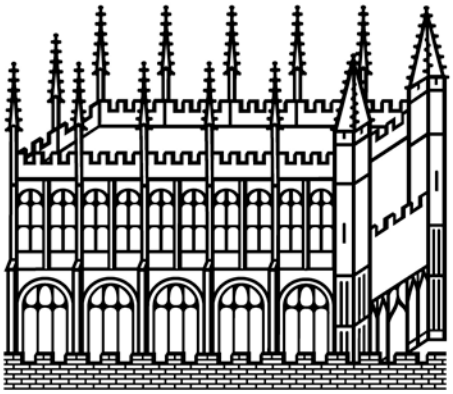


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咸豐丙辰年鐫

英華分韻撮要

衛三畏廉士甫編譯

羊城中和行梓行

ˌYing ˧Wá ˌFan Wan' Ts'üt, Iá'.

A

TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE

IN THE CANTON DIALECT.

By S. Wells Williams.



CANTON:
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PREFACE.

THIS Dictionary contains only a portion of all the characters in the Chinese language, but they are those in general use, and such as occur most frequently in books and ordinary writings. The total number of characters in Kánghí's Dictionary is set down at about 44,400, of which nearly 15,000 are either duplicate or obsolete forms, while of the remaining 30,000, fully two-thirds are names of places or persons, or old, unusual words seldom met with in the course of one's reading. All these characters are included in the Dictionaries of both Drs. Morrison and Medhurst, but in those of De Guignes, Gonçalves, and Callery, a selection of the common characters has been made, to the number of from 11,000 to 13,000 in each work. That this last number includes all that are really necessary is partly proved by the usefulness of the work of Gonçalves, and especially that of De Guignes, which has been in the hands of students for more than two score years, and by Klaproth's Appendix to it, in which, after years of study, he added only a few hundred characters to the main work. It is evident, therefore, that when we have dictionaries like those of Morrison and Medhurst, containing the meanings and forms of all the characters, there is less need of repeating the same in other works; as the unusual ones are so rarely met with, and the student will always have Kánghí's Dictionary at hand if no other. There is, indeed, always a chance of meeting with an unusual character, as the name of a person or place, in any book one may take up; and for these the fullest dictionary is the most satisfactory.

This work contains 7850 characters, including a few common abbreviations and duplicate forms. Its plan is stated on page xxxiii of the Introduction, and it is hoped that it will be found to work well in practice. How the work itself has been performed, and whether it is any advance on what has been already done, will be decided by those who use it. With the books already published,

it will form a tolerably complete apparatus for learning the Canton dialect, though not all that is wanted. These works are five, *viz.*—

Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect, 3 Parts. By R. Morrison. 1827.

The Beginner's First Book in Chinese. (Canton Vernacular). 1847.

A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect. By E. C. Bridgman. 1841.

Easy Lessons in Chinese, specially adapted to the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Williams, 1842.

A Vocabulary with Colloquial Phrases of the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Bonney, 1854.

The first two are out of print; the next two contain also some directions and exercises for learning the general language, the sounds alone being in this dialect.

Chinese lexicographers have done much to elucidate their own language, and we may regard the common dictionary of Kánghi, called *Kánghi Tsz' Tien* 康熙字典, which has been in use throughout the empire for nearly 150 years, as one of the best dictionaries ever published by Asiatics. The list of works of this class given by Callery proves the vast labor spent in this direction by Chinese scholars through a long series of generations. Yet, in respect to satisfying the requirements of a foreign student, no Chinese dictionary will be found sufficient. The uses of a character as a verb, a noun, a particle, or an adjective, are usually not given at all, chiefly because Chinese grammarians do not habitually make these distinctions; and the definitions are made by quoting other words as synonyms, and not by explaining the usages of the one under examination. For instance, take the word *'lai* 禮, an important one in Chinese literature. Kánghi says it means, "To follow (or tread in); whatever men do in serving the gods to obtain happiness; to put in form, to obtain (or show) the form of an act. A surname." None of the metaphorical and derivative senses are given, which, as will be seen by reference to the character, have now become important and common. These generally have yet to be carefully collected from good authors, and their application illustrated.

The difficulties in making a complete Anglo-Chinese lexicon result from three causes. *First*, the vast extent of the literature, running

through many ages, naturally involve changes in the use of words by so many authors of different degrees of intellect, genius, and learning. The same word has been used by these authors to denote different shades of meaning, and it is a great labor to trace out these meanings. *Second*, it is not easy to find exact equivalents for Chinese words in European languages. Even in concrete things, as 書, 筆, 鞋, 船, the differences are numerous, and require explanation before calling them a *book*, a *pencil*, a *shoe*, or a *ship;* how much more unlike must they be when mental, religious, or poetical terms are to be explained by words from languages so dissimilar as English and Chinese. The Chinese, like other nations, necessarily describe their mental and abstract thoughts by words derived from sensible objects, and the scope and application of such words are familiar to them, but not so to the foreigner, whose mind has been trained differently. What adds to this difficulty is the vague and erroneous ideas the Chinese have respecting many things, which embarrasses one who tries to define them by the more precise words of his own language. *Third*, the years of study which are required in a wearisome climate before a foreigner is even partially fitted for making a dictionary, has also proved a serious hindrance to the preparation of a complete lexicon in the Chinese language. No one has yet sat down to the work unfettered by other engagements, and willing to spend his life in making a full dictionary of this language.

This volume will assist in learning to speak the Canton dialect, and as the meanings of the characters are the same, any one can use it in translating. It is as suitable for learning the Court dialect as Morrison's is for learning the Canton or Tiéchiú dialects; and those who are unable to procure the larger works, may find aid in it to enable them to read Chinese books. It has been prepared with care, by consulting previous works and a large collection of phrases written out by competent natives, and the meanings synthetically made up from the examples in which they occur. The space did not permit a large portion of these phrases to be explained as fully as would have been desirable to understand their application. Technical uses of words in law, medicine, astrology, poetry, and such science as the Chinese possess, have not been very extensively

collected hitherto; this work probably contains a few more than any other, and perhaps expressed a little more definitely. It is no assistance to a foreigner to know that *li*² is the name of a fish, or *ying* the name of a bird, or *shang* the name of a mountain, though these words may convey to a Chinese as definite an idea as the words *carp*, *eagle*, or *Alps*, do to an Englishman. Yet in most cases only an approximation can yet be made to defining hundreds of such words.

With these remarks this Dictionary is offered to students in Chinese, and especially to those who are engaged in the excellent work of enlightening this people in true religion and science. It is a freewill offering to the cause of missions in China. The sheets were necessarily struck off as fast as they were written, and a printing-office was carried on at the same time to obtain the funds to print them with. The proof sheets were kindly looked over by Rev. John B. French, to whose careful examination of the tones and sounds the work owes much of its accuracy. A few errors in the tones, aspirates, and sounds of the words have unavoidably crept in, some of which have already been noticed, but it has not been thought necessary to make out a full list of errata.

S. W. W.

CANTON, AUGUST 1ST, 1856.

INTRODUCTION.

1.—The Canton Dialect.

The dialect of the Chinese language spoken most accurately in the city of Canton, and hence usually called the Canton Dialect, is understood throughout the districts in the western half of the province of Kwángtung, with only unimportant exceptions. Though the variations from the speech of the citizens of Canton itself and from each other, heard in these districts are numerous, still the general characteristics of the dialect in its idiom and pronunciation, are preserved, and the people find little difficulty in talking with each other. The people from the district of Sinhwui 新會 lying southwesterly from Canton, exhibit the most remarkable peculiarities in pronunciation, and it is a puzzle to the scholars in the city how they should have originated. The Canton dialect differs so much from that spoken at the extreme east of the province, in the department of Cháuchau 潮州, and in most parts of the adjoining prefectures of Kiáying chau and Hwuichau fú, that their inhabitants are not intelligible to citizens of the capital. This dialect, usually called the Tiéchiú from the local sound of 潮州, and the Canton, constitute the speech of probably six sevenths of the nineteen millions reckoned as the population of the whole province; still this estimate is based on no very reliable data, owing to the difficulty of actual examination. The patois known as the *hák-ká* approaches very near to the Canton, and people from Kwángsí are easily understood in this city. Both the Canton and Tiéchiú dialects differ so materially in idiom and pronunciation from the general language of China, called the *kwán hwá* 官話 court or mandarin dialect, that those speaking only the latter do not understand them; and when they come to Canton as officers, are always obliged to employ interpreters to explain to them the depositions made in their courts by the common people.

meagre are the definitions. In comparison with the local vocabularies used at Amoy and Fuhchau, it is very imperfect, and proves the ignorance of the compilers of what was wanted for a local dictionary, or leads one to infer that they did not know how to prepare a good one. There is no table of initials and finals as in those vocabularies, nor any list of syllables, by combining which one can get the proper sound of a character; for he who uses it, strangely enough, is supposed to know already the sound of the character he is in search of. The unwritten sounds or colloquial words used by the people of Canton are nearly all omitted, which is one of the greatest defects in it, and renders it far less useful to the foreigner who is learning the dialect than those just spoken of. One reason, probably, why so little notice is taken of these colloquial words in the Fan Wan is the disregard the Cantonese pay to them in their writing, as no one would degrade his composition by inserting them. This rejection has had the result of keeping the greater part of them unwritten, and the compilers of the Fan Wan, knowing no authorized characters by which to express them, nor having any tabular system of initials and finals in which to insert them so that the student could find them, have omitted them. In fact, except in these two ways, a Chinese actually has no possible means to express a sound, and the latter mode is so clumsy and unsatisfactory that it would probably be understood by few natives who use the book.

The adoption of proper characters to denote these unwritten sounds is a troublesome matter for a native writer, and it is not surprising that he avoids their use. However, they are occasionally written, but not all on the same principles. Sometimes a well-known character of the same tone is selected to express the sound; and its evidently utter inaptitude in the connection to express any sense is depended upon to intimate that it is used for a colloquial word. This expedient is frequently employed by partly educated persons in letters, when they do not know, or cannot remember the proper characters. Another device to indicate colloquial words is to prefix the character *hau* 口 mouth, or *yan* 人 a man, at the side of some well known character of the same sound, but not always of the same tone. The words *tsoi²* 儎 a cargo; ˌ*ká* ˋ*fo* 傢伙, furniture; ˋ*mai* 咪 do not; ˌ*ts'oi* 睬 pshaw! and ˋ*té* 嗲 remiss, &c., are examples

of this sort. Sometimes, again, a character which comes nearest in tone is taken to represent the needed sound, and the knowledge of the reader is expected to inform him that it is employed in a vulgar sense. The words *ꞌnín* 年 milk; *ꞌlán* 欄 a bazaar; and *ꞌnái* 奶 a lady, are examples of this practice. Again, characters having nearly the same meaning as the colloquial word, but of an entirely different sound, are adopted, so that even if the reader does not know the vulgar sound he will make no mistake as to the sense. Thus, the words *ꞌhung* 烘 to roast, used for *ꞌnung*, to scorch, to scowl; *hung* 孔 a hole, used for *ꞌlung*; are instances of this mode of adaptation. Lastly, entirely new characters are made for some of them; as *lat* 甪 to detach, *páng* 磅 a knock, which of course have no currency in other parts of China, as neither their sound or meaning will be known elsewhere. Besides these, there are a few colloquial words, as *fing*, *kwit*, *fik*, *ap*, &c., for which no characters can be found, and which cannot therefore be written at all.

The best course to adopt respecting the colloquial words found in this dialect, has been a matter of considerable perplexity in the preparation of this Dictionary. There being so many modes to express them, it was concluded to follow that plan for each character, which seemed to be the best understood among the people. The student must not however place much dependence on many of the characters employed to denote these unwritten sounds, for they are not uniformly represented, and other persons would perhaps choose different characters. The colloquial meanings of a word are usually distinguished from the more authorized definitions, so that no trouble will, it is hoped, be found on this score to those who use the dictionary in other parts of China, where the colloquial is entirely different.

The characters are classed in the Fan Wan under thirty-three finals, whose sounds are represented by standard and well known characters, as given in the annexed Table, all of them in the four upper tones, except the two last finals. The characters in the second half have been selected from the body of the book to illustrate the lower tones, and to aid the scholar in discriminating the two series. There, are however actually fifty-three finals in the dialect, if we include the terminations in the fourth tone.

Ords.	FIRST SERIES, comprising the Upper Tones.								Ords.	SECOND SERIES, comprising the Lower Tones.							
No.	1	2	3	4	*P'ing Shing.*	*Shéung Shing.*	*Hû Shing.*	*Yap Shing.*	No.	1	2	3	4	*P'ing Shing.*	*Shéung Shing.*	*Hû Shing.*	*Yap Shing.*
1	先	鮮	線	肩	˂sín	ˊsín	sín˃	sít˃	1	連	璉	鍊	列	˂lín	ˊlín	lín²	lít˃
2	威	偉	畏		˂wai	ˊwai	wai˃		2	迷	米	袂		˂mai	ˊmai	mai²	
3	幾	紀	記		˂kí	ˊkí	kí˃		3	宜	議	貳		˂í	ˊí	í²	
4	諸	主	著		˂chü	ˊchü	chü˃		4	如	語	寓		˂ü	ˊü	ü²	
5	修	叟	秀		˂sau	ˊsau	sau˃		5	留	柳	陋		˂lau	ˊlau	lau²	
6	東	董	凍	篤	˂tung	ˊtung	tung˃	tuk˃	6	容	勇	用	欲	˂yung	ˊyung	yung²	yuk˃
7	英	影	稟	益	˂ying	ˊying	ying˃	yik˃	7	靈	領	令	力	˂ling	ˊling	ling²	lik˃
8	賓	稟	嬪	畢	˂pan	ˊpan	pan˃	pat˃	8	文	敏	問	勿	˂man	ˊman	man²	mat˃
9	張	掌	帳	看	˂chéung	ˊchéung	chéung˃	chéuk˃	9	陽	仰	樣	藥	˂yéung	ˊyéung	yéung²	yék˃
10	剛	講	降	角	˂kong	ˊkong	kong˃	kok˃	10	王	往	旺	鑊	˂wong	ˊwong	wong²	wok˃
11	朝	沼	照		˂chiú	ˊchiú	chiú˃		11	寮	了	料		˂liú	ˊliú	liú²	
12	孤	古	故		˂kú	ˊkú	kú˃		12	無	母	務		˂mò	ˊmò	mò²	
13	鴛	婉	怨	乙	˂ün	ˊün	ün˃	üt	13	元	軟	願	月	˂ün	ˊün	ün²	üt˃
14	皆	解	介		˂kái	ˊkái	kái˃		14	鞋	蟹	懈		˂hái	ˊhái	hái²	
15	登	等	凳	德	˂tang	ˊtang	tang˃	tak˃	15	盟	猛	孟	墨	˂mang	ˊmang	mang²	mak˃
16	師	史	四		˂sz'	ˊsz'	sz'˃		16	詞	似	自		˂ts'z'	ˊts'z'	tsz'²	

17	急	ˌkam	ˋkam	kam'	kapˌ
18	教	ˌkáu	ˋkáu	káu'	
19	載	ˌtsoi	ˋtsoi	tsoi'	
20	劍	ˌkím	ˋkím	kím'	kípˌ
21	進	ˌtsun	ˋtsun	tsun'	tsutˌ
22	歲	ˌsui	ˋsui	sui'	
23	貨	ˌfo	ˋfo	fo'	
24	鑒	ˌkám	ˋkám	kám'	kápˌ
25	泛	ˌfán	ˋfán	fán'	fátˌ
26	嫁	ˌká	ˋká	ká'	
27	貫	ˌkún	ˋkún	kún'	kútˌ
28	誨	ˌfúi	ˋfúi	fúi'	
29	蕉	ˌché	ˋché	ché'	
30	幹	ˌkon	ˋkon	kon'	kotˌ
31	紺	ˌkòm	ˋkòm	kòm'	kòpˌ
32	N. B. *In these two orders, no words occur in this series.*				
33					

17	入	ˌyam	ˋyam	yam'	yapˌ
18		ˌmáu	ˋmáu	máu'	
19		ˌtˋoi	ˋtˋoi	tˋoi'	
20	業	ˌím	ˋím	ím'	ípˌ
21	律	ˌlun	ˋlun	lun'	lutˌ
22		ˌlui	ˋlui	lui'	
23		ˌngo	ˋngo	ngo'	
24	蠟	ˌlám	ˋlám	lám'	lápˌ
25	辣	ˌlán	ˋlán	lán'	látˌ
26		ˌngá	ˋngá	ngá'	
27	末	ˌmún	ˋmún	mún'	mútˌ
28		ˌmúi	ˋmúi	múi'	
29		ˌshé	ˋshé	shé'	
30	褐	ˌhon	ˋhon	hon'	hotˌ
31	合	ˌhòm	ˌhòm	hòm'	hòpˌ
32	額	ˌpˋáng	ˋpˋáng	ngáng'	ngákˌ
33		ˌˋng	ˋˋng	ˋng'	

The variations heard in the pronunciation of words under these thirty-three finals, though rather perplexing, bear only a small proportion to the whole number of words in the language. The most usual discrepancies heard under each order are here given, but it is impossible, and would be useless, to exhibit every alteration from what the Fan Wan represents as the proper sound. On the whole that manual may be regarded as a fair exhibition of the general pronunciation. Other modes of spelling the same sounds, adopted by Dr. Morrison, Mr. Devan and Mr. Bonney, in their vocabularies of this dialect, and by others who have tried to write them, are given in parenthesis under each number.

1. *Sin, sit,* like *seen, seat, peat, mean.* Several of the words commencing with a vowel, as *in* 言, *in* 現, *it* 熱, are heard with a nasal or aspirate, as *ngín, hín, ngít. (Seen, leet.)*

2. *Wai,* like *buy, nigh.* Words under this final occasionally run into the longer sound of *ái* in the 14th order, especially in those like *kwai* and *shai. (Lei, wī, fy.)*

3. *Kí,* like *me, flee.* A few words beginning with *k, p* and *f,* are frequently heard like the 20th final, as *kí* 騎, *pí* 俾, *fí* 非, *kí* 已, pronounced *ké, pé, fé,* or *ké;* but this is the exception. Others having no initial, as *í* 二, *í* 耳 are often heard *ngí. (Tee, she, ki.)*

4. *Chü,* like *sue,* or the first part of the word *choose.* Words in this order beginning with *h, l, n,* and *ts,* are often heard sliding into *hui, lui, nui, tsui,* like the 22d order, as 去, 侶, 女, 聚, 序; those under the other initials are less frequently mispronounced. *(Kuy, sue, nú, loÿ, u.)*

5. *Sau,* like *now, cow, how.* Words in this order like *au* 漚, 嘔, having no initial, often seem to a beginner to lengthen the vowels into *áu,* like the 18th order, as also do those like *chau* 肘 *hau* 后 and *p'au,* 剖 but a little practice will discriminate them. *(Tsow, shaw, hăw.)*

6. *Tung, tuk,* like the Irishism *wroong* for *wrung,* and so nearly *toong, took,* that it is doubtful whether this final ought not to be written *túng, túk;* it must never be sounded like the English words *sung, hung, tongue.* There are no variants in this final worth noticing. *(Soong, yok, tōk.)*

7. *Ying, yik*, like *sing, king, quick, wing*. So many words under this order change the final into *eng* and *ek*, that a separate list has been made of them in the general Table of Sounds, but the proportion is small; all the common words are noticed in the body of the Dictionary. At Macao and thereabouts, a large proportion change the final into *ang* and *ak* of the 15th order, as 兄, 京, 明, 擰, 兵, into *hang, kang, mang, nang, pang*, &c., by which the people from Hiángshán district are recognized at Canton. *(Leng, paëng, te-ang, saung.)*

8. *Pan, pat*, like *fun, son, shun, tun, won*, never like *man, fan, hat, cat*. Variants in the *yap shing*, passing into the long sound *át* of the 25th order, are occasionally heard, but a more frequent change is into *pin, pit*, or *pen, pet*, which is peculiar to the people of the districts of Sinhwui and Káuyáu southwest of Canton. *(Pun, kăn, fut, yet, chăt.)*

9. *Chéung, chéuk*, like the combined sounds in *say 'em*; there is no English word with this diphthong. The variations in this final are rare. *(Chaong, cheong, lay-ung, yok, naung, tsay-uk.)*

10. *Kong, kok*, like *long, song, wrong, hawk, baulk*; never like *sock, lock*. There is no difficulty in recognizing all words under this final, even when as is occasionally the case, they are heard like *long*. *(Pawong, kawk, lók, wóng, hoak, tsoang.)*

11. *Kú, lò*, as *coo, cuckoo, lo, hoe, flow*. The compilers of the Fan Wan seem to have been unable to distinguish the characters under this final into the two terminations of *ú* and *ò*, and have combined them apparently because in the court dialect most of them ended in *ú*. Those beginning with *l, m, sh*, and *s* slide from *lú, mú, sú, shú*, into *lò, mò, shò, sò*, but under other initials there is no trouble in distinguishing them. *(Lo, low, ku, foo.)*

12. *Chiú*, like *new, few*, both vowels being plainly sounded. This final is now and then heard like *éu*, as 要 *éu* for *iú*; 溺 *néu* for *niú*; and also sliding into the 4th as 曉 *hù* for *hiú*. *(Kew, chiu, tee-ue, tiú.)*

13. *Ün, üt*, like the *u* in *ruin, June, jute, dilute*. The variations under this final are unimportant, and those are where the vowel is changed in a few words to *è*, as 煖 *nèn* for *nün*. *(Heuet, shún, út, une, sute.)*

14. *Kái*, like *aye*, *aisle*, never shortened into *nigh*, *fly*, like the 2d final, though that frequently is prolonged into this. The Chinese discriminate between the diphthongs *ai* and *ái* with much accuracy, and the student should pay particular attention to them at first, or he will constantly confound them. *(Pai, nie, tī, kái, kye.)*

15. *Tang, tak*, like *tongue, sung, hung, muck, luck*, never like *hang, bang, jack, sack*. There are many words placed under this final, which from the constant tendency to lengthen the vowel are heard like the 32d final, as 生 *sháng* for *shang*, 行 *háng* for *hang*, 北 *pák* for *pak*, &c.; many of these variations are noticed in the body of the work. *(Pung, hăng, tuk, măk, hek, sháng, yák.)*

16. *Sz'*, *tsz'*, like no words in the English language, but much like a hiss. The people of Canton itself pronounce these two words very clearly, but in the villages around and south of it, they are changed into *shí, sü, szü, schí, tsü, tsí, ch'i*, so that in many cases it is hard to recognize them. *(Sze, sz, sse, ss', tse.)*

17. *Kam, kap*, like *hum, some, come, sup, tup*, never like *ham, rap*, nor *came, lame, nape, rape*. A few words properly referred to this final lengthen the vowel into *kám, káp*, like the 24th, and others also are changed into short *e*, as *kem, nem*. *(Yum, shup, lăm shăp.)*

18. *Káu*, like *how* very much prolonged; the difference between this, and the 5th final is merely in the longer sound of the *á*. There are no variations in pronunciation worth noticing in this final. *(Pow, kaou, chaow.)*

19. *Tsoi*, like *boy, noise, loiter*. The *oi* in some of the words referred to this final, inclines to *ui* of the 22d, as 來內台 *lui, nui, tui*, for *loi, noi, toi*, but a little care will easily discriminate them; most of the words are uniformly sounded. *(Toy, suy.)*

20. *Kím, kíp*, like *cream, seem, team, sheep, reap*. The words under this final are very uniform, and there is no particular character worth noticing as a variant. *(Keem, leep.)*

21. *Tsun, tsut*, like the *u* in *put, nuisance*, the sound lying between the vowel sounds in *fun* and *fool*, in the 8th and 27th orders; the 8th, 21st and 27th finals *pan, tsun, kún*, are kept very distinct by the Chinese, and must not be confounded. It is not easy to distinguish the *u* in this order from the *u* in *tung, tuk*, as some have endeavored to do, for if the word *tsun* be slowly prolong-

ed into *tsung*, it will be seen the difference is in the quantity rather than in the quality of the vowel. *(Tsun, soot.)*

22. ***Sui***, a combination of *u* in the preceding order with *i*; there is no similar sound in English. Words under the 4th final commencing with *s*, *l* or *n*, easily run into this, and some of those placed here, as *tsui*, *yui*, *tui*, also run into the 28th order. The Chinese, who are not fettered or guided by any alphabetic sounds, often discriminate these nearly homophonous words better than we do. *(Suy, mooy, soÿ, shoo-e.)*

23. ***Fo***, like *law, saw, taw*, not *lo, no, two*; the *o* as in *long, sawn*, as in the 10th and 30th orders. This final undergoes no changes, that are worth noticing. *(Waw, hó, láw, hō.)*

24. ***Kám, káp***, like *calm, psalm*, not like *ham, jamb, rap, map*. The characters under this final are comparatively few, and the changes in their pronunciation very slight. *(Lahm, kam, tarm, chaap, kap.)*

25. ***Fán, fát***, like *Jahn, father*, not like *fan, fat, man, mat*. In the district of Shunteh, some characters in this order take a singular change to *èn*, as 間 *hèn* (like *mane)*, 板 *pèn*, 鹹 *kèn* (like *cane)*, and so of others. *(Wan, pann, fat.)*

26. ***Ká***, like *ma, pa*, a syllable that can hardly be mispronounced; there are no variations in the characters found under it. *(Ka, fah, taa.)*

27. ***Kún, kút***, like *loon, coot, moot, noon*, presents no changes in the sounds of the few characters found under it worth noticing. *(Poon, foot.)*

28. ***Fúi*** is a well defined diphthong, like *buoy*, broader than *sui* in the 22d order, and having only one initial in common with that; the consonant has much influence on the quantity of the vowel. *(Tsoÿ, luÿ, kooy, nui, oo-e.)*

29. ***Ché***, like *may, lay, they, yea*; it has few aberrations, and most of those are mispronunciations from the 3d order, under a few initials. *(Yay, ya, se-ay.)*

30. ***Kon, kot***, like *lawn, brawn, fought, sought*; there are very few characters under this final, and in the mouths of many persons some of them, as *on* and *ngon* are heard like *ong* and *ngong*. *(Hoan, kon, ón, kòt.)*

31. *Kòm, kòp*, like *home, comb, hope*, not like *some, come, sup*, or *tom, hop;* there is a peculiar *ora rotunda* observable in the pronunciation of the few words referred to this order. *(Kúm, kup, kōm, hóm, háp, hŏp, hóp.)*

32. *P'áng, pák*, sounded with a broad *a*, and not like *bang, hang, crack.* Many words under the 15th final are so uniformly sounded like this that they should properly have been placed under it; there is a constant tendency of the short vowels to lengthen into the broader ones. *(Hák, lang, chak.)*

33. *'Ng, 'M*, are sounds heard in all languages, in rapid conversation, but such as are seldom written; *hng* and *hm* is perhaps a better form of writing them than that here adopted. *(Im, 'm, ing, ng.)*

LIST OF THE INITIALS.

No list of initials is given in the Fan Wan; there are twenty-three in all, which are here represented by the following characters. The first one is a mute, and used when the final only is pronounced, having no consonant before it.

1	Au	毆	6	Kín	見	11	Má	馬	16	Sám	三	21	Ts'ai	齋
2	Chí	之	7	K'ing	傾	12	Nám	南	17	Shing	聖	22	Wá	華
3	Ch'ut	出	8	Kwai	鬼	13	Ngá	牙	18	Tá	打	23	Ying	英
4	Fung	風	9	Kw'á	誇	14	Pá	把	19	T'oi	台			
5	Hoi	開	10	Lam	林	15	P'o	婆	20	Tsing	精			

The diversities in the initials are so much fewer than those in the finals, that they are soon described, though for their number they give more trouble, perhaps, than the others.

1. All words having no initial consonant, are very liable to have a nasal *ng* or an *h* prefixed to them, or to have the vowel altered. The people in Hiángshán, Macao, and Sin-ngán, change many words in this way, so that if one does not see the character, he will look for it under *h* or *ng*.

2, 20. The initials *ch* and *ts* are constantly confounded, and some persons are absolutely unable to detect the difference, more frequently calling the words under *ts* as *ch*, than contrariwise. All cha-

racters with the sounds *tsz'* and *ts'z'* are liable to be heard *chí* and *ch'í*, with a stronger breathing than those properly read *chí* and *ch'i*.

4. The people along the coast and south of Canton often alter the initial *f* into *h* or *w* in some words, and retain it in others; it changes sooner before *á* or *a*, than before *i* or *u*.

10, 11. The two initials *l* and *m* are frequently so interchanged in the mouths of some people, that one is much puzzled to distinguish them, and even *n* is altered too; as *lám* 南 for *nám*; *mán* 欄 for *lán*; *lò* 奴 for *nò*; &c. The number of such words is not very great, and while the few who speak thus cannot discriminate the inital consonant before some vowels, they never interchange them before others.

16, 17. The initial *sh* is called *s* along the coast; in the districts of Hiángshán, Sinning and Sinngán, this obtains to a very great extent; *shui* 水, *shü* 書, *shuk* 熟, *sháng shing* 省城, &c. &c., being heard *sui*, *sü*, *suk*, and *sáng sing*, as in the Tiéchiú and Amoy dialects. The initial *sh* is a complete shibboleth to the people of those districts. West of Canton, many are found who change *sz'* into *sü*, and a large part of the words beginning with *s* are changed into *sh*, just the opposite of the usage at Macao.

These five classes of changes are the most frequent, and with those in the finals may perhaps discourage the beginner whether he be able to learn a speech which varies so much in its pronunciation. The proportion the variants bear to the whole body of characters is not so great, however, as he might conclude, and when once ascertained it will not be difficult to follow them; besides which, no individual will ever be found who has them all.

SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

The system of writing the sounds of the Chinese characters adopted in this Dictionary is nearly like that proposed by Sir W. Jones, and already used to some extent in China. It is exhibited in the following table:—

1.	*a* as in *quota, variable;*	*fan, lam, tang, kat.*
2.	*á* as in *father;*	*lán, kám, cháng, pát, káp, há.*
3.	*e* as in *men, dead, said;*	*cheng, heng.*
4.	*é* as in *they, neigh, say;*	*ché, mé, shé, tséung.*

5. *i* as in *pin, finish;* *ying, kik.*
6. *í* as in *machine, feel, ere;* *hí, sín, kim.*
7. *o* as in *long, lord, law;* *ko, song, kon, kok, hot.*
8. *ò* as in *so, hoe, crow;* *nò, kòm, hòp.*
9. *u* as in *bull,* prassing into *rule;* *tsun, sut, tung, yuk.*
10. *ú* as in *school, fool, rule;* *kú, fún, pút.*
11. *ü* as in French *jeune, l'une;* *süt, üt.*
12. *ù* as in *turn;* *hù, tù.*
13. *ai* as in *while, high, fly, hushai;* *kai, sai.*
14. *ái* as in *aisle, aye;* *fai, mái.*
15. *au* as in *now, round, plough;* *mau, sau.*
16. *áu* as in *howl,* pronounced longer; *cháu, káu.*
17. *éu* as in *Capernaum, say 'em;* *héung, léuk.*
18. *iú* as in *pew, chew;* *liú, siú.*
19. *oi* as in *boy, toil;* *oi, tsoi.*
20. *ui* nearly as in *Louis,* peculiar; *sui, lui.*
21. *úi* as in *cooing, chewing;* *múi, fúi.*
22. *sz'* This is an imperfect vowel sound, unknown in European languages; if in pronouncing the word *dizzy,* the two letters *di* be changed to *s,* this sound will be made.
23. *'m* or *hm,* is spoken with a closed month, like a voluntary half cough.
24. *'ng* is a nasal sound, made by stopping the nose when it is spoken.

The consonants need no illustration, as they are uniformly pronounced as in English:—

ch, as in *church;*
f, as in *fife;*
h, as in *have;*
k, as in *king;*
kw, as in *quality;*
l, as in *lame;*
m, as in *maim;*
n, as in *nun;*
ng, as in *sing;*
p, as in *pap;*
s, as in *sea, yes;*
sh, as in *shut, chaise;*
t, as in *title;*
ts, as in *ratsbane, wits;*
w, as in *wing;*
y, as in *yard;*

The above comprise all the vowels, diphthongs and consonants, found in the Canton dialect. In addition the Court Dialect contains a few more, and as the pronunciation of each character in the

Fan Wan is given in that dialect under it, they are here added. For the sounds given to the characters in this dialect, the dictionaries of De Guignes, Morrison, Gonçalves, and Medhurst, nearly agree throughout; and though what is termed the *kwán hwá* differs as much as any of the local dialects, when it is heard in different parts of the country, still there is a general resemblance. This system is more strictly that which is known among the Chinese as the *Nán hwá* or Southern dialect, in contradistinction to the *Peh hwá* or Northern dialect, the cities of Nánking and Peking respectively being regarded as the standards of authority of the two. The additional finals and initials found in the Court Dialect alone are the following :—

ei, nearly as in *weigh*, but very open, both vowels being heard.

iá, as in *yard*, *piastre*, both vowels plainly heard.

iáh, like the last, but ending abruptly.

iái, a triphthong, each letter of which is heard.

iáng, like *iáh*, except the final *ng* ; both are pronounced broad.

iáu, *ié*, *ieh*, *ien*, *ih*, *in*, *ioh*, *iueh*, *iuen*, *iuh*, *iun*, and *iung*, are all to be sounded distinctly, the *i* to be plainly enunciated before the other letters.

oh, is an abrupt ending, like *knock*, though not so decided.

ueh, *uen*, and *uh*, are all to be sounded distinctly. All words ending in *h*, are in the *jih shing*, but it is generally so soft as to lead many to say that this tone does not occur in the court dialect.

By combining all the fifty-three finals with all the twenty-three initials, there would be 1229 sounds in the dialect which could be represented by Roman letters; there are however only 707 different syllables given in this Dictionary, many possible combinations, as *kwòm*, *táng*, *lút*, *püt*, *kwéung*, *fám*, *foi*, *lon*, *shot*, *sún*, *wiü*, &c., not occuring in the dialect. The table of all the sounds here given will show the paucity of different vocables, though it does not probably include *all* the variations heard among the people, which however most frequently run into other sounds occurring in the table, and do not often exhibit new sounds. The list of finals in the first column is arranged according to the table from the Fan Wan on page xiv, and not alphabetically.

Finals	Au	Chí	Ch'ut	Fá	Hoi	Kín	K'ing	Kwai	Kw'á	Lam
Sin	..n	ch'n	ch'ín	....	h n	kín	k' n	.....	.....	lín
Sit	..t	chít	ch'ít	*fít*	h t	kít	k'ít	*kwít*	.....	lít
Wai	ai	chai	.....	fai	hai	kai	k'ai	kw i	kw'ai	lai
Kí	i	chí	ch'í	fi	hí	kí	k'	.....	.....	lí
Chü	ü	chü	ch'ü	.....	hü	kü	k'ü	.....	.....	lü
Sau	au	chau	ch'au	fau	hau	kau	k'au	.....	.....	lau
Tung	ung	chung	ch'ung	fung	hung	kung	k'ung	.....	.....	lung
Tuk	uk	chuk	ch'uk	fuk	huk	kuk	*k'uk*	.....	.....	luk
Ying	.....	ching	ch'ing	*fing*	hing	king	k'ing	kwing	.....	ling
Yik	....	chik	ch'ik	*fik*	.....	kik	k'ik	kwik	.....	lik
Keng	.....	cheng	.....	.....	heng	keng	.....	.....	.....	leng
Kek	.....	chek	.....	....	.....	.....	k'ek	.....	.....	lek
Pan	.....	chan	ch'an	fan	han	kan	k'an	kwan	kw'an	*lan*
Pat	*at*	chat	.....	fat	hat	kat	k'at	kwat	.....	*lat*
Chéung	.....	chéung	ch'éung	.....	héung	kéung	k'éung	.....	.....	léung
Chéuk	.....	chéuk	ch'éuk	....	....	kéuk	k'éuk	.....	.....	léuk
Kong	ong	chong	ch'ong	fong	hong	kong	k'ong	kwong	kw'ong	long
Kok	ok	chok	.....	fok	hok	kok	k'ok	kwok	.....	lok
Kú	ú	.....	.....	fú	.....	kú	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lò	ò	.....	.....	.....	hò	kò	.....	.....	.....	lò
Chiú	iú	chiú	ch'iú	.....	hiú	kiú	k'iú	.....	.....	liú
Sün	ün	chün	ch'ün	.....	hün	kün	k'ün	.....	.....	lün
Süt	üt	chüt	.....	.....	hüt	küt	.....	.....	.....	lüt
Kái	ái	chái	ch'ái	fái	hái	kái	k'ái	kwái	.....	lái
Tang	ang	chang	.....	.....	hang	kang	k'ang	kwang	.....	*lang*
Tak	ak	chak	ch'ak	.....	hak	*kak*	.....	.....	.....	lak
Sz'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Kam	am	cham	ch'am	....	.....	kam	k'am	.....	.....	lam
Kap	*ap*	chap	.....	.....	hap	kap	k'ap	.....	.....	lap
Káu	áu	cháu	ch'áu	.....	háu	káu	k'áu	.....	.....	lau
Tsoi	oi	.....	.....	.....	hoi	koi	k'oi	.....	.....	loi
Kím	ím	ch m	ch'ím	.....	hím	kím	k'ím	.....	.....	lím
Líp	íp	ch p	.....	.....	híp	kíp	.....	.....	.....	líp
Tsun	.....	chun	ch'un	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	lun
Tsut	.....	chut	ch'ut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	lut
Sui	....	chui	ch'ui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	lui
Fo	o	cho	ch'o	fo	ho	ko	.....	kwo	.....	lo
Kám	ám	chám	ch'ám	.....	hám	kám	.....	.....	.....	lám
Káp	áp	cháp	ch'áp	.....	háp	káp	.....	.....	.....	láp
Fán	án	chán	ch'án	fán	han	kán	.....	kwán	.....	lán
Fát	át	chát	ch'át	fát	....	.....	.....	kwát	.....	lát
Ká	á	chá	cha	fá	há	ká	.....	kwá	kw'á	lá
Kún	ún	.....	.....	fún	.....	kún	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kút	út	.....	.....	fút	.....	kút	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fúi	úi	.....	.....	fui	.....	kúi	.....	.....	.....	lúi
Ché	*é*	ché	ch'é	.....	*hé*	ké	k'é	.....	.....	*lé*
Kon	on	....	.....	....	hon	kon	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kot	.....	.....	.....	.....	hot	kot	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kòm	òm	....	.....	.....	hòm	kòm	.....	....	.....	.....
Kòp	.....	....	....	.....	hòp	kòp	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ngang	áng	cháng	ch'áng	.....	háng	káng	.....	*kw'áng*	kw'áng	láng
Ngák	ák	chák	ch'ák	*fák*	hák	kák	.....	kwák	.....	*lák*
Hù	....	.....	.....	.....	hù	*kù*	.....	.....	.....	*lù*
Ng	m	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

Amoy, unaccented vowels have been used, and the tones marked by accents over the letters, which is likely still more to confuse those who may try to read the sounds in that dialect, as a single quotation will show.

Sŏ kóng ê, tiap-á-kú, chin-chiàⁿ sī siáⁿ-mih ì-sù? Goá m̄ chai i ê sŏ kóng.

At Fuhchau, the dialect is written very nearly like the Amoy, without the tones superadded; but at Ningpo there is more dissimilarity, as an example will show.

Cü-go t'in-s yin-c'ih-læ, lih-læ hyiang-en-go jing-siu-pin.

The differences between all these modes of writing Chinese sounds are really not very great, for in none of them has the English alphabet been followed, and it would not be very difficult to reconcile them to one standard, an object which appears still more desirable when the plan of Romanizing them for the use of unlearned natives is taken into the account. Perhaps it would, however, be best to discard them all, and adopt Lepsius' universal alphabet, with which he proposes to harmonize the mode of writing all languages.

2.—The Tones.

