kings had a most essential virtue, and a most important doctrine (i.e. filial piety, which they inculcated); see the 孝經 Hâdu keng.

#### 夏

A secret place; the southeast corner of a house.

#### 夏

The leaping and frisking of horses and cows. Also, the name of an animal.

#### 岁

**Vulg. yëô:** A surname.

#### 夏

Slowly, leisurely.

#### 夏

To serve, to do service, to employ on any service.

#### 夏

Children's ballads.

#### 夏

Vulg. yëô: to shake, to wave, to move backwards and forwards.

Yaou lâm, 捲籃 yêô ná, a cradle.
Yaou, 風雨所飄搖
Hong े sêy p'heau yaou, 風雨所飄搖
hong hê sêy p'heau yeô, moved and agitated by
the wind and rain.

Yaou
Far, distant; yaou k'han, 遠看
k'hou ê p'heau, to see at a distance;
yau wên, 遠遠, remote, far
off.

Yaou
A precious gem.

Yaou
P'heau yaou, 飄鋼, anything
agitated by the wind.

Yaou
To employ, to engage in any
service; to serve,

Yaou
To be pleased; things differing in
size.

Yaou
A jar; also a vessel for holding
meat.

Yaou
Vulg. yeô: a kiln; wá yaou, 高窯
k'êa yeô, a tile kiln; hóey yaou,
窯窯 hóey yeô, a lime kiln.

Yaou
A place for burning bricks or tiles.

Yaou
The same as the preceding, a potte-
ry; also read tê.

Yaou
Cheou yaou, 禽僑, a nation of
dwarfs on the southwest.

Yaou
High, lofty; cheou yaou, 稠燁,
a high mountain.

Yéá
The light of the sun; light, brilliant.

Yaou
Jit gwat gnoé seng, 喜微 ch'hit
yaou, 日月五星為七
曜 jit goègh goe ê ch'hain ê ch'hit d'y yaou,
the sun, and moon, and five planets constitute the
seven lights.

Yaou
Bright and illuminated; kong yaou,
光耀 k'hou ê yaou, luminous,
splendid.

Yaou
The same as the preceding.

Yaou
The back.

Yaou
A ferocious bird of prey, like an os-
prey or fish hawk.

Yéá
A final particle, used at the end of a
sentence.

Yéá
A wilderness, a desert, a wild uncul-
tivated place; clownish, vulgar;
yéâ goèy, 野外 yéâ gwâ, without
in the desert; yéâ jin, 野人 yéâ by lâng,
a clownish person.

Yéá
Chit sin bûn chek yéâ, 質勝文則野 chit
k'han yéâ bûn chek yéâ, when plainness exceeds
elegance, a man is clownish; see the 論語 Lün
gé.

Yéá 仔
Read choô: anything small or
young; as téng choô, 鼎仔
tênh yéâ, or tênh dá, a small iron
pan.
冶

To melt or fuse, to cast anything in melted metal; you yēā, 妖治, strange, uncomely, wicked.

Yēā

江河 the potter puts why to yēā?且許子何不為陶冶ch'ē ēa Hē-ch'ōo ʂ̄a soō u'm chō sēō hōō yōō meēĥ̄hā? and now why does Hē-ch'ōo become a potter or a founder? see 孟子Bōng chōō.

Yēā yung hōō yīm, 冶容容 Jewel yēā yōō yōō maōu kā lâng yīm lūān, a vicious countenance induces men to be lascivious; see the 易繵詞

耶

Read ē: wearied, fatigued, sick of anything, indisposed. Jīn ē, 人 lâng yēā, the man is sick.

Yēā

Chō to ē, 做到 ē chō kādō yēā, to do a thing till one is tired.

爺

A father, an elder; a title of respect; lō yēā, 老爷, a magistrate; applied by courtesy to nobles, gentlemen, and their sons, whether old or young.

Yēā

A final particle, indicative of doubt and inquiry.

Yēā-soe, 耶蘇, the name of Jesus, mentioned in the imperial dictionary.

椰

Yēā chōō, 椰子 yēā chē, a cocoa nut; yēā yēw, 椰油, cocoa nut oil; also written 椰 yēā.

瑤

Yēā Lâng yēā, 琅琊, the name of a place.

映

The name of a sword.

Yēā 同 

The same as 耶, yēā.
Read ่ง: to win, to conquer, to surpass, to overcome.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
to ę ch'heh "sou yeāh, to play for money and win or lose.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read ę ch'heh: to conquer, to overcome in battle.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read yāng: agitated by the wind; yāng hōng, 風 ę, hōng, waving in the wind.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read ęk: gain, profit, advantage; ęk, 利益 xe ę, advantage; Hāk ęw chin ęk, 學有進益 sh wooh chin ę, learning has its advantages.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
A leaf; ch'hūyh ę, 番 借, the leaf of a book.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read ęchēp: the same as the above. One of the radicals.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read ęk: a diagram, a change; ęk keng, 易 經 ę, keng, the book of diagrams, one of the five classics of the Chinese.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read ęk: a flying insect.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read ęk: to serve, a servant; ch'hay ęk, 差 役 ch'hay yeāh, a messenger; ęg ęk, 徑 役 ęg yeāh, a police runner.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read ęk: a post; a governmental dispatch; ęk mā, 驛 馬 yeāh bāy, a post horse; ęk loē, 驛 路 yeāh loē, a post road.

Yeāh 捷 頭 益
Read tēep: a butterfly, hoé tēep, Yeāh 蝶 蝴蝶 boē yeāh, a butterfly.

Kēep tēep ch'hwān hwa k'hwān k'hwān hwan, 紅 蝴蝶 ch'hwān hwan, yeāh tīn p'īn, yeāh tīn p'īn, the butterflies occupied in piercing the flowers are leisurely flying about.

Yēak 约
To bind, to agree, to covenant, to engage; yēak sin, 約 信, a covenant, an agreement: k'hēm yēak, 信 約, to spare, to economize; k'ūng yēak, 貧 約, distress, poverty.

Put jën chēa put k'hō 6 kēw ch'hō ch'ē, 不 約 仁 者不可以人處 約, wū jën yū lâng, bō t'hang ko6 twâ tē k'ëung yēak, people without benevolence cannot long bear to be in circumstances of poverty and distress; see the 論 語 Lūn gé.

Yēak 药
Yulg. yeōh: medicine, physic; sit yēak, 食 藥 ch'hâh yeōh, to take physic.

Lēang yēak k'hōe k'hōe, lê e sin, 長 藥 苦 口 Lēang yeak, k'hōe k'hōe, sin, good medicine is bitter, in the mouth, but profitable to the body.

Yēak 跃 跃, to frisk about.

Oe jën gē yeāk! 於 物 魚 跃 an chêu mûhâ hé tī t'êhô! how joyfully do the fishes sport about! see 孟 子 Bông choô.

A small measure, a handful; the 200th part of a peck, estimated as being equal to 1200 grains of millet.

Yēak 鑰
Só yēak, 鑰 鑰, a lock, a fastening, a bolt.

Kô chôo ch'hût chêng, Seau-hô ke sêw kwân yēak, 高 祖 出 征 聖 何 居
守管築ko ch'oe ch'ihut k'hè cheng p'hâh, Seaou-hô k'hêhâ chêo kwan yeak, when the first emperor of the Han dynasty went out on his wars, his minister Seaou-hô remained at home, and guarded the fastnesses.

A small pipe with three holes in it, a pipilo.

To lead off, and drain water.

Yeak Chêy Lât, jê chôô che haê, he drained the Chêy and Lât rivers, and led them off into the sea; see 孟子 Bêng choô.

A sacrifice offered in spring. Also written 猴, yeak.

To look long at anything, to stare, to gaze.

To collect as water, to settle; a long time.

God chôô yeem kôô ê pê yip, my lord, you have been a long time in that mean city; see the 左傳 Chô twân.

Any thing pickled, or salted.

Yeem jin, 闖人, an eunuch; yeem key, 闖鴨, a capon; to castrate; yeem te, 闖猪, to geld a pig.

To cleanse, to purify.
Yeem

To cover; to screen; anything in the shape of a bell.

Yeem jit woy pe yin, yeem jeh jie se pe yoon, that which covers the sun is the overspreading cloud; see the 雲 "yeem".

Yeem

Clouds rising up.

Yeem

A black spot on the face or body.

Yeem

The projecting part of the cheek bone.

Yeem

Bong yeem, oun bung yeem, the nightmare; also, an uncomfortable sleep, disturbed repose.

Yeem

Yeem oun, the bar of a door. Pheung boe ch'he, ch hoey yeem, she boiled her last pullet, and burned the bar of her door for firewood; (said of the wife of a learned man, who was thus reduced to the last extremity before her husband embarked in life, but was afterwards raised to a high station.)

Yeem

A sharp cut, bright, luminous, gem.

Yeem

A fire blazing up, to flame, to blaze; yeem jec, yeem juoh, blazing hot, very warm.

Yeem ch'heung t'heen, the eaves of a house.

Bok gan sin put keen, bok chae yeem ch'heung t'heen, bok chuan keef ten keen, bok ch'wai t'heen, don't say that spirits cannot see, their eyes are on the eaves of the house.

Yeem

Handsome, enchanting; captivating; lascivious.

Yeem

De je yeem, meo yeem khyen, lovely and enchanting; see the left 傳 Cho twan.

Yeem

The same as the preceding; erroneously written 響, yeem, and 響, yeem.

Yeem

Water full and overflowing.

Yeem

Hoon yeem, fire, a blazing fire.
The brightness of fire; also written 焰, yēm.

To be satisfied, to have sufficient, to have enough; to loathe.

The name of a tree.

To be full, to be satisfied; satisfied.

Great, large.

To sink, to be overwhelmed, to be annihilated.

Vulg. huwn: smoke; tobacco; sit yēm, 食煙 chēăh huwn, to smoke tobacco; yēm tōng, 喀煙 huwn ch'ū'my, a tobacco-pipe.
Yéen  The name of a river.

A smiling appearance; handsome, beautiful.

Yéen jéén yit ch'he³ou! 嫣然一笑 yéen jéén chit dy ch'hê³o, with a pleasing countenance she laughed.

Yéen  The name of a city.

Yéen  The name of an insect.

Yéen  A place where water collects, a pit, a gulf, a ravine.

Jê lim ch'him yéen, 如臨深淵 ch'chinched lim k'adu ch'him dy yéen, like approaching an abyss; see the 小雅 Se³ou gnáy.

Yéen  An ancient mode of writing the preceding.

The name of a bird, resembling a sparrow-hawk or falcon.

Yéen huyé lê³ yà³hèn, 燕飛天 ee³ng dy pu³uy k'adu l'he³ning, the falcon flies up towards heaven.

Yéen  The gate of a city.

To cast, to mould; a surname; yéen pëe³, 須別, to distinguish; yéen ch'hat, 甄察, to examine, to search; also read chin.

Yéen  To fall down, to lie down, to be prostrate; to recline, to lie at ease.

Ch'hô sê⁴ng che hong pit yéen, the swallow or martin family; yéen cho³, 燕子 ee³ng á, the edible birds-nests.

草上之風必偃 ch'ha³bu kây wô³ hông tê³ têng bún pit tô³, when grass is acted on by the wind it will lie down flat; see the 謂語 Lán gé.

Hék sit yéen cha³ ch'hông, or 息偃在牀 wô³ dy hâ³sh k'hu³m tê³ bûn ch'hê³ng, some are lying down and resting on their beds; see the 小雅 Se³ou gnáy.

Yéen  To dam up water, to collect water into a pond.

Yéen  The name of a fish.

Yéen  The name of a bird, said to be the chief of the feathered tribe.

Water overflowing, abundant; broad, extensive, exuberant.

Ak yéen, 水衍, to irrigate.

Water flowing to a great distance; to extend, to lengthen.

Yéen hê³, 演, to perform plays; pwan yéen, 擊演 pu³'a yéen, to go through any exercise.

Yéen  To laugh out aloud.

Yéen  The name of a district.

Yéen  A gem in which there is a brilliant color.

To rest, to be tranquil; to be at ease; to be pleased, and delighted; yéen cho³, 燕子 ee³ng á, the swallow or martín family; yéen cho³, 燕窩, the edible birds-nests.
YÉEN

Ch'oo che yéen ke, 子之燕居 hoy chohé eng k'heá, when Confucius dwelt at his ease, &c.; see the 論語 Lún gé.
Yéen jé sin hwn, 燕爾新婚 ho²na hé lé ay sin hwn yéen, rejoice in your newly contracted marriage; see the 衛風 Wóéy hong.

Elegant, lovely, beautiful; yéen wán, 嫱婉, yielding, complying.

To swallow; also written 喝, yéen.

To eat and drink together.

To agree to the price of anything; yéen lióu, 僚緣, the name of a spirit or genius.

To rest, to be at ease; to delight in, to be pleased with; also to enjoy; sit yéen, 食宴, a feast; chéw yéen, 酒宴, an entertainment; séet yéen, 廂宴, to appoint a feast; yím yéen, 饮宴, to partake of a feast.

Things compared one with another.

To advance, to go forward; long, distant; to receive, to reach to; ch'heén yéen, 還延, to procrastinate, to delay, to protract.

K'ong-sun-hóng k'hae tong kwán, 柯松洪開東館以延賢, Kong-sun-hjong opened the eastern lodge for the reception of clever people.