The *shing* 聲 or tones form one of the most difficult and peculiar features of the Chinese spoken language, but they can neither be fully or easily described satisfactorily, for the reason that no European language has them. Strictly speaking, they are neither tones, modulations, accents, nor emphasis, as those words are usually applied in western languages; they probably more nearly resemble the sound of notes in music. The note *G* on a violin, an organ, or a bagpipe, strikes the ear very differently, like the voices of a child or man; the note is alike on the gamut, and it chords on all those instruments; but let *G* sharp be struck on one of them, and we feel the discord, it is not the note at all. So in respect to Chinese *shing;* if the right *shing* be not spoken, the right word is not spoken,

it is some other word. For instance, if a person says *kú'* instead of *ku* 孤 an orphan, he does not say the word for *orphan* at all; he says that for 故 *old*, or 固 *firm*, or 顧 *to hire*, or some other word equally remote in meaning. It is as if on the violin the player strikes *G* sharp, instead of *G* natural; though he makes a note he makes no chord with the organ or bagpipe sounding *G* natural; as it were, he speaks the wrong tone, and does not express his meaning. It may not be indeed the case in Chinese, that the hearer will *always* misunderstand the speaker even if the tones are pronounced wrong, for there are additional clues to the meaning, but the chances are against it.

Many explanations and illustrations of the tones have been written, but as no one can get a clear idea of them until he has begun to learn them from speaking with the people, it does not seem to be worth while here to repeat what has been said in other works upon this subject; but simply to refer to those treatises,* and denote the way in which they are marked in this Dictionary. What adds to the difficulty of understanding the differences between the tones, is that the same name is applied by the natives to really different tones in different dialects; in which, to complicate the matter still further, the tone of the same character is sometimes changed; consequently, a person can hardly be sure that what is applicable to one dialect, is descriptive of the same thing in another. The Chinese have written about the tones to some extent, but their definitions, from the nature of the subject, do not help foreigners much. The people learn the pronunciation of words by the ear, and refer to a dictionary when in doubt about the tone, just as we do to Webster or Richardson to get the right spelling, but not to learn what the tones are.

The compilers of the Fan Wan have formally arranged the characters under each final by the four tones; and have also further separated the upper and lower series, and the aspirated characters

* Preface to Morrison's Dictionary, Vol. I.; Medhurst's Dictionary of the Fuhkien dialect, pp. l-lvii.; and Dyer's Vocabulary of the Fuhkien dialect; Easy Lessons in Chinese, pp. 48–55; the introduction to the Chinese Chrestomathy; Chinese Repository, Vol. III, pp. 26–28; Vol. IV, p. 172; Vol. VI, p. 579; Vol. VII, p. 57. Callery's Systema Phoneticum, pp. 68–72; Williams' English and Chinese Vocabulary, pp. xxvii–xxxi. From these works the student will derive all the hints about the tones that description can give him.

Má	Nám	Ngá	Pá	P'o	Sám	Shing	Tá	T'oi	Tsing	Ts'ai	Wá	Ying
mín	nín	.....	pín	p'ín	sín	shín	tín	t'ín	tsín	ts'ín	.....	.....
mít	*nít*	ngít	pít	p'ít	sít	shít	tít	t'ít	tsít	ts'ít	*wít*	.....
mai	nai	ngai	pai	p'ai	sai	shai	tai	t'ai	tsai	ts'ai	wai	yai
mí	ní	*ngí*	pí	p'í	.....	shí	tí	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	nũ	.....	. ....	.....	sũ	shũ	.....	.....	tsũ	ts'ũ	.....	.....
mau	nau	ngau	pau	p'au	sau	shau	tau	t'au	tsau	ts'au	.....	yau
mung	nung	.....	pung	p'ung	sung	shung	tung	t'ung	tsung	ts'ung	.....	yung
muk	nuk	.....	puk	.. ...	suk	shuk	tuk	t'uk	tsuk	ts'uk	.....	yuk
ming	ning	.....	ping	p'ing	sing	shing	ting	t'ing	tsing	ts'ing	wing	ying
mik	nik	.....	pik	p'ik	sik	shik	tik	t'ik	tsik	ts'ik	wik	yik
meng	*neng*	.....	peng	p'eng	seng	sheng	teng	t'eng	tseng	ts'eng	... ..	yeng
mek	... ..	.....	pek	.....	sek	shek	.....	t'ek	tsek	ts'ek	.....	.....
man	nan	ngan	pan	p'an	san	shan	tan	t'an	.....	ts'an	wan	yan
mat	*nat*	*ngat*	pat	p'at	sat	shat	tat	.....	tsat	ts'at	wat	yat
.....	néung	.....	.....	.....	séung	shéung	*téung*	.....	tséung	ts'éung	.....	yéung
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	séuk	shéuk	téuk	.....	tséuk	ts'éuk	.....	yéuk
mong	nong	ngong	pong	p'ong	song	shong	tong	t'ong	tsong	ts'ong	wong	.....
mok	nok	ngok	pok	p'ok	sok	shok	tok	t'ok	tsok	ts'ok	wok	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sú	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
mò	nò	ngò	pò	p'ò	sò	shò	tò	t'ò	tsò	ts'ò	.....	.....
miú	niú	.....	piú	p'iú	siú	shiú	tiú	t'iú	tsiú	ts'iú	.....	.....
.....	nün	.....	.....	.....	sün	shün	tün	t'ün	tsün	ts'ün	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	süt	shüt	tüt	t'üt	tsüt	ts'üt	.....	.....
mái	nái	ngái	pái	p'ái	sái	shái	tái	t'ái	.....	.....	wái	.....
mang	nang	.....	pang	p'ang	sang	shang	tang	t'ang	tsang	ts'ang	wang	.....
mak	nak	ngak	pak	.....	sak	.....	tak	.....	tsak	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	sz'	.....	.....	.....	tsz'	ts'z'	.....	.....
.....	nam	ngam	.....	.....	sam	sham	*tam*	*t'am*	tsam	ts'am	.....	yam
.....	nap	ngap	.....	.....	sap	shap	*tap*	.....	*tsap*	ts'ap	.....	yap
máu	náu	ngáu	páu	p'áu	.....	sháu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	noi	ngoi	.....	.....	soi	.....	toi	t'oi	tsoi	ts'oi	.. ...	.....
.....	ním	.....	.....	.....	.....	shím	tím	t'ím	tsím	ts'ím	.....	.....
.....	níp	.....	.....	.....	síp	shíp	típ	t'íp	tsíp	ts'íp	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sun	shun	tun	t'un	tsun	ts'un	.....	yun
.....	nut	.....	.....	. ....	sut	shut	.....	.....	tsut	.....	.....	.....
.....	nui	.....	.....	.....	sui	shui	tui	.....	tsui	ts'ui	.....	yui
mo	nō	ngo	po	p'o	so	sho	to	t'o	tso	ts'o	wo	.....
.....	nám	ngám	.....	.....	sám	shám	tám	t'ám	tsám	ts'ám	.....	*yám*
.....	náp	*ngáp*	.....	.....	sáp	shap	táp	t'áp	tsap	.....	.....	.....
mán	nàn	ngán	pán	p'án	sán	shan	tán	t'án	tsán	ts'án	wán	.....
mát	*nát*	*ngát*	pát	....	sát	shát	tát	t'át	.....	ts'at	wat	.....
má	ná	ngá	pá	p'á	sá	shá	tá	t'á	tsá	.....	wá	yá
mún	.....	.....	pún	p'ún	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mút	.....	.....	pút	p'út	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
múi	. ....	.....	púi	p'úi	.....	.....	túi	t'úi	tsúi	ts'úi	.....	.....
mé	*né*	.....	*pé*	.....	sé	shé	té	.....	tsé	ts'é	.....	yé
.....	.....	ngon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	*pòm*	.....	.....	.....	*tòm*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	*pòp*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
máng	.....	ngáng	páng	p'áng	.....	sháng	.....	.....	.....	.....	wáng	.....
mak	.....	ngák	pák	p'ák	.....	shák	.....	.....	.....	ts'ák	wák	yák
... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*sù*	.....	*tù*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The final *hù*, *kù*, *lù*, &c., in the last line but one in this Table, is not found in the Fan Wan at all; the compilers appear to have thought it unnecessary to add a whole order and another final for the sake of one character, *hù* 靴 a boot, the only one in the dialect not vulgar or colloquial.

It will prove serviceable for the student to make out a table of characters to correspond to this table of sounds, and read them across and down with a native, so as to notice the effect made on a final by changing the initial, and the alterations produced on an initial under many finals. Reading over such a table a dozen times with as many educated natives, will give as distinct an idea of the changes which characters undergo in their sounds in the speech of different persons, as can be obtained.

There have been attempts to follow up these changes in writing this dialect in Roman letters, but in all cases it is better to adhere to the classified arrangement given in the Fan Wan, and remember the exceptions as being such. In the vocabularies and phrase-books of Dr. Morrison, Mr. Devan and Mr. Bonney, no attention has been paid to the classes of finals as given in the Fan Wan, or to the tones or aspirates, and the errors in writing the words are numerous, even according to their own modes of spelling.

The system of writing Chinese sounds here followed, has been adopted, with some slight variations, in writing other dialects of the language; but it would be a great advantage to allstudents in it if all the modes of spelling the dialects could be harmonized. It is not supposed, by this remark, that this one is the best which could be proposed, for some features of it could be modified to advantage, but it certainly is more accurate for the student's use than to follow the common English alphabet, with all its strange anomalies. The various modes of writing each sound, as quoted after the remarks on pp. xvi....xix, show how much difficulty has been felt by those who have tried to write them according to the English alphabet.

Mr. Goddard, in his Tiéchiú Vocabulary, uses *á*, *a* and *ù* as in this table, but *e*, *i*, *o*, *ó*, and *u*, are substituted by him for the *é*, *í*, *ò*, *o*, and *ú*, in this table. He did not perceive that he was confusing his own pronunciation by representing the *i* in *machine* and in *pin* by the same letter; as he was by blending the *e* in *they* and *men*. At

each final in the first part of it, where all the initials found under each one are arranged by the tones. Thus, under the 27th final, these leading characters are thus arranged, the upper coming before the lower series.

ˌ官 *kún*	ˈ管 *kún*	貫ˋ *kún*	括, *k'út*
ˌ般 *p'ún*	ˈ碗 *ún*	判ˋ *p'ún*	抹, *mút*
ˌ潘 *p'ún*	ˈ欵 *fún*	半ˋ *pún*	潑, *p'út*
ˌ歡 *fún*	ˈ本 *pún*	喚ˋ *fún*	闊, *fút*
ˏ盤 *p'ún*	ˏ滿 *mún*	玩² *ún*	鉢₂ *pút*
ˏ門 *mún*		叛² *pún*	末₂ *mút*
ˏ桓 *ún*		悶² *mún*	勃₂ *p'út*
			活₂ *út*

The practice of repeatedly reading these collections of characters under each final, with a teacher, closely following his voice and accent, will give the beginner as clear an idea of the difference between the eight tones as he can get, and the practice he needs at the same time. Foreigners speak generally in a higher key than natives, and pronounce most words in the ˌ*p'ing* ˌ*shing*, even when the termination shows that it is in the *yap*₂ ˌ*shing*. There are far more words, too, in the ˌ*p'ing* ˌ*shing* than in any other two tones.

Another exercise which can be followed with advantage, is to read sentences artificially constructed of characters having the same final, like the following:—

ˈ*Ling* ˈ*ting* ˌ*ying* ˌ*ming* 嶺頂鷹鳴 the eagle is screaming on the hilltop.

ˌ*Tán* ˌ*kán ngán*² ˈ*fán* 灘間鴈返 the geese are gambolling in the rapids.

*Fuk*₂ *uk*₂ *luk*₂ *shuk*₂ 複屋鹿宿 the deer sleeps in the back shed.

ˌ*Pá* ˌ*pá* ˈ*pá* ˈ*pá* ˌ*pá* ˌ*pá ti*² 爸爸把把笆笆地 papa rakes the ground with a rake.

ˏ*Yau* ˌ*yau tau*² ˈ*tsau* ˌ*k'au* ˈ*sau shau*² 有油荳酒求叟售 ask the old man to buy my oil, pulse, or wine.

ˏ*K'an* ˏ*yau tau*² ˈ*kau* ˈ*tau*, ˈ*k'ü* ˌ*t'au tsau*² ˈ*tsau* 舅有荳九斗 佢偷就走 he stole ten pecks of uncle's beans and ran off.

'Ming 'ting ,ping ,ting ,t'ing 't'ing t'ing 酩酊兵丁停梃聽 a drunken soldier leaned on his staff to listen.

Exercises like these, accompanied with frequent reading of the characters, at the same time committing selected sentences to memory, may seem a waste of time and labor to the beginner, but afterwards he will perceive the advantages. The matter of learning the tones accurately is one of simple imitation, as one learns a tune, or to mimic the voice of another, rather than to find out their nature and then train the voice according to certain rules.

The importance paid them by natives appears to have been an effort to avoid the confusion which must ensue in speaking so many homophonous words, unless there was something to distinguish them to the ear. The Chinese spoken language is so meagre in vocables that it is no surprise that those who speak it should endeavor to qualify the tones, and vary the modulation of the syllables in every way they can, if by so doing they can add to the accuracy of their speech and facilitate conversation. In this Dictionary, for instance, there are eighty-one characters included under the syllables *ki* and *k'i:* and a native will so pronounce each one that in most cases he will be understood without much difficulty, though the context, and the dissyllabic phrases in which some of the characters are used, may perhaps assist as much as the right tone. But a foreigner would find difficulty at first in detecting any difference in the pronunciation of the whole number eighty-one, if a native should read them off to him. The chief hindrance in learning these tones lies in the want of practice in such delicate modulations—a practice quite unnecessary to those speaking any European language—rather than in any mystery as to their nature. Practice in speaking, with close attention at first to the right sound, will soon give a habit that will gradually become easy; if the student does not learn them in this way, no rules can help him.

into separate columns, though they have not so distinctly specified them. The eight tones as given in the Table on pages xiv, xv, are clearly distinguished by the Cantonese, and every word in this Dictionary has been marked according to its tone by semicircles, something like the mark used by the Chinese, as here exhibited.

shéung	*shéung*	*shéung*	*shéung*	*há*	*há*	*há*	*há*
p'ing,	*shéung,*	*hü,*	*yap,*	*p'ing,*	*shéung,*	*hü,*	*yap,*
or upper monotone	*or upper rising ton.*	*or upper falling to.*	*or upper abrupt ton.*	*or lower monotone*	*or lower rising ton.*	*or lower falling ton.*	*or lower abrupt tone*
[‹]	[ʿ]	[ʾ]	[›]	[ˌ]	[ˍ]	[ˀ]	[ˏ]
卓	晫	去	尤	平	下	云	天
‹温	ʿ穩	愠ʾ	屈›	ˌ雲	ˍ尹	混ˀ	核ˏ
‹wan	ʿwan	wanʾ	wat›	ˌwan	ˍwan	wanˀ	watˏ

There is more attention paid to the ˌ*p'ing* ‹*shing* or monotone, in its upper and lower inflection, than any other, and while the three last are collectively called *chak*› ‹*shing* 仄聲 or deflected tones, the first retains its name. If the beginner gets a good idea and practice of the ˌ*p'ing* ‹*shing*, therefore, he will more easily get the others. The ʿ*shéung* ‹*shing* is also called the ascending or rising tone; the *hü*ʾ ‹*shing* the departing or falling tone; and the *yap*ˏ ‹*shing* the entering or abrupt tone; these appellations are simply the literal renderings of the native terms.

As the tones in Chinese are totally distinct from accent, in their own or other languages, there are many objections to using the common and generally understood marks (as ´ ` ˘ ^) on the tops of the vowels to denote them, as has been done in romanizing some dialects, and in the dictionaries of De Guignes, Medhurst, and others. By taking another sign, there is no mixing of radically different symbols over the same syllable, as in *këèn*, *kŏyh*, *mĕⁿā*, *só͘*, where one of the marks affects the power of the vowels, and the other denotes the tone of the Chinese character. Since diacritical marks in all European languages modify the power of the vowels, it is desirable not to introduce any confusion in writing words, the more so as the tones in Chinese are so entirely different; it is better to adopt a new symbol.

The Burmese, Siamese, and Shyan languages all possess something resembling the Chinese tones. The Burmese have two marks, a *shay-pouk* (◌့) and an *anmyeet* (◌း) to denote the different tones or stress of voice, which changes the signification of words. The Chinese denote a different tone in a few common bilingual characters by marking them on that corner which is held to correspond to the required tone, as 會惡難王度, though this is not always done. No books are ever printed with the tones marked to each character, for the reason that every person who can read is deemed to be acquainted with them.

The Chinese do not distinguish the upper or lower series when they mark the tones, nor do they mark the aspirated characters. They have not even a well known definite term to denote the aspirate, the phrase *p'an hi* 噴氣 being rather of foreign than native origin, and one which every native scholar does not understand without some explanation. It is represented usually by a Greek spiritus asper [ʽ], or an inverted comma [ʻ], when the former is not be obtained, to which some add an *h* also, as *ch'hang*, *t'ho*, *p'han*, *t'hik*, but not wisely, for there is danger of confounding it with such English words as *fan*, *though*, *thick*.

In order to learn the tones and aspirates, it is desirable for the student to pay special attention for awhile to merely reading and pronouncing the characters, irrespective of their meaning or form. This should be done when commencing the study, for a vicious pronunciation of the tones is seldom corrected; and one is less liable to be misunderstood if he pronounces a word a little wrong, as *heng* for *hing*, *chéuk* for *tséuk*, than if he gives it the wrong tone. For instance, a native will consider this sentence in the Canton dialect 樑一張床呢處, less barbarously pronounced if he hears it ˏ*ling yet*˧ ˏ*chàng* ˏ*ts'ong* ˏ*ni sh'ü*˩, with all the tones correct, than if it should be spoken *ning*˩ *yat*˧ ʻ*chéung ch'ong*˩ *ni*˩ ˏ*chü*, with all the tones wrong, which would perhaps be nonsense to him.

The Table given on pages xiv, xv, should be thoroughly learned, by reading it backwards and forwards, until the distinction between the first three tones in both series is seen. A good practice also is to read over the tables of characters given in the Fan Wan under

3.—Plan of this Dictionary.

This Dictionary is called a Tonic Dictionary, because the characters in it are arranged under each syllable, according to their tones, beginning with the *ˊshéung ˌpˊing ˌshing* 上平聲 or upper monotone, then the *há² ˌpˊing ˌshing* 下平聲 or lower monotone, followed by the *ˊshéung ˊshéung* 上上, and *há² ˊshéung* 下上, or upper and lower rising tone, the *ˊshéung hü²* 下去, and lastly the *há² hü²* 下去 or upper and lower retiring tone, always in this same order. The other two tones, the *ˊshéung yap²* 上入 and *há² yap²* 下入 will of course be found under other syllables.

In printing the volume, two main objects have been aimed at. The first was to compress the essential part of a dictionary of the Chinese language into a small space, and make as portable a volume as could be done consistently with its usefulness, one which could be carried with one when traveling, or handily used in learning common characters. The second object grew out of the first: that was to give all the examples in Roman letters only, the tone and aspirate of each word being carefully marked. This plan had already been tried in De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary, but was not very useful in that work in consequence of the characters being arranged under their radicals and not by syllables, so that the student, who was not already well acquainted with the characters, knew not where to turn for them, even with the assistance of the tedious list of syllables at the end. It was the want of Chinese type which compelled the editor to publish that work as he did. The plan of Gonçalves was an improvement on that of De Guignes, for he inserted the characters to his examples with their translations, omitting the sounds. In the works of Morrison and Medhurst, both are given; in the small work of Goddard, both are omitted, as no examples were contemplated by the plan of his work.

In the Fan Wan, the attempt has been made, by writing the sound and tone of each word in every quotation, to enable the student, with the help of the translation following it, to refer to all the characters in it, by turning to them under their proper syllables. If the characters had been introduced without their sounds, there

would have been a saving of room, but not enough to make the book its present size. Portability was deemed of so much importance, that advantages incompatible with it were sacrificed. A single instance will show how much the volume would have been increased without adding a single sentence, if the characters had been inserted in such type as is now available. When fonts of Chinese type are made as small as they have occasionally been cut, (as 誰識種, or 首章又敬基,) it will be more practicable to introduce them.

木 Muh

Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; *yat* ˋ*t'iú shü* ˊ*muk* a single tree; *muk tséung* ˊ or *tau* ˋ *muk* ˇ*yan*, a carpenter; *muk liü* ˊ timber, lumber; *muk* ˇ*t'au*, a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk hok* ˋ a wooden dipper; *muk* ˇ*héung*, putchuck *téuk* ˋ *muk* to chop wood; *muk* ˇ*sing*, Jupiter; *muk* ˋ*k'éung*, cross-grained; *chong* ˊ *muk* ˇ*chung*, to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk* ˋ*ngau* ˇ*yan*, an image, a dunce; *sz''* ˇ*fong muk* a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk* ˇ*mún*, "wooden doors," *i. e.* a rich family.

木 Muh

Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; *yat* ˋ *t'iú shü* ˊ *muk* 一條樹木 a single tree; *muk tséung* ˊ 木匠 or *tau* ˋ *muk* ˇ*yan*, 門木人 a carpenter; *muk liü* ˊ 木料 timber, lumber; *muk* ˇ *t'au* 木頭 a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk hok* ˋ 木壳 a wooden dipper; *muk* ˇ*héung* 木香 putchuck; *téuk* ˋ *muk* 斲木 to chop wood; *muk* ˇ*sing*, 木星 Jupiter; *muk* ˋ*k'éung*, 木強 cross-grained; *chong* ˊ *muk* ˇ*chung*, 撞木鍾 to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk* ˋ*ngau* ˇ*yan*, 木偶人 an image, a dunce; *sz''* ˇ*fong muk* 四方木 a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk* ˇ*mún*, 木門 "wooden doors," *i. e.* a rich family.

Care has been taken to have all the characters quoted in the examples contained in the book, so that when at a loss it can be referred to. If there be any doubt as to which is the right one out of a number, the meaning of the sentence will soon lead to it; and it may be added that the habit of supplying the characters as one reads over the quotations given in a definition, will tend to impress them upon the memory, and make them familiar. If unluckily, the tone has been placed wrong, or the syllable incorrectly printed, then the meaning will aid in selecting the right character; but it is believed that the errors in the quotations are not numerous. If the sound of a character is not remembered, it can be found by referring to the Index at the end. There is room on the margin for writing a few characters when it is desired, and in many cases it will prove useful to do so.

In order to find a character in the Index, it is necessary first to ascertain its radical, and then count the number of strokes made in writing the rest of it. The largest part of the radicals are characters in common use, and the student will do well to learn the whole number thoroughly, so that he can tell their order and meaning. It will not only be useful in looking up words in the Chinese lexicons, but it will greatly assist him in remembering their composition and meaning. The best mode of impressing the forms of the characters on the memory is an important question; but in most cases, the union of the radical and primitive, as *the* two parts to be remembered, has the advantage of simplicity, and the sound and meaning can be attached to these by the laws of association better than to a collection of strokes made apparently without plan. After learning the radicals, a careful examination of the primitives as given by Callery will show the principles on which the great mass of characters in the language are formed, and practice in reading and writing will then make them familiar.

Many of the most common characters are the most difficult to find in the index; they are generally placed under the simpler radicals, where they should be looked for first. For instance, 以, 仝, 令, 仄 are all under 人; 亞, 亘, 井, are under 二; 兒, 先, are under 儿; all of which are referred to these radicals chiefly because it was a prominent part of the character, and likely to catch

the eye. Such anomalous instances amount to about two hundred, all of them primitives, while the remainder will give less trouble in ascertaining the proper radical. About one half (108) of the radicals are placed on the right or left of the primitive,—constituting one half of the character, and easily recognized. Others, like 二, 勹, 匚 亡, 口, 行, 門 and 門 embrace the primitive, and give no trouble. About 40 of them are placed on the top of the primitive, a few of which enter into combination with it, as in 奉, 夷, 彝, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 宀, 广, 疒, 爪, 穴, 竹, 罒, 艹, 虍, 雨, are more apparent. For many of the remainder, where the radical is either in combination, or the character is formed of two or three radicals, as 相, 竇, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding them. Some characters as 鬳, 鬮, 鬱, 纞, 糕, 揭, made up of two primitives, are usually placed with reference to their meaning, and not to the most prominent part where they would be looked for; but their number is small. An examination of the radicals and the groups placed under them will be found in Williams' Easy Lessons, pp. 4–29, and in Medhurst's Chinese and English Dictionary, pp. xvi–xxiv.

In counting the number of strokes in a character, the radical is not reckoned. After becoming familiar with the radicals themselves, and having a general acquaintance with the primitives, the number of strokes can most quickly be ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character *mút*, 鬻 rice porridge, found under the radical *lik* 鬲, is made up of 弓, 弓, 米 and 蔑, which severally number 3, 3, 6, and 15 strokes, or 27 in all; the character *ím* 灩 bubbling water, placed under the radical *shui* 水, is composed of 曲, 豆, 去, 皿, numbering 6, 7, 5, and 5 strokes, or 23 in all. The number of characters formed of so many strokes as these is very few, and in most cases a glance at the word is sufficient to see how many make it.

A TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

CANTON DIALECT.

(1)

Á.

[Words in *a* or *á*, are often heard beginning with *ng*, as *ngá, ngai, ngat.*

吖 Yá A colloquial word. An interrogative particle; also one indicating that the affirmation is indisputable; a mere final answering tone, having no meaning; *ʻhò ˏá* well, very well; *ˏá wai²* poor, necessitous; *ʻkʻü ʻkòm wá² ˏá*, he said so; *mat₂ ʻyé ˏá*, what? *ʻkòm tsò² ˏá*, no, this is the way to do it.

鴉 Yá A raven with a white streak on its breast; *ʻlò ˏá*, a raven or crow; *tʻò ˏá*, written roughly; *ˏá pʻin² ˏnai*, opium.

吖 Ya A colloquial word. An interjection used in answers, denoting surprise or alarm; alas! dreadful.

Read *ˏngá;* the wrangling of children; to open the mouth wide; *ˏngá ˏlán ʻmai*, cochineal.

丫 Yá A fork, a crotch; the parting of two branches, fingers, or tines; *ˏá tʻau* or *ˏá ˏwán*, a slave girl; *ˏá kok₂ kai²* a little boy; *ˏá ˏchʻá*, a fork, a rest for clothes' sticks; *shü² ˏá* fork of a tree; *ˏsám ˏá lò²* meeting of three ways, a trivium.

啞 Yá The confused noise of children studying; dumb; to keep silent, for which the next is used; *ʻá ˏmai²* an enigma; *ˏtsʻing ˏnán ʻá ʻyan*, hard to bear it patiently.

Also read *ak₂; ak₂ ak₂* the sound of giggling.

瘂 Yá Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as a bell; wheezing; nape of the neck; *ʻá ʻtsai*, a dumb boy; *ʻá ʻhau ˏmò ˏín*, will not speak, sulky; *ʻá tuk₂* dumb people are revengeful; *ˏsheng tái² ʻá*, the sound is indistinct.

呀 Yá A colloquial word. A final particle, adding intensity to the meaning; *ˏʻm ʻhò á²* not at all good.

Also spoken *á²*; ten, used after a higher number; an answer, a word of reply like Aye! *á² ʻhò*, yes, well; *sz'' á² ˏtsʻín*, forty cash.

亞' 阿' Á — Hunchbacked; to esteem lightly, to regard as inferior; second, next to, junior, inferior; a syllable prefixed to proper names, for which the second is often used; it also impersonates epithets; *á' múi²* a younger sister, a lass; *á' mat₅* Mr. So and So; *á' pi²* a silly fellow; *á' ₍ch'o*, a raw hand; *á' ₍pá*, papa; *á' ˢt'ai*, boy, you lad; *pat₅ á' ₍ü ₍yan*, not inferior to others.

婭' Yá — Brothers-in-law; *₍yan á'* relatives by marriage, especially brothers or parents; *₍mò tik₅ ₍yan á'* I am not related to him at all.

(2) Ai.

ˢ唉 — A particle of surprise or pain; to beg, to ask; *₍ai ₍yá*, whew! halloo! oh, dear! *₍ai, mat₅ ˢní ˢkòm tsò²* oh! why did you do so? *₍ai ₍k'au ˢní*, I intreat you.

ˢ矮 Yái — Low; diminutive, short; *ˢai ˢlò ˢtsai*, a pigmy, a little old man; *ˢpi ₍chéung ˢai tang² ˢtsai ˢní tso²* get a low stool for you to sit on—to delude one; *ˢai tak₅ tsai²* too low.

縊' f — To hang, to strangle one's self; the warp of cloth; *ai² ˢsz' ˢkwai*, ghost of a suicide; *ai² ˢkeng*, hung by the neck.

翳' f — A feather fan or screen, a flabellum; to screen, to intercept; to seclude from observation; to keep close, to repress; to destroy; anything that intercepts; an obscurity in the eyes; trees dying; a fabulous sort of pheasant.

A colloquial word. Feverish; sultry, hot; hurried breathing, a stricture in the breast; *ai² hi²* difficulty of breathing; *ai² ít₂* hot weather; *₍shan ˢtsz' ai² ít₂* feverish; *ai² fai²* to feel grieved; *ai² chai²* indigestible.

瞎' f — Lean, cadaverous, meager, poor.

屭' Hí — Strong, herculean, athletic. A colloquial word; grief, sorrow; *pai² ai²* trouble, resulting from affliction or poverty.

暱' f — Cloudy and windy; the sun obscured and nearly hid by the clouds.

(3) Ái.

ˢ挨 Yái — To lean upon, to trust to; to push away, to carry on the back; to place alongside; to strike; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; to graft; next, near; passable; to lie down, to recline; *₍ái ₍mái ₍ní pin²* lean it against here; help here a little; *ˢyau tak₅ ₍ái pang²* has some dependance or resource; *ˢyau tái² ₍shán ₍ái*, he has powerful friends; *₍ái ˢhá tik₅* lie down a little; *₍ái tak₅ hü²* it will answer; *₍ái ₍mún ₍ái ú²* to gad and stare, as a virago; to go from door to door to examine; *₍ái ˢi*, to mutually rely upon; *₍ái lái²* to trust for help; *₍ái ˢmán₅* towards evening.

險, Yái A pass, a defile; narrow, confined, straitened; distressed, urgent; narrowminded, mean; impeded, stopped up; *ꜜyan kòm² ái²* way is all crowded, a jam; *háp₂ ái²* narrow as a pass; a contracted mind.

嗌, A colloquial word; to call after, to bawl; to quarrel; crowded, thronged; *ái² ꜛkáu*, to wrangle, to dispute; *ái² p'o² ꜛshau ꜛlung*, hallooed till he split his throat; *ái² náu²* thronged; brawling; *ái² mat₂ ꜜyé*, what are you scolding about? *shap₂ ái² ꜜkau ꜛcháng ꜛngan*, ten to one it is a quarrel about money.

(4) Ak.

握, Uh To grasp, to hold within the hand; a little, as much as the palm can hold; *ak₂ teng²* to grasp firmly; *ak₂ ꜜshau*, to shake hands; *ak₂ ꜛch'i*, to hold in the hand; *ak₂ iú²* necessary.

渥, Uh To moisten, to soak; to enrich with favors; to fertilize; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich; *ak₂ ꜛmung*, deeply grateful for; *ꜛyan ak₂* imperial favor; *ak₂ ꜛtán*, to make very red.

幄, Uh A curtain, a screen; a large tent, a markee; to protect, to shelter.

厄, 戹, Ngeh Knots in a tree; small door in a house; impeded, cramped; to be ill-used, to be straitened; *ak₂ ꜛk'ung*, poor; *ꜛngai ak₂* in danger.

阨, Ngeh An obstruction, a stop; a defile, a pass; a dangerous path; embarrassed, distressed, poor; *kɯ'an² ak₂* hampered, restrained.

扼, Ngeh To seize or hold with the hand; to gripe, to clutch; the grasp; to pull; *ak₂ ꜜún ꜜkáu ꜛchí*, held him by the wrist a long time.

(5) Ák.

鈪, Ngeh An unauthorized character. A bracelet; a bangle; *kéuk₂ ák₂* a anklet; *ꜛkam ák₂* a gold wristlet; *ꜛséung ák₂* a plated or gilded ring; *ak₂ ꜛt'au*, clasps of bracelets.

軛, Ngeh A yoke; the yoke of a carriage; a yoke, a restraint, a principle of conscience.

阨, A colloquial word; also pronounced *ak₂* and *ngak₂* To deceive, to delude, to take in; *ꜜkòm yéung² ák₂ ꜛyan ké²* are you going to cheat him so!

(6) Am.

ꜜ唵, Ngan To feed with the hands; to hold in the mouth; a word used by Budhists.

ꜜ掩 A colloquial word. To cover with the hand; to conceal from; *ꜜam ꜛmái ꜛshéung ꜜngán*, to cover both eyes; *ꜜam chü²* hide it; *ꜜam tik₂ púi² ꜜshau*, give him a little sop, cover his palm.

(7) **Ám.**

‘菴 Han An unopened flower; *‘ám tám²*, the lotus flower; a poetical name.

(8) **Án.**

晏’ Ngan Evening, sunset; a serene, clear, sky; tardy, behindhand; peaceful, gentle; rich, full, said of furs; a tiffin; *‘hí ‹shan án²* to rise late; *shéung² án²* forenoon; *fan² án² káu²* to take a siesta; *fong² án² hok²* a recess in school; *shik² án²* to eat lunch; *án² chau²* noon; *tsò² án²* to get tiffin; *kòm² án²* so late!

鶠’ Yen A kind of small partridge, which breeds on the ground, and is said to crow in the morning.

(9) **Ang.**

‹鶯 Ying The nightingale, or a gay species of thrush that nestles on the willow and sings well; variegated plumes; *‹wong ‹ang*, the mango bird; *‹ang ‹ko*, a parrot; *‹ang ‹ko pí²* a Roman nose.

A colloquial word; a knot in a stick of wood; *p‘ek² kau² ‹ch‘ái ‹ang*, split this knot for me.

‹甇 Ying An earthen jar, with a narrow neck, to hold oil, &c.; *‹ang ong² ‘tsai*, a tadpole.

‹嚶 Ying The harmonious singing of birds; *‹ang ‹ang* the caroling of birds; *met.* the dissensions of friends.

‘哽 Kang Stoppage in the throat; hesitation in speech from rage or impediment; *‘ang ít²* sobbing; *‘ang sak²* unable to talk.

‘痊 Kang Disease, sickness. A colloquial word; to stick up, to press into or on; to inchase or emboss; *‘ang tak² kéuk² t‘ung²* they hurt my foot; *‘ang ‹fá*, to emboss; *‹shang shek² ‘ang*, to have a stone bruise; *‘ang ‹sam*, to disturb one, as bad news; painful.

更’ A colloquial word, a corruption of *kang²*. More, still more; try again; *ang² ‘yau ‹t‘ím*, there are more; *ang² noi⁴ tí²* rather longer time.

(10) **Áng.**

罌 ‘甇 Ying Used with the preceding. a vase, a jar, a gallipot, an earthen pitcher; *‹t‘ong ‘kwo ‹áng*, a jar of sweetmeats; *‹yau ‹áng*, an oil can; *yat² ‹áng ‘yé*, a thing; *‘shui ‹áng*, a water pitcher.

(11) **Ap.**

洽’ Hiah Read *háp²*. To instil or saturate, to soak; to imbue, to pervade; to blend, to harmonize, to agree; *háp² ‹sam*, of one mind.

A colloquial word. To cover, over, to keep from the air ; to cover, as with a poultice ; poor, inferior ; slovenly, neglected ; *ap› wái²* spoiled by mold ; *ap› ap› ts'ui²* crinkling, as light pastry ; *ap› chap› p'ò²* a miserable, dirty shop ; *ap› ‹ch'ong*, to poultice ; *‹úi ‹shü ap› ú²* to roast a potato or taro in ashes ; *met.* to enjoy one's self secretly.

(12) Áp.

鴨, Yah A duck, a mallard ; *'hín áp›* a wild duck ; *láp› áp›* dried ducks ; *'ch'áu áp› p'in²* fried duck cutlet ; *áp› ‹miú*, ducklings ; *púi² áp› 'tsai*, to hatch ducks artificially.

押, Yah To sign, to affix a seal, to stamp ; to control, to guard ; to arrest, to seize, to detain; to compel, to force ; to escort ; to suppress ; a lockup or detention room in a yámun ; *wák› ‹fá áp›* to make one's mark, to write a device ; *áp› fo²* to escort goods ; *áp› 'k'ü tsò²* make him do it ; *áp› sung² ‹yan*, an escort ; *s'm ‹kám áp› 'ní*, I'll not keep you ; not detain you ; *áp› wan²* to rhyme ; *áp› ‹shün*, custom-house boats, guard-boats ; *áp› chan²* to go into battle ; *‹ts'ím áp› ‹fong*, a lockup ; *‹ts'ím áp›* to endorse an edict, in red ink ; *áp› ‹pong* to look after, to escort ; *áp› ‹tung*, kept over winter ; left over the season, as teas.

(13) At.

At› A colloquial word. To thrust in, to put into, as a purse or drawer ; *at› lok›* put it in ; *at› 'k'ü iú²* he must want it, make him take it.

(14) Át.

遏, Ngoh To stop, to bring to a standstill ; unforeseen obstacle ; to reach, to arrive ; to cut off, to put a stop to ; *'cho át›* to stop one doing, to restrain ; *át› tek›* to hold on to rice ; *át› yuk› ‹nán*, hard to curb one's lusts.

押, Yah To pawn for a time ; to reserve, to keep back ; *át› kwai²* deposit money ; *'héung át›* recognized pawn-shops ; *kai' át›* a hair band-pin ; *át› p'iú²* to pledge or shave a pawn ticket ; *'kau 'ng át›* a five per cent. discount pawnbroker ; *'siú át›* a little pawn-shop ; *tong² át›* to pawn.

戛, Kiah A lance, a spear ; to spear ; uneven, rough, jolting ; usual, as rules or ceremonies ; *át› át›* stammering.

揠, Yah To pull up ; to eradicate ; *át› ‹miú*, to pull up a shoot in order to hasten its growth.

秸, Kiah Straw with the outer skin removed to weave into hassocks for worship.

恝, Kiah To dismiss care ; contented, lighthearted ; happy looking ; *át› ‹in*, pleased.

壓 Yah To overthrow, as a wall; to supply a want; to press down, to steady, to settle; to bend; to subject, to suppress, to conquer; to injure, to oppress; to repress, as alarm; to intimidate; *át› wái²* to crush, to hurt by laying on; *át› pák› sing²* to vex the people; *‹t'án át›* to subdue, to put a stop to, as a row; *át› ‹king*, to quiet one's fears; *át› chü²* to steady; *chan² át›* to repress (a revolt); to remove evils; *át› shat›* to press solid.

閼 Oh To shut, to stop up; to obstruct; to suffocate; to prevent superiors knowing; *át› sak›* to stop up, as water.

頞 Oh The root of the nose; the frontal sinus; a saddle; *ts'uk› át›* to knit the brows; *‹yau át›* a lemur.

(15) Au.

‹區 Ngau A surname; a measure of four pecks; *puk› ‹au*, to conceal.

‹甌 Ngau A bowl, a deep cup; *'ngá ‹au*, a basin to hold water; *‹ch'á ‹au*, a tea-cup; *‹ín ‹au*, a tobacco-cup; *pún² ‹au*, half a cup, as of wine; *muk› ‹au*, a wooden bowl.

‹鷗 Ngau A gull; *pák› ‹au* or *‹hán ‹au*, a kind of gull found about Canton; *‹há ‹áu*, a white gull.

‹謳 Ngau To sing songs in recitative; a chant; a ballad, a ditty; *üt› ‹au*, Canton songs; *‹au ‹yam*, to sing songs.

‹歐 Ngau To sing; to crow merrily; in which it is like the last. Used for the next, to vomit; *‹au ‹tò*, a headsman's sword.