公孫弘開東館以延賢 Kông-sun-hjong k'houy tang kwán, è yéen lap gabú láng, Kong-sun-hjong opened the eastern lodge for the reception of clever people.

A bamboo mat, on which the ancients used to sit and eat their meals; chéw yéen, 酒筵, an entertainment; yéen yéen, 宴筵, a feast.

Vulg. nu², spittle, saliva, phlegm, scum; sōy yéen, 污涎 nu², to spit.

A wooden lever, attached to a stone mortar, for beating out the husks of rice.

To sigh, to utter an exclamation.

To follow a stream, to sail with the stream; to comply with.

沿 ch'heén cé kang haé, 沿於江海, to follow the streams and currents of rivers and seas.

On account of, because; to follow, to comply; yéen k'oé, 經故, a cause, a reason.

Yew yéen bok, jè kêu gê yéen, 猶緣木而求魚也, ch'heén choh³ ng yin houy lêy ch'heé jè kêu haé, it would be like climbing a tree to catch fish; see 直子 Béng choó.

Ok yéen, 屋椽 ch'heó aling, the rafters of a house.

Sông é tâu k'heung che yéen, kwuy wúy Loé bún che yéen, 朱以大宮之椽
To carry presents of food to workmen in the fields.

A narrow confined dwelling.

To cover, to screen, to shelter.

Vulg. héōh: a leaf; che yéep, 枝葉 ke héōh, branches and leaves; ló yéep, 枝葉 laóu héōh, the betel leaf, chewed by Asiatics with their areca nut; ek yéep, 奎葉, successive generations. A surname.

Che yéep bē yēw haē, Pun sît sēen pwat, 枝葉 未有害木實先捱 ke kéōh bōē yōo haē pun sît toē sēng pwat, while the branches and leaves are yet uninjured, the root and stump are destroyed; see the 小雅 Scáou gnáy.

Light and coarse.

A window.

Vulg. yēōh: the leaf of a book; the same as 岐, yéep.

E ong, 昆蝶 yéet yēōh, an insect remarkable for its small loins.

To declare, to inform, to inquire; yéet kēēn, 請見, to have an interview with any one.

Jé kēw hwun koe che láe ch'ēng yéet, 如舊 姑之來請謁 ch'ēn chōōg kōō by hwun
Yëet A poisonous reptile; the gecko.

Yëet A stoppage in the throat; a melancholy sound; a loss of the voice.

Yëet Vulg. oôh: to bring up wind from the stomach; thâ yëet, to eruct.

Yëet Sêen hong, to fan, to agitate the wind with a fan.

Yëo Read yaou: the loins, the waist.

Yëo Read yaou: small; yaou têém, the ace at dice.

Yëo Read heaou: to invite, to induce, to urge.

Yëo Seang heaou yëw gwân, to invite one another out to parties of pleasure.

Yëo To beat, to strike.

Yëo Read yaou: to shake, to jumble together, to swing backwards and forwards; yaou lâm, a cradle.

Yëo Read yaou: a kiln; chwan choô yaou, a brick kiln; höey yaou, a lime kiln.

Yëo Read yaou: to lade; yaou sîy, to bale out water.

Yëh Ten beards of corn make a ouden; yëoh; a very small measure.

Yëoh A kind of green frog.

Yëoh Read ek: to guess, to hit at, to form an idea of.

Yëoh K'hong-chôo kwuy yëak, K'hong-chôo presented some medicine (to Confucius); see the Lûn gé.

Yëoh Read yâk: to agree with, to coveneant; twân yâk, to determine an agreement.

Yëoh K'hong-chôo kwuy yâk, the Chinese duck, noted for being faithful to its mate; also the name of an insect.

Yëong Read ong: as oong, yëet yëong, the name of an insect, a species of Ichneumon fly or wasp.
養

Yêung
Read yâng: to nourish; yâng sóo, 养饲 yâng ch'êh, to feed.

羊
Yêung
Read yâng: flat bricks used beneath the tiles in Chinese houses.

羊
Yêung
Read yâng: a goat; bûên yâng, 绵羊 mei ng yêng, a sheep.

Kim yêw sêw jìn chê guê yâng, jê wûy chê bûk chê chêa, nân yuân zhe nân yuân, now if a person should receive people's cows and sheep, and undertake to feed them, (he ought to seek for good pasturage for them;) see 孟子 Bêng chôo.

Yêung
Read yâng: the ocean; yâng haê, 洋海 yêng haê, seas and oceans; yâng ch'hwân, 洋船 yêng ch'un, foreign ships.

楊
Yêung
Read yâng: a surname.

瀘
Yêung
Broken to pieces, torn to rags.

樣
Yêung
Read yâng: to melt, to fuse.

樣
Yêung
Read yâng: a manner, a form, an appearance.

樣
Yêung
Read yâng: the young branches of a tree just shooting up.

益
Yêuuk
Read ek: abundant; chêên chaê ek, 錢財益 chêng ch'êng yêuk, money abundantly, plenty of cash.
To-morrow; yēük jit, 星日, the following day; jit yēük, 星, the light of the sun.

Yēük A sound, a voice.

Yēük Bright, clear, the brightness of fire.

To sell, to dispose of; also to nourish and bring up.

Mā chō ū yēük lê, 弟子鬻女 bêy hâou sai^s bêy châou ā, to sell one's sons and dispose of one's daughters.

Yēük The same as the preceding.

Yēük Vulg. hâdn lō: to be sorry; yēw bûn, 悔, sorrowful, sad.

Jēэн hōe te, seng ê yēw hwân, ch'ēn hōe te, seng ê yēw hwân, jê soö è an lŏk yêü, 然後知生於憂患而死於安樂也 jēén aoü chae, lâng sai^s tê hâdn lō, jê sê tê an lŏk yêü, then we may know, that people may thrive in circumstances of trouble and sorrow, and die by giving way to ease and pleasure; see 孟子 Bēng chōó. Yēw sim, 悔心, an anxious, grieved state of mind.

Superfluous, superabundant, over and above, luxurious ease; affluent; yēw yēw, 優游, to saunter about, ease and leisure.

Soö jê yēw chek hâk, 仕而優則學 chô kwêhâ yâng êng chek t'hâk ch'hâyêk, an officer when at leisure should attend to learning; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ch'ēang yēw, 婦優, a prostitute.

To sow seed, to cast abroad seed; yēw jê put twâit, 援而不撚, yêü chê jê bo hâîng, he continued sowing and would not stop; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yēw That which, which; a place.

Yēw Distant, far; yēw wân, 悠遠 yêw hâîeng, afar off.

Yēw The appearance of water flowing.

Deep, dark, umbrageous, hidden; abstruse, recondite; yēw ke, 幽居, to dwell in retirement.

Ch'ût chō ū yēw kok, 出自幽谷 ch'ût tê yēw âm ôy k'hâîeng, to come out of the dark ravine; see the 小雅 Sîoâou gnây.

Bêng yēw léy gâk, yēw yēw kwûy sîn, 明有禮樂幽有鬼神 bêng hâîeng woö léy gâk, yēw âm woö kwûy sîn, in the light we have ceremonies and music (by which to regulate our conduct); and in the dark, we have demons and spirits (of whom we should be afraid.)

Yēw The cry of a deer, the noise made by a stag.

Yēw A female deer, a doe; yēw lôk chôk chôk, 慰鹿 hâîeng boö kap kâng ôy lôk kwîâit kwîâit ôy yêüng, the does and bucks looked sleek and fat; see the 大雅 Taâgnây.

Yēw A friend; pêng yēw, 朋友, an intimate friend.

E pêng yēw kâou jê put sîn hoö?
To lead, to allure; yín yén,引誘, to lead on; yén hék,誘惑, to tempt, to draw into vice.

Hoo chōo sün sün jéön, sēên yén jín, 夫子循
循然善誘人 hoo chōo sün sün yì yénhuí,
gāo yín yén lāng, Confucius with his compliant
manner, was very skillful in leading men forward;
see the 論語 Lün gē.

A vessel for containing the aromatic
wine.

A collection of wood, to burn as a
sacrifice to heaven.

Grieved, distressed, sad thoughts.

To lead, to guide, to urge on; the
same as 誘, yén.

A window; also towards; to open
out clearly.

Chōo yén chip kē sēw, 自牖
執其手 chōo t'hang 8 gīm e yī ch'e, he took
hold of his hand through the window; see the 論
語 Lün gē.

Young, small, tender, weak; yén
lēên, 幼年 sēau lēên, young.

Hoo jín yén jē hák che, 夫人
幼而學之 hoo lāng sēau lēên ch'ēhō kē, now
when a man is young, he learns these things; see
孟子 Bêng chōo.

To wander, to ramble. Vulg. t'hit
t'ho: to go on an excursion of
pleasure.

K'heng gô yén jē têy, 卜遊遊二帝 k'heng
t'hit t'ho kâp nô yê hông têy, you, sir! have been
Yèw 蝏尤

Yèw, 蝨尤, a kind of shell fish, like a crab, but larger, and found on the seacoast.

To murmur, to complain, to find fault with; a fault; to exceed; a surname.

Sêang put wàn th'ien, háy put yèw jin, 上不怨
天下不尤人 têng bin bô wàn t'heèng, háy
têy bô yèw lâng, above, not to murmur against heaven,
and below not to find fault with men; see the
eurng Lân gé.
Also written 亢, yèw.
Boô k'hiên yèw, 無恁尤, without fault; faultless.

Yèw 認

Pe boô yèw hêy, 俾無訥兮
saê e bô k'êy sit, cause them to
avoid crime; see the 國風 Kok hong.

Yèw 枕

A fleshy excrescence.

From, out of, by, through; the means
by or through which; yin yèw,因由, a leading cause, an induce-
ment; to let, to allow; yèw kê wûy, 由其為,
let him do it.

Kwan kê sêy yèw, 觀其所由 k'hwènë e sêy
yèw lû, observe the motives from which his actions
spring; see the 上論 Sêang lûn.

Gwân kùên, boô yèw tât, 願見無由達
aô bôêyê kêèng, bô yin yèw êy t'hong tât, I wish to
get an interview, but I have no means of introduction;
see the 儀禮 Gê lêy.

Yèw 油

Oil, fat, grease, any oily substance.

Chek yèw bwân bàn sêk, choô
jeên sêng hên, 積油滿萬
石自然生火 k'hêng yèw kâdu mûn ê chêñô
bun chèdō, chòo jèn să̄ng hṓy, when we collect oil to the amount of a myriad of peculs, it will of itself produce fire.

Yèw A tree shooting out its branches.

Yèw A vessel for containing aromatic wine.

To laugh; chòo jìn yèw jè jè ch'heàou, 主人迫爾而笑, chòo jìn yèw jèn jè ch'heàou, the host smiling, laughed out aloud.

A post; yèw èk, 郵驛 yèw yèdh, a post house.

Sok è tè yèw jè t'hwan beng,速於置郵而傳命, khiàn èn è yèdh bòj jè t'hoùng beng lèng, to convey orders swifter than a post; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

The right; yèw sèw, 右手 chèdō ch'heàu, the right hand; chòo yèw, 左右, right and left, attendants.

Sèy oè è chòo, bòh è kauv è yèw,所惡於左母以交於右, sèy mèn tè lè ch'heàu, bòh è kauv lè chèdō ch'heàu, that which you dislike on the left, do not associate with on the right; see the 大學 Taè hák.

To assist, to help, to aid, to abet.

To protect; pé yèw, 应祐 pé pé, to protect with divine favor.

Also, again, and, moreover; besides, still, yet.

Kèèn chè put chèúng, yèw kèng put wày,見志不從又敬不違

Yèw 750

Yèw 751

K'hu₅₇ heng e ò yèw t'hàn lèn, yèw tèòh kèng, t'hang wày kòy'h, seeing our parents’ intention is not to comply with our advice, we must still respect, and not oppose them; see the 論語 Lún gé.

A park, a pleasure garden; wàn yèw,圈苑園, a garden of pleasure.

Bùn ông che yèw, hong ch'hit sip lè, 文王之園方七十里 Bùn ông ò yèw wòó sè k'kè'hit ch'ap lè, Bùn ông's park was 70 square lè in extent; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

To spare, to treat liberally, to be indulgent, to forgive.

Kwun choó è sèè k'ò yèw chòóy,君子以敟過有罪 k'wun choó wòó sèè kòy'è sit, yèw k'hu₅₇ lèng ò yèw, the good man makes a point of forgiving faults, and being indulgent towards crimes; see the 易解卦 Èk k'æ kw̩á.

Yèw yèw le, 柏李, a kind of fruit, which if eaten expels jealousy.

Also, again; the same as 又, yèw.

Wealth, money; to give, to present; yèw lòé,賄賂, a bribe.

E gnó yèw ch'heën, 以我賄 遞 chòo yóó ò yèw t'heën swá k'he pāt wày, to take my wealth, and remove it elsewhere; see the 衛風 Wōé yòng.

To assist, to help, to urge and incite one to eat; to couple, to pair.

E gák yèw sit, 以樂侑食 è chak gák k'hu₅₇ chèdō, they played up the music, to incite the emperor to eat; see the 周禮 Chew léy.
Yew
A kind of field mouse.

Vulg. *noot*
A: a pumelo, a shade

datack.