'嘔 Ngau Interchanged with the last. To vomit; the noise of retching; to spit out; a child's prattle; to sing, to make a glad noise; *'au hüt›* to spit blood; *'au ‹fán ch'ut› ‹lai*, to disgorge; to pay back; *tsok› 'au*, a disposition to vomit; *'au ‹hiú 'kí tám²* threw up several times; *'au ‹á*, children humming; *'au t'ò²* to puke; *'au long²* seasick.

'毆 Ngau To fight, to hit with a stick; to strike, to knock; *tau² 'au*, to wrangle, to fisticuff; *'au yuk›* to disgrace a man by knocking him; *'au 'tá*, to beat, to take a stick to.

漚 Ngau To soak, to macerate, to steep; to soften by soaking; *au² lán²* soaked and spoiled; to macerate to rags; *au² ‹múi*, soaked till moldy; *‹'m ‹k'am au²* it will spoil if soaked long; *au² tò² ch'au²* soaked till it stinks; *au² nau²* glutted, loathing food; *‹t'ang shín² au² ‹chü yuk›* to fry eels in pork fat, *met.* to add insult to injury.

Read *‹au;* bubbles on the water; frothy spume.

(16) Áu.

‹拗 Yáu A furrow, a hollow; an unevenness in the ground; undulations; rolling, as land.

A colloquial word. Poor, destitute; *‹áu ai²* in want.

ʻ拗 To snap a thing in two; to twist, to break; to drag along; *ʻáu chít*› to break in two; *ʻáu sui*ˀ to snap in shivers; *ʻáu ʻshau ʻkeng*, to try the strength of the hands; to fall out about a matter; *ʻáu ʻchün ʻkong*, to speak in irony, badinage; *ʻáu ‹ü*, to catch fish in a lifting net.

A colloquial word. Warped, bent; curved; *ʻáu ʻáu tik*› a little crooked; *ʻáu ‹lün*, to curve.

拗ˀ Yáu Obstinate, self-willed, perverse; to rush against madly; *áuˀ ʻkeng*, stiffnecked; *áuˀ híˀ* disputatious, opinionated; *áuˀ tòˀ tímˀ ›wai ʻchí*, I must have it so or not at all; *chap*› *áuˀ* set in his way; *ʻfán áuˀ* whimsical, contrariwise.

坳ˀ A colloquial word; a turn, a corner; *ʻchün áuˀ* turn the corner.

凹ˀ Yáu Indented; meandering; the dip of the horizon, the undulations in hills; a hole, a depression, a pit; *‹shán áuˀ* a valley; *áuˀ tszˀˀ* characters cut in bas relief.

(17)

Chá.

ʻ渣 Chá Name of a river; dregs, grounds, residuum; sediment, settlings, refuse after expressing juice; *ʻtszˀ ʻkang ‹chá*, shell lac; *ʻmò ‹chá*, there's no refuse left. Often used for the two next.

ʻ楂 Chá A sour red berry as large as a cherry, called *‹shán ‹chá*, used for its acid.

ʻ皶 Chá Pimples on the nose, wine blotches; pimples on the skin; *ʻtsau ‹chá*, wine blossoms.

ʻ蹅 Chá To tread upon; to put the foot on; *‹chá tápˀ* to stamp.

ʻ戧 Chá To put the hand upon, to feel, to press down, to take; *‹chá ʻyé*, to handle.

ʻ揸 Chá A unauthorized character. To grasp, to grab, to clutch; to hold or take firmly; to work, as a bellows; to use; a handful; *‹chá fung ‹séung*, to work a bellows; *‹chá yat*› *táiˀ ‹chá*, grab a big handful; *‹chá ʻkan*, hold it fast; *‹chá ‹tʻán*, to keep a gambling-table; *‹chá tak*› *ʻwan*, I hold it safely; *‹chá ʻshui ‹chü yukˀ* water-sogged pork; *‹chá ʻfo ‹tʻung*, to be a scullion; *ʻyau ‹chá ʻshau* I have security; *ʻmò ‹chá ›ná*, nothing to hold on by; a Buddhist priest is so nicknamed; *‹chá ‹kʻün ‹tʻau*, to double up the fist; *‹chá chüˀ kaiˀ ʻtsai*, to grab him by the tail; *‹chá lánˀ* to crush in the hand.

ʻ嗏 A colloquial particle implying a short time; *ʻtang ʻhá ‹chá!* wait a moment; *ʻyam ‹chʻá ‹chá*, only just to take a cup of tea.

ʻ撾 Chwá To beat a drum or a bell with a stick.

ʻ鮓 Chà A rank condiment of fish or flesh and salted hashed fine, with red rice and oil; *ʻchá ‹ü*, a sort of Medusa or sea-blubber; *láˀ ʻchá*, rank, dirty, foul.

'疮 Chá A running ulcer; a severe disease; ‹*shang* '*chá* ‹*soi*, a swelling on the cheek.

詐' Chá To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; erroneous, false; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning; fraudulent; *chá*' '*kwai chá*' '*má*, pretending to act like a fool; ‹*ngo chá*' to extort money falsely; ‹*kán chá*' to delude; *chá*' '*ká* ‹*á*, false; *chá*' *ngai*' to humbug, suppositious; *chá*' *fan*' to sham sleep; *chá*' *ching*' *hí*' to feign to be good.

蚱' Chá A large locust, called '*má chá*' or *chá*' '*mang*; *chá*' ‹*shín*, a small species of cicada.

醡' Chá A wine press; to press or separate spirits; used for the next.

榨' Cha An oil-press; a sugar press; to press or extract juices; *lok*› *chá*' ‹*ch'ong*, to violently extort money; ‹*yau chá*' an oil press; *chá*' ‹*liú*, a sugar-press shed.

乍' Chá At first, suddenly, hastily; for a moment; inadvertently, unexpectedly; *chá*' '*yau chá*' ‹*mò*, all at once there is some and then we have none; *chá*' ‹*ín*, abruptly, at once; *chá*' *kín*' happened to see.

搾' Chá An unauthorized character. To press down, to squeeze between the hand; '*lò* ‹*hong*, ‹*tò chá*' *ch'ut*› ‹*yau*, he even squeezes oil from rice chaff.

咋' Chá A loud sound, a rude noise. A colloquial particle implying doubt, perhaps; also a final sound, implying it is so; I understand it: '*kòm yéung*' *chá*' so will do, eh!

(18) Ch'á.

‹差 Ch'á Mistaken; to err, to differ; to miss the mark, to exceed; error, fault, discrepancy, excess, differing, unlike, unassorted; *tái*' ‹*ch'á tak*› ‹*ch'á*, very wrong; ‹*ch'á tak*› '*ün*, very different; ‹*ch'á ts'o*' *kéuk*› a blunder, a faux pas; ‹*ch'á tít*› ‹*m* ‹*t'ung*, differ very slightly; ‹*ch'á pat*› ‹*to*, nearly the same; ‹*ch'á ts'o*' a mistake; *ch'ing*' ‹*ch'á sái*' all weighed wrong.

‹汊 ‹岔 Ch'á Streams or roads diverging; ‹*sám* ‹*ch'á lò*' '*hau*, a trivium; ‹*sám* ‹*ch'á* ‹*ho*, a river in Liáutung.

‹叉 Ch'á A fork in a road; a prong, a crotch; to cross or interlace the fingers; ‹*wo* ‹*ch'á*, a pitchfork; ‹*ngan* ‹*ch'á*, a silver fork; ‹*ü* ‹*ch'a*, a fish grains; ‹*ch'á* ‹*shiú*, to roast on a fork; '*shá* ‹*ch'á*, to fence with tridents.

‹杈 Ch'a To fork out, to nip; to drive out, to pitch out, to strike; ‹*ch'á ch'ut*› *hü*' turn him out: ‹*ch'á chü*' '*k'ü*, harpoon it.

‹茶 Ch'á Tea; the infusion of tea, tea; ‹*pò* ‹*ch'a* to make tea. *hín*' ‹*ch'á*, to hand tea; ‹*ch'a* ‹*fa*, the Camellia; *hak*› ‹*ch'á*, black tea; *luk*› ‹*ch'á*, green tea; *kuk*› ‹*ch'á*, to draw tea; ‹*ch'á* ‹*púi*, a tea-cup; ‹*ch'á* ‹*ú*, a tea-pot; ‹*ch'á* ‹*shí*, a tea-spoon; ‹*ch'a* ‹*shün*, a long tea saucer; '*ch'au* ‹*ch'á*, to fire tea; *tsò*' ‹*ch'á*, to cure tea; to set out tea; ‹*ch'á* ‹*lam*, a tea store; ‹*ch'á* ‹*kü*, a tea-saloon; '*tò* ‹*ch'a*

dai, bring tea to the visitor; *ch'á séung*, a tea-caddy; *yat séung ch'á ip* a box of tea; *ch'á ki*, a teapoy; *ch'á sz'* a tea-taster; *ch'á mút* tea dust.

嗏 Ch'á — A euphonic final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line.

搽 Ch'á — An unauthorized character. To smear, to rub in; to anoint; to rub in; *ch'á pák pi' ko*, to whiten his nose, *i.e.* to palm off, to dupe; *ch'á fá 'hau mín'* to disguise one's face; *ch'á yéuk* to spread a plaster; *ch'a 'fan*, to rub on cosmetics.

槎 Ch'á — Drift-wood; a small raft; to fell trees, to hew wood; *shing ch'á*, to raft timber.

查 Ch'á — A raft, a float; to examine, to inquire into; it appears that, having learned, I have ascertained; *ch'á ch'át* to examine, to scrutinize; *'fong ch'á*, to ask about; *ch'á kái*, to patrol the streets; *ch'á kwo' sái'* inspected them all; *ch'á shau*, I find it has been received; *ch'á ch'á 'lá 'lá*, idle prying into matters, tedious questioning.

詫' Ch'á — To talk extravagantly, to vaunt; to deceive; *ch'á' i'* strange, foolish.

吒' 哳' Ch'á — Used for the last. To foam and sputter in anger; to talk angrily; to grumble; *ch'ik ch'á'* to rail at.

奼' Ch'á — A handsome girl, a beautiful unmarried young lady.

蜡' Ch'á — To bind up, sealed up, as in winter; *pát ch'á'* a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the earth in winter for ripening crops.

(19) Chai.

擠 — A colloquial word. To place, to put down, to put by; *chai mái*, put it aside; *chai pín ch'ü'* where shall I put it? *chai pín ch'ü' tò 'hò*, put in it down anywhere.

晰' Chí — Brightness of stars; *ming sing chai' chai'* the twinkling lustre of the stars.

制' Chí — To adjust, to cut, to form; to govern, to regulate, to rule; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to invent, to make; a law, a rule, a regulation; *tsoi' chai'* or *'shau chai'* to wear mourning for parents; *'yau tsit chai'* I can do so much; *chai' t'oi*, a governor-general; *kám chai'* to restrain, to set limits; *chai' 'kan kòm' to*, to limit one; *chai' 'tò*, to tame, to subdue; *tsz' chai'* self-restraint; *chai' shü*, an imperial dispatch; *chai' tò'* a pattern, laws; *kam' chai'* a prohibition; *chai' ti'* the court: *sui' chai'* a sexagenary; *chai' fok* a close surveillance.

製' Chí — Interchanged with the last. To invent, to make; to cut out clothes; a fashion, a mode; to compound, as medicines; a pattern; a fur cloak; *'mi chai'* well made; *ü' chai'* done by his Majesty; *'hò chai' fát* well compounded; *fát chai' 'yé*, useless things; *chai' tsò'* to invent; *chai' í shéung*, to cut out clothes; *'háu chai'* skillfully made.

掣' Chí To obstruct, to hinder from entering; to take, to choose out, to raise up; to select; to pull, to draw; *chai' ʻts'im*, to draw lots; *ʻhin chai'* to compel, to force; *chá' chai' chá' tsung'* a twitching, as of children in convulsions; *chai' tin'* like lightning, as an electrical machine acts; *hip, chai'* to restrain; *chai' ʻchau*, to impede, to embarrass.

滯² Chí Water impeded; condensed, congealed; to obstruct, to stop; indigestible, disagreeing, piled up; *shik, chai²* indigestible; *chai' chü²* to restrain; impeded; an obstruction, stoppage; *ai' chai²* fullness in the stomach; hindering; slow progress; *fúi' chai²* stupid looking; *ʻpán chai²* an old fogy; adhering to the old way; *ʻcho chai²* hindered, let, detained; *chai² hí'* a stoppage of secretions.

(20) Chái.

齋 ʻchái 齋 ʻchái Chai To respect, to reverence; to abstain from; pure, reverential, serious; a retiring room, a closet; *ʻtá ʻchái*, to get a soul out of tartarus; *ʻtá ʻchái hok,* storks for the soul to ride to heaven; *met.* a pander; *tái² sz'² ʻchái*, offerings placed before the purveyor of hungry spirits; *ʻhán ʻchái*, a closet; *ʻshü ʻchái*, a library; *ʻts'ing ʻchái*, an entire fast; *ʻlo ʻchái*, to beg vegetables; *ʻchái kái'* to fast from animal food; *ʻchái tsiú²* to fast at All-souls; *shik, ʻchái*, to fast on vegetables; *ʻlo hon' ʻchái*, all sorts of vegetables; *ʻchái ʻkü*, to live at ease; *ʻchái ʻchong*, respectful, reverential.

A colloquial word. A final particle denoting that it was said, that it is so; *mat, ʻyan wá² ʻchái*, somebody has said; *ʻhò ʻts'z' ʻk'ü wá² ʻchái*, just as he said.

齊 ʻChái Interchanged with the last. To respect; decorous; the heart pure, to chasten the desires.

債' Chái To bear a burden; to owe; a debt; *hím' chái'* to owe a debt; *chái' ʻchü*, a creditor; *chái' ʻtsai*, a debtor; *ʻwán chái'* to repay; *ʻlo chái'* to collect debts; *fong' chái'* to let capital; *tsít, ʻi pín' chái' ʻtan*, cut off his ears and make him a stool of debt.

寨² 砦² Chái A stockade, a palisade; an encampment; a stockaded village; a sheep-pen; *ts'ák, chái²* a robber's hold; *chái² ʻchü*, wife of a bandit chief who guards the hold; *ʻtá chái²* to frequent brothels; *luk, kok, chái²* a stockade defended by chevaux-de-frise; *ʻying chái²* barracks, a camp, a military station.

豺² Chai A fabulous feline beast, called *ʻhái chái²* embroidered on censor's robes, indicative of discrimination.

Read *ʻchí*; the 153d radical of characters of feline beasts; a worm, a hairless grub.

(21) **Ch'ái.**

差 Ch'ái. To commission, to send on a message; to manage, to act; a messenger, an envoy; a legate, a commissioner; ‹ch'ái sz'› a bailiff; ‹ch'ái yik› a policeman, a lictor; ‹ch'ái sz'› an errand; *kái' ‹ch'ái*, a criminal's guard; *'fú ‹ch'ái*, an unpleasant duty; *ch'ut› ‹ch'ái*, sent as legate; *'p'áu ‹king ‹ch'ái*, a courier with dispatches.

釵 Ch'ai. A broad hair-pin; *met.* females; *puk› ‹ch'ái*, to divine by a hair-pin when a husband will return: *‹kw'an ‹ch'ái*, a bevy of women; *‹king ‹ch'ái*, a thorn hair-pin, *met.* poverty; *fung' ‹ch'ái*, an ornamental hair-pin with a phœnix.

猜 Ch'ái. To guess; to doubt, to conjecture; to dislike; to abhor; to fear, to apprehend, lest; *‹ch'ái yat› kuk› ‹chung*, to bet a glass of wine; *‹ch'ái kwat› ‹p'ái*, to guess on dominoes; *‹ch'ái tok›* an opinion or idea, to guess; *‹ch'ái ‹múi*, or *‹ch'ái 'm‹*, morra, to guess at the fingers—a game; *‹ch'ái ‹i*, to suspect, to doubt of; *‹ch'ái ‹im*, to suspect and dislike; *‹ch'ái ‹ngám* guessed right; *‹ch'ái yat› ‹ch'ái* make a guess; *'ní shí' ‹ch'ái, hâ'* just guess.

柴 Ch'ai. Firewood, faggots; brushwood; fuel; to stop up; *yat› pá ‹ch'ái*, a faggot of firewood; *‹ch'ái t'au*, half burned sticks; *‹kon ‹ch'ái pang' 'fo*, if dry wood is near the fire, [will it not catch]? *‹ch'ái ‹fá*, kindlings; *‹ch'ái 'fo*, firewood; *p'o' ‹ch'ái*, to cleave wood; *‹ch'ái ‹mún*, a cottage door; *‹p'áu ‹ch'ái*, shavings; *‹ch'ái ‹san*, faggots of wood.

儕 Ch'ái. A class, a company; persons of the same sort; it makes the plural of the first person; *‹ng ‹ch'ái*, we.

豺 Ch'ái. A ravenous beast; a lynx or wolf; *‹ch'ái ‹long ‹tong tò'* the wolf is in the way—said of oppressive rulers; *‹ch'ái ‹long*, a wolf; *‹ch'ái ‹long sing' ‹ts'ing*, a wolfish disposition.

踹 Ch'ái. Also read *‹tün*. To stamp, to trample, to tread on with the heel; to rase, to destroy; the heel; *'ch'ái 'ün sok›* a treader on rope ladders—a thief; *'pí ‹sai ‹kwá ‹p'i 'ní 'ch'ái*, let you step on a melon skin—trip you up; *'ch'ái p'o' ‹ying ‹p'ún*, to remain victorious; *'ch'ái chü' 'k'ü*, step on it; *'ki ‹shí ‹ngau 'ch'ái kéuk›* when is your birthday? *'ch'ái shat›* to tread on firmly; *'ch'ái ‹tang ‹fá*, to tread on lampwicks (a thief); *'ch'ái ‹shing yuk› tséung'* trampled to death.

蠆 Ch'ái. The sting of a bee, or other insect; a sort of scorpion with a long tail.

瘵 Ch'ái. Weary, sick; *‹lò ch'ái'* consumption, a wasting disease; *tsz'' ch'ái'* to bring trouble on one's self.

噬 Ch'ai. To gnaw, to bite; to eat rapidly; to swallow, to bolt; *ch'ái' hüt›* to suck blood; *ch'ái' ngít›* to eat with a noise. Also read *shái'*.

(22) Chak.

仄, Tseh. Inclined, slanting, leaning, oblique; the name of the three deflected tones; *k'ing chak*, tipped over, upset; *chak*, *sheng* the oblique tones; *chak*, *lau²* vile, erring.

昃, Tseh. The sun declining to the west; the afternoon; to wane, as the moon; *yat* *chak*, day is declining.

簀, Tseh. Boards of a bed; a bed mat; to collect; luxuriant. Read *chái²*; a strainer for spirits.

賾, Tseh. Obscure, hard of understanding; the secret springs, the hidden cause; occult, profound.

側, Tseh. Side, the side; on the side; to incline, to bow down, to bend; lateral; perverted; mean, low; rebellious, seditious; *chak*, *shat*, a concubine; *mò cháp* *chak*, don't turn it over; *chak*, *pín*, the side; *chak*, *chak*, *ti²* a little one sided; *'fán chak*, the rear, the back side; a rebellious cabal; *chak*, *'i*, apply the ear; *yat* *chak*, afternoon; *shí²* *'ngo chak*, stand at my side.

(23) Ch'ak.

測, Ts'eh. To sound, to fathom; to estimate, to measure; clear, as varnish; *ch'ak*, *tok* to comprehend, to conjecture; *ch'ak*, *tsz'²* to dissect characters, as when divining; *pat*, *ch'ak*, unexpected; *t'ui ch'ak*, to explain, to reason; *pat*, *'ho ch'ak*, incomprehensible.

惻, Ts'eh. Secret grief, distress; to pity, to commisserate, to sympathize; *ch'ak*, *yan chí sam*, kind-hearted, humane.

(24) Chák.

責, Tseh. To reprove, to reprimand, to blame; to punish, to fine; to sustain, to be responsible for, to have charge of; to lay a weight on; to squeeze smooth, to press; to ask, to demand; *chák*, *fat* to fine; *chák*, *chü²* *'k'ü*, keep it down; *chák*, *'sz'* crushed to death; *chák*, *ch'éung*, to compel repayment; *chák*, *fät* to punish; *chák*, *man²* to subject to the question; *chák*, *shing*, to charge with; *chák*, *yam²* *sham²* *chung²* onerous duties devolve on him; *chák*, *tsoi²* to ballast a ship; *chák*, *lán²* crushed in pieces.

窄, Tseh. Narrow, strait; compressed; groveling, mean, narrow-minded; *pik*, *chák*, contracted, illiberal; *'ts'in chák*, confined, cramped; *sam ch'éung chák*, little-minded; *chák*, *kwo²* *t'au*, too narrow; *ko²* *tsz'²* *chák*, its meanings are few; *chák*, *lò²* a lane.

笮, Tseh. Like the last; a quiver; a bamboo ceiling of a roof; to hasten out; to press; to tattoo or brand, as a punishment.

舴 Tseh A boat; *chák₃ mang²* a small boat, a punt, a pinnace, a junk's gig.

澤 Tseh A marsh, a fen, a pool; to fertilize, to soften, to enrich; to anoint, to make to shine; to benefit, to favor; humid, slippery, smooth; to show kindness to; to wash, to moisten; to make to grow; fertile; redolent of, as fragrance; favor, kindness; *'shau chák₂* to brighten by handling; *yun²* *chák₂* fresh, moist; *wát₂* *chák₂* glossy; *'ü* *chák₂* wet with rain; *ɔyan chák₂* to confer favors.

擇 Tseh To select, to pick out, to choose, to prefer; *chák₂* *yat₂* to choose a [lucky] day; *'ní kòm²* *'kán chák₂* you are so hard to suit; *yam²* *'ní* *'kán chák₂* just as you like; *chák₂* *ɔkáu*, to take associates.

擲 Chih To throw down, to throw at; to throw away, to reject; to waste, as one's time; *chák₂* *túi*, to refuse, to give back; *chák₂* *chung²* to hit; *chák₂* *ɔt'au* or *chák₂* *shik₃* to throw dice; *chák₂* *'kau* *'tsai*, to throw nines, *i.e.* to gamble; *hí²* *chák₂* to discard.

摘 Tseh To pluck, to cull; to pull, to pick; to lay hold of; to move on, to start; to point out; *chák₂* *yan²* to take away [an officer's] seal; *chák₂* *'tù* *tok₂* *ɔlai*, pull a flower down; *yat₃* *chák₂* one picking; *chák₂* *'kwo*, to pick fruit; *chák₂* *ɔteng*, to take away an officer's button.

翟 Choh A surname. This and the last are also read *t'ik₃* with the same meanings.

擢 Choh To pull up; to take out, to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office; to reject, to extinguish, as good resolutions; *chák₂* *fat₃* *ɔmán* *'shò*, the hairs can not be counted by pulling them out—his crimes are nnmberless.

宅 Tseh A dwelling, a mansion, a residence; a grave; to dwell, to fix, to settle; to conform to; an office, a station; *ɔyéung* *chák₂* houses, residences; *tái²* *chák₂* *i²* *chák₂* eldest son and second son's dwellings; *ɔyam* *chák₂* a grave; ancestral halls or shrines; *chák₂* *chiú²* to divine for a grave.

蠋 Chih A large green caterpillar, called *chák₂* *chuk₂* which feeds on bean leaves.

躅 Chih Going back and forth; embarrassed, undecided; *chák₂* *chuk₂* irresolute.

謫 Tseh 謫 To blame, to reprehend; to disgracc officers, to punish by disgracing; to scold, to be angry at, to find fault with; flaw, error; a change of appearance; *chák₂* *ɔkán*, to disgrace an officer.

(25) Ch'ák.

策 Ts'eh A bamboo slip, such as books were once engraved on; a book, writings; a stratagem, a plan, a means, an expedient, a scheme; a switch, a whip; a divining slip; to switch; *'kán* *ch'ák₃* books, chapters, &c.; *ɔmò* *ch'ák₃* without plan,

湛' Ch'án — A northern affluent of the Yellow R. near Shánsi; to sink in; to soak, to immerse, to imbibe, as a sponge; to plunge in; deep, limpid, still, as water; clear, calm, as a quiet moonlight.

醶' Tsán — To dip, as a pencil in ink, or sop a morsel in gravy; used by some for baptize. Vulgarly pronounced *'yám;* as *'yàm shi²* *ɔyau*, dip it in the soy.

賺² Chán — To impede, to hinder; to sell, to profit; to gain unfairly, to palm off poor goods; *'chu chám²* to deceive; to hinder.

站² Chan — A stage, a journey; *yik chám²* a stage; *chám² st'au*, end of a journey; *yat chám² lò²* a stage, usually reckoned to be a league.

(29) Ch'ám.

ɔ攙 Ts'án — To stab; to sustain, to support, to lead; to supply a want, to make up; to divide with another; to pull out; *ɔch'ám fan² ɔlai ɔt'im*, make another share for him; *ɔch'ám ɔfú*, to uphold.

杉' Shán — Fir, pine; *ch'ám² muk₂* deal; *yat₂ luk₂ ch'ám²* a block of pine, a blockhead; *ch'ám² muk₂ ɔling ɔp'ái*, a pine tablet—is worthless.

懺' Ch'án — To repent; to confess one's errors; *ch'ám² fái²* to repent.

儳' Tsán — Irregular, disorderly, as undrilled troops; unequal, uneven; *ɔlám ch'ám²* ugly; confused, disorderly, sulky.

(30) Chan.

ɔ眞 ɔ真 Chin — True, sincere, unfeigned, genuine, pure; in fact, truly, indeed, no mistake; a likeness; actual, not secondary; spiritual, subtle, pure, unmixed; *ɔchan ɔyan*, a sprite, a phantom of a man; *ɔchan ko² 'ts'ɔ* in fact, it was like; *'sé ɔchan*, to draw portraits; *ɔchan hai²* it is so; *ɔchan ɔtsong ching² fán²* this thing proves him a thief; *'m ɔchi ɔchan 'ká*, I don't know whether it is so or not; *ɔchan ɔsam*, true-hearted; *ɔchan fái² hí²* low-spirited; *ɔchan ching²* truly, indeed; *ɔchan 'kong*, it is really so.

ɔ珍 Chin — Valuable, precious, excellent; important, rare, noble; to prize; a delicacy; a rarity, a treasure; *ɔchan ɔchü*, pearls; *ɔchan 'pò*, precious; *ɔchan chung²* to take care of, as the health; to esteem; *ɔchan mi²* delicious; *ɔchan ɔchü 'fun*, pearl sago; *'chóung shéung² ɔchan*, a pearl in the hand—a daughter.

ɔ甄 Chin Kien — Often read *ɔyan* in Canton. A potter, a maker of earthen ware; to mold, to model, to figure in clay; to mold another's mind; to be molded, guided, transformed, or influenced; to examine, to distinguish; plain, intelligible; *ɔchan st'ò mán² lui²* to fashion and direct all things, as God does; *ɔchan pit₂ ɔyan ɔts'oi*, to discern men's abilities.

振' Chin To shake, to move; to stir up, to agitate; to excite, to stimulate; to repair, to restore, to put in order; to rescue, to save; to joggle; to flap, as wings; to terrify; to uphold, to stop; to receive, to contain; *chan³ tung²* to shake, to set about, up and doing; *chan³ tsok₂* diligent; to encourage; *tái² chan³ ˂ká ˂shing*, made his family famous; *chan³ mái yat₂ ˂t'ün*, cuddled up in a heap, as a shivering child; *chan³ ˂í*, to shake the dress.

震' Chin Interchanged with the last. To quiver; to shiver; the 51st diagram, belongs to thunder; to shake, as by thunder; to quicken, as a fœtus; to awe, to impress; thundering, terrible, as a sound; dire, awful; to intimidate; to raise; to alarm; *tí² chan³* an earthquake; *chan³ nò²* incensed; *˂wai chan³* to exhibit the majesty [of China]; *chan³ ˂keng*, terrified; *chan³ tung²* disturbed.

賑' Chin A largess, a bounty; to give, to relieve, to supply; *chan³ tsai³* to give to the poor; *chan³ ˂kí*, to feed the hungry.
Read *'chan;* rich, affluent, wealthy.

鎮' Chin To press down; to repress, to keep in subjection; to pacify, to protect; to overrule evil influences, as hills or pagodas do; to guard, to keep quiet; a mart, a trading-place; *chan³ fuk₂* to sway, to be lord paramount; *chan³ ˂king*, to quell one's fears; *chan³ ˂t'oi*, a protector; a brigadier; *chan³ 'shau ˂pín ˂kwún*, to guard the frontier; *chan³ át₂* to repress disturbance; *tái² chan³ ˂t'au*, an éntrepôt or great trading-mart.

侲' Chin A boy of ten or twelve years; *chan³ ˂t'ung*, boys who play at funerals.

帳' Chin A bag to tie on a horse's head, in which his fodder is placed.

陣² 陳² Chin A rank, a file of soldiers, a battalion; an army; to arrange, to place in ranks; a little while, passing, transitory; a battle; to drill; a mode of marshaling; *chan² shéung²* in the fight; *yat₂ chan² chun³ 'lang*, growing colder; *'shai 'nü ˂yan chan²* to send a woman to get it; *˂mai ˂wan chan²* besotted in; silly; *'pái chan²* to post troops; *'kí ˂t'iú muk₂ chan²* several wooden sleepers (or supports); *chan² shai²* the ranks; courageous; *yat₂ chan² 'ü*, a shower; *yat₂ chan² ˂fung 'ü*, a squall; *yat₂ chan² ˂ming, yat₂ chan² ˂'m ˂ming*, now you know, and then you do not know; *pái² chan²* defeated the troops.

(31) Ch'an.

嗔' Ch'in To get angry; passionate, angry; to rail; *˂shang ˂ch'an*, to get into a rage; *˂ch'an kwái³* to scold.
Also read *˂t'in;* to bully, to puff and bluster.

瞋 Ch'in To stare at angrily, to glare at; *ch'an no mò to* angry beyond measure.

陳 Ch'in To arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to say, to reply; to state, to express; to memorialize; a long time, an old thing; many, all; a feudal state near the present capital of Honán; *tsoi ch'an ts'üt léung*, to lack food in Ch'in—to be in straits; *p'ò ch'an*, to seat or rank in order; *ch'an ch'it*, to arrange in order; *'shéung 'piú ch'an ts'ing*, to state one's thoughts to H. I. M.; *ch'an p'i kòm kau* old as a dried orange skin, faded.

蔯 Ch'in A medicinal herb, good for rheumatism; *yan ch'an*, a plant like origanum.

塵 Ch'in Dust, small particles; effluvia, atoms, molecules; the world; worldly vice and pleasures; confused times; *ch'an t'au tái* a cloud of dust; *'sai ch'an*, to wash down the dust, to give a feast to friends come back; *pò hau ch'an*, to follow another's example; *ch'an oi*, dust; *ch'an 'kau*, covered with dust; *fung ch'un*, dusty from travel; *mò yat 'tim ch'an*, clean; *ch'an tsuk, ch'an shai*, or *chung ch'an*, the dusty world; *fat ch'an*, to dust.

'矧 Shin To stretch; still more, how much more; to grin wide; *ch'an üt*, to say further.

'疹 '疢 Chin Pustules of any kind; eruptions, pimples; a cutaneous disease; sore lips; *tau 'ch'an* small pox pustules; *pán 'ch'an*, eruptions.

'哂 Shin To smile, with slight contempt; to look pleased; *'ch'an siú* to smile; *'ch'an náp*, to smile on receiving.

'畛 Ch'in To divide fields; to come before the gods; to announce the emperor's coming; to die; a motive; *kiu'ai 'ch'an*, dikes between fields.

'紾 Ch'in To bind with cords; to turn to twist; to revolve; a revolution; perverse, crabbed.

'袗 Chin Single thin garments, black silk worn in summer; embroidered garments; *'ch'an chí kwik*, single grasscloth.

'診 Ch'in To examine, to look at; to try, to verify; *'ch'an mung* to interpret a dream; *'ch'an mak*, to feel the pulse.

'軫 Chin The boards of a carriage; the cross board; to move; a carriage; cramped, disturbed, distressed; the last of the 28 constellations, β, δ, η, γ, in Corvus; pegs of a lute; *hü 'ch'an*, crooked, winding.

'縝 Chin Shin Filaments from a coccoon; a thread; to tie; black; *shui 'ch'an pat pin* whose black hair will not change?

'鬒 Chin Bushy, black hair; a fine head of black hair.

襯 Ts'in Inner garments; to help, to assist; to patronize; to befriend; to give; to give effect to, to show off; to match; *ch'an kan*, a sash; *ch'an 'sham*, inner skirts; *'pong ch'an* to give custom to; *ch'an 'chü k'ö*, to fellowship; *ch'an 'chí*, a flyleaf in books; *ch'an t'ip*, plaits on a petticoat.

櫬 Ts'in A coffin; to collect firewood; *ˌkún ch'an'* a coffin; *ˌkún ch'an' nuk,* a sort of dead house or shed at a grave.

齔 Ts'in To shed the milk teeth, as children do; shedding or renewing the teeth.

趁 遄 Ch'in To follow, to come up behind, to walk after; to avail, to take; to embrace an opportunity; at the time of; *ch'an' ˌkù 'tá 'shí,* to go to market; *ch'an' ˌshí hau²* to improve the time; *ch'an' ˌkí uí²* take advantage of the opportunity; *ch'an' ˌfung 'shai li,* hoist sail when there's a wind; *ch'an' ün²* as I wished it; *ch'an' shai²* avail of a favorable time.

(32) Chán.

'盞 Chán A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; the classifier of lamps; *ˌtang 'chán,* a saucer for a night lamp; *yat, 'chán ˌtang,* a lamp.

'琖 Chán A wine-cup, made deeper than the preceding, of jade, or other valuable stone.

'醆 Chán Muddy, unsettled spirits; liquor beginning to clear; a cup, a goblet.

饌² Chán To eat, to drink; to feed persons; to provide for; dressed food: *ch'it, chán²* to set out a dinner; *shing² chán²* a banquet; *ts'oi² chán²* food; *'yau mut, ngáu chán²* what delicacy did you have for a relish?

撰² Chán Siuen To regulate, to correct, to dispose in order; to grasp; to compose, to record; a rule, a statute; a received maxim; a business, an act; to edit, to revise books, to publish; *ˌsau chán²* the first Hánlin academician; *chán² shut,* to narrate. Read *'sün;* to select; to send. Read *sün²;* to reckon, to count.

譔² Chán Same as the above. To exhort by precepts; *chán² ˌman,* to write essays; *pái² chán²* to prepare a ulogistic paper.

站² Chán To stand; to stand erect; to stop; a stoppage; *chán² 'hi ˌloi,* stand up! *chán² ˌpán,* to file off in rank, and salute an officer.

棧² Chán A covered loft; palisades; a scaffold; a covered, planked road cut out of the side of hills; a hearse, a workshop; a warehouse; a storehouse, a stable, a pen, a sheepcote; a wooden bridge or pathway; *chán² ˌfong,* a warehouse, a packhouse; *chán² ˌtsò,* storage charges; *ˌmiú chán²* a kennel for cats.

輚² Chán A tumbril for carrying the wounded; a hearse; *chán² lò²* a military carriage for sleeping in.

戔² Chán A tiger cat; *chán² ˌmái,* a tiger shedding its hair.

綻² Chán A rent seam; to rip, to tear, to rend; a hint, inkling; *p'o² chán²* the affair is known, to hint a matter; *'tá tak ˌp'i ˌhoi yuk, chán²* beaten till the flesh was laid bare; *chán² lit,* rip the seams.

(34)

Chán.

產 To produce, to grow; to bear, to increase, an estate, a patrimony; an occupation; the productions of a country, manufactures; a sum of dollars; a birth, act of parturition; *pú chán*, a strengthening pill; *tiú chán*, an abortion; *fán chán*, to provide the patrimony, *shang chán*, an increase, to have a child, *chán yú*, one's property, real estate; *kā chán*, family possessions; *tō chán*, productions, *dí ng dí pí zài chán*, the land, not everything.

纏 Various paths among the mountains; *kiu chán*, winding, crooked, as paths.

剗 Interchanged with the next. To level off, to spade up, to reap; to trim iron; *chán chǎn tí*, to plane a razor; *hiūn kā chán*, may your face all be cut off; *chán hiūng*, sandalwood shavings burned for the dead.

鏟 A thin iron plate; a shovel, a plane; a spoke-shave, an iron shave; to cut and pare; to level; *wok chán*, a rice shovel; *tō chán*, a scraper; *chán tiú*, a scraper and sponge; *chán chū*, to cut out, to root out, to extirpate; *chán chún*, to scrape level, to dig in a level.

限 A collateral word. A door sill; a threshold; *tō mún kī chán*, standing in the door-way.

(34)

Chang.

箏 A kind of harp-shaped with 13 copper strings; *fang Tsang chang*, phrase long in jingle in the wall; *tā chang*, to strum the guitar, *fang fēng chang*, to fly a singing kite.

琤 Odd, shewing, Improperly but commonly used for 淨. Tsang *tsing*, clean.

掙 A bundle of sticks, a number of sticks tied up into a big-Tsang gat.

琤 The tinkling sound of gems when they are struck or rung Tsang together.

鐺 A small cymbal, a small sized gong; the ringing sound of Tsang metals.

諍 To remonstrate with; to stop a wrong; *kiū chang* to Tsang reprove one's sovereign; to reprehend.

(35)

Cháng.

爭 To wrangle, to strive for precedence; to contest, to Tsang litigate; to reprove, to remonstrate, in which senses it

is used for the last. A colloquial word; just, only, nearly, a little; *ㄑchángˊ noiˋ* but still, howbeit, nevertheless; *ㄑchángˊ támˋ hiˋ* unforgiving, choleric; *ㄑchángˊ ㄌiˊ ㄏòˋ* to quarrel upon trifles; *ㄑchángˊ matˋ ㄍyéˊ* what are you quarreling about? *ㄑchángˊ tikˋ ㄍshéung tongˊ* I came near being gulled; *ㄑchángˊ tàˋ* to fight, to fall to blows; *ㄑchángˊ tsungˋ* to go to law; *ㄑchángˊ ㄑkung*, to emulate; *ㄑchángˊ tütˋ* to take by force; *ㄑchángˊ chapˋ* obstinate; *ㄑchángˊ ㄍyauˋ hánˋ* differs a little; *ㄑchángˊ tikˋ ㄑchukˋ ㄍtò ㄍk'ü*, all but caught him; *ㄑchángˊ áuˋ* to dispute; *ㄑchángˊ takˋ ㄑtò*, very different; not enough; *ㄑchángˊ kauˋ* I'm tired of striving, I'll contend no more.

崢 Tsang The tendon Achilles; the heel; the elbow; *yatˋ ㄑchángˊ ㄍtá kwoˋ hüˋ* elbowed him off; *ㄍcham ㄑchángˊ*, to lean on the elbow; *t'átˋ ㄑchángˊ hàiˋ*, slipshod; *ㄑhái ㄑchángˊ*, heel of the shoe; *ㄍshan ㄑchángˊ*, the elbow.

崢 Tsang To rise above; conspicuous, eminent, like a lofty mountain; *ㄍt'au kokˋ ㄑchángˊ ㄑying* a noble appearance, dignified.

掙 A colloquial word. To caulk; to wedge in, to squeeze in, to force in; *ㄍta ㄑchángˊ* to caulk seams; *ㄑchángˊ ㄋngá*, to get between the teeth; *ㄑchángˊ ㄑshá ㄑkai*, to stuff a cock with sand; *ngángˊ ㄑchángˊ* determined, energetic, as in bearing pain.

Read *ㄑch'ángˊ*; to pierce, to stab.