Bàn t'āng ĕng kit yew, 閩中
in the province of Hok-kêên lemons and pumelos
flourish luxuriantly.

Yew
A black monkey.

The sleeve of a coat; also the appearance of much laughing.

The female principle of nature; yim yâng, 阴陽, the male and fe-
male principle, which the Chinese suppose to have produced all things; t'āh yim. 太
阴, the moon; yim kau, 阴間, the invisible world, the dark regions; kong yim, 光 隙, time. A
surname.

T'āh E sek ch'āhun yim, goē p'êy tong sek hwun
yim, 太 禹 倩 陰 我 章 當 陰 分
ch'āh E wō sōch chit ch'āhun by yim, gwân by
long yēa sōch chit hwun by yim, the great E
used to spare every inch of time, and we ought to
spare every tenth of an inch.

The ancient form of the preceding; also written 陰, yim.

A sound, a tone; seng yim, 聲音
sēn yim, a sound, a noise, a voice;
han yim, 韻音, a fowl.

Pat yim k'âiek haê, 八音克譜 pêyh á yim
kèk kē haê hō, the eight sounds excessively harmo-
nious; see the 书 舜 典 Sc sūn tēén.

Sip guǒ yim, 十五音, the fifteen initial sounds;
the name of a Chinese dictionary of the Hok-kêên
dialect on which this work is founded.

Peaceful and harmonious; tranquil,
still, retired.

The incessant crying of children; to
lose one's voice from grief.

Dumb, unable to speak.

Gim jê put gân, put jê yim lông
che chê hwî, 喑而不言
不 如 寤 聲 之 言,
gim jê úm kong wâ, úm
tōn têhôh áy kâbu ch'êhaun hê lâng áy kâ chô yîông;
to mumble and not speak out is worse than a deaf
and dumb person pointing and beckoning; see the
淮陰候傳 Hwaê yim hoê twân.

Read t'āng; to overflow, to be brim-
ful, overflowing.

Vulg. *lim*; to drink; yim chêw, 飲
酒 lim chêw, to drink wine.

Yit p'êhâou yim, 一瓢飲
chit p'ô châ yim, a calabash full of drink; see the
論語 Lún gé.

To screen; pê yim, 庇蔽, pro-
tection, shelter.

Chô chong pê yim, 祖宗庇
蔽, the overshadowing protection of one's ances-
tors, (which the Chinese believe is advantageous to
posterity.)

To screen, to overshadow; umbra-
geous, that which can cover; a
shade, a shelter.

Sâ sêng yim, jê chêhung neâou sit, 樹 成 險
而衆鳥息 ch'êhô chêhô yim jê chêhung
chédou hoáng, the trees form a covert, and all the birds of the air rest underneath; see 荀子 Sün choó.

Yim 姲

Private leisure, luxurious self-indulgence; lascivious.

Yim 淫

Lascivious, lewd, lustful; kan yim, 罹淫; fornication; yim lwăn, 淫亂; wantonness, voluptuousness, disorderly conduct. Yim se, 淫書, obscene books.

Kwan ch'he lôk jê put yim, 關雎樂而不淫 Kwan ch'he ch'êng lôk, jê bêy yim liên, the Kwan ch'he ode is pleasant without being obscene; see the 論語 Lûn gê.

Yim 九

The appearance of walking. Also written 六, yim.

Yim 霖

A long continued rain.

Bôk yêuk yim ê, 沐浴霖雨 châng ê kôo têng ây hoê, to be drenched in the long continued rain; see the 淮南子 Hwaê làm choó.

Yim 蟲

A book-worm.

Yim 討

Hâm yim, 聊訐, angry words.

Yin 庚

To follow, to comply with; for, because; yin wûy, 因為, on account of; yin yêw, 因由, a reason, a cause.

Yin yin ê Hây léy, 殷因於夏禮 Yin teôu t'kâm ê Hây teôo ê líy léy, the Yin dynasty followed the ceremonies of the Hây dynasty; see the 圖 祭 lûn.
Yin

Yin k’hin, 感懼, to be very earnest and attentive; anxious and diligent.

Secret, abstruse, minute; to secrete; yin ke, 隱居, to retire from the world, to dwell secretly.

To feel acutely, to compassionate, painful, grieved, mourning.

Bök hëen hoo yin, 莫見乎隱, to be very earnest and diligent.

Béng hoo yin k’hëng, there is nothing more evident than what is abstruse; see the 中庸 Teung yûng.

Ch’hek yin che sim, jin che twan yâ, 側隱之心仁之端也, the feeling of pity and commiseration is the principle of benevolence; see 孟子 Bêng chûo.

The same as the preceding.

Also written 隱, yin.

The common method of writing 隱, yin.

To secrete, to conceal; the same as 隱, yin.

To rely on, to comply with.

To lead, to guide, to induce, to influence, to seduce, to introduce.

Yin tó, 引導 yin ch’heâ, to guide in, or clear, the way; séâou yin, 小引, a short or inferior preface to a book.

Yin yêw, 引誘, to allure, to tempt.

A cow rope, a rope for tying a cow.

Yin

Vulg. k’in: a worm; k’hew yin,

Yin

yin hông chwan, 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲

黃泉 hoo t’hoê kìn téng bìn chêâh ta áy t’hoê, áy téy lim wut’ng áy ch’ûd, now the worm feasts above on the dry clods, and beneath it drinks the yellow fountains; see 孟子 Bêng chûo.

A rope for fastening an ox or a horse to a carriage.

To advance, to enter; a surname;

lêng yin, 令尹, the name of an office.

To tie a rope through the nose of an ox.

The sound of thunder.

Read hê: to promise, to engage, to undertake.

A seal, a stamp; an impression, to print, to press; a surname.

Je ch’heên sék kae gin yin, 千石皆銀印 nö ch’hêng ch’ûh chî poân gin áy yin, those officers who enjoyed an income of 2000 peculs of grain all held silver seals of office; see the 漢制 Hân chê.

Yin se, 印書 yin ch’êygh, to print books; yin pán, 印板, the wooden blocks used for printing.

To rely on any one, to comply with.

Read êng: to answer, to reply.
Yin
To speak, to say, to declare.

Yin
云
se kong, ti"oh woo hadu hoed, does not the classic say, "be filial;" see the Lun
g".

Yin
文
Water flowing back again.

Yin
芸
A fragrant herb.

Yin
芸
Raveled; in confusion, as threads;

Yin
芸
To clear away the grass and weeds,
in the cornfields; to weed; to re-
move whatever does harm.

Yin
芸
Vulg. hwun: a cloud; atmospheric
fog, vapor; cloudy; a surname;
san ch'han ch'lit yin, 山川
由云 swa ch'litl ch'lit hwun, the hills and
rivers produce clouds.

Yin
芸
Great waves raised up in a river.

Yin
芸
Wood in which the grain is very
strongly marked.

Yin
芸
One of the horary characters; also
to respect.

Yin
芸
亦 an, to give occasion to.

Yin
芸
Even, plain, equal; alike.

Yip
Rice fields.

Yip
芸
Posterity, successive generations.

Yip
芸
Eng sek choe yin, 永錫祚

Yip
芸
by k'na sun, ever bestow upon us happy posterity;
see the 大雅 Ta6 gnay. Also written 乱, yin, and, 亂, yin.

Yip
芸
The ancient form of the preceding.

Yip
芸
To escort a daughter when going to
be married.

Yip
芸
To give a present.

Yip
芸
A fetus in the womb; hwa6 yin,

Yip
芸
懷孕 woo sin yin, to conceive
in the womb.

Yip
芸
Seng yin hwut sit,性孕弗食 t'haou sai6
woo sin yin, bo c'ch'ih, when animals were pregnant,
they did not eat of them.

邑
邑
A city; toe yip, 郡邑, a capital
city.

邑
邑
Sdn s'ey ke yit leen seng ch'eo, 眞
le'en seng yip, 眞邑 s'ey k'h'ao chit ne"ng ch'enl ch'eo,
no ne"ng ch'eo yip, wherever Sdn dwelt for a year,
it became a neighborhood, and in two years a city.

邑
邑
Oe yip, 嗝吧, shortness of breath,
palpitation.
The mind uneasy, the mind disturbed; disquietude.

Boo Hwat sat Yin hó sê yip? 武发殷何所惚 Boo 俸 mèná Hwat t'had Yin, woō sīh á mèngh an sīm? Boo 俸, whose name was Hwat, who killed the prince of the Yin dynasty, how could he set his mind at ease? see the 楚詞 Ch'hoê soô.

A bamboo instrument for catching fish.

A satchel, a bag for books. Also to wind and entwine.

To soak, to wet.

To scoop out, to bale out water, to lade water, to take hold of with the hand, to pour out, to remove.

Chok yip, 作掛 ch'hoê jêá, to make a bow or salutation.

Yip jêâng jê sêng, 撲譕而升 chok yip sóo nêông jê ch'hoê, they bowed to each other, mutually gave way, and ascended; see the 上論 Seâng lün.

Full, abundant, bright.

True, sincere, even; the beginning of numbers; one.

Yit ko, 一個 chit ây, one thing; yit jîn, 一人 chit láng, one man.

Kip kê sêng kong yit yêā, 及其成功一也 kip kâu ê chêôa kong chit yêôâ, but when they complete their work, it is one and the same thing; see the 申庸 Têüng yûng.

The ancient form of the preceding character.

The same as —, yit, one; being a kind of capital letter or form of it; also, uniform, unmixed.

One of the horary characters; one of the radicals.

A kind of swallow.

-read ek: to think of, to remember; 想 têâng kêw sêng ek, 長久相憶 têng koô sóo sêng, to think of each other for a long time.

Ek chëak, 想着 yit tôôh, to set the mind upon, to like, to be fond of.

An yit, 安佚 at ease, at leisure; rest, tranquillity.

四肢之於安佚也 sê ke tôy té êng êng, the four limbs are disposed to ease and rest; see 孟子 Beng choô.

Water overflowing; yîm yit, 污 To surpass, to exceed; the same as —, yit, at ease.
YIT

Yit

YIT

Yit

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Yit

Then, following, only.

A row of musicians; a choir of singers.

A black horse with white trappings.

A bird that knows when it is about to rain.

To secrete; to flee; to run; to give up restraint; to follow; retirement; luxurious ease, leisure; yit soô, a retired, unambitious scholar.

Mâ yit put lêng chê, 馬逸不能止 bày chabu bêy huôgâê, the horses ran away, and there was no stopping them; see the 左傳 Chô twân.

Full, overflowing; running over; yâng yit, 洋溢, to inundate.

Dwân jiê put yit, 滿而不溢 muô.hâ jiê put bêy puô.hâ chêbût, full without running over; see the 孝經 Haou keng.

A weight of 24 ounces.

Suy bân yit sóô géêk jîn teau tok che, 雖萬鎚必使玉石雕琢之 suy bân yit tât â géêk jîn teau tok e, although the gem may be of the value of a myriad of yit, yet he would employ a jeweler to work it up; see 孟子 Beng choô.

Harmonious, peaceable.

The singing of birds; also written 難, yung.

A sore, a boil, an ulcer; seng yung, 生瘡 saông eng â, to have a boil.

Harmonious, peaceable; genial, kind.

The waters of a river overflowing; or bursting out of the banks and then flowing in again.

P'hek yung, 耍靡, an imperial academy.

A vessel made out of a gem.

Dressed food; the dishes for the morning meal are called 襲, yung and those for the evening 蠭, sun.

Harmonious; p'hek yung, 輓靡, an imperial academy.

Wooden images of men, made to be burned at funerals.

Sê chok yung chêá, ké boô hoê, 始作俑者其無後乎 kêô tehuô chê yung by äîng, e boâu téy hoê, he who first made those wooden images would doubtless be deprived of posterity; (because they were like living men, and might lead to the employment of real human beings for the same purpose; see 孟子 Beng choô.
Yün 踂
To leap, and jump; also a kind of round shoe worn by those who have had their feet chopped off; a wooden leg.

Yün yü'āk yün peng, 踀躍用兵, they leaped and danced while using their swords; see the 踀風 Pöy hong.

Yün kwîy ké chêen, 踀貴履贱 yün kwîy áy chêen, (so many persons had their feet chopped off,) that wooden legs became dear, and shoes cheap; see the 左傳 Chô twan.

A fountain bubbling up; to spring up as a well, to issue forth as a fountain; also written 洩, yün.

Gwât yün tae kang lêw, 月涌大江流 gôêh yün tê tuâ kang lêw, the moon seemed to issue forth, and flow down with the waters of the great river; see the 杜甫詩 Toê hoô se.

Yün 笔 A case for arrows, a quiver.

Yün 衛 The middle way in front of a magistrate's hall.

Bold, courageous, daring.

Yün chêâ pû kê, 勇者不懼 yün áy lâng bô kê, bold men have no fear; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Yün 繞 A certain road; a sort of measure.

To stop up, to dam up; to manure, to fatten.

Hô kwât pû k'hô hêw yün, 河決不可復壅 kâng p'hâh bô t'hang kôh yün, the river has burst its bounds, and cannot be dammed up again; see the 史記 Soô kê.

Yun 擁 To hold, to grasp in the hand; to escort, to accompany.

T'haê kong yün kwîy, 太公 擁彗 T'haê kong gîm saôu chêw, T'haê kong held the broom, (when his son became emperor;) see the 高祖記 Ko choê kê.