Read *changˊ*; to file;

(36) **Ch'áng.**

撐 撐 Ts'ang To prop, to shore up; to fasten open, as with a stretcher; to pole; to push off; to make a show; an inclined post, a fulcrum, a prop, a stay; to border on, to adjoin, to stretch or run up into; *ㄑch'ángˊ ㄑshün*, to pole a boat; *ㄑch'ángˊ tòˋ* to pole across the ferry; to intrigue for a friend with the officer; *ㄑch'ángˊ ㄍ'm ㄑlai*, he could not show off long; *ㄑch'ung ㄑch'ángˊ*, to curry favor among friends; *ㄑch'ángˊ ㄍshéung hüˋ shàiˋ* stretch them up to dry.

橕 Ts'ang A branch stretching out; a fulcrum; a prop.

撐 Ts'ang Read *ch'ángˊ*; a colloquial word To stretch out, to open; kick at; *ch'ángˊ ㄑiú ㄍk'i chüˋ* to stand akimbo; *ch'ángˊ ㄑhoi ㄑch'éung ㄑmún*, fasten open the window; *ch'ángˊ chüˋ* to open by a stretcher; *ch'ángˊ ㄍk'ü ch'ut, hüˋ* kick him out; expel him; *ch'ángˊ ㄋngá káuˋ* to praise one's self.

橙 Ch'ang The coolie orange; *ㄑch'ángˊ ㄍtsau*, spirits in which orange peel has been soaked; *ㄑt'ong ㄑch'ángˊ*, orange sweetmeats; *ㄑch'ángˊ kòmˋ ㄑmán* sharp as an orange; *ㄑt'im ㄑch'ángˊ*, sweet oranges; *ㄑshán ㄑch'ángˊ*, a melodinus.

倀 Ch'áng Groping, going blindly; madly, carelessly; to fall down; *ㄑch'ángˊ ㄍkwai*, a lares eaten by a tiger, *met.* one who entices to evil courses.

(37) Chap.

執 Chih To take in the hand, to pick up, to lay hold of, to grasp; to apprehend, to catch; to maintain, to retain; to stop up; a handfull; *chap, ʻyau,* a father's old friend; *꞉shau chap,* to receive and keep [as evidence]; *chap, tsz'* to set types; *chap, ꞉ch'au,* to draw lots; *chap, ꞉chung,* to keep a due medium; *chap, au'* a pertinacious dispute; *kú' chap,* obstinate, set in his way; *kok, chap, yat, ngai'* each follows his trade; *pò' chap,* to arrest; *chap, sz'* to manage business; an officer's retinue; *chap, ʻshau,* take by the hand.

縶 Chih To fetter a horse or cow; fetters, shackles; to bind, to secure; a cord.

汁 Chih Gravy, juice; thickened liquor; slosh; the juices or essence of a thing got by expressing; sleety rain, wet snow; *꞉pan ꞉long chap,* betel juice; *ts'oi' chap,* liquor left after cooking vegetables; *chap, ʻm tak, tám' háp,* not had a mouthful of gravy to suck—I've had no benefit from it.

Also read *híp;* harmonious.

(38) Cháp.

劄 Cháh To prick, to puncture; to embroider; a document, a paper; a particular sort of paper; a diploma; a contract; to write out, as a list of prices; a reply from a higher officer; a remonstrance to the emperor; *ʻchí cháp,* stationery; *cháp, ʻtsz'* a remonstrance; *kám' cháp,* a diploma bought by a *kiensang; cháp, kà' ꞉ts'in,* write the prices; *cháp, lok, pò'* put it to account; *cháp, ꞉tán,* a contract for a purchase.

The word *chop,* used in Canton is derived from this.

閘 Cháh A guarded gate, a barrier, a barricade; dam; a barrier like a turnstile or a stockade; a lock, a flood-gate; to shut a gate; *cháp, tsáp,* a guard-house at a gate; *꞉kwán cháp,* to shut the gate; the Barrier at Macao; *ʻshui cháp,* a waste-weir a mill-race or sluice with gates; *cháp, ꞉fú* a gatekeeper; *꞉hon cháp,* to guard the gate; *cháp, ꞉mún,* a street gate; *ʻshéung cháp,* put in the bars.

鍘 Sáh Read *sáp;* a spear; a javelin; to engrave, to inlay, to inchase on metal; to scatter, to sprinkle.

A colloquial word. One bladed shears working on a pivot; to slice or pare with shears; *cháp, ꞉hoi,* cut it open; *꞉pan ꞉long cháp,* betel-nut shears; *cháp, yéuk, ꞉ts'oi,* to slice medicine; *cháp, sui'* slice it fine.

极 Kih Read *k'ap;* panniers or packsaddles made of wood, used by muleteers.

A colloquial word. A camp chair; *ʻmá cháp,* a camp-stool; *cháp, chak, fan'* to sleep on the side.

(39) **Ch'áp.**

插 Ch'ah, To insert, to pierce, to set in, to stick into; to tuck in, to thrust into or through; to transplant; to set in a socket; to meddle, to interfere in; an iron pointed pole used to carry sheaves, or pry up clods, for which 鍤 is also used; *ch'áp, yéung*, to set out rice shoots; *ch'áp, tsiu*, to interrupt (in talking); *ch'áp, yik, chàn fi*, he can not fly away; *ch'áp, tsong*, to implicate one by leaving something in his house; *ch'áp, pin*, to stick on labels; *ch'áp, shiu*, a stuffing put into roast pigs; a concubine's child; *shi ch'áp*, a narrow purse; *ch'áp, 'shau lok, hü*, to meddle in officiously; *pát, t'oi pát, ch'áp*, eight bearers and eight outriders; *ch'áp, 'i, yau, ying*, to stick flags in the ears when whipping a thief.

扱 Ta'ah, Wrongly used for the last. To take, to receive; to raise; to curtsey with the hands bowed to the ground; to tuck up the skirts.

(40) **Chat.**

秩 Chih, To ascend, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very, exceedingly; name of a city; *chat, slung*, very grand; *yuk, chat*, an ancient name of Ngánhwá hien in Kánsuh.

質 Chih, Substance, essence, nature, the material of; plain, unadorned; sincere, honest; to cross-examine, to confront; to establish, to substantiate; opposite to, to appear in presence of; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; a target; *hi' chat*, the complexion; the elements of; *chat, sun'* to confront the accused and witnesses; *chat, p'ok*, plain; *chat, ti'* temperament, constitution, talents; *'pan chat*, the disposition.

鑕 Chih, An ax, a hatchet; an anvil or iron block, used by smiths and others.

騭 隲 Chih, A stallion; to mount; to ascend; to raise, to promote; to fix, to determine; *yam chat*, to think upon kindly, a secret benevolence; *tsik, yam chat*, to perform many good deeds.

只 Chih, Only, merely; but, however, yet; *chat, 'hò 'kòm 'ché*, this way alone; *chat, tak*, no otherwise, only could.

Also read *'chí*, in the same senses; and only *'chí*, when it is used as a final particle.

枳 Chih, A colloquial word. A cork, a plug, a stopple; to cork, to fasten a stopper; *'tsau chat*, a bottle cork; *chat, shat, k'ü*, cork it tightly.

窒 Chih, To close, to stop up the mouth of; to hamper, the moon in opposition; *chat, 'shau chat, kéuk*, impeded, things not to one's liking; *chat, chü' k'ü*, stop it up tight; *chat, ngoi'* difficulties.

姪 Chih A brother's children; *chat₂* 'tsz' a nephew; *chat₂* 'nü, a neice; *ngoi³ chat₂* a wife's nephews; ⸢nín *chat₂* sons of alumni of the same year; *kün³ chat₂* young relatives.

蛰 Chih Retired into silence; to burrow; insects burrowing, or becoming torpid in holes; ⸢king *chat₂* "excited insects," is the name of the fifth of the 24 terms; March 5th to 20th.

咥 Chih To bite, to snap at. Read ⸢hí, sound of laughter, to laugh outright.

桎 Chih Fetters, gyves, stocks of wood or iron; to manacle; to pierce; a thing to clog wheels; *chat₂ kuk₁* fetters; *chat₂ hat₂* a linchpin; *met.* a censor of manners, a guide of affairs; *wat₁ wat₁ chat₂ chat₂* cramped, cribbed, the room is scanty;—a colloquial phrase.

桎 Chih To cut down grain; to beat, to knock with the fist.

蛭 Chih A leech; 'shui *chat₂* a blood-sucker, of which there are several kinds.

(41) Chát.

扎 Cháh To pluck up; to bind, to bind around, to bundle up; a bundle; to make or cut out paper images; *chát₁ yat₁ chát₁* bind it into a bundle; *chát₁ kéuk₁* to bind the feet of girls; *chát₁ 'kan*, bind it tight; 'chí *chát₁* paper houses, &c., to burn to the dead; also paper strings; *chát₁* ⸢mái 'k'ü, tie it up in a roll; *yat₁ chát₁* ⸢fá, a nosegay; *chát₁ tak₁* ⸢shang, cut out to the life.

札 Cháh A tablet for writing; a letter, a document, writings; untimely death; a thin slip of wood; fold of armor; a paddle; *ngán³ chát₁* an epistle; 'kán *chát₁* or ⸢shü *chát₁* a letter.

軋 Yáh Creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, grating, sound; punishment of the rack or wheel; ⸢séung ⸢mo *chát₁* to harass or impede each other; *chát₁ chát₁* creaking, jingling.

苗 Cháh Grass or plants starting out of the ground; fat, hearty, vigorous, said of cattle; 'ts'ò *chát₁* ⸢k'i ⸢ngá, the grass is sprouting.

(42) Ch'át.

察 Ch'áh To examine, to judge, to search out the truth; to observe closely, to inquire into all particulars; ⸢ch'á *ch'át₁* to scrutinize; *kám³ ch'át₁* beg you to look at, said by suppliants; ⸢king *ch'át₁* in the censorate; *ch'át₁ tüt₂* examine and decide [respecting the petition.]

刹 Chah A Budhist monastery; a pillar; a dagoba, a tope covering the ashes of priests; 'pò *ch'át₁* your convent.

獺 T'áh An otter; ⸢shán *ch'át₁* a beaver, or fresh-water otter; 'hoi *ch'át₁* a seal; *ch'át₁* 'ling, seal skin collars or tippets; *ch'át₁* 'tsai, a tanka woman.

(43) **Chau.**

周 Chau Universal, complete, entire; to supply, to provide, to assist; plenty, enough; to make a circuit, to environ; a famous dynasty, B. C. 1122–255; secret, fine, subtle; close together, fine; a curve, a bend; to extend everywhere; honest, trustworthy; to the end, entirely; *ho chau to* all things prepared; *chau chi*, let all know; *hü kin chau kung*, he's gone to see Duke Chau—asleep; *chau mat*, numerous, close together; *chau pi* everything ready; *chau wai*, everywhere, all around; *chau sün* to circulate, to treat friends well; *chau tsün*, to bring a thing about, to remove ill feeling, to explain; *ho chau chi*, it is excellent.

週 Chau Often used for the last. To revolve, to circulate; to inform people; a year; *chau nin wong séung* may the whole year be lucky; *tüi chau*, a return of the year; *yat chau*, a circuit, a year; *chau shi tò hai kòm*, he is ever the same.

賙 Chau To bestow charity; *chau tsai* to relieve the indigent, as a society or government: *chau sut*, beneficent.

輖 Chau A heavily laden cart, which is low in front; a heavy load; heavy.

侜 Chau To conceal, to shade, to hide; something stretched for a shade.

舟 Chau A boat, a vessel, a craft of any sort; to go in a boat; to transport, to carry in a vessel; the 137th radical of characters relating to ships; *p'in chau*, a punt; *chau tsz* on board ship.

輈 Chau A frame in front of a carriage near which the driver sits; a sort of dashboard.

州 Chau A district, less than a prefecture; a continent, a great division; an island; *chi chau*, the magistrate over a *chau* district; *chau t'ung*, his deputy; *kau chau*, the empire; the whole world; *tük kéuk chau*, a district without subdivisions.

洲 Chau A spot encircled by streams, or in the water, as an islet; a place where men collect, a village; *ngò ü chau*, Whampoa I.; *ch'éung chau*, Bamboo town; *kau chau*, the Nine Is. near Macao; *ts'ing chau*, Green I. off Macao; *shá chau*, sands, a sand-bank.

譸 Chau Hurried, bustling, to impose upon, to deceive; *chau chéung wai wán* to delude with false appearances.

肘 Chau The fore-arm; the elbow, the wrist; to take by the wrist; a quarter of an animal; *shau chau*, the elbow; *chau yat* arms and sides, *met.* near relatives; *ts'in chü chau*, a shoulder of pork.

帚 箒 Chau A besom; a broom; to sweep up dirt, for which the first is most proper; *chap ki chau*, term for a wife or concubine.

晝 Chau' A day, daytime, daylight; *chau' yé² pat, hit,* going incessantly, never resting; *pák chau'* broad daylight, openly; *shéung² chau'* forenoon; *há² chau'* afternoon.

咒, 呪 Chau' } To imprecate, to rail at, to curse; to pray or recite spells; an incantation, an imprecation, a charm, a spell; a prayer; *nim² chau'* to recite prayers; *'tò chau'* to curse; *'fù chau'* to prepare and bless charms; *chau' cho'* or *chau' mà²* to curse.

啾 Chau' The bill of birds; to peck with the bill, the twittering of birds.

Also read *'chū.* Loquacious, chattering, as birds; *'chū 'ū,* talkative.

宙² Chau To contain, as the earth does; including all ages, from ancient times till now.

胄² Chau Descendants, posterity; *chau² 'tsz'* the eldest son; *hau' yáu²* posterity; *shai² chau²* generations.

冑² Chau Often confounded with the last. A helmet, a morion; *kip chau'* helmets and cuirasses.

紂² Chau A crupper; a silk trace; *Chau² 'wong,* the infamous king who ended the Shang dynasty.

籀² Chau The framer of the seal character, *Chau² t'ai² 'sz'; chau² 'man,* the seal character.

酎² Chau New, ripe spirits; pure strong spirits, thrice distilled; *tò² chau' 'kam,* wine money paid the heir apparent—an old usage.

(44) Ch'au.

抽 Ch'au To take from, to take out; to take a dividend; to expand, as spring does; to lift; to levy, to assess, as duty; to select, to draw out; to utter aloud; to whip; to receive one's portion; to raise water; a tenth, a tithe; *'ch'au 'shui,* to take the fee at gaming; *'ch'au 'kan,* spasms of the tendons; *'ch'au 'hi,* lift it out; *'ch'au ch'ing' 'k'ü 'lai,* bring him along; *'tá 'ch'au fung,* to beg aid; *'pí 'pin 'ch'au 'k'ü,* drive him off with a whip; *'ch'au 'k'ü 'léung 'há,* whipped him twice; *ch'au 'shau,* to levy duty on; *'ch'au 'shan pat, há²* no leisure at all; *'ch'au shat,* lift it up firmly; *'ch'au mak,* to extort, to exact a high fee; *'ch'au 'ch'au,* or *'ch'au 't'au,* to divide winnings; *'ch'au 'hán,* to take a leisure hour; *'ch'au 'fan,* to take a commission, to reserve a part; *'ká yat, 'ch'au,* take a tenth.

篘 Tsau A strainer made of wicker or bamboo for straining spirits.

瘳 Ch'au Convalescent; curable; to cure; *k'ü, tsat, pat, 'ch'au,* his disease was incurable.

讎, 仇 Ch'au To oppose; to abhor, to hate; to revenge; to recriminate, to rail at; to verify, to collate with; to pay; to recompense; to requite; an enemy, an opponent, a rival; a sort, a class, a species, a

pair;—for which the second is the proper character; dislike, enmity; used for the next: *ch'au ün²* resentment; *hòm ch'au*, to repress hate; *han² ch'au*, to dislike; *pò² ch'an*, to revenge a wrong; *ch'au tik₂* an enemy; *ch'au hau*, to talk against; *ch'au tui²* to collate; to altercate; *shai² ch'au*, a perpetual feud.

酬 酢 Ch'au — To pledge a guest; to recompense; to make a return; to invite a guest to drink; *ch'au tsok₂* pledging as host and guest; *ch'au tsé²* to return thanks, to present in return; *ch'au tap₂* to recompense, to respond; *ch'au shan* to thank the gods; *ch'au ün²* to make a thank offering; *ch'au tò*, present for carefulness, as to workmen; *ch'au wán*, to pay, as a vow; *ch'au tap₂ t'in yan*, to requite heaven's favor—in being saved from fire.

幬 Ch'au — A single curtain on a carriage; a leather screen or partition; to cover, as the sky does; to canopy; an evergreen tree.

棹 Ch'au — A hard kind of wood resembling rose wood; a pole for poling boats.

裯 Ch'au — A single coverlet; a bed curtain; an under-shirt; to cover, as with bed clothes.

Read *tò*; a sleeve of a coat.

疇 Ch'au — A cultivated field; to till, to cultivate; a field of hemp; formerly, time past; to class; a class, sort; who? *ch'au sik₂* formerly, in time past.

儔 Ch'au — Used for the preceding. A company of four; a party; a comrade; a mate, fellows, friends; a class; *ch'au lui²* a concourse; to assist, to sympathize; *ch'au tong*, to join one's clique or party.

紬 Ch'au — Silk; pongee, senshaw, levantine, lustring; to draw out threads for weaving; to arrange the details of a subject, to search for first causes; *shang ch'au*, stiff pongee; *shuk₂ ch'au*, soft silk; *ning ch'au*, finest pongee; *shü léung ch'au*, rust colored senshaw; *ch'au tün²* silks and satins; *fong ch'au*, reeled pongee; *min ch'au*, fabric of silk and cotton; *k'in ch'au*, coarse rough serge; *ch'ün ch'au*, Sz'chuen pongee.

綢 Ch'au — Used for the last, when denoting silk; to bind, to wrap around, to twine about; close, thick, crowded; *ch'au mau*, to tie up; to be intimate with, to consult upon.

Also read *t'ò*; to wrap silk around a flag-staff

惆 Ch'au — Disappointed; deceived; frustrated; *ch'au chéung²* sad, sick at heart.

稠 Ch'au — Grain growing close; thick set, close together; crowded, dense; *yan in ch'au mat₂* people closely crowded; *hung ch'au yan chung mai shat₂* lest they should lose each other in the crowd; *ch'au mat₂* close, crowded, intimate.

躊 Ch'au — Embarrassed; *ch'au ch'ü*, undecided, undetermined, unable to progress.

犨 Ch'au. A white ox; the lowing or snorting of a cow; to issue from, to proceed from.

籌 Ch'au. To compute, to calculate; to devise, to plan, to arrange; a lot; a reed; a time, a tally, a tillot; *chap, ‹ch'au* or *‹ts'im ‹ch'au*, to draw lots; *‹kang ‹ch'au*, a watchman beating the hour; *tuk, 'ki ‹ch'au ‹shü*, how many times have you studied it? *p'ái' ‹ch'au*, to give tickets; *‹ch'au ch'ák*, a stratagem; to scheme; *‹ch'au wák*, to settle a plan of action; *‹ch'au 'ch'i*, wands thrown into a jar, a sort of game.

'丑 Ch'au. The second of the 12 horary signs; the 4th watch, from 1 to 3 A. M.; it is denoted by an ox, and persons born in this hour are likely to be dull.

'醜 Ch'au. Ugly, deformed, vile, ill looking; disagreeable; disgraceful, shameful, ashamed; to hate, to dislike; shamefaced; ashamed of; to compare; a group, a sort; *kin' 'ch'au pat, tü ‹ts'ong chüt*, to shame one is worse than keeping one's incapacity private; *ming² 'ch'au* an unhappy lot; *'ch'au ‹'m 'ch'au*, are you not ashamed? *ch'au' máu²* ill-looking, cross, unbeseeming; *pat, ‹chí 'ch'au*, brazenfaced; *kin' 'ch'au* ashamed for; *'ch'au ok, ‹p'i hi'* vile disposition, an ingrate; *'ch'au lui²* a vile set; *'ch'au lau'* unworthy of him, disgraceful, wicked; *p'ú 'ch'au*, bashful; *'ch'au yéung²* bad looking; *'ch'au sz'²* a disgraceful affair.

'趠 Ch'au. Read *ch'au'*; to walk, to go as if weary.

A colloquial word. To sprain the ankle; *'ch'au ‹ts'an kéuk*, sprained the foot.

臭' Ch'au. To track by the scent; effluvia, savor, smell, putridity, odor, stench; to stink; scent; to rot; to smell; disreputable; a bad name; *ch'au' hi'* a bad breath; a stink; *ok, ‹man ch'au' hi'* vile language; *ch'au' ‹hang ‹hang*, a vile stench; *ch'au' ‹ming*, a bad reputation; *ch'au' ‹ch'ung*, bedbugs; vagabonds, foulmouthed fellows; *‹t'ung ch'au'* purseproud; *ch'au' kéuk*, foul footed, said of a woman; *‹seng ch'au'* rank, noisome, as bad fish; *ch'au' mi²* a bad taste.

嗅' Ch'au. To smell, to perceive odors as a dog does; the plaintive cry of birds.

糗' Ch'au K'au. Roasted or parched wheat or rice; coarsely pounded rice like grits; *ch'au' ‹léung*, dried or cured grain.

(45) Cháu.

‹嘲 Ch'au. To deride, to jeer at; to ridicule; raillery; *pák, ‹cháu*, a pasquinade; *‹cháu siú'* to laugh at; *‹cháu má'* to jeer and rail at.

‹啁 Ch'au. Interchanged with the last. Chirping, bickering of birds; *‹cháu ‹cháu ‹sheng*, chirping of birds.

Read *‹tò*; verbose; *‹lò ‹tò*, to gabble.

'爪 Cháu Claws, talons, nails; to scratch, to claw; to take up with the fingers; an agent, a minion; the 87th radical; *'cháu ngâ*, claws and teeth; emissaries, assistants; *'cháu lán* to tear with the claws; *'cháu shat* to gripe firmly with the claws; *'cháu 'wá*, to scratch; *'mái pán' 'cháu*, a comprador's market-man.

'抓 Ch u Interchanged with the last. To scratch, to titillate; to tear with the claws; to cajole.

'找 Ch u To seek; to make up the deficiency, to supply what is wanted; to barter, to swop, to exchange; *'cháu 'ní fái' hi'* he's looking for you to scold you; *'cháu ct'au lò'* to look for work; *'chán shò' 'mi*, let us settle up that account; *'cháu cts'am*, to look for; *'cháu ún'* to change money or for money; *'cháu cts'in p'ò'* a money-changer's shop.
Also read *cwá*; same as 划; to pole a boat; a pole.

罩' Cháu A net, or basket to catch mud fish by covering them; to catch or cover over; to shade; a shade, a cover, a protection from wind or dust; *ctang cháu'* a lamp-globe; *ckún cháu'* a network pall; *cháu' cü*, to catch fish; *ckai cháu'* a hen basket; *'kiú chàu'* a rain cover on a sedan.

笊' Cháu A skimmer made of bamboo or iron wire; nests in caves; *cháu' cli*, a wire ladle.

焯' Cháu Blazing fire; to fry; to boil in fat; *cyau cháu'* boiled in fat; *cháu' 'tò ts'ui'* fried crisp.

踔' Cháu To tread on; to stretch ahead in running; to jump over. Read *ch'éuk*; to leap far and high; to walk lamely.

擢' 棹' 掉' Cháu To row; to shoot an arrow; to throw away; a long oar; *cháu' kéuk* to limp, as the lame do; *cháu' chung'* to hit the bull's-eye; *cháu' 'tséung*, to pull an oar; *cháu' cmái ct'au*, to pull ashore; *cháu' kwo' 'hoi*, to pull across the river; *ch'ut clik cháu'* row harder; *cháu' ch'ut ckái*, throw it out in the street.
The two last of these characters are improperly used in Canton for the first.

(46) Ch'áu.

抄 Ch'áu To take, to seize; to search; to engross, to transcribe; to lade out, to spoon out; to confiscate, to escheat, to sequestrate, to resume; *'shau ch'áu*, a MS. copy; *ch'áu cts'iug ckâ*, all his property is taken; *chiú' 'pún ch'áu ct'ang*, copied exactly; *ch'áu 'sé*, to copy; *ch'áu pák* it is copied clearly; *ch'áu sái'* it is all copied.

巢 Ch'áu A nest on a tree; a den, a retreat; a lurking place; to nestle, to make a nest; *ch'áu üt*, to skulk in, as a brigand; *ch'áu cwo*, or *tséuk ch'áu*, a nest; *ts'ák ch'áu*, a den or resort of robbers; *pák 'niú ckwai ch'áu*, the birds have gone to roost.

漅 Ch'au — Name of a large lake in the south of the province of Ngánhwui.

Also read ˌtsiú. The last is usually used for this.

窠 Ch'au — A nest in a cave. Erroneously read ˌwo in the Fan Wan.

A colloquial word. Crumpled, wrinkled, corrugated, rough; shriveled, as dried fruit; *'hò 'ts'z' á' ˌp'o ˌp'i, kòm² ˌch'áu*, wrinkled as a granny's face; *ˌch'áu ˌmang ˌmang*, creased, rumpled.

艚 Ch'au — A turret on a chariot, from the top of which to observe the troops.

'炒 Ch'au — To roast in a boiler; to fry in fat or batter; *ˌkon 'ch'áu*, to fry brown; to roast to dryness; *'ch'áu ˌch'á*, to fire tea; *'ch'áu ˌká ˌfi*, to roast coffee; *'ch'áu mái²* to cook and sell; *'ch'áu ˌfung lut²* to roast chestnuts; *ˌtsín 'ch'an*, to fry; *'siü 'ch'áu yuk²* fried hash and vegetables; *'ch'áu shuk²* to fry thoroughly.

吵 Ch'au — To clamor, to wrangle; *'ch'áu náu²* to scold; *ˌts'ò ch'áu*, to raise a row; *tái² 'ch'áu yat² 'ch'éung*, a great hubbub; *'ch'áu ˌyan 'i*, a din in the ears.

鈔 Ch'au — Interchanged with **抄** to copy; a document, a government paper, a receipt; paper money: *ˌshün ch'áu²* tonnage dues, charges on ships; *fung² ch'áu²* to burn paper money to the gods; *ˌts'in ch'áu²* bills and money; *ch'áu² ˌkwán*, a custom house; *shui² ch'áu²* duties on goods, transit dues.

(47)

Ché.

遮 Ché — To cover, to screen, to vail, to conceal; to shade; to intercept; a parasol, a shade; *ˌché 'im*, to secrete, to screen; *ˌché k'oi²* to cloak, to cover; *ˌché ˌsau*, to conceal the face (as females); *'ü ˌché*, an umbrella; *ˌm ˌché tak² chü²* it wont cover us, it can not be concealed; *ˌché shik²* to disguise, to dupe, throw dust in his eyes; *ˌché lán*, to fend off, to ward off; *ˌché yat² t'au*, keep the sun off; *ˌché ˌmún*, to hide from.

'者 Ché — A relative or demonstrative pronoun; it, this, that, he, who, what; following verbs, it forms a noun, as *ˌchang 'ché*, a walker, he who is walking; after nouns, indicates a class, as *ˌü 'ché*, the foolish; *sz'² 'ché*, the dead; *mò ˌts'ing 'ché*, people who are without affection; or as put in the abstract, as *sing² 'ché*, nature; *ˌshing 'ché*, truth; placed between two nouns or clauses, it puts them in apposition, as *tak² 'ché, 'pún 'yá*, virtue, that is the root; *ˌyan 'ché ngáu² ˌshán* the humane man delights in hills; it is often a mere pause to arrest the attention; *ˌho wai 'ché*, what are you doing? *ˌchung 'yá 'ché ˌt'in 'há ˌchi tái² 'p'in 'yá*, the medium is every where the chief point; *sik² 'ché*, formerly; *wák² 'ché*, perhaps.

'赭 Ché — Ochre color; a carnation or reddish brown; *'ché shek* ochre; *'ché ‹i*, reddish garments worn by felons.

'啫 — A colloquial particle. Just now; a short time, for the nonce, shortly; a form of the subjunctive; *'tang 'há ché'* stop a little; *'fán ‹lai ché'* when I come back; *'kòm yéung' ché'* will this do? *'tá kwo' ché'* let me whip you; *'tang 'ngo hü' tsó' mat, 'yé ché'* let me do that first.

'蔗 Ché — The sugar cane; *it, ché'* boiled sugar-cane; *t'it, ché'* dark cane; *pák ché'* white cane; *chuk, ché'* or *'long ché'* small cane; *ché' ‹kai*, suckers of the cane; *ché' ‹liú*, sugaring sheds; *chá' ché'* to express cane juice; *'tò tám' ché'* he eats his cane backwards, he has the best still coming.

'柘 Ché — Sometimes used for the above; a tree whose leaves are fed to silkworms.

'鷓 Ché — The partridge; it also includes francolins and grouse; *ché' ‹kú*, the common partridge.

'這 Ché — A demonstrative pronoun, this, that; *ché' 'li*, here; *ché' yéung'* thus, so; *ché' 'tang*, such, this sort; *ché' ‹shí*, now.

(48) Ch'é.

奢 Ch'é — Wasteful, extravagant; to spread out; affluent; *‹ch'é mong'* extravagant hopes; *‹ch'é 'ch'i*, prodigal; *‹ch'é ‹wú*, gay, wasteful.

'車 Ch'é — Not often read *‹kū*. A chariot, a carriage, a cart, any vehicle; a framed wheel; to turn a wheel, to roll over; *'shui ‹ch'é*, a fire-engine; *‹ch'é luk*, a caster; *‹ch'é fú*, a charioteer; *‹ch'é ‹mé*, a teetotum; *‹ch'é ‹mé kòm' 'chün*, fidgetty as a teetotum; *‹ch'é ‹lun*, a wheel; *‹fung ‹ch'é*, a windmill; *‹ch'é ‹ch'ong*, a lathe; *'má ‹ch'é*, a horse and carriage; *'fo ‹ch'é*, a locomotive.

'且 Ts'ié — A conjunctive particle; and, further, moreover, still; also, and also; thus, so; still, yet; a word of doubt; if, should; *‹chung 'ch'é*, on the point of being; *'ch'é san' 'ch'é ‹i*, half believing, half doubting; *fú' 'ch'é kwai'* rich and so honored; *'kau 'ch'é 'lü sz'²* slovenly way of doing things: *fong' 'ch'é*, still further; *'ch'é mán²* by and by, presently; *‹kú 'ch'é* or *tsám² 'ch'é*, for a time.

'奢 'extend 'extract Ch'é — To tear open, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; *'ch'é 'shéung*, haul up; *‹lái 'ch'é*, to pull and haul, to borrow and lend; *‹lái ‹lai 'ch'é 'ch'é*, borrowing here and there; on the average, lumping the whole; *'ch'é ‹hoi*, to pull apart; *'ch'é ‹mái*, to pull up, to close, as a skylight; *'ch'é chü'* to stop from going.

A colloquial word. To clear out, to go off, to abscond; to send off; to go away, to take one's self off; *'ch'é ‹lo*, go! let us go; *'ngo 'ch'é lok*, I'm off.

(49) **Chéuk.**

着, 著, Choh — Right, correct; according to; to cover over, to put on, as clothes; to cause, to order, to send; a particle placed after verbs, showing a transitive and present action, and is like *chü²* in colloquial; before verbs, let, make, permit; *ts'm chéuk,* unsuitable; *chéuk, kwo² ts'au,* just right; *'hò chéuk,* sets well, as a garment; *shéung² chéuk,* best for use; *fan² ts'm chéuk,* I cannot sleep; *chéuk, shat, 'tá,* gave him a flogging; *ü² ,k i chéuk, smong,* he was still more vexed; *chéuk, shò²* cheap, good for the price; *chéuk, yung²* useful; *chéuk, sshing ts'm chéuk, 'tau,* it will do for a gill if not for a peck, serve for this if not for that; *chéuk, i²* to suit one; *chéuk, lik,* to exert one's self; *'yau chéuk, lok,* all right, settled satisfactorily; *chéuk, si fuk,* to dress; *sshiú chéuk,* it is on fire; *chéuk, shat,* entirely right; *sts'am chéuk,* or *'wan chéuk,* found it; *chéuk, ts'm chéuk,* is it right or not? *'tim ü² tak, chéuk,* how shall I get to him? *smò chéuk, lok,* I dont know what to do; *púi² chéuk, syan tsò²* hidden, sub rosâ, underhand.

This character is often distinguished into *chéuk,* & *chéuk,*.

妁, Choh — A go-between; to consult about a marriage; *smúi chéuk,* a match-maker.

勺, Choh — A ladle or spoon; a spoonful; to bale or pour out; to adopt, to follow; *tau² chéuk,* a cullender; *yat, chéuk, 'shui schi sto,* much as a spoonful of water.

灼, Choh — To burn; to singe, to cauterize with moxa; alarmed; clear, distinct; luxuriant, as flowers; *chéuk, skwai,* to singe a terrapin's shell; *chéuk, lán²* to raise a blister; *chéuk, ngái²* to burn the moxa; *chéuk, chéuk,* splendid, as flowers.

酌, Choh — To pour out liquor, to fill a cup; a cup, a glass; *met.* wine, liquor; a dinner, a feast; to avail of, to choose the good and act upon it; to deliberate; to imitate or adopt; *ssham chéuk,* or *chéuk, 'i,* to deliberate; *pok, chéuk,* a slight repast; *chéuk, sléung 'ts'o tong²* it is all settled right; *skéung chéuk,* a feast on a birth; *shéung² chéuk,* a sumptuous feast; *schung schéuk,* the servants' course; *tsúi² chéuk,* a wedding entertainment to a son; *smiú chéuk,* a return feast given by a bridegroom.

杓, Choh — A ladle; a beam for a bridge. Read *'púi;* handle of the Dipper; handle of a ladle; to lead, to draw.

芍, Choh — The peony; also the dahlia; *chéuk, yéuk,* peony roots, a medicine.

禚, Choh — A city in the feudal state of Tsí, now a place in Shántung province.

斫, Choh — To cut with a sword or knife; to amputate; to chop, to hew; *chéuk, choi,* to cut open. Often read *téuk,*.

(50) Ch'éuk.

卓 Ch'oh. Firm, stable; lofty and profound; distant; to establish; to expect; to surpass; eminent in, raised above others; at, reached, as a time; *ch'iú ch'éuk*, preeminent, superior to common; *ch'éuk üt ‹yan ‹kw'an*, excelling other men; *ch'éuk lap* to erect, upright; *ch'éuk i²* meritorious, said of officers at the quinqennial trial.

倬 Ch'oh. Extensive, distant; large; to show, to manifest; *‹ming ch'éuk, 'ü tsúi²* to make your crime known.

棹 Ch'oh. A table; a stand; a kind of tree; *ch'éuk 'tsz'* a table; *i ch'éuk* tables and chairs.

綽 Ch'oh. Large, ample; slow, leisurely; *ch'éuk yéuk*, delicate, as a girl; *‹fún ch'éuk* broad, liberal; *ch'éuk ch'éuk 'yau ‹ü*, an overplus, more than enough.

戳 Ch'oh. To stab or spear; a seal used by constables; *k'oi² ch'éuk* to stamp a document.

(51) Chéung.

張 Chang. To draw a bow; to extend, to stretch, to open; to draw up, as a list; to increase; to boast; to state, to proclaim, to publish; a classifier of things spread out, as a table, chair, bed, paper, &c.; *‹chéung kwa* to hang out, as festoons; *hoi ‹chéung*, to open quick or strongly; *‹san ‹hoi ‹chéung*, to open a new shop; *‹chéung tái²* to make much of, boasting; *‹p'ò ‹chéung ‹wá lai²* to make a great show; *‹kwái ‹chéung*, crossgrained; *‹chéung ‹yéung* to make known; *‹chéung ‹hoi 'hàu*, open your mouth; *'chü ‹chéung*, to direct, to lord over; *yat ‹chéung ‹mún ‹lim*, a door-curtain.

‹章 Chang. A piece of music; a chapter, a section; a composition; a statement; rules, laws, regulations; clear, beautiful, manifest; a display; a grove; a metonic cycle; *'ts'oi ‹chéung*, variegated; *hin² ‹chéung*, magistrate's orders; *‹chéung kü²* sections and paragraphs; *shò² ‹chéung*, many papers or statements; *‹chéung ‹ch'ing*, regulations, rule of conduct; *‹wong ‹chéung*, laws of the land; *‹t'ò ‹chéung* or *yan² ‹chéung*, a seal.

‹嫜 Chang. A husband's father; *‹kú ‹chéung*, a husband's parents; *‹hing ‹chéung*, a husband's brother.

‹彰 Chang. Luminous; beautiful; elegant; to manifest; variegated plumage or pelage; *‹chéung ‹ming*, clearly exhibited.

‹慞 Chang. Alarm; apprehensive; *‹chéung ‹wong*, terrified, fearful; a horrified look.

‹樟 Chang. The camphor (*Laurus camphora*); *‹chéung muk* camphor wood; *‹chéung 'nò*, gum camphor; *‹héung ‹chéung*, a camphor odor.

‹漳 Chán Name of a river; the prefecture of Chángchau in Fuhkien near Amoy.

‹璋 Chán A kind of plaything made of jade; *lung²* ‹*chéung*, to bear a son.

‹鄣 Chán A feudal state, now part of Tái-ngán fú in Shantung; an ancient city in Kü, also in the modern Shántung.

‹麞 Chán A kind of chevrotain or gazelle, hornless, and of elegant shape; ‹*ngan* ‹*chéung*, the white gazelle—appears in good reigns.

'掌 Chán The palm of the hand; the paw or sole of animals; a webbed foot; to grasp; to rule, to control; a control, a jurisdiction; '*shau* '*chéung*, the palm; '*tá yat*› ‹*pá* '*chéung*, a slap of the hand; '*chéung* '*kún* ‹*kung* ›*yan*, to oversee workmen; *hòp*› '*chéung*, to clasp the hands, as in prayer; '*chéung ak*› ‹*ping* ‹*k'ün*, to command the forces; '*chéung káu*' to teach [graduates]; *hon*' '*shau* '*chéung*, to examine the hand, palmistry; *p'ák*› '*chéung*, to clap the hands; '*chéung kwai*' a bookkeeper, a salesman; *i*' ‹*ü* '*fán* '*chéung*, as easy as to turn the hand over.

'長 Chán Old, senior, superior, greater; to excel, to increase; to grow, to extend, to advance; to prosper; to elevate, to think highly of; an elder, a superior; '*pò* '*chéung*, a constable; ‹*ká* '*chéung*, a paterfamilias; '*ngo* '*kau* '*chéung* '*ní*, I'm somewhat older than you; *kwai*' ‹*kang* ‹*to* '*chéung*, how old are you? '*fo* '*chéung*, mates in a ship; '*chéung tái*' to grow older; '*chéung* '*tsz*' or '*chéung* ›*fong*, the eldest son; '*chéung* '*lò*, a Budhist priest; ‹*tsün* '*chéung* or '*chéung* '*ché*, an old man; ›*nín* '*chéung*, old, older; *pat*› '*chéung tsun*' untrustworthy.

悵' Chàng Disappointment; vexed; *chéung' chéung'* longed for; *chéung' mong²* sick at heart from delayed hopes.

帳' Chàng A curtain, a screen; a tent; a house; to calculate; to spread; a reason, a plan; an account, for which the next is used; *pò' chéung'* an awning; *chéung' ›lim*, a hanging door-screen; *ch'it› chéung'* to pitch one's tent, to become a teacher; ‹*man chéung'* a bed-curtain; *wan² chéung'* unreasonable, incoherent; *p'ing chéung'* a movable screen of silk; *shau² chéung'* a scroll given to old people.

賬' Chàng An unauthorized character. A debt, a claim, an account, a charge; to reckon, to sum up; to calculate.

A colloquial word. A time, an occasion; ‹*lai kwo' yat› chéung'* I have been here once; ›*m sün' chéung'* do not put it to my account, it's none of my business; *ngan² chéung'* a tough account, a refused bill; *chéung' muk*› accounts; ›*shau chéung'* to receive money on account; *chéung' ‹tán*, a bill; ‹*chui chéung'* to dun; *chéung' ›fong*, a counting-room; *hau²*

*chéung*² waiting for a settlement; *sün*² *chéung*² to reckon accounts; *chéung*² ˈ*pò*, an account book; *túi*² *chéung*² to balance accounts by offsetting ˌ*ts'ing chéung*² or ˌ*wán chéung*² to pay off an account; *hím*² *chéung*² to owe.

漲² Chàng An inundation; to overflow; a sheet of water; the southern sea; ˈ*shui chéung*² water is rising, overflowing.

脹² Chàng A swelled belly; a swelling; dropsical; ˈ*shui chéung*² dropsy of the belly, ascites; *chéung*² ˈ*mún*, belly hard or puffy; ˈ*páu chéung*² a bellyful, a feeling of fullness; *chéung*² ˈ*mún* ˌ*hung* ˌ*t'ong*, swelling with rage, incensed.

瘴² Chàng Malaria; pestilential vapors; pestiferous air; ˌ*ín chéung*² unwholesome climate; ˌ*dám chéung*² noxious vapor; *hí*² *chéung*² deleterious malaria.

障² Chàng To separate; to divide; to shut up, to include; to raise an embankment; something which prevents progress; an intervening distance; a barricade, a trench, a fence; a protection, as a carpet; a dike, a terminus; ˈ*pán chéung*² a board partition; *chéung*² *sak*, a hindrance or stoppage; ˈ*pò chéung*² a defense or embankment; to defend a barrier; *chéung*² *pai*² to close against ingress.

丈² Chàng Ten *ch'ek* or 141 English inches; to measure; an elder; *chéung*² ˌ*léung*, to measure land; *chéung*² ˌ*fú*, my husband; ˈ*lò chéung*² or *chéung*² ˌ*yan* ˌ*kung*, a wife's father; *tái*² *chéung*² ˌ*fú*, a talented man; ˌ*fong chéung*² the abbot of a monastery.

杖² Chàng A cane, a staff; a cudgel, a club; to lean on; to hold; to beat; aged, an old man; to mourn; ˈ*kwái chéung*² a staff for old folks; ˌ*ch'i chéung*² to bamboo; ˈ*mún chéung*² to beat 80 strokes; *chéung*² ˌ*ü* ˌ*héung*, a village sexagenarian; *sik*, *chéung*² a crosier; *chéung*² ˌ*kí* ˌ*fú*, mourners of one year; ˌ*hang chéung*² bambooing, beating; *chap*, *chéung*² to carry a staff at a funeral.

仗² Chàng A sharp weapon; to fight; to rely on, to lean on, to look up to; ˈ*tá shing*² *chéung*² to get the victory; *tsíp*, *chéung*² in battle; ˈ*tá chéung*² to fight, at war; *tak*, *chéung*² to have a friend; ˈ*yéung chéung*² to look to for aid; *chéung*² *wai*² imperial guard; ˌ*ping chéung*² arms; ˈ*i chéung*² to trust to.

(52) Ch'éung.

昌 Ch'áng Light of the sun; fine words; elegant, flourishing, prosperous; increasing in wealth or peace; powerful; effulgent; good; rich, affluent; to increase; to illuminate a thing; ˌ*ch'éung shing*² prosperous, well-off; *kat*, ˌ*ch'éung*, happy, successful; *shun*² ˌ*t'in* ˈ*ché* ˌ*ch'éung*, he will prosper who obeys heaven; ˌ*kwong* ˌ*ch'éung*, splendid, gay.

猖 Ch'áng. A herd of animals fleeing; *ch'éung kw'ong*, ungovernable, unrestrained.

倡 Ch'áng. To lead, to go before, to seduce or induce; a leader; an example, a guide; used for the last and next; *ch'éung tò* to show the way; *ch'éung ín*, to speak first; *ch'éung sut* to lead on; *ch'éung t'au*, a leader; *ch'éung lün* to head a riot.

娼 Ch'áng. A singing woman; a courtesan; *ch'éung mún*, public women: *wo ch'éung*, house of assignation; *ch'éung fú*, a strumpet; *ch'éung kí* a whore; *ch'éung liú*, a brothel; *ch'éung ká*, a bagnio; *yau ch'éung*, public singers; *tong ch'éung*, to be a whore.

菖 Ch'ang. The flag *(Acorus)*: *ch'éung p'ò*, sweet flag, hung on door lintels to drive away maleficent influences.

閶 Ch'ang. The door of heaven; a gate of Súchau; *ch'éung hòp* door of paradise, kept by Kwánti or Mars.

窓 窗 牕 Chw'áng. A window, an aperture to admit light; a sash; a venetian blind, a shutter; a school; a student; *ch'éung mún*, a window; *t'ín ch'éung*, a sky-light; *ch'éung mún ch'án*, a window-sill; *shü ch'éung*, or *kai ch'éung*, a schoolroom; *t'ong ch'éung*, to pull the sash to; *shan ch'éung*, a poor student; *ch'éung át* a window-bar; *t'ung ch'éung*, or *ch'éung yau*, chums, fellow-students; *ch'éung há* at school, while at his studies.

帳 Ch'áng. Loose flowing garments thrown on one without a cincture.

長 Ch'áng. Long in time or distance, far off; constantly, regularly; always, continual; superiors; skilled, used to, practiced; direct, straight; the 168th radical; *ch'éung ün*, durable; *kok yau sho ch'éung*, in what each excels; *ch'éung kwo t'au*, too long; *ch'éung shang* long life; a coffin; *ch'éung shí yung* in constant use; *ch'éung kau*, old, a long time; *ch'éung hí* longwinded, as a talker; *ch'éung hung*, a handbill; *yat mò sho ch'éung*, changeful, not persevering; *ch'éung kau fo kí* an old comrade; *ch'éung shang pat lò*, a green old age; *ch'éung ün shai kái* long continued, as a family; *ch'éung tün*, the length of, the traits of character; *ch'éung k'ü*, go directly there.

萇 Ch'áng. A sort of fruit, the carambola *(Averrhoa)*, also called the *syéung t'ò*, or sheep's peach.

腸 Ch'áng. The bowels; the intestines; tripe; *met.* the feelings, the affections; *wáng á ch'éung*, cunning; *hò ch'éung t'ò*, clever, learned; *siú lün ch'éung*, laughed till his side ached; *chik ch'éung*, honest, trustworthy; *ngau ch'éung*, tripe; *tai ch'éung*, the colon; *siú ch'éung*, lesser intestines; *ch'éung tsong* the intestines, the inwards; *sam ch'éung*, the disposition, feelings; *mò ch'éung kung tsz'* a crab.

場 Ch'áng An arena, an area, a lot, a field; an altar, a sacrificial ground; a playhouse; the society of, a company; a classifier of affairs; a fit, a spell; *'tá tái ⌐ch'éung 'k'ü*, give him a sound drubbing; *chín' ⌐ch'éung* field of battle; *uk⌙ ⌐ch'éung*, a building lot; *⌐kún ⌐ch'éung*, the fashion of officials; *káu' ⌐ch'éung*, a paradeground; *fát⌙ ⌐ch'éung*, execution-ground; *⌐t'án ⌐ch'éung*, an altar; *t'iú' ch'ut⌙ ⌐shí ⌐fi ⌐ch'éung*, I'll have nothing more to do with it; *⌐hoi ⌐t'án ⌐ch'éung*, to open a gambling-house; *yap⌙ ⌐fo ⌐ch'éung* to enter the lists for a degree of *kújin*; *⌐kún 'há ⌐ch'éung*, made a trial; in the examination; *⌐man ⌐ch'éung*, resorts of students; trials for degrees; *⌐t'au ⌐ch'éung*, the first trial; *lok⌙ ⌐ch'éung*, to go to the gambling-table; *yat⌙ ⌐ch'éung 'hò ⌐sam*, a good action; *tái' mung' yat⌙ ⌐ch'éung*, a great dream, life.

償 Ch'áng Correctly read *⌐shéung*. To forfeit; to recompense, to atone; *iú' 'ngo 'tai ⌐ch'éung*, he wishes me to make it up.

韔 Ch'áng A bow case; to put a bow into its case.

唱 Ch'áng To sing in recitative; to cry out, to give the word; to lead, to conduct, as singing; to crow; *⌐ts'ing ch'éung'* singing with a lute; *ch'éung' ⌐hám*, to call out the titles, as at a levee; *ch'éung' ⌐ko*, to sing songs; *ch'éung' ⌐nám ⌐ts'z'* to sing southern ditties, *ch'éung' ⌐pong 'tsz' ⌐hong*, theatrical singing; *ch'éung' hí'* to recite plays; *ch'éung' muk⌙ ⌐ü*, to sing in the Canton dialect.

暢 Ch'áng The inner qualities developing; penetrating, thorough, spreading; to fill; joyous, contented, in good spirits; remote, long; exhilirating; joy; *ch'éung' üt⌙* the eleventh month; *fái' ch'éung'* happy; *ch'éung' tút⌙* to permeate; *ch'éung' mau'* flourishing.

鬯 Ch'áng Sacrificial spirits, made by infusing millet and fragrant herbs; mixed wine; *⌐kü' ch'éung'* odoriferous spirits; *'chü ch'éung'* a man who prepares the libations.

(53) Chí.

知 Chí To know, to perceive, to apprehend; to be acquainted with; to tell, to inform; a fellow, a friend; knowledge, wisdom; to remember; *⌐chí kwo' pít⌙ 'koi*, reform when you know your wrong; *⌐man ⌐chí*, I heard so; *⌐shui ⌐chí*, unexpected, who would have thought it? *kú' ⌐chí*, an old friend; *⌐chí ⌐tí*, I know a little; *⌐chí 'ki ⌐p'ang 'yau*, an intimate friend; *⌐sín ⌐chí*, a prophet; *⌐chí tò'* I know it; the thing is known; *⌐chí 'hiú*, to understand; *⌐chí kok⌙* to notice; *⌐chí tò' hai' 'kòm*, I know it is so; *⌐ím ⌐chí sz'* a salt commissioner; *⌐chí 'fú*, a prefect; *⌐chí ⌐fung*, aware of; *⌐chí tsuk⌙* contented; *pat⌙ ⌐chí 'tai sai'* I do not know its history.

蜘 Chí A spider; ‹chí ‹chü, a spider, a general name for all kinds of aranea.

之 Chí A sign of the genitive; when placed between two nouns or verbs, answers to who, which, that; a pronoun, he, she, it, them; often used in the abstract, after a noun, or as a relative particle, in apposition; to progress; to go to; *t'eng² ‹chí ‹chí ›yan*, the person who hears him; *‹t'in ‹chí ›ming ming²* heaven's plain decree; *‹ü ‹chí noi² ›ho* if so, how then? *mi² ‹chí ˋyau ˋyá*, there is no such thing; *‹tséung ›ho ‹chí*, where are you going? *ˋkú ‹chí*, the ancients; *‹t'in ming² ‹chí*, heaven orders it; *›mò ‹chí*, impossible; *›hang ‹i pat› chí² ˋché ˋyau ‹chí*, to go and not arrive is common; *ˋchü ‹chí ˋché ‹chí wai² tai²* that which rules is called supreme.

芝 Chí A sort of boletus or branched mushroom, regarded as felicitous from its durability; *‹chí ›má*, sesamum; *‹chí ›lán*, a sort of fragrant epidendrum; *‹chí ›ngán*, your fine face; *‹chí ›lán ‹chí shat›* an elegant house, as of the genii; *met.* intimate with good men.

支 Chí To branch, to diverge; to hold; to give, to pay; to prop, to succor; a branch; posterity, descendants; a sept or tribe; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; diverging, parting; the twelve horary characters; to measure; the 65th radical; *›páu ‹chí*, responsible for; *‹chí ›kang*, a watchman; *yat› ‹chung ‹chí yung²* daily outlays and expenses; *‹chí k'ap›* to give out; *‹chí ‹kung ›ngán*, to pay wages; *‹chí ›lí*, irrelevant, not to the point, a liar; *‹chí ›siú*, to expend, use for expenses; *‹chí p'ái²* descendants, a tribe; *›wáng ‹chí*, a side branch, a concubine's child.

‹吱 A colloquial final, like 咯 *lok›* expressing certainty; or that an act was immaterial; *ˋkòm ›tsau² ˋhò ‹chí*, then he would be well off; *‹chí ‹chí hai²* certainly so.

枝 Chí A branch, a twig; a slender post; to scatter, to branch off; a tributary of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, flowers, pens, &c.; *‹chí kon²* trunk and branches; *yat› ‹chí ›fá*, a flower, a pretty girl; *yat› ‹chí ‹kwan*, a detachment of troops; *pok› ‹chí*, to graft; *‹chí ip›* branches and leaves; *›sün ‹chí*, Chinese ebony; *›shán ‹chí*, wild *sün-chí* wood, a hard timber.

肢 Chí The limbs; *sz'' ‹chí*, the four limbs; *‹chí ˋt'ai*, the whole body; *‹chí ˋkái*, to quarter.

脂 Chí Grease, suet, lard, fat; hard gums of trees; *met.* honors, glory; to grease; fat animals; *›in ‹chí*, rouge; *›man ‹chí*, the fat of the people, *i. e.* their money; *‹chí ‹kò*, greasy, unctuous; *›yéung ‹chí*, mutton tallow; *‹chí ˋfan*, cosmetics.

巵 Chi A goblet; a cup holding four gills; a syphon; a vessel for serving rations; *ˋtsau ‹chí*, a wine syphon.

梔 Chí. A tree used to dye yellow, a species of Gardenia; *wong chí*, the becho nut, used in dyeing, and as a medicine in fevers.

止 Chí. To stop; to lodge, to dwell, to rest; that which the mind rests in, an object; to detain; interrupted, stopped; to cease from, to desist, to be still; to remain, to wait; only, but, however; the 77th radical of characters mostly relating to rest; *'chí shí²* only is; *chí 'chí* to know when to stop; *ts'm 'chí kòm² to*, not so few; *'chí tak kòm² to*, only so many; *'chí pat chü²* will not stop, cannot be stopped; *'chí nò²* to appease; *'chí suk* to lodge at; *mò 'tai 'chí*, nothing to stop at.

址 Chí. A foundation, fundamental; one's own country or origin; *kí 'chí*, a foundation, a base, a dependance.

沚 Chí. An islet; to take up one's lodging on an island; *'chiú 'chí*, an islet in a pond.

祉 Chí. Happiness; *fuk 'chí*, blessed, happy, enduring felicity; *ká chí*, good fortune.

趾 Chí. The toes; a foundation of a wall; the feet; *'kü 'chí kò*, to step high, to trip along; *shang 'chí*, to walk.

阯 Chí. Used for the last; *Káu 'chí*, Cochinchina, said to be applied to it because men and women bathed together.

旨 Chí. Meaning, intention; excellent; pleasant tasted, delicate; a decretal, orders; *fung² 'chí*, to receive orders; *'chí 'tsau*, good liquor; *'chí i²* the import the imperial will; *shing² 'chí*, H. I. M.'s orders; *'ts'ing 'chí*, to request commands; *yat chéung chí tái² 'chí*, an important remark, a synopsis.

指 Chí. A finger, a toe; to point, to refer to; to teach, to command; a particular, a mode; to point out; used for the last; *'chí nám ch'é*, the compass; *shap 'chí t'án pang*, to snap the fingers in vexation; *má 'chí*, a double finger; *'chí 'shau wák kéuk*, gesticulation; *'chí mong²* to expect; *mò 'chí 'i*, no chance of, cannot obtain; *'chí tung 'chí sai*, pointing this way and that, befooling; *'chí shí²* to point out; *'shau 'chí kung*, the thumb; *shik 'chí*, forefinger; *mò ming 'chí* ring-finger; *'chí 'tim*, to show how; *'chí káp* a finger nail; *'chí káp fá*, the henna (*Lawsonia inermis*); *'chí shat* certain, sure.

黹 Chí. To embroider; embroidered, braided; to put on braid or lace; the 204th radical, relating to embroidery; *cham 'chí*, to sew, to do needle work.

紙 Chí. Paper; a document; *yat chéung 'chí*, a sheet of paper; *shá 'chí*, wrapping paper; *'ts'ò 'chí*, coarse paper; *'chí múi*, a paper match; *'chí t'ung fá*, artificial flowers; *'chí p'ái*, cards; *'chí pák* paper houses and clothes burned in sacrifices; *king ün² 'chí*, cotton paper; *kai p'i 'chí*, brown wrapping paper; *'chí ts'in*, scolloped pieces of paper used at funerals to buy the

road; ⸢fán 'chí, sized paper; 'láng ⸢kam ⸢tsin 'chí, gold dusted paper; king' sik⸣ tsz'' 'chí, respect written paper; yat⸣ 'chí ⸢shü, one letter; fong' 'chí ⸢iú, to fly a kite; 'tá ⸢shiú 'chí, to torture in prison; ch'an' 'chí, a fly leaf.

'祇 Chí To respect, to invocate; only, but merely, however, yet; respect, awe, reverence; 'chí 'ts'z' only this; 'chí 'yau yat⸣ yéung' only one sort; 'chí king' to venerate.

'咫 Chí An ancient short cubit of 8 ts'ün, same as an English foot; small degree of; 'chí ch'ek⸣ ⸢chí tí' a little way, a small interval.

'枳 Chí A hedge thorn, a spinous tree; a fruit like a pumelo, with a thick skin; hurtful, like thorns; 'chí kik⸣ hedged up; thorny; 'chí kü' the *Hovenia dulcis*; 'chí hok⸣ its seeds, used for medicine.

'軹 Chí The hole in the hub of a wheel, were the nave projects; the end of the nave projecting from the hub; diverging, like the forks of a road.

唶' A colloquial particle, implying doubt; ⸢loi mí' chí' I doubt if he is here yet.

志' Chí The will, the inclination; a good resolution, a resolve; a sense of right, firm purpose; to record; history, annals; statistical or topographical works; tái' chí' high thoughts; ch'ut⸣ tak⸣ chí' not abashed by ridicule, conscious of power; chí' héung' desire, inclination; chí' ⸢shing, ingenuous, guileless.

誌' 識' Chí } To remember; to record; to write, to inscribe; used for the last; mò' chí' an epitaph, a eulogy; ⸢sám kwok⸣ chí' annals of the Three States: chí' ⸢shü, history, records; chí' ⸢ü 'ts'z' mind is fixed on this.

痣' Chí A mole, a hair-mole; black or red spots on the body; mín' chí' spots on the face.

至' Chí To come, to go to, to reach; to arrive, the summit or end; a preposition, to, at, even, till, up to; as to, respecting, in order to; an adverb, much, greatly; most, very, the superlative degree; the solstice; the 133d radical; chí' kik⸣ at the very extreme; tsz'' 'kú chí' ⸢kam, from of old till now; ⸢mò 'sho pat⸣ chí' he goes every where, he is very wild; chí' ⸢kwán 'kan iú' of the highest moment; ⸢tung chí' the winter solstice; chí' ⸢ü, with respect to; chí' 'shiú, the least of; hak⸣ chí' he will come soon; chí' tò' to arrive; chí' 'hò, the best; chí' chéuk⸣ everything proper; chí' ⸢shing, wholly sincere; chí' 'kan, urgent; kat⸣ chí' a little while, presently.

致' Chí Interchanged with the last. To go, to cause to go; to convey to; leading to, tending; to accompany; to visit; to communicate, to intimate to; to resign, to give over to; to induce, bring on; to jeopard, to hazard; to regulate, to control, to order; an aim, object, or end; a tendency; to investigate fully; used before a verb, implies what is caused

to be done; that, in order to; to put forth; the extreme; *chi' shai' ʿk'ü ↓loi*, make him come; *chi' i'* to intimate to, to inform in any way; *chi' sz''* to throw up an office; *chi' ming'* delivered his orders.

綺' Chí To mend clothes; close, fine, as cloth: soft, delicate; tattered; handsome, elegant; *↓tsing chi'* beautiful, fine, delicate; *sai' chi'* careful, particular.

輊' Chí A carriage with a front lower than the back, or turning down, from the lading.

觶' Chí A goblet or cup holding three *↓shing* or gills; a cup; to fine one so many cups.

摯' Chí To seize with the hand, to grasp; to arrive at, to reach to; to extend; to present to; to advance, to enter, to go to the edge; to break down, as trees from weight of snow; used for the next; *↓ts'ing chi'* a great liking for; *chi' ʿtò*, to stumble down; *chi' ʿhí*, to pick one up.

贄' Chí A present to make way for one, given at an audience or first interview, or when entering school; to present gifts; *chi' ↓í*, presents; *chi' kin'* to visit with a present.

鷙' Chí Birds of prey, accipitrine birds; violent, ruthless, hawk-like; to seize by violence.

質' Chí A pledge, a hostage; to pledge, to guaranty; to pawn; *on' chi'* to give a pledge or guaranty; *chi' fú'* a pawnbroker's; *↓káu chi'* to exchange hostages.

躓' Chí To stumble; to trip and fall down; *↓tin chi'* fell headlong.

智' Chí Wisdom, understanding, talent; knowledge; prudence; wise, considerate, discreet; able to manage; clever, sharp, shrewd; *chi' shik*, good judgment; *chi' ʿyung*, wise and brave; *↓mò chi'* indiscreet.

置' 寘' Chí To make firm, to establish, to place; to appoint; to arrange; to purchase for one's self; to employ; to reject, to dismiss; to put aside; to determine, to judge, to decide; *ʿch'ü chi'* to punish, treat as a criminal; *chi' pán'* to buy; *chi' ↓ká*, to take a wife; *↓on chi'* to arrange a place for, as to spend the night; *fai' chi'* to refuse, to remove; *chi' ↓shan sz'' ngoi'* it is none of my business; *nim' nim' pat↓ chi'* unceasingly thinking of it; *chi' ↓shan ↓mò ti'* ashamed, no place to hide myself.

懥' Chí Hindered, embarrassed, prevented from acting or advancing; to slink away, as a dog does.

治' Chí Name of a stream in the east of Shántung; to govern, to rule well, to manage; to heal; to oversee, to care for; to form; to try causes; experienced, talented; prosperity, good government; *chi' ↓song*, to oversee a funeral; *chi' há' ʿché*, subjects, the governed; *↓í chi'* to cure; *↓t'in há' tái' chi'* the empire well governed, firm peace; *↓mò fát↓ ʿho chi'* there's no way of managing

him; *chí² ‹ká*, to order a family; *chí² lūn²* to suppress rebellion.

值² Chí To manage, to take hold of; to occur, to meet with, to happen; *shik› chí²* it so happened.

雉² Chí A pheasant, including also francolins; an embrasure on a wall; to rule; to put in order; *chí² 'mi*, pheasant's tail feathers, used by actors; *chí² tip›* parapet walls; *chí² ‹kai*, the Tartar pheasant; *chí² ‹mún*, the south door of a seraglio.

穉² 稚² Chí Small, delicate; young, tender; young grain, or that which ripens late; *t'ung chí²* a youngster; *chí² hí²* childish, immature; *chí² 'tsz'* a boy.

豷² Chí A sow, a pig; *‹yan chí²* a corpse cut to pieces, alludes to a speech of a princess of the Hán dynasty.

痔² Chí The piles; to gnaw, as insects do; *chí² ‹ch'ong*, piles; *noi² chí²* bloody piles; *ngoi² chí²* blind piles; *‹ch'ūn ‹ch'éung chí²* fistula in ano.

(54) Ch'í.

癡 痴 Ch'í Foolish, silly; stupid, inapt; idiotic; doting after, lustful, hankering; out of his head, wandering; *‹ch'i ‹ngoi*, foolish stolid; *‹ch'í chūt› kòm² ‹ch'ün lūn² ch'ü²* running in and out, making such a rumpus; *‹ch'i ‹ts'ing*, salacious; *‹ch'i ‹ch'in* bound up in, loving; *pat› ‹ch'i pat› ‹lung*, if I am not foolish and deaf [I cannot reign]; *‹shū ‹ch'i*, doting on books; *‹ch'i ‹mái pat› 'sing* mad after.

胝 Ch'í Thickened skin on the hand; growing callous; *‹p'in ‹ch'i*, horny skin.

鴟 Ch'í A kind of owl, or a sort of hawk; *kuk› ‹ch'i* or *‹ch'i ‹hiú*, the horned owl; *‹ch'i ‹chéung*, to act unscrupulously, as this bird does.

笞 Ch'í To punish with a bamboo, to bastinado; to correct, so as to reform; to scourge, to flog, to bamboo; *‹ch'i chéung²* the stick used in a yámun to punish; *‹ch'i chák›* to chastise culprits, vulgo, *'tá 'pán 'tsz'*.

呵 齕 Ch'í To ruminate, to chew the cud, vulgarly called *‹ngau t'ò 'ts'ò*. The Fan Wan defines it to gape.

褫 Ch'í To take away insignia, to degrade; to take off clothes, to denude; a fringe; *‹ch'i kák›* to dismiss from office; *‹ch'i ‹chín*, plush, felt.

糍 鵋 Ch'í To attach to, to stick on; glutinous, sticky, pasty; *‹ch'i ‹káu*, birdlime; *‹ch'i kéuk›* to sorn, to sponge for meals; *‹m ‹ch'i ‹mái*, it don't stick; *‹ch'i tak› 'hò shat›* sticks very tightly; *‹ch'i mak› ‹hong*, a sponger, a sorner.

蚩 Ch'í A worm; ignorant, stupid; unpolished, sincere, rustic; to impose on; to treat as if ignorant, to despise; *‹ch'i ‹man*, the uneducated people; *‹ch'i ‹ch'i*, honest, blunt, rustic.

嗤 Ch'í Laughing; to laugh at; *‹hòm ‹ch'i*, ridiculous; *siú² ‹ch'i ‹ch'i*, to laugh heartily.

媸 Ch'ï Ugly; a homely woman; lewd, worthless, foolish; *꜀ch'ï ꜀nò*, a harridan; *꜀in ꜀ch'ï tsz²² kin²* he knows whether he is handsome or ugly.

墀 Ch'ï A porch, a vestibule or piazza, reached by a few steps; a courtyard; the path or walk somewhat elevated between the gate and palace; *꜀tán ꜀ch'ï*, the vermilion avenue, *i. e.* the emperor's palace.

遲 Ch'ï Slow, dilatory; late, tardy; not urgent; to delay, to walk leisurely; to wait for; to procrastinate; *꜀loi tak₂ ꜀ch'ï*, came late; *꜀ch'ï ꜀sám yat₂ tsau² ꜀loi*, come in three days; *꜀ch'ï ꜀hiú*, you are late! *꜒t'o ꜀ch'ï*, to put off continually; *kòm³ ꜀ch'ï*, so late! *fúi² han² ꜀ch'ï*, unavailing repentance; *꜀ch'ï ꜀loi pat₂ k'ap₂* you will be too late to reach [the boat]; *꜀ch'ï ꜒há ꜀t'ím* wait a little longer; *꜀ch'ï yat₂ chan²* wait a while; *꜀ch'ï ꜀m ꜀ch'ï*, will it be late? am I late? *꜀ch'éung ngoi² yat₂ ꜀ch'ï ꜀ch'ï*, the sun goes down slowly.

坻 Ch'ï An islet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; a bank; to bank in; to stop.

蚔 Ch'ï Eggs or larva of ants. One says, a bloodsucker.

池 Ch'ï A tank, a pool, a pond; a ditch, a fosse; stagnant water; *꜀sheng ꜀ch'ï*, a moat; *꜀chung ꜀ch'ï*, the heart; *in² ꜀ch'ï*, a water-cup for writing; *꜒tsau ꜀ch'ï yuk₂ dam*, a wine tank and meat-grove, *i. e.* plenty; *꜀ch'á ꜀ch'ï*, a mirage pool, a take-in, a mistake; *꜀ch'ï ꜀t'ong* or *꜀ü ꜀ch'ï*, a fish-pool.

馳 Ch'ï To gallop, to ride fast, as a courier; a fleet horse; to go fast; fast; far, spread abroad; *꜀ch'ï tò²* the middle road for the emperor; *ngoi² mò² ꜀fan ꜀ch'ï*, harrassed with cares; *꜀ch'ï ꜒ma*, to gallop a horse; *꜀ch'ï yik₂* to ride post; *꜀ch'ï ꜀k'ü*, to ride fast.

持 Ch'ï To take, to lay hold of, to grasp; to observe or maintain; firm, decided; to direct resolutely; *꜒pá ꜀ch'ï*, to manage an affair; *꜀ts'ò shín³ i² ꜀ch'ï*, two common fans; *꜀fú ꜀ch'ï*, to assist; *chap₂ ꜀ch'ï*, to hold in the hand; *꜀ts'ò ꜀ch'ï*, to do with energy; *꜀ch'ï fát₂* to maintain the law.

篪 Ch'ï A kind of bamboo flute, with seven holes; the sound resembles the wailing of children; *꜀ch'ï ꜀hün*, two instruments which chord; fraternal love.

踟 Ch'ï Irresolute; *꜀ch'ï ꜀ch'ü*, undecided, embarrassed, going on and then returning.

始 Ch'ï The beginning; an opening, a start; to begin, to commence; at the beginning of a sentence, it often means then, was, at that time; *꜒ch'ï ꜀ch'o*, the commencement, first; *꜒ch'ï ꜀chung*, beginning and end; the whole period, the circumstances; *꜒ch'ï ch'ong²* invention.

弛 Shi A bow unstrung; to let go the string of a bow; to relax; to cast off; injured, spoiled; easy, dissolute, unconcerned; *fai² ꜒ch'ï*, heedless, careless; to fail, to grow old or useless, obsolete; *꜒kái ꜒ch'ï*, to unloose, to throw off; *꜒ch'ï lik₂* remiss.

'枳 '枲 Ch'i — To split wood with the grain; to fall down; name of a wood used for inner coffins, on account of its durability. These are also read ‹i, ‹li, and ‹t'o, with the same meanings.

'恥 '耻 Ch'i — Ashamed; to feel shame, disgraced, humbled, chagrined; to blush or redden; ‹sau 'ch'i, shame; ‹mung 'ch'i, covered with disgrace; 'ni ‹'m kin' ‹sau 'ch'i, are you not mortified? ‹mò 'ch'i ‹chí ‹t'ò, a brazenfaced rascal; 'ch'i má² afraid of a scolding.

'齒 Ch'i — The upper front teeth; *met.* the mouth, words; age, years; sort, class; associates, equals; to commence; to sort, to class by the age; to record, to write in; the 211th radical of characters relating to teeth; 'ch'i 'chéung, old; fú² ‹chí 'ch'i a father's associates; ‹nín 'ch'i 'múi ‹ts'úi, years are hastening one on; ‹nín 'ch'i, age, years; ‹ling ‹ngâ li² 'ch'i, eloquent; pok› 'ch'i, young, without distinction; 'ch'i ‹in, specious.

'侈 Ch'i — Extravagant, profuse; large, superfluous; prodigal; ‹ch'é 'ch'i, wasteful; 'ch'i fú² prodigal and showy; 'ch'i ‹in, exaggerated talk.

'哆 Ch'i — Gaping; an open mouth, like a fish; large lipped; 'ch'i ‹in, sneering at, disobedient. Also read ‹ch'é; the lower lip hanging down.

'豕 Ch'i — A hog, a pig; the 153d radical of characters relating mostly to swine; 'ch'i yuk› pork.

'矢 Shi — An arrow or dart; swift as an arrow; direct, openly; to set forth, to arrange; to swear, to vow; to display; to resolve, to form a purpose; to void ordure; the 111th radical; yat› 'ch'i ‹chi ti² a little distance, a bowshot; 'ch'i chik› straight as an arrow; fát› yat› 'ch'i, let fly an arrow; 'ch'i shai² to take an oath; 'ch'i 'hau pat› ‹i, to affirm constantly.

熾 Ch'i — Flame, blaze; splendor; the glare of lights; numerous; 'i ‹yau kau' 'fo, ü² p'ok› ü² ch'i' as if you should try to put out a fire with oil, the more the fiercer it burns.

幟 Ch'i — The fringe or border on a flag; a flag, a streamer or pennon, long and fringed; to tie or sew on fringes, as a signal; to signalize.

啻 Ch'i — Only; to stop at; an overplus; pat› ch'i' not only, more than; ‹ho ch'i' ‹ts'in mán² can it stop at ten millions? pat› ch'i' fú² 'mò, more than father and mother. Often read tai².

翅 豉 Ch'i — Used for the last. Wings; fins; ch'i' yik› wings; ‹ü ch'i' fins; the shark's fins; 'chín ch'i' to flap the wings; ch'i' ‹p'ái, spread out like a comb; ‹kw'an ch'i' and ‹túi ch'i' are sorts of shark's fins.

憙 Chí — Vexation, irritated; hatred; fan ch'i' enraged, in a great anger.

饎 糦 Ch'i — To cook or dress provisions; wine and food, victuals; millet used in sacrifice; ch'i' chán² food and drink; ch'i' ‹in, a feast.

(55) **Chik.**

職, Chih. To govern, to rule; to attend to; to record; to act officially; having the direction of; official duty; title, office; tribute, offerings or presents of other states; *chik₁ ˋshau*, to direct; *chik₁ yam²* in office, the duties of an office; *ˊká chik₁* to confer a title; *ˊpí chik₁* my office; *chik₁ ˊün*, honorary title; *ˊkún chik₁* official title; *chik₁ ˋchéung*, to superintend; *kák₃ chik₁* to deprive of a title; *lok₂ chik₁* to deprive of office; *shau² chik₁* to hold an office; *chik₁ chik₁* many; *chik₁ fan²* a title, official duties.

織, Chih. To weave; woven; *chik₁ ˊü*, a thrum left in the web; *tsˋuk₁ chik₁* a cricket; *chik₁ ˊkí*, a loom; *chik₁ ˋnü*, the star Wega α in Lyra; *chik₁ pò²* to weave cloth.

陟, Chih. To ascend, to enter on a higher office; promoted, advanced; to mount, to go up; to advance, to proceed to; *chik₁ ˊlam*, to behold from on high, as God does; *chik₁ kong²* promotion and degradation.

直, Chih. To look ahead; straight, direct; straightforward, upright, true; just, exactly; to stretch off, to proceed, to go direct; to make straight, to straighten; price of; only, merely, but; purposely; stiff and straight; used for the three next; *ching² chik₂* upright; *chik₂ ˊin*, to speak the truth; *ˋkang chik₁* inflexibly right; *chik₂ ˊch'ing hü²* go directly there; *yat₁ chik₂ hü²* go on straight; *chik₂ tai² ˋsháng*, the superintending province (*i. e.* Chihlí); *chik₂ tai² ˊchau*, an inferior department; *mok₂ sun² chik₂ ˊchung chik₂* do not believe everything called true; *chik₂ ˊloi ˊní ch'ü²* came straight here; *ˊshan chik₂ kéuk₁* legs stretched out, *i. e.* dead; *chik₂ sz'²* a headman in a neighborhood.

值, Chih. Price, value, worth of; just; to meet; happened, chanced, occurred; a turn, to hold in the hand; to manage, to attend to; *chik₂ ˊm chik₂* is this cheap or not? *ˊm chik₂ yat₁ ko²* ˊ*ts'in*, not worth a cash; *ˊm chik₂ ˊts'in*, not worth much; *shik₁ chik₂* it happened; *chik₂ yat₂* ruling days, are days when certain officers serve in rotation; *chik₂ sz'²* do it in turn; *ˊm ˋhò chik₂ ü²* an unlucky event.

殖, Chih. To grow, to increase, to flourish, to enrich, to amass; as money; to plant; to raise the price of; gain; price, value; rotten bones; *ˊshang chik₂* to grow, to increase; *chik₂ fo²* to raise the price; *ˋchéung chik₂ mán² mat₂* nature flourishes.

植, Chih. To plant, to set up, to transplant or set out; erect, standing upright; to lean on, as a staff; to place, to lay down; *ˊtsoi chik₂* to set out; *chik₂ ˊk'i chéung²* put his staff down; *ú² chik₂* door-posts; *chik₂ muk₂* to transplant trees.

埴, Chih Adhesive clay; *t'ün chik*, to mold in clay; *chák chik*, to feel one's way with a stick.

稙, Chih Grain planted early, the first crop; to sow in good time; the first wife.

摭, 拓, Chih To take up; to collect, to gather; *chik chap*, to take or adopt.

Also read *t'ok*; to receive in the hand; to push off

湜, Chih Pure, limpid water, through which the bottom can be seen; pure-minded; to maintain firmly.

(The three next characters are usually pronounced *chek*.)

隻, Chih One, single, not a pair, one of a pair; a classifier of vessels, boats, animals, birds, and of things in pairs, as legs, arms, eyes, cups, saucers, &c.; *chek shan*, myself alone; *chek chek 'yau 'mí*, every one has a tail; *tái chek hat á*, a sturdy beggar; *kiú chek 't'eng*, call a boat.

蹠, 跖, Chih To tread on; to leap; the sole of the foot; metatarsus of birds; *tò chek* a leader of thieves, a certain Robin Hood in the days of Ts'in.

炙, Chih To roast; to broil; to dry or toast before the fire; to heat; near; to approach, to approximate; to fry in honey, as some physic is; *'kúi chek yan 'hau*, tastes well in people's mouths — said of fine poetry; *chek 'ts'ò*, dried liquorice; *chek 'shau*, to warm the hand; *fán chek* to roast or broil; *chek kon*, dried thoroughly.

(56) Ch'ik.

赤, Ch'ih Carnation, purplish or light red; flesh color; naked, destitute, barren, poor; to redden; to denude; the 155th radical of characters referring to red; *ch'ik 'tám*, pureminded; *ch'ik tò* the equator; *ch'ik yat* full day; heat of the day; *ch'ik 'mai*, red rice; *ch'ik 'tsz'* an infant; we, the people; *ch'ik shan*, naked; *ch'ik sam*, guileless, sincere; *ch'ik pák nán fan*, hard to distinguish; *'tá ch'ik kéuk* to bare the feet; *ch'ik tí* barren wastes.

勅, 敕, Ch'ih An order, a prohibition or command from the emperor; an ordinance, a special precept; a charter, a commission; *ch'ik shü*, credentials; letters-patent; *ch'ik fung*, a special perferment; *chik ming* an imperial order; *ch'ik fú* to make a charm efficacious by spurting water on it; *ch'ik shau* to receive commands; *ch'ik tsang* to bestow honors on one's dead parents.

斥, Ch'ih To exclude, to expel, to send off, to drive off; to scold; to pry into; reaching far, extending to, extensive, plenty; *ch'ik chuk* to order away; *mín ch'ik* to reprimand, to speak rudely to; *ch'ik 'lò*, to let salt-water into the pans; *'chí ch'ik* to point out faults; *ch'ik fong* to dismiss and banish; *ch'ik ch'ut* to remove, to expel; *ch'ik pák 'k'ü*, rate him plainly; *ch'ik fát* to juggle.

叱 Ch'ih. To scold, to cry out to; to hoot at; to mention; *ch'ik₂ nú'* to rail at; *ch'ik₂ 'kau*, to drive out a dog; *ch'ik₂ ‹ming chí' í'* mention my name, and make my respects.

螫 Shih. A sting; to poison, to sting; venemous; troublesome; the poison of a sting; *‹san ch'ik₂* a virulent poison, malignant; *ch'ik₂ ‹ch'ung*, a poisonous insect.

鷙 Ch'ih. A bird with a crest which frequents brooks; a gay colored water-bird; a hoopoe?

(The next character is usually pronounced *ch'ek.*)

尺 Ch'ih. A cubit, or 10 *ts'ün'*; the Chinese foot; *ch'ek₂ ts'ün'* regular, proportioned; *'kí ‹to ch'ek₂ ts'ün'* what are the dimensions? *‹'m kau' ch'ek₂ ts'ün'* not of full stature; *‹sám ch'ek₂ fát₂* laws of the land, prohibitions; *‹p'ái ‹ts'in ch'ek₂* the full length cubit; *kán' ch'ek₂* a ruler; *‹léung ‹t'in ch'ek₂* a quadrant; *ch'ek₂ wok₂* a geometrical worm; *ch'ek₂ yat₂ ‹chí ‹shü*, an epistle, a note; *ch'ek₂ tò'* to measure, measurable; *luk₂ ch'ek₂ ‹chí ‹kú*, a minor reigning; *‹sám ch'ek₂ pák₂* a halter, a short rope.