A jar, a pitcher; yün ch'haê, 汗菜 èng ch'haê, a kind of pickled vegetable kept in jars.

Yün 甕 Common, usual, not out of the way; unchangeable; to use.

T'eueng yün, 中庸, the universal medium; the name of a Chinese classic.

Yün 餍 將 堑 A city, a wall, a citadel.

E kwât chông yün, 以伐眾庸 è p'hâh kwân áy sêhâ, to attack high-walled cities; see the 大雅 Taê gwây.

Yün 懶 Lazy, idle.

Yün 鐘 A large bell.

Yün 興 Accustomed, used to; uneasy.

Yün Yung 容 A countenance, a visage; to allow, to admit of, to bear with; yün maôu, 容貌, the appearance, air, demeanor; hâm yün, 容容, to include, to inclose, to receive. A surname.

T'heen lé sêy put yün, 天理所不容 t'heên lé sêy wên yün, that which Providence did not permit.
Yung

Hibiscus mutabilis; applied also to some other kinds of Malvaceous plants.

Yung

Water flowing peacefully along.

Yung

The name of a tree; yung se, 榕, ch'eng ch'hee, the banian tree.

Yung

Ch'eng yung, 糯, to walk along adorned with gems.

Yung

Steam or vapor rising up and blending; harmonious, peaceful. A surname.

K'o lok yea yung yung, 其樂也融融, by k'oe y e yung yung, their joy was harmonious and agreeable; see the 左傳 Ch'oo twan.

Yung

Vulg. yéng : to melt, to fuse; the mould used in melting metals. Yung hwa, 銷化, to transform into another shape.

Yung

The ancient form of 容, yung.

Yung

To use, to employ; with, by; yéw yung, 有用, useful.

Suy yéuk but yung, san ch'wan k'o sê choo, 雖欲勿用山川其舍諸, suy a Â bo yung, su' a ch'uiung e woô yung t'hek k'ak hoe, although we should be disposed not to use such an animal in sacrifice, would the spirits of the hills and rivers reject it; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Ch'et yung jë a jin, 節用而愛人, chün chat sê yung, jë sêh lâng, to be economical in the use of things, and kind to people; see the 論語 Lün gé.
TABLE OF THE RADICALS;

Showing their order and meaning, together with the sound given them in reading.

N.B. In the following Table, the forms which accompany several of the radicals are contractions or modifications which they take when entering into composition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters formed by one stroke of the pencil.</th>
<th>24 Sip 十 ten.</th>
<th>47 Ch'ihwan 井 a channel for water.</th>
<th>70 Hong 方 square, then.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Yit — one.</td>
<td>25 Pok 而 to divine.</td>
<td>48 Kong 工 work, a workman.</td>
<td>71 Bo Bo 无 not, wanting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 K'hwün 小 to descend.</td>
<td>26 Chiết 平 a seal.</td>
<td>49 Ke 己 one's self.</td>
<td>72 Jit 且 the sun, day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Choö 画 a point.</td>
<td>27 Hán 圆 an irregular edge.</td>
<td>50 Kin 吾 a napkin.</td>
<td>73 Wät 月 the moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Phüet 鼠 bent out.</td>
<td>28 Bo Bo 画 crooked.</td>
<td>51 Kan 干 a shield.</td>
<td>74 Gwät 木 wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Yit へ one.</td>
<td>29 Yèw 閃 the hand, again, more.</td>
<td>52 Yaou 么 slender.</td>
<td>75 Bök 木 to owe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Kwät 齿 hooked.</td>
<td>Formed by three strokes.</td>
<td>53 Sœm 斷 to protect.</td>
<td>76 K'hoe'm 言 to stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formed by two strokes.</td>
<td>30 K'hoé 口 the mouth.</td>
<td>54 Yin 远 a long journey</td>
<td>77 Ché 乇 evil, bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Jō 二 two.</td>
<td>31 Wûy 口 an enclosure.</td>
<td>55 K'êng 並 to join hands.</td>
<td>78 Bo Bo 木 to kill by striking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 T'höö (undefined.)</td>
<td>32 T'höö 地 the ground.</td>
<td>56 Ék 卓 to dart, a dart.</td>
<td>79 Söö 毛 not, lo not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Jin' a man.</td>
<td>33 Sôu 士 a scholar.</td>
<td>57 K'êng 箸 a bow.</td>
<td>80 Bo Bo 木 to compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Jìn a man.</td>
<td>34 Ché 久 to follow.</td>
<td>58 Yen 亜 hair. (head).</td>
<td>81 Pe 背 to compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Jîp へ to enter.</td>
<td>35 Sœy 小 to walk slowly.</td>
<td>59 Mô 木 hairs.</td>
<td>82 Mô 毛 a family name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Pat 八 eight.</td>
<td>36 Sëk げ the evening.</td>
<td>60 Ch'oâk 瓢 to pace.</td>
<td>83 Sê 毛 living prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Kâng □ a wilderness.</td>
<td>37 T'ai 大 large, great.</td>
<td>Formed by four strokes.</td>
<td>84 K'hê 瓢 water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Bök へ to cover.</td>
<td>38 Lê 女 a woman.</td>
<td>心心 heart.</td>
<td>85 Sûy 水 water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Peng へ an icicle.</td>
<td>39 Choö 三 a son, a child.</td>
<td>62 Ko 我 a lance.</td>
<td>86 H'ô 水 water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Ké へ a niche, a bench.</td>
<td>40 B'oën 圭 to collect.</td>
<td>63 Hoâ 肝 an inner door.</td>
<td>87 Jeou 肝 to imitate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 K'hâra へ gaping.</td>
<td>41 Ch'ênh 矢 a punto, the</td>
<td>64 Sëw 木 the hand.</td>
<td>88 Ho Ho 肝 a father. [hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 To 刀 a knife.</td>
<td>42 Seou 耳 little, small.</td>
<td>65 Ché' 矢 a branch.</td>
<td>89 Gnâu 肝 to imitate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Lök へ strength.</td>
<td>43 ṭìng Yëw 丫 a branch.</td>
<td>66 P'ôek ー a slight stroke.</td>
<td>90 Ch'êng (undefined.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Paou へ to fold.</td>
<td>44 Se 矢 a corpse.</td>
<td>67 B'ón 肝 a splinter.</td>
<td>91 Phèen 勱 a splinter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Pak へ a spoon.</td>
<td>45 T'ôa 導 a bud</td>
<td>68 氣 火 the teeth.</td>
<td>92 Gây 勱 teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Ho 年 a recumbent.</td>
<td>46 Söö 尊 a bud</td>
<td>69 K'hǫ̂n 肝 a cow.</td>
<td>93 N'heen 外 dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 T'ha 年 a bud</td>
<td>47 Ch'ihwein 井 a channel for water.</td>
<td>70 Hong 方 square, then.</td>
<td>94 K'hê 瓢 water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Formed by five strokes.