(57) Chím.

占 Chen. To divine, to cast lots; divination, casting lots; to observe, to wait for a verification; to look towards; *‹chím pat₂ ‹ling*, a false prediction; *‹chím sün' 'há*, cast a lot about it; *‹chím kwá'* to prognosticate; *‹chím ím'* a verification of lots; *‹chím hau'* to foretell seasons; *‹chím chiú'* to see signs, to foretell by signs.

沾 Chen. To moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits; to participate in; to be a recipient of; obliged, benefited; imbued with; infected, affected; *‹chím ‹kwong*, got it through your favor; *'fú lok₂ ‹kwan ‹chím*, sorrow and joy equally bestowed; *‹chím ‹yan chák₂* received benefits; *‹chím peng'* to catch a disease; *'chím 'ím shai' ‹ts'ing*, to be corrupted by bad influences; *'ní ‹chím chéuk₂ 'yau tik₂ ‹'m 'hò ‹p'í hi'* you have contracted a bad temper.

霑 Chen. Interchanged with the last. A drizzling, dripping, pattering, rain; to wet through; soaked, saturated; *‹chím tsuk₂* wet to the skin; *‹chím ‹í*, wet clothes.

覘 Chen. To peep, to spy at, to glance at; *‹chím hau'* to wait for; *‹chím kín'* to take a look at.

粘 Nien. Paste, glutinous substance; to paste, to stick up; viscid, sticky; attached to a person; *‹chím t'ip₂ kò' shí'* to stick up an edict; *‹chím 'pò*, to mend torn paper, to cut out a word and paste in clean paper; *'ts'z' hau' ‹'m ‹chim 'shau*, I'll have nothing more to do with it; *‹chím ‹p'ai*, notes of correction added to a paper; *‹chím sun' 'hau*, to paste an envelop; *‹chím ‹ch'áu*, a supplement attached to a document.

黏 Nien — Used for the preceding; rice; *ꜜchím ꜜmai*, white rice, of which there are many kinds, as *süt꜀ ꜜchím*, *ꜜai ꜜmiú ꜜchím*, *ꜜchím ꜜtsai*, &c.

𠳐 Chen — Tattling, wordy; to reach; at, extreme, such a time; to examine and direct; *ꜜchím ꜜchím*, loquacious; *ꜜkan ꜜchím*, carefully provide.

瞻 Chen — To look up to, to reverence, to regard with respect; *ꜜchím ꜜyéung*, to look up to; to have an audience; *ꜜyéung ꜜchím ꜜshán ꜜtau*, I look up to you, said to a sage or magnate; *ꜜchím mong²* to long for, to anticipate; *ꜜchím ꜜpí yat꜀ üt꜀* I look at the sun and moon, *i. e.* on my conscience; *ꜜchím shí²* to expect.

襜 Chen — An apron; a flap, a skirt; a curtain of a car; to adjust, to put the dress in order; *ꜜts'in ꜜchím*, the front skirt; *ꜜchím ꜜchím*, nice and trim; flapping, as a curtain.

幨 Chen — Similar to the last. A curtain of a carriage; a curtain over an opening; an overlap which hides a seam.

譫 Chen — Wordy, loquacious; *peng²ꜜchím*, out of his head, incoherent; *ꜜchím ꜜü*, wandering talk.

贍 Chin — A horse traveling at full speed.

占佔 Chen — To usurp, to seize, to take forcibly; to assume, to arrogate, to take the liberty; to possess; *pá² chím²* to take possession of; *chím² ꜜsín hü²* to assume precedence; *chím² ꜜsiú shín²* to praise one's self; *chím² ꜜp'in ꜜi*, to take what one likes, to assume more for one's self; *chím² ꜜshan fan²* to regard one's place, to exercise one's rights. The second character is commonly but incorrectly used in this sense.

(58) Ch'ím.

諂闇 Chen — To flatter, to lie to; to cajole; to give a god or man worship or praise not due to him; to fawn on, to court; gratifying to one's feelings, adulation, sycophancy; *ꜜch'ím mi² ꜜchí ꜜyan*, a flatterer; *ꜜch'ím ü²* to praise extravagantly; *ꜜch'ím siú²* to cajole and laugh with; *ꜜp'an ꜜi ꜜmò ꜜch'ím*, poor without being sycophantic.

(59) Chín.

旃 Chen — A silken banner; a crooked flag-staff; to signalize one to come.

儃 Shen — Manner, air, figure; look; *ꜜchín ꜜüi*, undecided whether to go on, irresolute.

Read *shín²*; to resign over.

氈毡 Chen — Hair or wool worked into a felt; coarse woolens, as blankets, carpets, rugs; *tí²ꜜchín*, a carpet; *ꜜchín mò²* a felt hat; *pák꜀ ꜜchín*, a blanket; *ꜜhái ꜜchín*, felt for soles; *ch'éuk꜀ ꜜchín*, a table-cover; *ꜜchín ꜜpáu*, a carpet-bag; *ꜜchín ꜜchí*, coarse rough paper.

皻 Chen To tear off, as a scab or placard; to flay; to rip up; thin scurf skin, a scab; *‹chín 'hi,* rip it up; *‹chín lat,* rip it off.

羶 Shen The rank oder of goats; frowzy; sheep's fat, mutton tallow; *ch'au' ‹chín,* fetid, rank; *‹seng ‹chín,* frowzy.

亶 Chen Unable to advance; *‹chun ‹chín,* making no progress, unlucky in life, unfortunate.

顫 Chen The head awry; shivering with cold; the limbs cold and trembling; fearful, frightened; *sz" ‹chí ‹chín tung'* trembling all over; *‹hon ‹chín,* shivering.

饘 Chen Congee or gruel made from rice, thoroughly boiled; *‹chín chuk,* congee.

鱣 Chen A sea-monster; a large sturgeon, or perhaps a grampus; *‹chín ‹k'ing,* whales and grampuses, applied to an unscrupulous, grasping man.

鸇 Chen A falcon, goshawk, or kite; a yellow bird which pursues pigeons; a sparrow-hawk.

展 Chen To open out, to unroll, and inspect; to exhibit, to disentangle; to stretch out at one's ease, to expand; to judge of, to look into; true, sincere; cheerful, pleasant; grarified; *yuk, 'chín,* may you open this; *'chín hon'* to open and look at; *'chín ‹hoi,* to spread out, to open (as a letter); *'chín ‹mí,* a pleasant face; *'chín ún'* to defer, to put off to get time; *'chín hán'* to extend the time.

碾 Nien A roller used to smooth fields, to clear grain of the husk, or cotton of its seeds; an iron roller; to roll smooth; *'chín yeuk,* to triturate medicine; *'chín* (or *‹ngán*) *‹shün,* an iron trough for medicine; *'chín sui'* to grind to powder, to pulverize.

輾 Chen To roll over half way; to turn over; a water-mill; *'chín 'chün 'fán ch'ak,* to turn back and forth, to think on.

闡 Chen To open, to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; manifest, clear, plain; *'chín ‹hoi,* to open, to extend; *'chín ‹ming,* to state clearly; *'chín tát,* to comprehend.

戰 Chen To fight; to be alarmed, struck with dread; fearful, anxious; a battle, an engagement; war, hostilities; military, pertaining to war; *hüt, chín'* a bloody fight; *chín' shing'* a victory; *'tá chín'* terrified; *chín' tau'* or *‹káu chín'* to join battle; *chín' ‹ch'an,* troops drawn up for battle; *chín' pái'* to be discomfited; *chín' chín' ‹king ‹king,* frightened, afraid of; *chín' ‹shün,* a war-junk, a ship of war; *chín' shü,* a challenge to fight.

(60) Ch'ín.

塵 Ch'en Ground allotted a serf; a shop, a village market, a bazaar; *‹ts'un ‹chang ‹ch'in sz"* to inspect the markets; *‹ch'in 'shí,* a market.

纏 Ch'en To wind around, to bind up, to wrap, to bandage; to entwine, to cling to; to molest, to implicate; to bother; *‹ch'in*

kéuk, to bandage the feet; *ch'in t'au*, to bind the head with a turban; *ch'in 'shau*, to prevent doing; *ch'in 'kan*, bind it tight; *ch'in toi²* a waist bag for money; *ch'in mín*, to think of; *ch'in chü²* importunate, to bother; *ch'i ch'in*, troublesome, to annoy.

蹍 Ch'en To tread; to follow in order; to turn in an orbit; a trodden path, a rut, a footstep; a course, an orbit; *tsik*, *ch'in*, a footmark, a vestige; *ch'in tò²* an orbit; *ch'in táp* to tread on.

(61) Ching.

正 Ching The first; *ching üt* the first month of the year, January.

征 Ching To go; to take; to collect taxes; to go out to chastise, to reduce refractory states, to subjugate, to conquer; to spy; *ching fát* to reduce to subjection; *ching 't'ò*, to collect tribute by force; *ching fú*, warriors; *ching shau*, to assess [taxes]; *ching chü*, to exterminate; *ch'ut ching*, to go abroad on an expedition; *ching shui² léung*, to levy taxes; *ching 'tsiü*, to exterminate rebels.

貞 Chíng To divine by shells; chaste, virtuous; pure, correct, moral; uncorrupted; well principled; *ching kit*, chaste; *ping ching*, a pure woman; *ching tsit*, a chaste widow; *ching lit* inflexibly upright or virtuous.

偵 Ching A spy (vulgo, *yé² pat shau*), a scout; to reconnoitre, to inquire; *yau ching* or *ching t'ám²* to spy.

楨 Ching A kind of fir; *'nü ching*, a coniferæ growing on Táishán in Shántung; *'nü ching 'tsz'* the seeds of this tree; *ching kon²* planks with which adobie walls are made; vulgo, *káp tsʻéung 'pán*.

禎 Ching A favorable omen; felicitous, lucky; *ching tsʻéung*, a happy sign.

烝 Ching A vapor made by heat, steam; vapor, mist; to steam, to cook by steaming, to distil; a multitude, all; to enter, to advance; clouds of dust; liberal, princely; a winter sacrifice; to commit incest with superiors in rank; to lay down; *t'in shang ching man* heaven produced all men; *ching shuk 'há*, steam it thoroughly; *ching fán²* to steam rice; *ching 'tsau*, to distil spirit; *ching lung*, a steaming basket; *ching shéung*, sacrifice in winter; property left by a person; *ching tsun²* to intrude one's self; *ching ngo* a boiled goose.

蒸 Ching Used for the last. Twigs of hemp for burning; small firewood; hemp torches; vapor, steam; all, numerous; to rise, as vapor or steam; *ching ching yat 'shéung*, daily rising better and higher.

Read *ching²*. The hot reflection of the sun; the sun striking on one; *it t'au ching² chü²* the sun strikes on me.

徵 Ching To act; to set in motion; to witness, to testify; to cite, to summon; to verify; evidence; to inquire after; to gather together; to aim at; to raise, as troops; to collect, as taxes; fulfilment, proof; *ming ching* plain proof; *mò ching*, no proof; *ching ping*, to enlist troops; *kwai ching*, a noble bearing, courteous; to seek a good market; *yau ching*, proved; *ching chiú* to cite, called upon by government; *ching p'ing* to induce by a present; *ching im* accomplished.

癥 Ching Colic arising from obstruction; obstinate constipation; *ching há*, obstruction of the bowels with griping.

鉦 Ching Cymbals set in a frame, used to signalize a halt in armies; a cymbal used by priests, a brass tamborine; *kwá t'ung ching*, to hang up the cymbal.

(The two next characters are often pronounced *cheng*.)

整 Ching To even off, to place evenly; to repair, to mend, to put in order, to make; to arrange; to adjust; to adorn; to make new, to trim up; *ching shik, shui* or *ching kú tsò kwái* to sham, as poverty; to dissemble, to simulate; *ching k'ü kwai má*, set a catch for him, as in play; *ching ts'ai*, to put things in order, to settle; *ching piú*, to mend a watch; *ching t'in*, to prepare fields for planting; *ching hò*, or *ching fán*, to repair; *cheng k'iá sau lò* to mend bridges and repair roads; *ching chí yan*, to correct a man; *ching wái*, to spoil, to injure.

正 Ching Correct, straight, right, not awry, erect, even; not inclined, not deflected; regular, usual proper; the first, principal; just, at the time of; constant, usual; genuine, real as goods; to put in order; to assume, to enter on, as an office; to adjust, to govern, to execute the laws, to punish; *ching' 'm ching'* is it proper? *pat, ching' king*, licentious, immoral; *ching' yan kwan 'tsz'* an upright man; *héung ching'* village elders; *ching' tong*, as it ought to be; *ching' chung*, put in the middle; *ching' ngám*, placed right; *cheng' chéuk, shí*, just in good time; *cheng' iú* just as I wanted it; *'ching' lò kung ming*, reputation well earned, an honorable fame; *ching' king*, moral, virtuous; *ching' tsoi ní ch'ü* he was just here; *tso cheng'* to sit properly; *ching' 'kong*, to speak literally; *ching' t'ong*, the main hall, the chief officer; *ching' tsung* principals and seconds; *ching' chik*, honest, solid, true; *ching' nám mín* to be emperor; *ching' fát*, to inflict capital punishment; *ching' sam*, to reform.

政 Ching To rule, to govern; a standard, a regulator; a treatise, a guide on a subject; government, politics; laws, regulations; *ching' sz'* governmental affairs; *ká ching'* family re-

gulations; *shin² ching²* good rule; *ts'ung ching²* in official employ; *nung ching²* farming encyclopedia; a supervisor of agriculture; *ts'at, ching²* the sun, moon, and five planets; *ching² ling²* official orders.

證 Ching² To prove, to confront, to testify; to substantiate; to prove by authorities; evidence; *ching² yan*, a witness; *ching² kin²* an eyewitness; *kon ching²* a witness; *ching² im²* to verify; *ching² kü²* evidence.

証 Ching² Interchanged with the above. To remonstrate with, to admonish, to expostulate.

症 Ching² An unauthorized character. Disease, ailments, disorder; *peng² ching²* sickness; *kap, ching²* a dangerous sickness; *tsáp, ching²* unusual malady.

(62) Ch'ing.

稱 Ch'ing To call, to name, to designate, to style; to say, to talk about; to simulate; to compliment, to commend; to admire; to feign, to plead as an excuse; a designation, an appellation, a name; *tsz² ch'ing k'i fû² üt, ká fú²* one styles his own father *ká-fú*; *ch'ing fú*, termed; *ch'ing tsán²* to praise; *ch'ing yéung*, to speak abroad, to laud; *ch'ing k'i*, to regard as excellent; *t'ung ch'ing*, a general designation; *ch'ing peng²* to malinger, to feign sickness.

秤 Ch'ing Same as the last, but usually applied only to weighing; to adjust; to weigh; *ch'ing tò 'chun*, it is weighed exactly; *ch'ing ch'á*, to weigh teas.

程 Ch'ing The $\frac{1}{100}$th part of a *ts'ün²*; a portion or percentage; a rule, a pattern, a regulation, to rule; a limit, a period; a job or measure; an allowance; a part; a road, a journey; to travel; *ch'ing shò²* a percentage on one's accounts; *sung² ch'ing ki*, to give one his traveling expenses; *'hí ch'ing*, to start on a journey; *hán² ch'ing*, a day's journey; *kim ch'ing*, a forced march, a rapid journey; *kok, kú² ts'in ch'ing*, each regards his future preferment; *fái² ch'ing*, to travel fast; *ch'ing shik*, a form; *mò ch'ing shik*, nothing to compare it to; *'kau ch'ing 'kau tò 'yau*, most probably, ten to one it will; *yat, ch'ing*, a tenth; *tak, fán 'kau ch'ing pún²* got back 95 per cent.; *pat, ch'ing k'i lik* I wrongly estimated his strength.

呈 Ch'ing A statement, a plea of a case; to present a petition or statement; to offer, to present to; to state to; to show, to discover; *ch'ing 'shéung*, to inform another; *tsun² ch'ing*, to memorialize; *tsik, ch'ing*, now send this to you; *ch'ing tai²* to present to a superior; *ch'ing 'pan*, to hand up a petition; *ch'ing 'sz²* a petition; *ch'ing tin²* stated for your inspection; *chung ch'ing*, a statement from the gentry.

裎 Ch'ing — The upper part of the body; naked: to disrobe one's self; a girdle; *'lo ‹ch'ing*, naked.

‹埕 An unauthorized character. An amphora or earthen jar of a pear shape, without handles, for carrying water, oil, or spirits; *'shui ‹ch'ing*, a water jar; *yat, ‹ch'ing ‹yau*, a jar of oil; *kwai' ‹lam ‹ch'ing*, large jars from Kwángsí.

酲 Ch'ing — To drink till sick and drunk; half sobered, and ashamed at being drunk; feelings after a bout.

‹惩 **‹懲** Ch'ing — To repress, to curb; to warn; to reprove, to reprimand; a warning, a caution, a lesson; *'siú ‹ch'ing*, an admonitory hint; *‹ch'ing chi'* to govern strictly.

瞪 Ch'ing — To stare at, to look straight at, to fix the eye on; *‹ch'ing 'ngán mong'* gazed at with fixed eyes; *‹ch'ing shi'* gazing, staring.

‹澄 Ch'ing — Still water; limpid, clear; *‹ch'ing ‹ts'ing*, pure, still. Also colloquially called *tang'* in the phrase *tang' min'* washed or levigated flour.

逞 Ch'ing — Froward, presuming, confident of one's power or pretensions; precipitate, hasty; to act on an impulse; pleased with; to pervade; to exhaust; *pat, 'ch'ing*, dissatisfied, careless of; *'ch'ing ‹kung ‹nang*, confident of one's power; *pat, 'ch'ing ‹chi ‹tò*, a reckless rascal; *'ch'ing 'pún sz'* to boast of one's abilities; *'ch'ing ok, chang kip,* to rob without fear; *kw'á 'ch'ing*, to brag.

'郢 Ying — The capital of the feudal state of Tso, now the district town of Kiángling in the north of Húpeh.

'拯 Ch'ing — To rescue, to pull out, as from a well; to deliver, to save; to raise up; *'ch'ing kau'* to save from danger; *'ch'ing ‹man ‹ü 'shui 'fo ‹chí ‹chung*, to save the people from danger like fire and water.

'赬 Ch'ing — A carnation or pink color; cloth dyed twice over, to dye red; *met.* distressing toil which flushes one.

'檉 Ch'ing — A reddish bark willow, growing by water courses, and thought to indicate rain.

'蜓 Ch'ing — A bivalve, the razor-sheath or Solen, also called *‹shá ‹lo*, or sand screw.

'稱 Ch'ing — To weigh, to adjust; a steelyard or dotchin; suitable, as one wishes; corresponding to, satisfied with; *ch'ing' fo'* to weigh goods; *ch'ing' t'o*, the yard weight; *ch'ing' ‹kon*, the beam; *ch'ing' ‹kau*, the hook; *‹sz' 'má ch'ing'* to weigh full weight; *‹chá 'wan ch'ing'* weigh it true; *yat, 'pá ch'ing'* a steelyards; *yat, ch'ing' ‹kung ‹fan*, to divide justly; *‹ho 'i ‹séung ch'ing'* they can pass together; symmetrical; *‹i pat, ch'ing' ‹shan*, his dress does not fit him; *‹'m ch'ing'* unfitting; *ch'ing' t'* as I like.

鄭 Ch'ing — A feudal state in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Káifung in Honán; it was first placed where the capital of Shensí lies; *ch'ing' chung'* prudent, inflexible.

(63) Chíp.

摺, Cheh To fold, to double up; to break, to destroy, to injure; to pile up; to bend, as the knee; a fold, a doubling over; *yat, chíp, chíp,* folds, as of a fan; *chíp, ‹mái ‹kán p'ò'* to fold (or close) a shop's business; *'p u chíp, 'tsz,* a fleet courier; *chíp, 'tsz'* a document or report for the emperor; *chíp, t'ip,* to heap up or on; *chíp, ‹mái,* to shut up, as a book; *chíp, 'chí,* to fold paper; *chíp, kok,* to turn down dog's ears; *'shau chíp,* a folded paper for memoranda; *chíp, ‹kam ‹ngan,* to fold paper to burn as clothes.

囁, Cheh An unbridled tongue; vilifying, grumbling, scolding, slandering; *chíp, ‹sü,* chattering, querulous.

慴, Cheh To lie prostrate; timorous, cowardly, *chíp, fuk,* to give in, to succumb dastardly.

襵, Cheh To fold garments; to plait, to double; plaits, frounces, gathers, like those of a Chinese lady's petticoat; plaited.

褶, Sieh Used for the last, but always read *cháp,* or *tsáp.* It also means a lined garment; a lined riding jacket; *fú' cháp,* overalls for horseback; *‹kw'an cháp,* the plaits on a petticoat; *'tá chíp,* to tighten the girdle.

輒, Cheh The sides of a a carriage, where arms are stuck; unceremoniously, suddenly, abruptly; directly, without permission; *chíp, ‹in,* forthwith.

(64) Chít.

折, Cheh To sunder, to snap in two, to break off; to fold, to bend; to oppress, to repress; to reprehend; to decide, to discriminate; to deduct; to stop, to injure; to lose one's heir; an act of a play; to exchange, to lose in trade; to make amends for, to set over against; to abase, to lower; unmarried; *chít, tsít, há' ‹káu,* to condescend to men of low estate; *chít, yuk,* to have a jail delivery; *'múi p'at, chít, ‹léung i' shek,* each piece was reckoned as two stone of corn; *'m chít, tak,* cannot cheapen it; can't break it; *'kí ‹shing chít,* what discount will you make? *chít, shik,* a composition in money for supplying viands; *chít, kwai'* to pluck the cassia twig — to be a graduate; *chít, hò' 'kám tik,* to discount a trifle; a little broken; *'tá chít,* broken off; *chít, ‹mo,* greatly afflicted; *‹tséung ‹kung chít, tsúi'* to atone for error by meritorious conduct; *chít, 'sün,* to break; *chít, ká'* to lower the price.

A colloquial word. To tickle; to splash up, to spatter at; to squirt at, as from a hose; *chít, 'nan ‹shan,* splash me all over.

哲, 喆, Cheh Wise, perspicacious, sage; to know intuitively; versed in; to be fully aware of; *‹ming chít,* to know thoroughly; *pat, chít,* dull-headed.

浙, Cheh A river in Chehkiáng, called *Chít, 'shui*, from which the province is named.

蜇, Cheh A sting; any part of insects which inflicts a poisonous wound; *chít, ‹p'i*, the dried skin of a blubber fish, called *'shui 'mò*, when alive.

(65) Ch'ít.

設, Sheh To institute, to establish; to set forth; to spread, as a net; to arrange, to place, to set up; to suppose; a band of soldiers, or its officer; large, said of a sword; *‹'m 'shai ch'it, ‹kún*, not to care anything for the magistrates, or there's no need of them; *chít, lap²* to establish; *ch'it, ‹in*, to make a feast; *ch'it, fát*, to devise means; *ch'it, kai²* to plot against; *ch'it, wák²* or *ch'it, 'sz'* suppose that; *‹p'ò ch'it*, to set in order, to prepare; *ch'it, káu'* or *ch'it, chéung'* to open a school.

A colloquial word. A very little, a bit, not half enough; *'tün ch'it, kòm' 'tün*, not half long enough.

徹, Ch'eh Pervious, perspicacious, discerning; to penetrate, to pass through; to remove, to take away; a road, a thoroughfare; to skin, to peel off, to destroy; to cultivate; *ch'it, chán²* to remove food; *ch'it, 'tai*, to understand thoroughly; *ch'it, t'au'* fully known.

撤, Ch'eh To send away, to remove; to reject, to recall; to put aside; to take off, to flay; *ch'it, ‹nung*, to come to a head, as a boil; *'pi ‹fung ch'it hü'* whisked away by the wind; *ch'it, hü'* to send or take away; *ch'it, ‹hoi*, to remove; *ch'it, ‹úi*, to put back, to recall an officer; *ch'it, tsik, sán' ‹t'oi*, to clear off and leave the table.

澈, Ch'eh Pure, transparent, pellucid; *‹ch'ing ch'it*, pureminded, clear.

轍, Ch'eh A rut of a wheel; *k'ok, ch'it*, a dry rut; *met.* one in great straits; *‹ying tò² ‹ts'in ch'it*, to go in the old rut, to act badly again.

掣, Ch'eh To choose, to draw out; *ch'it, ‹ts'im*, to draw lots for official duty.

(66) Chiú.

朝 晁, Chau Dawn, morning; early; *‹chiú 'mán*, morning and evening, early and late; *yat, ‹chiú*, in a morning, quickly, in a trice; *‹chiú ‹t'au 'tsò*, early in morning; *‹chiú fán²* breakfast; *‹chiú ‹shan*, morning time; *‹chiú ‹chiú* every morning; *‹Chiú ‹sin kwok*, Corea; *yung² ‹chiú mi²* have you breakfasted? *'yau ‹chiú ‹mò 'mán*, there is a morning but no evening, the day is very short; *tái² pún' ‹chiú ‹loi*, come before breakfast.

ʻ招 Cháu — To beckon, to motion to with the hand, to hail; to let people know; to invite, to induce; to raise, as troops; to confess; self-crimination; to excite, to entangle; a handbill, a sign-board; a wave of the hand, a signal; *ᶜchiú ᶜfú*, to call and beckon; *ᶜchiú ᶜʻm ᶜchiú*, do you confess? *ᶜchiú tʻip*, a handbill, a placard; *ᶜchiú ᶜpʻái*, a sign-board; *ᶜchiú ᶜlong yap shé²* to bring a son-in-law to one's house; *ᶜchiú shò²* to own to the account, to become responsible for; *ᶜchiú ʻyé hoi² sz'²* to involve one's business; *ᶜchiú ᶜping*, to enlist soldiers; *ᶜchiú ying²* or *ᶜchiú tsúi²* to confess guilt; *ᶜchiú ká²* to ward off; *ᶜchiú ᶜtsʻoi ᶜtʻung ʻtsz'* the god of wealth, worshiped at shop doors.

ʻ沼 Cháu — A pool or tank, used for a fishpond; *ᶜlin ᶜchiú*, a water-lily pond; *ᶜchʻí ᶜchiú*, ponds.

照² / **炤²** Cháu — Light; to illuminate, to brighten, to shine on; to patronize, to regard, to care for, to oversee, to assist; conformably to, as, according to, like, same as; *chiú² keng²* to look in a glass; *chiú² ᶜshan keng²* a pier-glass; *chiú² pik*, a wall opposite offices or temples; *ᶜkò chiú²* a high lantern used to lead processions; *ʻfán chiú²* reflected light; reillumined; to shine again; *chiú² kú²* to assist, to patronize, to buy of; *chiú² yéung² tsò²* make it like the pattern; *chiú² sz'² ᶜshang sz'²* do what you've begun; *ʻtá chiú² mín²* catch a glimpse of; *chiú² ᶜá ʻkʻü*, do as he does; *chiú² chü² ʻkʻü*, light him with a lantern; *chiú² kín² ʻní ké² ᶜsam ᶜkon*, I can see through your design.

詔² Cháu — To promulge, to announce, to proclaim; to teach, to exhort, to instruct the empire; a proclamation; to encourage; *ᶜyan chiú²* a gracious command, as a pardon; *chiú² ming²* a royal mandate; *chiú² kò²* to proclaim; *chiú² túi²* to be called into the presence.

召² Cháu — To call, to summon, to invoke, to cite; to order one to be present; *chiú² ʻting*, to issue proposals to take a stock in trade; *chiú² kín²* to call to court; *chiú² pat, tò²* not to appear when summoned.

趙² Cháu — To hasten to; to announce to a suzerain; a long time; sharp, acute; a few; a feudal state in the south of Shánsí and Chihlí, its capital was the present Cháuching in Shánsí.

兆² Cháu — A prognostic, an omen, a sign; an altar; the ground of a tomb; a million; *chiú² ᶜtʻau*, a good sign; *yat, chiú²* a million; *chiú² ᶜman* or *yik, chiú²* the million, the people.

齘² Yih — A colloquial word. To chew the cud, to ruminate; to bite hard on, to craunch; to chew, as tobacco.

Read *yik²*. The first stomach of a deer.

旐² Cháu — A superstitious banner or pennant with dragons and tortoises on it; *chiú² ᶜfán*, banners and scrolls carried by a son at his father's funeral.

(67) **Ch'iú.**

昭 Ch'áu. The brightness of the sun; bright, splendid; manifest; luminous, refulgent; *ɔch'iú muk₂* the order of precedence in the ancestral hall; *'i muk₂ ɔch'iú ɔchéung*, bright to the eyes and clear to the ears, as a reputation; *ɔch'iú ɔin*, intelligible; *ɔch'iú ch'éuk₂ ɔnín ɔdeng*, beautiful and young.

卻 Ch'áu. To fly back, as a bow; to spring back; a bow unbent.

超 Ch'áu. To leap over, to trip; to hop across, to vault, to step over, to go before, to precede; to excel, to surpass; to promote; to raise; *ɔch'iú pát₂* to override an officer; *ɔch'iú ɔyau* or *ɔch'iú tô²* to release spirits from suffering; *ɔch'iú 'tang*, to exceed in the bachelor's examination; *ɔch'iú ɔkw'an*, excelling; *ɔch'iú ɔshang*, to restore to health, to save from death; *ɔch'iú ch'éuk₂* to surpass.

剿 Ch'áu. To pare, to lop off; to see, to wait on; distant; to encourage; *'mín ɔch'iú*, to stimulate one; *yat₂ ɔch'iú*, one dig, one delve.

潮 Ch'áu. The morning tide; moist, damp; *'chéung ɔch'iú*, tide rising; *ɔshing ɔch'iú*, to go with the tide; *ɔch'iú shap₂* damp ground; *ɔch'iú ɔt'in*, tidal grounds; *ɔfán ɔch'iú*, becoming damp again; *ɔCh'iú ɔchau 'fú*, a prefecture in the east of Kwángtung; *ɔch'iú hi'* dull, stupid, owlish.

朝 Ch'áu. A court; the court, the palace; to attend an audience, to go to court, to show fealty; to have an audience, to hold a levee; an audience; a dynasty; courtly, fashionable; to visit a father or elder; *ɔch'iú ɔt'ing*, the court; his majesty; *ɔch'iú kin³* to see his majesty; *'shéung ɔch'iú*, to go up to court; *'ching tun³ ɔch'iú ɔkong* to strengthen the government; *ɔch'iú ɔfún*, to salute the banner, a religious practice; *shí² ɔch'iú*, H. I. M. entering court; *ɔt'in ɔch'iú*, the celestial dynasty; *ɔch'iú kung³* to hand up tribute; *'chün ɔch'iú*, to change the dynasty; *yat₂ ɔch'iú ɔt'in 'tsz' yat₂ ɔch'iú ɔshan*, each monarch has his own set of ministers; *ɔch'iú ɔfong*, an antechamber of the audience-room; *ɔch'iú fuk₂* a court dress; *ɔch'iú 'háu*, examination for Hánlin.

(68) **Cho.**

俎 Tsú. A basin or bowl like a tripod, used in sacrifice; *'cho tau³* a basin used in worship.

阻 Tsú. To hinder, to impede, to stop, to make delay; grieved; dangerous; an impediment; a defile; to suspect, to doubt; *'him 'cho*, an obstruction in the way; *'cho chai²* prevented from being ready; *'cho kák₂* to prevent going; *'cho ɔnán*, difficulties; *'cho chü²* to hinder, blocked up; *'cho 'tong*, to

stand in the way of; *'cho ‹ch'i*, to delay; *'cho 'ng² sz'² kon²* to retard or interrupt business.

A colloquial word. A sign of the past tense, placed after verbs like *‹hiú; ‹ning 'cho ‹lai*, brought it; *hü² 'cho*, gone.

'岨 Tsú Used instead of the last. Cliffs; a defile; *'him 'cho*, a dangerous pass.

This character is often called *chù* or *chü*.

詛' Tsú To curse, to imprecate; bad language, curses; *chau² cho²* to curse.

助² Tsú To assist, to help; strengthening, beneficial; to succor; *‹séung cho²* to help each other; *cho² ‹shing ko² kín² sz'²* help finish that business; *cho² ‹ín*, a helping word; *cho² 'ní yat› pí² ‹chí lik›* lend you a helping hand; *‹ts'ui ‹yan lok› cho²* each one helping willingly.

(69) Ch'o.

‹初 Tsú To cut out garments; to begin, to commence; the first, the beginning; incipient, at first; *á² ‹ch'o ‹ko*, a beginner, raw; *‹ch'o ‹kán*, during the first decade; *‹ch'o ‹ch'o*, at first; *‹ch'o ‹t'au fát› shai²* a great show at starting; *‹ch'o ‹loi pò² tò²* unacquainted with things; *‹ch'o tsò²* to begin; *‹ch'o ‹shang*, a first-born; *‹ch'o ‹ts'un*, the first decade; *‹ch'o ‹hoi fau²* to found a mart; *‹ch'o 'ki*, which day of the first decade is it?

‹哩 Tsú A colloquial, final particle. To stop, to desist; *'ní 'mai hü² tsz'² ‹ch'o*, don't you go! *'ní 'tang 'há ‹ch'o*, stop a little!

‹勿 Ts'ú To cut grass; hay, fodder, grass for animals; *yat› ch'uk› ‹ch'o*, a bundle of hay; *‹ch'o ‹iú*, grass; *met.* the people.

'雛 Ts'ú A chick, a fledgeling; the callow young of birds; *‹ch'o ‹kai*, a chicken.

'鉏 '鋤 Ts'ú A hoe, a mattoc; to hoe, to cultivate; *‹ch'o ‹t'in*, to dig; *‹ch'o ‹t'au*, a hoe or mattoc.

'楚 Ts'ú A coppice, a bramble-bush, a thicket; a clump of trees; spinous; distinct, clear, orderly; well done, properly finished; painful, sharp; a feudal state in the Chau dynasty now the chief part of Húnán and Húpeh; *‹ts'ing 'ch'o*, clear, fresh, completed, well done; *'ch'o 'ch'o*, very good, carefully; *‹king 'ch'o*, a severe castigation; *'fú 'ch'o*, distressing, suffering.

'憷 Ts'ú Interchanged with the last, in the senses of painful, suffering.

'礎 Ts'ú The stone base of a pillar or column; a pedestal; a plinth.

(70) Chok.

濁² Choh To rinse, to wash; fat, sleek, bright; to drink; *chok² chok²* sleek, as fat animals; *'shá chok²* to sprinkle (*i. e.* cleanse) the heart.

(71) # Chong.

莊 Chwáng Plants growing rank or luxuriantly; sedate, serious, grave, stern; correct in conduct; adorned; a farmhouse; a road; *ㄑchong ㄑim*, severely stern; *ㄑchong king*ˀ serious, solemn; *ㄑhong ㄑchong*, a level road.

庄 Chwáng Used for the above; a barn, a grange, a cottage, a workshed; a farmhouse; a dead house or public lararium; a division of a township, a sort of parish; *ㄑshán ㄑchong*, a watchman's shed; *ㄑchong hák*, field laborers; *kíˀ ㄑchong*, to store in the deadhouse; *ㄑchʻá ㄑchong*, a tea dépôt in the hills; *ㄑtsʻün ㄑchong*, a village; *ㄑtʻin ㄑchong*, a farmstead; *ㄑchong úˀ* a farmer; *ㄑchong ㄑting*, laborers on a farm.

粧 妝 Chwáng To adorn the head; ornamented, dressed; to dress; to rouge, to adorn; to feign, to appear in false guise; *ㄑsho ㄑchong*, to dress the hair; *ㄑchong pánˀ* the dress, the style; *ㄑchong pánˀ ʻhí ㄑlai*, her toilet is made; *ímˀ ㄑchong*, elegantly dressed; *ㄑchong shik*, dressed out, elegant, adorned; *ㄑchong ㄑlím*, or *káˀ ㄑchong*, a bride's trousseau, or dowry; *ㄑsho ㄑchong ㄑpʻún*, a paper toilette burned to Diana in the 7th moon; *sòˀ ㄑchong*, plainly dressed; *ㄑchong ㄑhong*, proud, distant; *ㄑyung ㄑchong*, overdressed, bedizened.

裝 Chwáng Used for the preceding; to bind, to tie on, to dress; style, dress, fashion; to put into, to store, to load or stow in; to pack; to catch in, as rain; to receive, to contain; to send to, as a present; *ㄑhang ㄑchong*, dress for travel; baggage; *ㄑhán ㄑchong*, dishabille, a common dress; *mat, ʻyé ㄑchong ㄑtʻau*, what style, what sort? *ㄑchong ʻlím*, to enshroud; *ㄑchong ʻpiú*, to put up, as pictures; *ㄑchong ʻhau*, a foreign mercantile house; *ㄑchong ʻkiú*, tip up the sedan; *ㄑmò ㄑtʻin ㄑchong*, no place or heaven for you; *pánˀ chéuk, ㄑtʻong ㄑchong* to disguise one's self as a Chinese; *ㄑchong ʻching*, to put in order, to adorn; *ㄑchong tsoiˀ* to pack, to contain; *ㄑchong tsʻiúˀ* to pack duties to be forwarded; *ㄑchong ㄑtʻau máiˀ mínˀ* to place the best goods on top to sell by; *ㄑMing ㄑchong*, style of the Ming dynasty; *ㄑchong ㄑmò tsok, yéungˀ* to take airs on one; *ㄑchong chʻuk, ʻhò honˀ* well dressed.

樁 Chwáng A club; a post, a stake driven deep into the ground; *tá ㄑchong*, to drive piles; *ㄑtsʻung ㄑchong*, fir piles.

覰 Chwáng To see indistinctly; to look at fixedly; to watch, as one does a new hand.

A colloquial word. To peep through a crack; to hide one away; *ㄑchong ㄑkʻam ㄑchong shuk*, to peep in and out; *ㄑchong ʻhá ʻkʻü ʻtím*, see how he acts; *ㄑchong ʻkʻü tsʻoˀ chʻüˀ* mark his errors.

幢 Long embroidered scrolls or streamers in temples, suspended from the roof, and having a tilt at top.
Chwang

壯 Robust, strong, bold, lusty, hardy, healthy; full grown, manhood; age of thirty; full, flourishing; a cauterization; *chong' tái'* lusty, large; *chong' wong'* fat, strong, as an animal; *chong' shing'* vigorous, prosperous, healthy; *chong' ʿyung*, the ablebodied, the braves; *chong' ˏting*, full grown; *chong' sz'* one accomplished in manly sports; *shiú' chong'* young and hearty; *ˏshiú ˏsám chong'* blistered it thrice; *chong' chü' ʿk'ü ʿtám*, to inspirit him, get up his pluck; *chong' kin'* robust; *chong' hí'* obstinate, courageous.
Chwang

狀 Appearance, form, fashion; to appear; to declare in writing; to accuse, to state; an accusation, a complaint; *ʿt'ai chong'* appearance; *chong' máu' ˏfi ˏshéung*, a beautiful face; *ʿmò chong'* in dishabille, unprepared; *chong' ˏün*, first of the Hanlin; *kò' chong'* to accuse one before the court; *chong' ˏts'z'* an accusation; *ˏkung chong'* a plea or excuse in defence; *chong' ˏsz'* or *chong' kwan'* notaries, pettifoggers.
Chwang

撞 To beat, to pound; to run or knock against, to dash upon or against; to tap on, as a hoop; to strike accidentally or abruptly: *chong' chéuk* to meet suddenly, to run against; *chong' p'in'* to swindle, to peculate; *chong' ˏngám*, luckily met; *chong' ngák* face to face; *chong' ʿkwai*, to meet a devil (a foreigner); *chong' ʿhau kwá'* to hear an ominous word; *chong' ˏm kin'* I didn't meet him; *chong' ʿpán*, to strike castanets, *i. e.* discordant, a disappointment; *pák chong'* to go into on a pretence, a thief; *pák chong' ʿü*, a sudden shower.
Chwang

(72) Ch'ong.

創 To wound, to cut and injure; to butt, to gore; a wound, a cut; wounded, gashed; *ˏshan pí' ˏto ˏch'ong* he received many wounds.
Ch'wang

瘡 A sore, ulcer, boil, or eruption; *ˏch'ong ˏná*, a scar; *ˏch'ong ˏch'ün*, to open a boil; *ˏch'ong lau'* the piles; *ˏshang ˏch'ong*, to have a sore; *ʿfo ˏting ˏch'ong*, a boil; *wát yuk ʿlo ˏch'ong ˏshang*, he scrapes the flesh to make a sore — he trumps up a cause against me; *kí' ˏch'ong*, to give away a boil.
Ch'wang

床 A bed, a couch; a settee; a suit of bed clothes; the boards which make a bed; a well-curb; a measure of 8 cubits; *yat ˏch'ong ʿp'i yuk* mattrass, sheets, all complete; *ˏp'ò ˏch'ong*, make the bed; *yat ˏchéung ˏch'ong*, a bed; *tái' ˏch'ong*, a double bedstead; *k'ong' ˏch'ong*, the couch of honor in a hall;
Ch'wang

ch'ong p'ò, bedding; *kwai' fi ch'ong*, a couch with rolling ends; *'shéung ch'ong*, to go to bed.

'廠 Ch'áng An open shed; a covered place not walled in; a place to receive taxes, broad, spacious; a depository; a large workshop; *múi t'án' 'ch'ong*, a coal dépôt; *siú 'ch'ong*, a saltpetre gabel; *p'ung 'ch'ong* a mat shed; *ko' kán uk 'hò 'ch'ong*, that's a large house; *'ch'ong t'eng*, a summer arbor.

'愴 Ch'áng Alarmed; frightened; *'ch'ong 'fong*, apprehensive, disappointed.

'昶 Ch'áng Interchanged with 暢. A long day; bright, thorough, extended; filled.

'闖 Ch'wáng Ch'in A horse going out of a door; to thrust out the head, to appear; to bolt out; suddenly, forcibly, abruptly; *'ch'ong wo'* to induce calamities; *'ch'ong kwán*, to slip by the custom-house; *'ch'ong tsák doi*, the rover Ch'ong is on us! Also read *sham*.

'愴 Ch'wáng Grief; *ts'ai 'ch'ong*, sorrow; to pity; *'ch'ong ch'ak* a wounded heart, distressed.

創' 刱 Ch'wáng To begin, to invent; to create, to found, to lay the foundation of; to take measures for; to reprove; the commencement, first; *tsò' ch'ong'* to invent; *ch'ong' 'ch'i*, to begin; *ch'ong' ip* to found a family or a settlement; *t'in tí hoi ch'ong'* the creation; *ch'ong' lap 'má t'au*, to build a ferry or jetty; *ch'ing ch'ong'* to blame.

(73) Chü.

'諸 Chú To discriminate, to discuss; not one alone, all, several, many, every; in, respecting; a pronoun at the end of a sentence, or a word implying doubt; a sign of the dative, upon, to, from, at; it is often introduced to make rhythm; *shü chü shan*, wrote it on his girdle; *chü shang*, siútsái graduates; *yan 'yau 'shé chü*, will men reject him? *chü sü 'ts'z' lui'* all are like this; *chü fán*, all; *chü sz'' to lò*, I give you much trouble; *chü shau*, feudal prince; *chü pún mat kín'* all sorts of things.

'猪 Chú A hog; *chü 'ná*, a sow; *chü kung*, a boar; *shán chü*, a wild boar; *ts'ò chü fá*, to raise pigs; *chü yuk* pork; *chü yau*, lard, pork-fat; *chü p'o sham*, a kind of warty beche-de-mer; *chü kòm' ngoi*, stupid as a pig; *chü luk* or *chü tau'* a pig-sty; *chü kéuk tung'* pig's feet jelly; *chü 'mí lung*, a spare-rib; *chü p'ái kwat* pork-chops.

'瀦 Chú A pool where water settles; *chü 'shui*, an affluent of the Grand Canal in Shántung.

'朱 Chú A coniferæ with red heartwood; vermilion; a cinnabar red; *kung' kit chü ch'an*, to make a contract of marriage; *chü pat* a vermilion pencil; *chü mún*, gentry, officials; *chü pat 'tim t'au*, to dot off with a red point.

侏 Chú A pigmy; a short pillar in a roof like a king-post; ⁽chü ⁽ü, a dwarf.

株 Chú The trunk or bole of a tree; a classifier of trees; degraded, low down; ⁽song shü² ts'at⁾ ⁽chü, seven mulberry trees; ⁽chü ⁺shau yat⁾ ⁽ü, confined in a corner, kept back in obscurity.

洙 Chú A small stream in Shántung flowing north from Tái shán into the R. Sz'.

珠 Chú A pearl; a bead; a necklace; beadlike; pearly; fine, excellent; ⁽chü ⁽ün yuk⁾ yun² pearly, fat cheeks; handsome; nim² ⁽chü or sò² ⁽chü, a rosary; yéuk⁾ ⁽chü, seed pearls; ⁺ngán ⁽chü, the iris; ⁽ch'iú ⁽chü, court beads; yat⁾ ch'ün² ⁽chü, one string of pearls or beads; yé² ⁽ming ⁽chü, a carbuncle; ⁽chü ⁺pò, pearls.

硃 Chú Cinnabar; ⁽chü ⁽shá, cinnabar ore; ⁽ngan ⁽chü ⁺fan, vermilion; ⁽chü mak⁾ red ink; ⁽chü ⁽p'ai, the emperor's rescript; ⁽chü pat⁾ an official autograph in red ink; ⁽chü ⁺kün, essays of successful *küjin* or *tsinsz'*.

祝 Chú To curse, to imprecate misfortunes upon one.

朱 An unauthorized character. The cheeks; *mín² ⁽chü ⁽tan*, the cheeks.

茱 Chú A warm, peppery medicine; ⁽chü ⁽ü, hellebore; ⁽shán ⁽chü ⁽ü, the cornel?

蛛 Chú The spider; ⁽chü ⁽sz' the spider's silk or web; ⁽chí ⁽chü lok⁾ ⁽shan ⁺yau ⁺hí sz'² it is luck to have a spider fall on you.

誅 Chú To make judicial inquiry; to punish, to destroy, to kill; to exterminate; to reprove; to involve in; ⁽t'in ⁽chü, divine (or imperial) punishment; ⁽ching ⁽chü, to punish refractory states; ⁽chü mit⁾ to extirpate; ⁽chü fát⁾ to punish.

邾 Chú A feudal state in the south of Shántung, now the district of Tsau; ⁺siú ⁽chü was a principality lying south of it.

銖 Chú A small ancient silver coin, estimated as equal to 100 grains of millet; 24 made a tael; farthings, coppers; trifles; blunt, dull.

丶 Chú The flame of a lamp; a stop a point; the third radical. Occurs used for the next.

主 Chú A rule, a lord, a master; a host; the chief, the head; to govern, to rule; to make one the head; certainly, undoubtedly, as a lord's behests; *pít⁾* ⁺chü ying² fuk⁾ will doubtless bring luck; ⁺chü tsoi² ⁺ní ⁽ká, I will make you my lord in your house, *i.e.* I am going to your house; ⁺chü ⁽kung, your Highness, my Lord our prince; *ip⁾* ⁺chü, landlord; ⁽kung ⁺chü, a princess; ⁺shéung ⁺chü, to put up the tablet; ⁽shui tsok⁾ ⁺chü, who is head? ⁽yan ⁺chü the sovereign; ⁺chü shéung² H. I. M.; ⁽shí ⁺chü, a donor, a term used by priests; ⁺chü ⁺mò, a mistress of a house; ⁽chan ⁺chü, the true God, used by Moslems; ⁽shan ⁺chü, the ancestral tablet; ⁽ts'oi ⁺chü ⁺lò, a rich man; ⁺chü í² the will, decision; ⁺chü chi² to govern;

ʿchü kú² a patron; *ʿchü kú²* solid, firm; *ʿchü ʿháu*, literary examiner; *ʿchü ʿtsʿoi*, to direct, to control; the head of; *ʿchü ꜀chʿí*, an abbot; to manage; *ʿchü ꜀fan*, manager of a marriage; *ʿyau ꜀tʿau ʿchü*, she has a head, she is married.

ʿ麈 Chú A large ruminant, (a yak?) with a bushy tail; *ʿchü ʿmí*, a chowry used by fairies.

ʿ煮 Chú To boil in water, to steep, to decoct; to cook, to dress food; boiled; *ʿchü fán²* to boil rice; *ʿchü shuk₂* to cook thoroughly; *ʿchü ʿming*, to make tea, to give an entertainment.

ʿ渚 Chú An affluent of the R. Hwái near Hü chau in Honán; an islet; a place awash in a river.

ʿ翥 Chú To fly up, to fly away; to soar, as a phœnix does.

著' Chú To manifest; to set forth; clear; to narrate, to write; to fix, to settle; a porch; *chü² tsok₂* to compose; *chü² shut₂* to write an account of.

注' Chú Water disparting in streamlets, to lead water in channels; to soak; to record; to comment; to collect; to strike; to fix the mind on; *chü² í²* to attend to closely; attentive; *chü² nim²* to remember, to ponder; *chü² muk₂* to gaze at.

註' Chú Used with the last two. To define, to explain, to illustrate; to record, to write about; a commentary, note, definition; *chü² shik₂* to explain; *lok₂ chü² ʿkái*, it needs a commentary; *chü² í²* or *chü² ʿkái*, an explanation; *ʿpò chü²* to add to the comments.

炷' Chú A wick; a stick of incense; to light; *yat₂ chü² ꜀héung*, a set of three incense sticks; *chü² ꜀héung*, to light the incense stick.

蛀' Chú An insect (*Ptinus*) which eats books; moths in clothes, wood, &c.; to eat, as insects do; *chü² lán²* spoiled by the worms; *chü² ꜀tʿung*, all eaten through; *꜀chʿung chü²* worm-eaten.

駐' Chú To stop a horse; to rest, to tarry, to sojourn; a stopping-place; *chü² tsuk₂* to lodge, to put up at; *chü² cháp₂* to board at; stationed at, appointed to a post; *chü² ʿmá*, to tarry a while at.

霔' Chú A seasonable shower; *chü² ꜀lam*, an opportune rain.

鑄' Chú To melt, to fuse metals; to cast; *chü² ꜀tsʿin*, to cast cash; *chü² pʿáu²* to make cannon.

住² Chú To desist from, to cease, to stop; to detain; to dwell, to live in; to endure; to withstand; to erect; after another verb, it is often merely a sign of past time, or that the action has rested; *꜀chá chü²* held it; *hit₂ chü²* wait a little; *ʿshau chü² lò² ʿhau*, guard the passage; *chü² pò²* to stop walking; *chü² ʿshau*, hold up work; *ʿní chü² ꜀pín chʿü²* where do you live? *ʿyan pat₂ chü²* I can not bear it.

筯² **箸²** Chú Chopsticks; *꜀ngá chü² yat₂ túi²* a pair of ivory chopsticks; *ʿpí chü²* spoons and chopsticks; *pat₂ ꜀hòm há² chü²* it is not worth nipping up, uneatable.

(74) Ch'ü.

蜍 Ch'ú — A toad; ⸢shím ⸢ch'ü, vulgo, ⸢k'am ⸢k'ü, a toad.

除 Ch'ú — Steps to a palace; a vestibule; to exclude, to remove; to deduct, to subtract; to except from; to cure; to exchange; to vacate; to divide; besides, exclusive of; ⸢ch'ü lat, throw it away as useless; ⸢ch'ü ⸢fi, if, when, thenceafter, premising, not reckoning; ⸢ch'ü ch'ut, to exclude, to lay by; ⸢ch'ü fuk, to lay aside mourning; ⸢kwai ⸢ch'ü, to multiply or divide; ⸢ch'ü ⸢p'i ⸢ki ⸢to ⸢kan, how many pounds beside the tare? ⸢ch'ü ch'ák, ⸢mái shing² ⸢ní tik, so much remains after deducting; ⸢ch'ü ⸢kún, to exchange office; to promote to a post; ⸢ch'ü ⸢hiú ⸢ní ⸢mò ⸢yan tsò² tak, nobody can do it besides you; ⸢ch'ü hü² to push away, to eject.

滁 Ch'ú — A branch of the R. Yáng-tsz' flowing in between Nan-king and Ích'ing; a city in the east of Ngánhwui.

篠 Ch'ú — A mat rolled up; ⸢k'ü ⸢ch'ü, a coarse mat; met, a bad ailment, repulsive, hunchbacked.

樞 Ch'ú — A sort of spinous tree; pivots on doors; axle, centre, that on which a thing turns; indispensible, cardinal, fundamental; ⸢t'in ⸢ch'ü, the pole star; ⸢ch'ü ⸢ki, the controling power, the hinge; ⸢ch'ü ⸢nau, the chief part on which a machine works.

儲 Ch'ú — To collect; to provide for need; furnished; to assist, to act as second to; ⸢ch'ü wai² an heir-apparent; ⸢ch'ü ⸢kwan, son of a prince.

廚 厨 Ch'ú — A kitchen, a cook-room; a slaughter-house; a quiver; ⸢ch'ü ⸢yan or ⸢ch'ü ⸢kún, a cook; ⸢pong ⸢ch'ü ⸢yan, a cook's mate, a scullion; kiú² tsò² ⸢ch'ü, call the cook; ⸢ch'ü ⸢fong, a kitchen.

躇 Ch'ú — Embarrassed, hindered; ⸢ch'i ⸢ch'ü, entangled.

躕 Ch'ú — At a loss, perplexed; ⸢ch'au ⸢ch'ü, embarrassed, hesitating, stopping to consider.

'處 '処 Ch'ú — To dwell, to reside; to be, to act, to occupy the place of; while in; to distinguish, to manage, to judge, to decide on, to attend to, to do what is proper; to place; 'ch'ü 'tsz' a young lady; 'ch'ü chí² ⸢t'á, do it for him, settle him, fix him; ⸢séung 'ch'ü, familiar, friendly; 'ch'ü ⸢kwan ⸢shan, to be an officer; ⸢nán 'ch'ü, not easy to judge; 'ch'ü kǜt, execute him; 'ch'ü ⸢fú 'fú when married.

佇 竚 Ch'ú — To stand a long time; to wait, to look for; 'ch'ü lap, to stand up; 'ch'ü mong² to be hoping, expecting.

宁 Ch'ú — A porch, a space between the gate and the screen; to accumulate.

紵 Ch'ú — Contracted to 纻, unless it is used for the private name of Hienfung. A coarse kind of hemp; a coarse covering.

羜 Ch'ú — A lamb five months old; ⸢fi 'ch'ü, a fat lamb.

苧 Ch'ú A plant *(Bœhmeria tenacissima)* grown for its fibres; *ʿch'ü ⸢má*, the grasscloth nettle; *ʿch'ü ⸢kan*, its roots.

貯 Ch'ú To hoard, to store up, to lay by in safety; a hoard, a treasure; *ʿch'ü tsik*, to accumulate; *ʿch'ü tun²* to store up goods; *⸢ts'ün ʿch'ü* or *ʿch'ü ⸢mái*, to lay by.

楮 Ch'ú A mulberry *(Broussonetia papyfera)* from whose bark paper and cloth can be made; *ʿch'ü pai²* paper money, a note; *ʿch'ü ⸢á*, money given to defray funerals; *ʿch'ü ⸢ts'in*, fancy paper burned in worship.

杼 Ch'ú A shuttle; thin, as a wheel; a fruit like a chestnut; *ʿmún ʿch'ü ⸢king ⸢dun*, learned as a full shuttle.

柱 Ch'ú A post, a pillar, an upright support, a joist; a main dependance, a statesman; to support, to uphold; *kwok*, *ʿch'ü*, a high officer; *⸢k'ing ⸢t'in ʿch'ü*, an atlas of the state; *ʿch'ü ⸢tan*, the pedestal; *⸢léung ʿch'ü*, beams and columns, *met.* statesmen.

拄 Ch'ú Used for the last. A prop, a post to shore up; to pierce; to stick, to point at.

杵 Ch'ú A pestle, a beater; *yat*, *⸢t'iú ⸢chung ʿch'ü*, a single pestle; *ʿch'ü ʿk'au*, mortar and pestle.

處² Ch'ù A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition; added to nouns, it often forms the concrete, as *ching² kin² ⸢t'á ⸢ling ch'ü²* we now see its spirituality; *pit² ch'ü²* elsewhere; *ch'ü² ch'ü²* everywhere; *ko² ch'ü²* there; *⸢pin ch'ü²* where? *ʿtün ch'ü²* a failing; *ʿhò ch'ü²* well off.

(75) Chui.

追 Chui To pursue, to follow after; to come up with, to overtake, to catch; to sue; to seek out, to trace back; to reflect on, to look back on, retrospective; to expel; *⸢chui ʿkon*, to chase; *⸢chui tò²* to catch, to reach; *⸢chui fúi²* to feel remorse; *⸢chui hü²* to drive out; *⸢chui kau²* to investigate thoroughly; *⸢ngan pat, ⸢chui ⸢úi*, the money cannot be refunded; *⸢chui ʿk'ü ⸢fán ⸢lai*, hurry him back here; *⸢chui ⸢'m ʿshéung lok*, could not catch him; *⸢chui ʿt'ò*, to dun; *⸢chui ⸢fung*, posthumous honors; *⸢chui nim²* to recollect.

錐 Chui An awl, a borer; a sharp pointed tool; the apex, the point; to bore; trifling; *⸢chui ⸢tò mút²* a small matter; *⸢mò ⸢chui*, a pencil; *⸢chui ⸢lung*, to bore a hole; *⸢p'an ⸢mò lap² ⸢chui ⸢chí tí²* miserably poor, not a place to stick an awl.

騅 Chui A black horse with white spots; *⸢ü ⸢chui ʿmá*, the charger of Háng Yü of Tso.

墜² 墜² Chui To fall, to tumble over; to slide; to fall down; to pull on; *chui² ⸢tai*, pull it down; *lui² chui²* troublesome, requiring constant oversight; *chui² lok²* to fall in ruins, to throw over; *chui² lok² ⸢t'oi*, a falling womb, an abortion.

縋² Chui A rope; to let down by a cord; *chui² lok²* to let down, as into a well, or over a wall; *chui² ⸢ün*, lead put in sycee.

贅² Chui To pledge, to pawn; connected with, hanging to, an excrescence, a useless appendage; a blemish; unsuitable; tautology, verbiage; a postscript; *yap₂ chui²* to live in a wife's family; *chui² lui²* reiterated, verbose; *chui² ₅in*, to repeat; *chui² k'ap₂* a postscript.

綴² Chui Connected; to carry on; to sew together; mixed, variegated; to oversee royal robes.

(76) Ch'ui.

吹 ₅欻 Ch'ui To blow, as the wind or by breath; to whistle; to puff; a blast, a gust; to play on a wind instrument; *₅ch'ui ₅hü ˈhá*, recommend him; *₅ch'ui ch'éung²* singing and playing; *₅ch'ui t'ung*, to blow the sumpitan; *₅ch'ui ₅tang*, blow out the lamp; *₅tang ₅ch'ui*, a blowpipe; *₅ch'ui ˈtá ₅lò*, musicians; *₅ch'ui ˈfo t'ung ch'ut₂ ₅shan*, began life as a firelighter.

炊 Ch'ui Used for the last. To dress food; to cook; *₅ch'ui fán²* to cook rice.

推 Ch'ui To investigate, to search into; to promote, to praise, to advance; to infer; *₅ch'ui ch'ak₂* to calculate, to fathom.

₅槌 ₅椎 Ch'ui A mallet, a beater, a club, a bludgeon; a beetle; to beat, to strike; to throw; *₅ch'ui ˈkú*, to drum; *ˈkú ₅ch'ui*, a drumstick; *ˈtá ₅chong ₅ch'ui*, a pile-hammer; *₅lui ₅ch'ui*, a triturating pestle; *met.* large fingers; *₅ch'ui púi²* to shampoo.

₅槌 Ch'ui Like the last. To beat; to strike, as on a bell; to throw away; to cast, as stones.

₅錘 ₅錘 Ch'ui The weight on a steelyard; a hammer; to hammer; to beat, to pound; a blow, a knock; *₅ch'ui t'au*, the fist; *wáng ₅ch'ui*, a side blow; *yat₂ ₅ch'ui ˈtá ˈtò*, felled him with a blow; *₅ch'ui lán²* hammered to pieces. The first word also means a weight of 12 taels.

ˈ揣 Ch'ui Also read *ˈch'ün*. To estimate, to calculate, to reckon; to feel, to try, to rub, in order to ascertain; to detect; to *ˈch'ui tok₂* to conjecture; *ˈch'ui ₅mo*, to feel, to learn one's wishes, to seek out the sense; *pat₂ ˈch'ui*, unable to detect.

ˈ惴 Ch'ui Mournful; in straits; *ˈch'ui ˈch'ui*, morning, grieving; *ˈch'ui kü²* anxious.

(77) Chuk.

竹 Chuh The bamboo; *chuk₂ ˈk'éung*, whangees, bamboo roots; *chuk₂ pò²* linen; *chuk₂ ˈsun*, bamboo sprouts; *chuk₂ tsit₂ yéung²* ridged; *chuk₂ ₅wong*, tabasheer; *chuk₂ shat₂* seeds of the bamboo; *chuk₂ p'áu²* a kind of large fireworks.

築 Chuh To make adobie walls; to rear, to pile up earth; to build, to erect; *chuk₂ ₅ts'éung*, to build a wall; *chuk₂ ˈmá t'au*, to lay a jetty; *chuk₂ ₅ch'éung ˈpò*, to lay out a kitchen-garden; *chuk₂ ₅t'in ₅ki*, to raise dikes in or between fields.

筑, Chuh. A sort of bamboo dulcimer with 13 cords, used in worship at the municipal temple.

竺, Chuh. A country; *t'in chuk, kwok,* India, or the land where Buddha was born.

柷, Chuh. A sort of tub with a stick in the centre; *chuk, ʿü,* instruments to direct a band.

祝, Chuh. To pray, to supplicate; to recite prayers; *chuk, ʿt'ò,* to pray; *chuk, man,* a prayer; *chuk, fuk,* to bless; *chuk, kò²* to implore; *tuk, chuk, kún,* one who reads the prayers; *chuk, shau²* to congratulate on one's birthday; *miú² chuk,* an acolyth in the temples.

囑, Chuh. To order, to bid, to enjoin; *chuk, fú²* to desire, to charge; *chuk, shü,* a will; *chuk, t'ok,* to commission; *ʿmái chuk,* to bribe, to get evidence in one's favor.

矚, Chuh. To gaze, to look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.

燭, Chuh. A candle; to illumine; *láp, chuk,* a wax candle, a candle; *fo chuk,* a house on fire; *ʿyau chuk,* painted candles; *hon² chuk,* show candles; *ʿmúi yat, ʿfo chuk, ʿki ʿto,* what are your daily expenses? *chuk, fă,* a spreading wick, an omen; *chuk, t'oi,* a candlestick; *ʿmò ʿmí pat, chuk,* lighted everywhere, to assist one's poor relations.

粥, Chuh. Congee; gruel; *ʿpò chuk,* to boil congee; *ʿchü yuk, chuk,* a rice potridge with bits of pork in it; *chuk, ʿyam,* gruel of congee. Also read *yuk.*

捉, Chuh. To seize, to grasp, to gripe and hold; to catch; *chuk, ʿtă,* to pursue, for the purpose of seizing; *chuk, wok,* to arrest a criminal; *chuk, yung² ʿshan,* to divine; *chuk, ʿlò ʿshü,* to catch rats; *chuk, ʿtò,* 'to grasp the knife,' to countenance or help one, to inform the government.

逐, Chuh. To push or drive out; to order away; to expel; to take up in order; *chuk, ch'ut,* to drive out; *chuk, mă²* to drive out with harsh language; *chuk, ʿshiú tsun² pò²* to advance gradually, to learn step by step; *chuk, yat, chuk, i²* to take up one by one; *chuk, chuk,* in earnest; *ʿkon chuk,* to drive out, to eject.

蓫, Chuh. Weeds which are hard to root out, such as the dock or thistles.

濁, Chuh. Muddy, turbid, thick, foul; impure, vicious; profligate; *chuk, ʿts'ing,* corrupt — pure, foul — clear; *chuk, ʿyau,* thick oil; *chuk, ʿdan,* the rabble; *chuk, ʿshui,* turbid water.

躅, Chuh. To walk unsteady; *chák, chuk,* irresolute, to walk unevenly.

舳, Chuh. Two sisters-in-law call each other *chuk, ʿli;* also called *chau² ʿli* in Canton.

軸, Chuh. The end of an axle or nave; a pivot, centre of motion; the roller of a map; a drawing, a picture; *tsai² chuk,* a eulogistic inscription for a dead man, suspended near the coffin before burial; *wă² ʿsam chuk,* three drawings.

(78) Ch'uk.

畜, Ch'uh To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate, to herd; to cultivate; to restrain; to gather; to bear with; to obey; domestic animals; *ch'uk, shang*, you brute! *luk, ch'uk*, the six domestic animals; *ch'uk, 'yéung*, to raise cattle.

蓄, Ch'uh To collect, to accumulate, to hoard; to nourish, to rear; *ch'uk, tsik*, to collect together; *ch'uk, á t'au*, to bring up slave girls.

慉, Ch'uh To sustain; to encourage; *ch'uk, kiú*, to excite pride; *ch'uk, nò* to stir up anger.

搐, Ch'uh To drag along, to pull by force, as one drags an ox; to shake rudely.

束, Shuh To bind or bundle a number of things; to tie up in a sheaf; to coerce, to restrain; a bundle, a sheaf; *ch'uk, fok*, to cord up; *'kún ch'uk*, to restrain those under one; *ch'uk, sau*, a teacher's pay; *ch'uk, 'shau toi pai* in the utmost distress, no work.

矗, Ch'uh High, eminent; equal, even, straight; to raise; luxuriant growth.

觸, Ch'uh To gore, to push as an ox; to oppose, to excite; *ch'uk, fán* to insult; *ch'uk, nò* to irritate; *ch'uk, 'hi*, startling, to recollect suddenly; *ch'uk, muk, shéung sam*, distressing and affecting; *ch'uk, chon*, to take cold; *ch'uk, shán chi lik*, extraordinary strength.

(79) Chun.

'啍, Chun Garrulous; *chun chun*, to reiterate, to say over and over. Read *tun*; the breath; talk.

'諄, Chun To inculcate, to tell repeatedly; *chun chun in chí*, to make plain, to impress on one.

'肫, Chun Bones of the face; earnest, sincere; *chun chun*, decided, firm.

'窀, Chun To inter; *chun tsik*, the grave; to put away in a vault or grave.

'迍, Chun A vain effort to progress; *chun chin*, making no advance, unsuccessful.

'屯, Chun Budding plants; difficult to proceed; avaricious; pressed down; the 3d of the diagrams.

'准, Chun To permit, to approve; to allow, to decide; to receive; on, upon, as a day; *'chun chong* grant the petition; *'chun pí* to prepare for; *'chun chang*, allowed to be done; *'chun sun* to believe; *'chun 'i shap, yat*, permission for ten days; *'chun shat, kòm' to*, worth just that. Used for the following.

'準, Chun To equalize, to fix, to adjust; to level, to measure; a rule, a guage, a plumb, a line; even, exact, just; to run true, as a watch; *'yau 'chun t'au*, he has the right guage, skilled in; *'chun chit*, to barter; *'chun shing*, a marking-line; *'chun tsak*, a custom, a rule; *'chun 'm 'chun*, is it exact?

'圳, Chun A rapid in a stream; *chun' 'hau*, a place where the water runs swiftly.

(80) Ch'un.

春 Chun — Spring, beginning of the year; joyous, glad; wanton; *met.* times, period; budding, starting; *ch'un shik* a parade of people with tables meeting the spring; *ch'un ngau*, a clay ox made in the spring; *ch'un ti*, sexual desires; *san ch'un*, the first month.

椿 Ch'un — A longlived tree, a kind of banian; *ch'un t'ong*, a father; *ch'un hün*, father and mother. A colloquial word. A classifier of affairs; an incident, an adventure; *yat ch'un k'i sz'* a singular affair.

櫄 Ch'un — An egg, fish roe, crab's eggs; *lui kung ch'un*, 'thunder eggs,' truffles?

蠢 Ch'un — To crawl, to wriggle, as worms; to move, to stir; foolish, simple. The first also means embarrassed; *ch'un tun* silly, a simpleton; *ch'un ts'oi*, doltish; *ch'un chik* unaffected; *chai ch'un*, appearing foolish, silly looking

踳 Ch'un — Blended, mixed, as colors; *ch'un pok* variegated, colors dissimilar.

(81) Chün.

專 **耑** **顓** Chuen — One, single, alone, undivided; bent on, to turn to one thing; to take upon one, to presume, to assume; self willed; *chün sam*, undivided attention; *chün yat* daily; *tsz' chün*, by one's self, to assume; *chün tang lai*, came for that purpose; *chün loi*, only came here; *chün yat* to apply to one thing; *chün fong*, to engross a husband's company.

磚 **甎** Chuen — A brick, a tile; to cover with brick; *ts'ing chün*, a burnt blue brick; *nai chün*, adobie bricks; *kái chün*, red tiles; *tai nai chün*, a great dolt, a villain; *chün ti* to tile a floor.

剸 Chuen — Also read *t'ün*. To mutilate, to cut up, to cut into pieces, as a criminal.

鱄 Chuen — A large fish, a pike? found in the Lake Tungting. Read *t'ün;* a grunting fish.

轉 Chuen — To turn, to revolve; to transmit, to forward; to transfer to; to transport; to carry; to circulate; to comprehend; *'chün k'i*, turned his flag, left his party; *'séung 'káu 'chün 'k'ü*, I will try to bring him round; *'chün sái 'pún ti wá* to translate the local patois; *fán 'chün t'au*, turn around; *'chün 'ngán kán*, in a twinkling; *'chün wan* to transport goods; turned over a new leaf, bettered; *'chün wán*, to turn a corner; *'chün sik kán*, in a breath; *'chün chíp* changeable; *'chün fán t'au*, to look behind; *'chün chí* to send a message; *'chün p'ai ü yan*, to sub-let to others.

囀 Chuen — The song of a nightingale; a warbling note; delicate modulations; *ang 'chün*, the nightingale's song.

傳² Records or precepts of ancient times; *chün² ₅man*, a record or story, an account of.
Chuen

(82) Ch'ün.

₅川 Mountain streams, perennial brooks; *₅ch'ün ₅dau pat₅ sik₅* perennial, unceasing; *₅ch'ün ₅ngai*, a cascade.
Ch'uen

₅穿 To bore through, to perforate; to clothe, to put on; to string; *₅ch'ün tsok₅* to open a hole; *₅ch'ün ₅fong ₅shai fún²* a servant of all work; *₅ch'ün ₅shá ₅pò*, to show the falsity of; *₅ch'ün ₅kam tái² ₅ngan*, she wears gold and robes in silver; *₅ch'ün ₅chü*, to string beads; *₅ch'ün ₅hái*, to pull on shoes; *₅ch'ün ₅shán káp₅* the manis.
Ch'uen

₅傳 To transfer, to transmit, to hand down, to perpetuate; to deliver an order; to propagate; to carry over, as a balance; to narrate, to record; *₅ch'ün shau²* to deliver to; *₅ch'ün káu²* to instruct in; *₅ch'ün ₅san ₅man*, to tell the news; *₅ch'ün ₅ún*, to send a message; *₅ch'ün ₅kung*, a local interpreter in a government office; *₅ch'ün shüt₅* a rumor.
Ch'uen

₅舛 Erroneous, opposed; to contradict; the 136th radical *₅ch'ün ts'ok₅* wrong; *₅ch'ün mau²* to deceive.
Ch'uen

₅竄 To sneak away, to hide, to skulk; to kill; to seduce, to beguile; to fumigate; to secrete; petty, weak, pusillanimous; *₅ch'ün nik₅* to hide away; *₅t'ò ₅ch'ün*, to run off; *₅ch'ün sit₅* to pilfer.
Ts'wán

₅攛 To fling away; to tempt, to seduce to evil; to get one to consent; *₅ch'ün chüt₅* to entice, to inveigle.
Ts'wán

₅喘 To pant, to gasp; the breath, the life; *₅ts'án ₅ch'ün*, my poor life, ready to perish; *₅ch'ün fai²* to wheeze and cough.
Ch'uen

₅遄 To go quickly; haste, speed; to go and come. Also read *chui²* with the same meaning.
Ch'uen

串² To string together; to connect; leagued or banded; a string of; *yat₅ ch'ün² ₅ts'in*, a string of cash; *yat₅ ch'ün² p'áu²* a string of crackers; *ch'ün² kai²* to intrigue; *ch'ün² ₅t'au*, a plan to swindle; *ch'ün² ₅mái*, to make a party or band.
Ch'uen

釧² A bracelet or armlet; an amulet on the arm, also called *₅t'iú t'üt₅* a warder off.
Ch'uen

(83) Chung.

₅中 The middle, the centre: half, in the middle of; within, in; *₅chung ₅kán*, between, inside; *₅m ₅chung yung²* useless, inefficient; *noi² ₅chung ₅yau*, there are some (or such); *₅yan ₅chung*, the suture on the lip; *₅chung ching²* indifferent, in the centre; *₅chung í²* to like, agreeable; *₅chung ₅chí*, half done, incomplete; *₅chung ₅nin* middle-aged, *i.e.* forty; *₅chung ₅tang ₅yan ₅ts'oi*, mediocre, of common abilities; *₅Chung*
Chung

kwok, China; *꜀sam ꜀chung*, in my mind; *꜀chung ꜀t'ò*, halfway.

忠 Chung Faithful, loyal, patriotic; attached to, sincere; upright; generous, unselfish; *꜀chung ꜀shan*, a loyal minister; *꜀chung ꜀sam ꜂kang ꜂kang*, faithful and honest; *꜀chung lit*, faithful to death; *꜀chung kau*ˀ honest.

鍾 Chung A measure equal to 4 *tau*; a cup or goblet; to collect; to bestow, to confer; to repeat; heavy; gifted with, endowed; *꜂sho ꜀chung oi*ˀ whom I love best; *꜀chung ꜀ding*, the luck of a spot for a grave; *꜂tsau ꜀chung*, a wine-cup.

鐘 Chung A bell; *kuk ꜀chung*, a covered cup for tea; *chongˀ ꜀chung*, strike a bell; *yat ꜀chung ꜀ch'á*, a cup of tea; *꜀ngò ꜀chung* or *꜀iú ꜀chung*, ring the bell; *꜀shi ꜀shan ꜀chung*, a clock; *꜀chung ꜀piú p'òˀ* a watchmaker's shop.

舂 Chung To beat with a pestle; to pound firmly; *꜀chung ꜂mai*, to hull rice; *꜀chung ꜀wan ꜀kai*, [you act like] a hen in a fit; *꜀chung ꜀ts'éung*, to beat mud walls; *꜀chung ꜀ch'á ꜂tsai mút* to triturate tea to powder for a detergent; *꜀chung ꜀fúi ꜀shá*, to beat chunam.

終 Chung The end, the termination, a finis; death; to end, to terminate; to the last; to end one's days; *꜀fún ꜂hò pat ꜀chung* not again to be on good terms: *꜀chung ꜀sü*, must have it, need it; *꜀chung ꜀shau*, all one's life; *dam ꜀chung*, near death; *꜀chung yat* the whole day; *shinˀ ꜀chung* a happy death; *꜀chung singˀ ꜀nán ꜂koi*, hard to change one's nature; *꜀chung pat ꜂koi kák* never reformed; *꜀ts'ung yat ꜀chung*, firm to one [husband].

螽 Chung A longheaded grasshopper; *꜀chung ꜀sz'* a green locust (a *Truxalis*); *꜀chung ꜀sz' ꜂in hingˀ* may your children be numerous.

盅 Chung A cup, a hollow vessel, generally small and covered; *꜀ngau ꜀yau ꜀chung*, a buttercup; *꜀ch'á ꜀chung*, a tea-cup and cover; *kat ꜀shi ꜀chung*, a custard-cup.

腫 癰 Chung To swell up, to tumefy; a swelling; swelled; inflated, boastful; *꜂chung chéungˀ* to swell; *꜀wong ꜂chung*, puffed, dropsical; *꜀fau ꜂chung*, a dropsical swelling; *꜂chung ꜀shéung*, a bruise or wound.

踵 Chung The heel; to follow one, to imitate, to go after one; to visit; to tread hard; to connect; *tsip ꜂chung*, uninterruptedly; *꜂chung ꜀mún*, to enter the door; *꜂chung kwaiˀ kwok* to come to your country; *꜂chung ꜂fú*, to visit your house.

種 Chung A seed, a kernel; a sort, a class, a kind; that which sprouts; *꜂chung ꜂chung szˀ ꜀ts'ing*, every kind of affair; *tsáp ꜂chung*, mixed, illegitimate; *꜀wai ꜂chung*, to leave issue; *꜂chung luiˀ* a sort, a race; *꜂tá ꜂chung*, to beget; *꜀ch'ün ꜂chung*, to propagate or raise elsewhere.

種ˀ Chung To plant, to sow, to grow, to cultivate, to raise; *chungˀ tauˀ* to vaccinate; *chungˀ chik* to plant trees; *chungˀ ts'oiˀ* to raise greens; *chungˀ fuk* to bequeath happiness.

眾' A multitude, a concourse of at least three; a quorum, a majority; a sign of the plural; they; much people, many, all; *chung' ˌto*, a great many; *chung' muk₂ ˋsho kin'* every body saw it; *ˋhò chung' ti² ˌfong*, a thickly settled place; *tái² chung'* all of you; the company; *chung' ˌyan*, all men, mankind; *yat₂ chung' ˌsang*, a company of priests; *yat₂ chung'* one bonze; *chung' yêuk₂* all the neighborhoods; *chung' ˋi*, public opinion; *chung' wai²* all the gentlemen.

Chung

中' To hit the centre; struck by; to attain, to accomplish; exact; *chung' ˋngo ˌsam ˋshui*, exactly as I wish; *ˋkú chung'* to guess right; *chung' ˋtsau*, to get drunk; *chung' pat₂ tak₂* can not reach, unattainable; *chung' ˌchong² ˌün*, to reach the head of the Hánlin; *chung' kai'* I'm found out, I'm entrapped; *chung' ˋkü ˌyan*, to become a küjin; *chung' ok₂* it makes me vomit; *chung' ˌfung* taken in a fit, as of apoplexy.

Chung

仲² The second of three; the second born of brothers; inferior; the second month of a season; *pák₂ chung²* two brothers; *chung² ˌts'au*, the eighth month; *chung² fú²* a father's younger brother; an old title, like chief advisor.

Chung

重² Heavy, weighty; momentous; severe, heinous; decorous, grave; to regard, to give importance to; a sign of the comparative; *ˋyau ˋkí chung²* how heavy is it? *chung² ˋhò*, still better; *shan² chung²* correct, well principled; *tsz'² chung²* self-respect; *chung² ˋtá*, to beat severely; *chung² fú' ˌhí ˌp'an*, to court the rich and despise the poor.

(83)[Lin.] Ch'ung.

Ch'ung

充 } To fill, to satiate, to extend;
克 } to carry out, to continue; to act, to fill an office; to stop up, to stuff; sufficient; fine, long, high; *ˌch'ung ˋkà fo'* to foist in a poor quality of goods; *ˌch'ung ˋmún ˌch'á ˌú*, fill up the tea-pot; *ˋhau ngoi² ˌch'ung ˌkwan*, banishment beyond the frontiers; *ˌch'ung shat₂* stuff it solid; *ˌch'ung úi²* to contribute to a society.