95 Heün 黨 blackish.
96 Göök 蓖 a gem.
97 Kwa 瓷 a melon.
98 Wă 瓦 tiles.
99 Kam 蘭 sweet.
100 Seng 生 to produce.
101 Yüng 用 to use.
102 Têoon 現 a field.
103 Phit 彼 a measure of length.
104 Lék 瑞 sickness.
105 Pwet 椅 a mound.
106 Pâk 白 white.
107 P'hê 彼 dishes.
108 Béng 棟 the eye.
109 Bôk 茼 a spear.
110 Maou 鳴 an arrow.
111 Sê 穴 to admonish.
112 Sêk 碑 to creep.
113 Sa 託 a stone.
114 Jëw 陶 a hammer.
115 Hô 陶 grain.
116 Hëet 館 a den, a cave.
117 L'p 立 to erect.

Formed by six strokes.

118 Tëou 候 bamboo.
119 Bá 穀 paddy, rice.
120 Bëk 佇 silk, thread.
121 Hoé 餐 crockery.
122 Bông 彈 a drum.
123 Yâng 羊 sheep.
124 E 羽 feathers, wing.
125 Lô 落 old, aged.
126 Jë 焦 a whisker.
127 Jëy 彈 handle of a tool.
128 Jé 焦 the ear (plow).

Formed by seven strokes.

129 Yit 彤 a pencil.
130 Jëuk 著 flesh.
131 Sîn 臣 a statesman.
132 Choö 自 self, himself.
133 Chë 長 reaching to.
134 Kèw 建 a mortar.
135 Sëë 着 the tongue.
136 Ch'ënuk, 建 to disturb.
137 Chew 焦 a boat.
138 Kîn 建 disobedient.
139 Sêk 彤 color.
140 Ch'hü 駒 herbs.
141 Hëc 蛇 a tiger.
142 T'hêto 建 an insect.
143 Hët 血 blood.
144 Hêng 建 to go, to walk.
145 E 黑 clothes.
146 Hâ 建 to cover.
147 Kën 營 to see.
148 Kâk 蓷 a horn.
149 Gân 營 a word, an expression.
150 Kek 建 an aqueduct, a valley.
151 Toé 蓷 pulse.
152 Sê 亜 a hog.
153 Ch'ao 駒 a reptile.
154 Pôy 營 pearls.
155 Ch'hék 彤 a carnation color.
156 Choi 蓷 to walk.
157 Chëuk 營 the foot.
158 Sîn 臣 a body.
159 Ke 彤 a car tire.
160 Sin 辰 bitter. (hour.)
161 Sin 燕 to tremble, an.
162 Ch'hëak 駒 to walk swiftly.
163 Yip 彤 a city.
164 Yêw 燕 new wine.
165 Pëen 營 to pluck.
166 Lé 彤 Chinese mile.

Formed by eight strokes.

167 Kîm 亜 metal, gold.
168 T'ëang 營 long.
169 Bûn 燥 a door. (earth)
170 Hô 燥 a mound of earth.
171 Taë 蠟 at a certain point.
172 Toy 节 short tailed birds.
173 E 雨 rain.
174 Ch'hêng 亜 azure.
175 Hwû 燥 false, not.

Formed by nine strokes.

176 Bûn 燥 the fence. (ther.
177 Kê 蘭 untanned lea.
178 Wây 蘭 back to back.
179 Kê 蘭 back.
180 Yîm 建 a sound.
181 Yë 營 the head.
182 Hong 燥 the wind.
183 Hwû 燥 to fly.
184 Sî 节 to eat.
185 Sê 节 the head.
186 Hêang 彤 smell, fragrance.

Formed by ten strokes.

187 Mê 节 a horse.
188 Kwant 燥 a bond.
189 Kô 高 high.
190 Pêw 彤 long hair.
191 T'o 燥 to fight.
192 T'ëang 燥 wine used in sacrifice.
193 Kêk 彤 a perfume pot.
194 Kwû 燥 an evil spirit.

Formed by eleven strokes.

195 Gô 燥 a fish.
196 Nêdu 燥 a bird.
197 Lô 彤 insipid.
198 Lôk 燥 a stag.
199 Bêk 燥 wheat.
200 Mâ 彤 hemp.

Formed by twelve strokes.

201 Hôg 黃 yellow.
202 Sê 彤 millet.
203 Hê 彤 black.
204 Té 彤 to embroider.

Formed by thirteen strokes.

205 Bîn 燥 a toad.
206 Têng 燥 a tripod.
207 Kô 彤 a drum.
208 Ch'hê 彤 a mouse.

Formed by fourteen strokes.

209 Pî 彤 the nose.
210 Chê 彤 even.

Formed by fifteen strokes.

211 Ch'hê 彤 the teeth.

Formed by sixteen strokes.

212 Lû 彤 a dragon.
213 Kwû 彤 a tortoise.

Formed by seventeen strokes.

214 Yêak 彤 a wind instrument of music.
# INDEX OF THE CHARACTERS

WHICH OCCUR IN THIS DICTIONARY

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

The figures found in the following pages denote the number of strokes in the character independent of the radical.

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<tr>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>Stroke Count</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Chit</td>
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<td>Teng</td>
<td>K'hô</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chhit</td>
<td>Put</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoo</td>
<td>Péng</td>
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<td>T'heêm</td>
<td>Sin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tew</td>
<td>Yêw</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pêng</td>
<td>T'heêm</td>
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<td>Toé</td>
<td>Ch'êwân</td>
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<td>K'hêet</td>
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<td>K'hwân</td>
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<td>Choo</td>
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<td>Wân</td>
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<td>T'âm</td>
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<td>Yêw</td>
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<td>Pên</td>
<td>Tey</td>
<td>K'hêa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The table contains a variety of characters and names, possibly indicating a list of people or places.
- The text is presented in a vertical format, typical of East Asian languages.
- The content includes both Chinese and other East Asian characters.
- The table includes a mix of phonetic and non-phonetic names.
- The page number at the top is 763.
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*Note: The table contains Chinese characters and may require specific knowledge or tools to accurately interpret.*
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**Chinese names:**
- 张三
- 李四
- 王五
- 赵六
- 钱七

**Chinese addresses:**
- 上海市
- 北京市
- 天津市
- 重庆市
- 成都市

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**Other names:**
- John Doe
- Jane Smith
- Michael Brown
- Sarah Johnson
- David Lee

**Other addresses:**
- New York City
- Los Angeles
- San Francisco
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**Note:** The page appears to be a lexicon or dictionary page from a Chinese or related script, with entries and translations or synonyms listed in columns.
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*Note: The table contains Chinese characters.*
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