Ch'ung

恟 The mind much moved; perturbed, agitated.

Yung

涌 A creek, a side stream coming into a river; *ˌch'ung káu'* a creek; *ˋLau ˌpo ˌch'ung*, a creek near Kamlí-fau.

Ch'ung

忡 Sorrowful, grieved; *ˌch'ung ˌch'ung*, distressed in mind.

Ch'ung

种 Young grain; delicate, tender; *ˌch'ung chí²* immature, beautiful, as children.

Ch'ung

翀 To fly up; to ascend to the clouds; *chí' ˋho ˌch'ung ˌsiú*, aspiring talents.

Ch'ung

衷 Inner garments; the heart; to adjust; sincerity, rectitude, equity; full knowledge of; just, as a sentence; *pat₂ ˌch'ung*, insincere; *ˌch'ung ˌch'éung*, the feelings.

沖 沖 Ch'ung — Young, delicate; harmonious; deep, hollow; to rise in the air; to agitate, to move; to strike against (as things do in the water); to dart against, to rush; to send (as a letter); *‹ch'ung ch'ong'* to offend, to answer back; *ˌying ‹ch'ung hák, hòi²* inauspicious calculations; *hí' ‹ch'ung 'tau ˌngau,* his spirit rises to the skies; *‹ch'ung ‹ch'ung,* sound of ornaments or other things tinkling against each other.

衝 Ch'ung — A path, a crossway; to support; to move, to excite; to rise or rush against, to overflow; abrupt; towards; a car; *‹ch'ung iú'* a thoroughfare; *'shui‹ch'ung,* a canal in a city; *‹ch'ung 'tò,* to overthrow; *‹ch'ung ˌfán,* a place of great concourse.

憧 Ch'ung — Unsettled in mind, disturbed, undecided; irresolute.

罿 Ch'ung — A net to take birds, with a frame; the Fan Wan says, a frame to cover rabbits.

虫 蟲 Ch'ung — Term for featherless and hairless animals, including insects, frogs, snails, &c.; usually applied to insects only; *pák, ˌch'ung,* insects generally.

重 Ch'ung — To duplicate, to repeat, to reiterate; to add; *ˌch'ung típ,* to increase, numerous; *'kí ˌch'ung,* several, a series; *ˌch'ung ˌch'ung,* a succession, as peaks of hills; *ˌch'ung ˌwai,* to encompass; *ˌch'ung ˌsheng,* a double wall, such as are at city gates.

'冢 Ch'ung — The peak of a hill; a mound or tumulus; great, honorable, first, the eldest; *'ch'ung 'tsz'* the eldest son; *'ch'ung 'fú,* the wife; *'ch'ung 'tsoi,* the highest cabinet ministers.

'塚 Ch'ung — A grave, a tomb; *ˌfong 'ch'ung,* a deserted, unlucky grave; *wát, 'ch'ung,* to rifle a grave; *'ch'ung mò²* a grave; *ˌming 'ch'ung,* a vaulted grave.

'寵 Ch'ung — Grace, kindness, affection, regard, friendship; favor of superiors; to esteem; to indulge, to allow; *'ch'ung oi'* delight in; *'ch'ung ˌfi,* a favorite concubine; *'ch'ung sik,* a special favor of the king; *‹yan 'ch'ung,* loving-kindness.

銃' Ch'ung — A piece of iron bored; a blunderbuss, a ginjall, a gun; *ch'ung' p'áu'* fire-arms; *ch'ung' 'shau,* musketeers; *'shau ch'ung'* small guns.

(84)

Chut.

黜 Chuh — To blame; to degrade, to dismiss, to put out of office; to expel; *chut, t'ái'* to cashier; *‹sám chut,* a third reprimand; *yuk, chut,* degraded and ashamed.

絀 Chuh — Crimson silk; to sew; to baste or sew badly; *ˌying chut,* to retire and come forth; unequal; used for the preceding.

怵 Chuh — Fear, terror; to dread; to tempt by hope of profit; *chut, tik,* timorous. Also pronounced *tut.*

(85) **Ch'ut.**

出, Ch'uh — To go out, to issue, to proceed forth, to manifest, according to the tenor of the following or preceding word; to eject, to put out; an auxiliary verb, implying completion or action; *ch'ut, yap,* to go in and out, back and forth; *'sé ch'ut, ˌloi,* will write out; *ˌch'á ch'ut, ˌloi,* about to examine; *ch'ut, chung'* preëminent, to surpass; *'ni ˌpín ch'ü' ch'ut, shai'* where were you born? *ch'ut, ˌkung,* to retire, to ease nature; *ch'ut, ká'* to marry a husband; *ch'ut ˌshan,* to hold office; *ch'ut, ˌyau pò² sát,* to carry idols in procession; *ch'ut, ˌki,* surprising; *ch'ut, p'iú'* to issue a warrant, to advertise; *ch'ut, hi'* to fume or steam, to avenge another's quarrel; *ch'ut, ˌt'au,* to take the lead; *ch'ut, 'ch'au,* to be despised; *ch'ut, ˌts'ai,* to divorce; *ch'ut, kai'* to be adopted by an uncle; *ˌts'ui 'ní ch'ut, ˌsam,* as you like to do it; *hon' ˌ'm ch'ut, séung'* to belie his looks; *'séung ˌ'm ch'ut,* can not recall to mind; *ch'ut, ˌngan,* to pay; *pat, ch'ut, 'sho liú'* to guess aright.

(86) **Chüt.**

拙, Chueh — Stupid, unskillful, unhandy, unapt; *'ch'un chüt,* stupid, inexpert; *chüt, ˌking,* a 'dull thorn,' i. e. my wife; *chüt, pat,* an unskillful penman; *chüt, 'tsz'* my son.

棳, Chueh — A joist to support a plate or girder; a sort of king-post.

啜, 歠, Chueh — To sob, to talk incessantly; to taste, to drink; to kiss; *ˌlau chüt,* to swill down with a noise; *chüt, 'há,* to sip; *chüt, mín² ˌchü,* to kiss the cheeks.

剟, Chueh — To clip, to pare, to cut off, to stab; to reject; to engrave; *chüt, ting²* to cut blocks and publish.

掇, Chueh — To gather, to take with the hand, to pluck, to seize.

綴, Chueh — To connect, to join; to stop; a band of posture-makers.

輟, Chueh — To stop; a carriage repaired; *chüt, ˌkung,* to stop work, to rest.

(87) **É.**

'唉 — A final particle, denoting are you willing, if you please, is it not so? *'Ngo káu' 'ní tuk, ˌé,* shall I teach you to read? *shi' yat, shi' ˌé,* try, will you?

(88) **Fá.**

ˌ花, ˌ華, Hwá — A blossom, a flower; pleasure, vice; variegated, ornamental, carved; to exaggerate; *yat, ˌto ˌfá,* a flower; *yat, chat, ˌfá,* a bouquet; *ˌming ˌfá,* ornamental flowers; *ˌfá ˌshang,* the ground-nut; *ˌfá lò² 'shui,* lavendar water; *'ang ˌfá,* to enchase on metals; *ˌfá káp, 'tsz'* the sexagenary cycle; *ˌfá 'tsz'* a beggar; *ˌfá ˌlam,* a brothel; *ˌfá fai'* to squander in dissipation; *ˌfá*

ʻnü, a girl; *ˏfá ʻtán*, an actor who personates women; *ˏfá mín'* to paint the face for acting; *ˏfá ˏfá shai' kài'* a thoughtless age; *ˏfá ˏfá ˏkung ʻtsz'* a profligate rake; *ˏfá ˏwong*, the god who protects children, worshiped under the bed; *ˏfá pò'* chintz; *ˏfá ˏkái*, an illuminated street; *ˏfá wá'* exaggerated talk; *ˏfá ˏmeng*, a nickname; *ˏFá ˏkʻí kwok*, the United States; *ˏfá tí²* the Flower Gardens near Canton.

化' Hwá To change, to influence so as to alter, to transform; to melt, to digest; to convert; to pass into metempsychosis; to create; to transmute; to barter; to exchange; to reform; *káu' fá'* to improve by instruction; *fa' ˏshan*, to burn a priest's corpse; *tsʻò' fá'* fate, nature; *hò' tsʻò' fa'* good luck; *ˏwong fá'* the influence of law; *fá' ˏshang*, produced by metamorphosis, as insects; *fá' yat*, peaceful times; *ˏchʻáu fá'* to subscribe for a Budhist mass; *ˏ'm fá'* did not subscribe; also, indigestible; *shín² ˏtsʻoi ˏnán fá'* avaricious, niggardly.

(89)

Fai.

揮 ˏHwui To move, to shake; to be agitated; to animate; to sprinkle; to scatter, to throw away; *ˏfai ˏchʻun*, to write new-year's inscriptions; *ˏfai ˏhò*, to write; *ˏfai ˏkam ˏü ʻtʻò*, to spend money like dirt; *ˏfai fok*, extravagant; *ʻchi ʻfai*, a major in a Manchu corps, to point with the hand; *ˏfai ʻshá*, to sprinkle, to spend fast; *ˏfai tsau²* written. Also read *ˏwan*, in the phrase *ˏwan ˏlun*, entire, unbroken.

輝 ˏHwui Brilliant, refulgent, glorious, like the sun; to glisten; *ˏfai ˏin*, spruced up, pleased; *ˏfai iú²* exceedingly glorious.

煇 ˏHwui Luminous, splendid, like fire; *ˏfai ˏkwong*, lustrous, gorgeous, like many lamps; *ˏfai ˏwong*, illuminated.

暉 ˏHwui Same as the two preceding; effulgent, glorious, as the sun.

麾 ˏHwui A signal or marking flag; to make a signal, to motion to; quick, hasty; *ˏfai há²* your honor! (used by soldiers.)

翬 ˏHwui To fly with noise; a kind of colored pheasant; colored, adorned; *ˏfai ˏfai*, to fly up and show the plumage.

撝 ˏHwui To rend open, to tear off; to point out; humble, unassuming; used for the preceding.

虧 ˏKwʻei A failure, deficiency, defect, or diminution; short breath; to pant; to injure; to want, a few; to trouble one; owing to, in consequence of; *ˏfai fú²* to be deficient; *ˏfai ʻní*, thank you; *ˏfai hung'* a deficiency; *ˏfai ˏyan*, to annoy, trouble one; *ˏfai ˏsam ˏchí ˏyan*, an ingrate; *ˏfai ʻngo ˏin ʻü*, owing to my words; *shik, ˏfai* to lose money; *üt, ʻmún tsak, ˏfai*, the moon waxes & wanes.

隳 ˏHwui To destroy, to overthow, to break; to injure; *ˏfai pái²* to destroy and scatter. Also read *to²*, and often used for *ʻwai*.

‘徽 Hwui A cord of three strands; a string; queenly garments; a kind of sash; good, beautiful; a banner; the stops on a guitar; ‹*Fai mak*₂ ink from Hwuichau; ‹*fai* ‹*yam*, fine sounds; ‹*fai hò*² a flag.

費’ Fi To spend, to use; to exert; to dissipate; expense, cost, trouble, outlay; waste, lavishing; squandering; ‘*shai fai*’ to spend, to expend; *fai*’ *sz*’² troublesome, to interrupt; *fai*’ ‹*sam*, to remember one; *long*² *fai*’ wasteful; *fai*’ ‚*shí*, waste one's time; *kwo*’ *fai*’ “great outlay,” politely said when sitting at a feast; *p'o*’ *fai*’ ‘lost your outlay,’ needless expense, politely said by one who gets a present; *chai*’ *fai*’ heedless, witless.

廢’ Fei A house in ruins; to abandon, to throw aside, to destroy, to lose; to repudiate, to disinherit; to stop, to fail; obsolete, null; spoiled, corrupt; to depose; useless, degraded; *fai*’ *hü*’ thrown aside, rejected; *fai*’ *mat*₂ a useless fellow, good for nothing; *pún*’ ‚*t'ò* ‚*i fai*’ to reject when half done; *fai*’ *tsat*₂ disabled, incurable.

諱’ Hwui To shun; to respect; to muffle, to hide; name of a person in the ancestral hall; *ki*’ *fai*’ to avoid using sacred names; *pat*₂ *fai*’ dead; ‹*tsün fai*’ your venerable name.

沸’ Fi To bubble, as boiling water or a spring; *shui*’ *fai*’ ‹*ch'ung* ‚*ch'á*, the water boils, pour it on the tea. Also read *fat*₂.

肺’ Fi The lungs; they are connected with metal; *fai*’ ‹*ká*, the lungs.

芾’ Fi Luxuriant; small; read *fat*₂ as *fat*₂ *fat*₂ foliage abundant.

吠² Fei The bark of a dog; *liin*⁴ *fai*² ‘*kau*, a dog which barks at everybody.

(90) **Fái.**

快’ Kw'ai Contented, glad; pleasure, cheerfulness; quick, hasty; alacrity; prompt; *fái*’ *lok*₂ happy; *pat*₂ ‘*shong fái*’ indisposed, out of sorts; *fái*’ *út*₂ delighted, good spirits; *fái*’ ‘*tsz*’ chopsticks; *fái*’ *fái*’ quick! *fái*’ ‘*tsz*’ ‘*shau*, a headsman; *fái*’ ‘*t'eng*, a fast-boat; *fái*’ ‘*má* ‚*lai*, bring it quickly; *fái*’ ‹*pán*, a lictor in a magistrate's office; *fái*’ *tik*₂ ‹*fán* ‚*loi*, come back quick; *fái*’ ‘*má*, a courier; *fái*’ *ts'ui*’ speedy.

塊’ Kw'ai A clod, a lump; a piece of, a fraction; a classifier of small things which are flattish and usually shapeless, as boards, panes, slices, &c.; doltish; *yat*₂ *fái*’ *yuk*₂ a slice of meat; *yat*₂ *fái*’ *ti*² a piece of land; *hòm*² *fái*’ the whole space; *tái*² *fái*’ the globe, nature; *fái*’ ‚*in* ‚*mò* ‹*chí*, stupid. Used for the pronoun I.

傀’ Kwei Great, strange, monstrous, as an eruption, a meteor; *fái*’ *lui*² puppets, vulgarly called ‘*kwai* ‘*tsai hi*’.

噲’ Kw'ai To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; the throat stopped; clamor of voices. Name of a king.

(91)

Fan.

燔 ‹Hiun — Vapor, exhalations, steam; smoke rising; to smoke, to fumigate, to heat, to parch; to offend; to becloud; evening; *‹fan ‹fung*, warm wind; *‹fan tsik₂* twilight; *‹fan ʻfo ʻt'úi*, to smoke hams; *‹fan ‹fan*, uneasy, fidgetty; *‹fan ‹kon*, to dry at the fire; *‹fan chek₂* to cauterize.

勳 ‹Hiun — Loyal merit, meritorious; to spend strength for one's king; *‹fan ₅lò*, merit obtained in serving the state; *‹fan ₅shan*, a patriotic statesman.

曛 ‹Hiun — Twilight; the light reflected after sunset; exhilarated; *‹shán ₅hám ‹fan ʻyéung*, the hills are tinged with the setting sun.

獯 ‹Hiun — A tribe of aborigines, called *‹fan yuk₂*; they dwelt near Shensí.

薰 ‹Hiun — Fragrant plants, fragrance; used in houses to expel demons; a savory smell.

醺 ‹Hiun — Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor; *tsuí ‹fan ‹fan*, gloriously drunk.

昏 ‹Hwan — The sun setting; twilight; dusk; obscure, confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige to do; *₅wong ‹fan*, dusk; *‹fan òm'* dark, dull; *‹fan lün²* confused; *‹fan múi²* unintelligible; *‹fan yé²* night; *‹fan ‹á*, motes in the eye.

婚 ‹Hwan — Marriage; to take a wife; *‹fán ‹yan*, nuptials; *₅mái ‹fan*, to complete a marriage; *‹lin ‹fan*, to marry relatives; *‹fan p'úi'* to contract a marriage.

惛 ‹Hwan — Stupid, forgetful; confused recollection.

潘 ‹Hwan — Unsettled, unstable, like water; *‹Fan ₅wong*, king of the Tsí state, B. C. 300.

閽 ‹Hwan — To shut the door at evening; a porter; *‹fan ₅yan*, a doorkeeper, an eunuch who keeps the hareem; *k'au' ‹fan*, to visit the palace.

餴 ‹Fan — Rice steamed thoroughly; to steam rice.

葷 ‹Hiun — Leeks, onions, and strong flavored vegetables; animal food; *‹fan su'* meats or vegetables; *pat₂ ₅ü ‹fan*, not to eat meat; *‹fan ‹seng*, savory odors of food.

燖 **爓** ‹Hiun — Vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables; savory odors; *‹fan ‹ho*, steam from viands; odorous exhalations.

分 ‹Fan — To separate, to divide; to halve; to distribute, to divide amongst; to give, to partake with; a candareen, a tenth in decimal notation. Read *fan'* a portion, a duty, a part; *‹sám fan' ‹chí yat₂* one third. *₅P'ing ‹fan*, to divide evenly; *‹fan ‹hoi*, to separate; *‹fan pít₂* to divide, to leave; *‹fan pún'* to dissolve partnership; *‹fan ₅ch'ing shò'* to pay in proportion; *‹fan ‹ká*, to divide the estate; *‹fan pái'* to give amongst; *yat₂ ‹fan ₅hong fo'*, *yat₂ ‹fan ₅ts'in*, each kind of goods has its own price; *‹fan ‹kòm ₅t'ung mí²* same taste as the carpels of an orange; *‹fan ₅ün*, a deputy district magistrate.

吩 Fan To direct; *ᶜfan ᶜfú*, to bid to do, to order.

枌 Fan A tree resembling the elm with white wood; a beam in a house; *ᶜfan ᶜü ᵓshé*, an agricultural feast.

梵 Fan A beam or ridge-pole of a roof; confused, disordered, complicated; hempen covering.

棻 Fan A fragrant wood burned for its perfume.

汾 Fan A river in Shánsí, a branch of the Yellow R. *ᶜFan ᶜyéung ᶜwong*, a personage in the Táng dynasty, whose name is a synonym for happiness; as *ᶜFan ᶜyéung ᵓtim ᵓhòm*, Fanyéung's king nodding his chin (because he did not know all his descendants).

氛 Fan Fume, vapor; shadowy signs, a will-o'-the-wisp, airy omens; *ᶜfan ᶜwan*, aerial influences; *ᵓiú ᶜfan*, noxious influences; *ᵓhoi ᶜfan*, pirates; *kwok, ᶜfan*, demagogues, disturbers of the peace.

紛 Fan A variegated ribbon; confused, perplexed; raveled; to mix up; many things at once; hurry, bustle, clamor; *ᶜfan lün²* hubbub; *ᶜfan ᶜfan ᶜto sz'²* distracted by business; *ᶜfan ᶜfá ᵓlau lün²* all in disorder; *ᶜfan ᶜwan*, confused.

芬 Fan Budding and blossoming; fragrance from opening plants; *ᶜfan ᶜfong*, spreading fragrance; *ᶜfan ᶜfan*, odoriferous. Numerous, harmonious.

雰 Fan A frosty mist; hoarfrost; *ᵓü ᶜfan ᶜfan*, a snowy, sleety, rain.

焚 Fan To burn, to light, to set on fire; *ᶜfan ᶜhéung*, to light incense sticks; *ᶜfan fù'* to burn up; *ᶜfan ᶜsau*, to burn a bonze; *ᶜfan ᶜshü*, burning of the books by Tsin.

墳 Fan A grave, a tomb, a tumulus; river banks, an embankment; great, vast; rich soil; read *fan'*. *ᶜFan mò²* a tomb; *sò' ᶜfan*, to worship the graves; *ᶜfong ᶜfan*, a deserted grave; *ᶜsám ᶜfan*, the distinction of heaven, earth, man.

幩 Fan An ornament on the bit of a bridle.

濆 Fan A river overflowing and making streamlets; a river bank; a river in Honán.

蕡 Fan Fruitful, flourishing plants, fragrant flowers growing together; *ᶜmá ᶜfan*, hemp seed; *ᶜfan shat₂* bearing much seed.

ᵓ份 A portion, a dividend, a share; *ᶜfan ᵓfan*, to divide the profits; *ᶜmái ᵓfan*, to put in shares; *ᵓfan ᵓisz'* a share. A vulgar character.

ᵓ粉 Fan Rice broken to pieces; a flour of any grain; pigment, to adorn; to whitewash or color; *ᵓmai ᵓfan* rice flour; *suk, ᵓmai ᵓfan*, indian-meal; *ᵓfan ᶜsz'* or *ᵓfan ᵓtsai*, vermicelli; *mín² ᵓfan*, a cosmetic; *ᵓfan ᶜtséung*, starch; *ᵓfan toi²* a tailor's chalk-bag; *ᶜléung ᵓfan*, a sort of jelly; *ᵓfan sui²* smashed to shivers; *ᵓfan shik, t'ái' ᶜp'ing*, a specious peace; *ᵓfan ᶜpái* a writing-board; *ᵓfan pik, to* whitewash a wall *ᶜün ᵓfan*, white lead.

ˈ忿 Fan — Anger, resentment; *ˈfan nò²* angry, vexed; *ˈfan ˈfan pat, kik,* perturbed, cross; *ˈfun han²* hatred, malice.

ˈ鼢 Fan — A mole or field rat; called *ˌlai ˈshü,* a plough rat.

ˈ僨 Fan — Prostrate; to overthrow, to ruin; to fall on one's back; *yat, ˌin ˈfan sz'²* a word will ruin an affair; *ˈfan ˈlò ti²* to tumble to the ground.

ˈ憤 Fan — Impatient desire, zeal, ardor; anger, violent feeling; *fát, ˈfan,* excited, zealous after; *ˈfan lik₂* to put forth one's energies; *ˈfan kút,* wrought up by passion.

ˈ奮 Fan — To endeavor after, to excite, to rouse; to spread abroad or reach to; to brush away; to lift; prompt, impetuous, rapid; *ˈfan chí'* to animate one's self; *ˈfan lik₂* to put forth energy; *ˈfan ˌi,* to lift up the skirt.

瞓' — To sleep, to rest; *ˈní fan' ˌwan,* you are half asleep; *ˈngán fan'* sleepy. A colloquial word, for which this character is often made.

訓' Hiun — To instruct, to teach, to exhort; to explain; a doctrine, precept; definition; *fan' káu⁵* to instruct; *fan' lín²* to teach the manual; *fan' tò²* the superintendent of education in each department; *ˈkú fan'* tradition.

糞' Fan — Ordure, filth, muck, excrement; to manure; *fan⁵ ˌháng,* a privy; *fan' ˌmún,* the anus; *lok₂ fan'* to manure; *fan⁵ liú²* muck prepared for sale; *fan' ti²* a public necessary.

(92)

Fán.

ˌ番 Fán — A beast's footstep; a time, a turn, a repetition of; to reckon, to change; a tribe on the south, now applied to all foreigners; *ˈkí ˌfán,* several times; *ˌfán wá²* foreign talk; *ˌfán ˌyan,* foreigners; *ˈlò ˌfán* a foreigner.

ˌ幡 Fán — A banner, or streamer with sentences, hung in temples or carried in processions; a duster or napkin; to move; *ˌch'éung ˌfán yat, túi'* a pair of streamers; *ˌfán ˌin,* forthwith.

ˌ旛 Fán — A streamer; *ˌts'ing ˌfán,* or *ˌwan ˌfán,* a banner carried at funerals. Used for the preceding.

ˌ繙 Fán — To spread out; to agitate, or wave, as the wind does a flag; to translate; to explain; *ˌfán yik₂* to translate.

ˌ翻 Fán — To fly to and fro; to return, to change; to revise a case; *ˌfán fuk⁵* changeable, vacillating; *ˌfán ˌshang,* resuscitated; *ˌfán on⁵* to rejudge a case; *tiú² ˌfán ˈshang,* to to carry a case to the capital; *ˌfán hü⁵ ˌkwai,* to go home; *fái⁵ ˌfán ˌkwai* come home soon.

ˌ凡 / ˌ凡 Fán — All; everybody; common, vulgar, usual; generally, for the most part; *ˌfán ˌyan,* men; *ˌfán ˌkán,* the world; *ˌchü ˌfán,* every one; *ˌfi ˌfán,* extraordinary, clever; *tái² ˌfán ˈsho ˈyau,* people generally have it; *ˈhá ˌfán,* to enter the world; *ˌsz' ˌfán,* to think of marrying (said of a bonze).

帆 ˏFán — A sail of canvas; *kwá' ˏfán*, to hoist sail; *ˏfán pò'* canvas.

墦 ˏFán — A grave; *ˏfán ˊkán*, at the graves, a sepulchre.

燔 ˏFán — To roast meat for sacrifices; *ˏfán chek₂* to roast meat.

籓 ˏFán — A dust basket or large sieve; to hide, to cover, to shade.

膰 ˏFán — Meat roasted for sacrifice; the remnants of a sacrifice, sent to princes.

蕃 ˏFán — Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; many; to settle; *ˏfán mau²*, abundant, prosperous; *ˏfán 'in*, numerous progeny.

藩 ˏFán / 蠜 ˏFán — A fence, hedge, boundary; a frontier; to ward off, to protect; a cover for a chariot; a covered car; *ˏfán ˏli*, a wattle or hurdle; *ˏfán wik₂* the frontiers; *ˏfán ˏt'oi*, the treasurer of a province; *ˏfán ˏún*, a wall inclosing; *ˏfán ˏp'ing*, a screen, a statesman.

煩 ˏFán — Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, heated; to trouble, to intrude on; troublesome, impertinent; grieved, sorry; *ˊto ˏfán 'ní*, I trouble you; *ˏfán tái'* I trouble you to take this; *ˏfán ˏlò*, to trouble one to do a thing; *ˏfán mún²* perplexed, grieved; *ˏfán 'iú*, interrupted, annoyed.

繁 ˏFán — Much, numerous; many, confused, multitudinous; a variety of affairs; a saddle-girth; *ˏfán ˏnán*, wearisome; *ˏfán ˏwá*, pomp, show; *ˏ'm noi² ˏfun*, unwilling to be troubled, can not endure; *ˏfán fai'* expensive.

蘩 ˏFan — A kind of southernwood or Artemisia, whose decoction is sprinkled on silkworm eggs to hasten their hatching; *ˏfán ˊhò*, a plant grown like celery, and pickled in winter.

礬 ˏFán — Mineral salts proper for painting or dyeing; *pák, ˏfán*, alum; *ˊts'ing ˏfán*, copperas; *ˏfán shek₂* alum shale; *'lám ˏfán*, blue vitriol; *ˊfú ˏfán*, alum ash.

蠜 ˏFan — A kind of cricket or grasshopper, which goes by night.

'反 Fán — To turn back, to return; to be contrary, to rebel; to combine against; opposed to, but, contrary; again; *'fán fuk₂* repetition, to and fro, to retract; *ˊséung 'fán*, discordant; *tsok, 'fán*, to rebel; *'fán chiú²* to reflect light; *'fán mín²* to turn a cold shoulder; *'fán kwat*, to backbite; *'fán 'chün*, to turn over; *'fán tau'* clamor and play of children; *'fán 'hau'* to unsay, to recant; *'fán tsít*, to spell, to combine sounds; *'fán wai² ú₂ shik₂* the stomach rejects food.

'忯 Fan — Regret; *'fán fúi'* to regret an act; *'fán 'chün mín² ˏp'i*, to change the countenance; *'fán ˊsam*, sorry for.

'返 Fán — To return, to come back: to go back; *'fán ˏshiú ˊhéung 'há*, gone to his village; *'fán hü' ˏkwai*, gone home; *'wong 'fán 'kí yat₂* how many days will you be gone?

汎 Fan — To float; driven by the wind; name of a river. Used for the next character.

泛' 汎' Fán — To float, to flow down; to transport; extensive; to spill over; ⸢fau fán' to float, superficial; fán' ⸣in, vague words; fán' ⸢chau, to sail in a boat; fán' ⸣in, lightminded.

氾' Fán — To overflow, to fluctuate; in motion, agitated; to float; fán' lám² wide, as a deluge. Name of a river in Honán.

番' Fán — Ill-luck, evil influences; ill-starred; things to be avoided when commencing anything; fán' chéuk, to bring ill luck; fán' ⸣shan, to exorcise, to expel or induce evil spirits to depart; 'hí fán' to adore the spirits of the threshold.

'坂 Fán — A hillock, a tumulus; a bank, a levee; ⸢pó 'fán, a dike or bank to stop water; a mole.

販' Fán — To traffic, to deal in; fán' mái² ⸣yan 'hau, to deal in men; 'kwái fán' to get away children to sell; fán' 'tsai or fán' ⸢fú, a chapman, a peddler; fú² fán' to peddle about.

犯² Fán — To rush against; to offend; to transgress; to invade; to violate, to resist, to oppose; a criminal; fán² tsui² to transgress; fán² fát, to break the laws; fán² ⸣yan, a prisoner; ⸣ts'au fán² to cage a criminal; ⸢ts'am fán² to encroach on, to usurp; 'yau fán² ⸢tsün ⸣ngán I have offended you.

范² Fán — Herbs, grass; a bee or wasp; a surname. Used for the following.

範² Fán — A rule, a guide; a custom, a usage; a mold, a pattern; to imitate; ⸣mò fán² a pattern, an exemplar; ⸢fong fán² rule for guarding; ⸢fung fán² a popular custom.

梵² Fán — Name of a bonze; the country of Magadha, whence Budha came; the language of the Budhists, Pali or Sanscrit; fán² ⸢yam, to chant prayers; fán² ⸣in, Pali; fán² ch'át, a monastery.

飯² Fán — Cooked rice; a meal; shik, fán² to eat; tsò² fán² to cook; 'tsò fán' breakfast; pín² fán² a common meal; shik, fán² ⸣'m ⸣ts'ang, have you eaten, (i. e. how do you do? the ans. is, 'yau ⸢p'in, thank you.) ⸢chong fán² dish up the rice.

(93) Fat.

弗, Fuh — A negative; not, it should not be, not permissible; contrary, distorted; fat, ⸣loi, he will not come; fat, tsai' sz'² it will not be done.

佛, Fuh — Like, as if; used in the phrase 'fong fat, resembling.

拂, Fuh — To brush, to wipe, to dust; to push away, to oppose; to expel, to contradict; perverse, disobedient; a sort of flail; fat, ⸣ch'an, to brush away dust; fat, shik, to brush away; ⸣ying fat, a fly whip; fat, ⸣yan sing' to thwart another's wishes.

茀, Fuh — Brambles, or luxuriant herbage, concealing the path; happiness, luck; to screen; to clear away, to open; fat, 'tsò, to clear away grass.

紼, Fuh — Raveled silk; a screen; a trace to drag a bier; chap, fat, to accompany a funeral.

紱, Fuh A ribbon to hold a seal; used for the two preceding.

祓, Fuh Clean, pure; to disperse; to drive off; to wash away; a sacrifice or baptism to obtain good; *fat, ˌch'ü*, to ward off.

袚, Fuh A covering for the knees; a short tunic worn in southern China.

韍, Fuh A knee-pad of leather; a cover or defense for the bosom; a string on a seal.

髴, Fuh Disheveled hair; head ornaments; like, nearly, applied to things.

黻, Fuh Variegated, black and azure mixed; to embroider in colors; elegant, flowery (as writing); a variegated garment; *fat, 'mín*, an embroidered coronet.

忽, Hwuh A single floss of silk; the smallest fraction in notation, a millionth; to forget, to disregard; to make light of, to extinguish; negectful; suddenly, abrupt, unexpectedly, all at once; *fat, ˌín*, suddenly; *fat, 'yau ˌyan ˌloi*, just then a man came; *ˌheng fat*, to make light of; *fat, léuk₂* to forget; *fat, ˌshi*, not punctual; *fat, ˌming fat, mít₂* it appeared and disappeared suddenly.

惚, Hwuh Minute, abstruse; inexplicable; that which dazzles or flutters the mind.

抾, Hwuh To take up refuse, to clean away; to bale out, to dip up; *fat, 'tau*, a dust-board; *fat, 'shui*, to bale water; *fat, lap₂ sáp*, to take up rubbish.

笏, Hwuh A tablet of ivory, bamboo, gem, or wood, used at audiences in former times; meant for making memoranda, and then used as ornaments; they were held before the breast; *chap, fat, 'i ˌch'iú*, to take the tablet in court; *ching' fat*, to hold the tablet.

窟, Kuh A hole in the ground; a stable or sty dug out of the earth; *fat₂ 'lung*, a hole, a grotto; *'shü fat₂* a rat-hole; *'káu t'ò' ˌsám fat₂* a cunning rabbit has three holes; *'shi fat*, buttocks.

佛₂ Fuh Contrary, unreasonable; to turn aside; Budha; *Fat₂ káu'* Budhists; *Fat₂ 'tsò*, Budha; *Fat, fát₂* Budhism; *fat₂ 'shau*, citron; *Fat₂ ˌt'ong*, Budhist temples; *fat₂ 'hau ˌshé ˌsam*, a villainous hypocrite.

(94)

Fát.

發, Fáh To issue, to appear, to send forth, to germinate; to cause to go, to dispatch, throw out; to ferment; to show forth, to manifest; the spring; *fát, ˌts'oi*, to make money; *fát, 'shí*, to have customers; *fát, hák*, or *fat, mái²* for sale; *fát, ˌsam*, to give in charity; *fát, shai²* to take an oath; *fát, ˌtín*, crazed, beside himself; *'ní fát, ˌwan ˌmé?* are you crazy? *fát, 'hi ˌloi*, to rise (as dough), to succeed, to get on; *fát, ˌfán ˌün tsik*, to dismiss home; *fát, ˌtán*, to issue advertisements; *fat, ˌch'iú*, to get damp; *'tà fát,*

to send away; *fát, hí'* angry; *fát, ʂfo,* to become a *küyan; fát, káp,* to become a *tsunsz'*; *fát, hò²* to make a signal; *fát, p'úi'* banished; *fát, ʂfung,* leprous; *fát, ʂting,* to have descendants; *fát, 'chí,* to wet paper.

法, Fáh — A rule, a law, usage; regulations, precepts; a punishment or legal infliction; an art; skill, industry; sect; *fát, tò²* rule, regulation; *ʂying fát,* penal laws; *ʂfú fát,* to lay a spell; *fát, tsak,* a guide; *fat, ʂmún,* the Budhists; *ch'ák, fát,* mode of concluding or repairing; *ʂtò fát,* rules for carving.

髮, Fat — Hair of the head; *met.* herbs, trees, moss; *ch'uk, fát,* to bind up the hair; *ʂp'í ʂt'au 'sán fát,* disheveled hair; *séuk, fát,* to shave the whole head; *kít, fát,* marriage of virgins; *shek₂ fát,* mosses; *fát, ts'oi'* an algæ used for food; *fát, 'mong,* female's false hair; *ʂfi fát,* to clip the hair with a razor; *ʂlau ʂt'au pat, ʂlau fát,* married.

伐, Fáh — To destroy, to strike, to fight; to punish, to subdue, to desolate; to cut down; to brag; meritorious deeds; a go-between; *shat, fát₂ lí' hoi²* famous for prowess, invincible; *fát₂ tsui²* to punish crime; *tsok, fát₂* to act as go-between.

筏, Fah — A bamboo raft; a large ship like a raft for size; an ark.

閥, Fáh — A door on the left; meritorious services, to set forth one's merit; *fát₂ üt₂* the side doors of a gateway; worthy services, accumulated merit.

罰, Fáh — A peccadillo, a crime; to punish, to castigate, to flog; to fine; a forfeit; *fát₂ chak,* to bamboo; *fát₂ 'tsau,* a forfeit of wine; *fát₂ 'fung,* to mulct an officer's salary; *fát₂ ʂngan,* to fine, a forfeit.

乏, Fáh — Want, failure, defective; without; to fail; to spoil, to injure; empty, poor, fatigued; *fát₂ shik₂* in want of food; *ʂp'an fan₂* beggared.

Fau.

(95)

缶, ʂFau — Earthenware in general; a vessel used to contain wine; one on which time was noted; a jar; *'ngá ʂfau,* earthenware.

罘, ʂFau — A rabbit net; a wooden screen before an official residence.

坏, ʂPei — A hillock of earth.

抔, ʂPau — To take up in both hands, as water or grain; a handful; *yat, ʂfau 't'ò,* a handful of earth.

紑, ʂFau — New silken garments; elegant, lustrous.

浮, ʂFau — To float, to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to inundate; past time; light, unsteady, fleeting; excessive; *ʂfau fan'* floating; *vulg. ʂpò ʂpò pán'*; *ʂfau ʂin,* unmeaning words; *ʂfau ʂts'oi,* floating property; *ʂfau ʂyau tsoi² shai²* engaged in worldly affairs; *ʂfau shek₂* pumice; *'kòm ʂfau,* heedless, flagitious; *ʂfau ʂt'ò,* a pagoda; *ʂfau ʂshang,* the living; *ʂfau ʂfau,* vain, much.

蜉 Fau — A large ant, called ⸢p'í ⸢fau ; ⸢fau ⸢yau, an ephemera, produced from muck.

否 Fau — Not so, ought not ; used at the end of sentences as a negative interrogation ; else, whether, otherwise ; üt₂ 'fau, it is not ; 'ho 'fau, will or can it do, or not ; shí² 'fau, is it so ? 'fau tsak› ⸢wai ‹chí, if it be bad, then frown it away.

芣 Fau — The plantago or plantain leaf, called 'fau 'i ; ‹ch'é ⸢s'ín 'ts'ò is the common name ; it is eaten as greens.

阜² 阝 Fau — A mound or hill of earth ; radical of elevations, hills, &c. ; great, large, high, abundant, numerous ; mat₂ fau² plenty of things ; ⸢fung fau² abundant, as a harvest.

埠² Fau — A landing where trade is carried on, a mart on the seaside, an unwalled settlement ; fau² ⸢t'au, a port ; kuk› fau² a grain market ; 'tsz' fau² a sub salt dépôt where no duties are levied ; pán² fau² manager of a salt dépôt ; kwo' fau² to go from port to port.

覆² Fau — To cover, to overshadow ; to brood, as a hen ; to overspread ; ‹t'in fau² tí² tsoi' the heaven covers and earth contains ; ‹kai 'ná fau² 'tsai, the hen covers her chickens.

(96) Fí.

非 Fí — Not right, not good ; not so, opposite ; false, bad, wrong ; shameless, low ; to slander, to reproach ; ⸢m ‹chi shí² ⸢fi, I don't know whether it is so or not ; 'kong shí² ⸢fi, to asperse, tittle-tattle ; ⸢fi ‹heng ‹yung i² this is not so easy ; ⸢fi ⸢lai, improper, immodest ; 'hi ⸢fi, is it not so ! i. e. it is true ; ⸢fi ‹shéung, uncommon, superior ; ⸢fi ⸢yá, not so.

扉 Fí — A wooden door with two leaves ; *met.* a rustic house.

緋 Fí — Red or crimson silk ; ⸢fi ⸢p'ò, carnation robes.

排 Fí — To lift up the skirt ; long, trailing dresses ; ⸢fi ‹i, to hold up the dress.

蜚 Fí — A stinking bug which eats clothes and grain ; a fabulous animal ominous of pestilence. The Fan Wan defines it, "famous."

霏 Fí — Rain, sleet, or snow driven by the wind, and filling the air.

騑 Fí — The two outside of a team of four horses ; ⸢fi ⸢fí, the regular march of horses.

飛 Fí — To fly ; to flit ; flying ; to go swiftly ; lofty ; quick ; ⸢fi hiü' to fly away ; ⸢fi 'niú, or ⸢fi ⸢k'am, birds ; ⸢fi ‹kam, to put on gold leaf ; ⸢fi ⸢im 'tsau pik› an expert thief ; ⸢fi 'shü, a bat ; ⸢fi pò' to haste to tell ; ⸢fi ⸢t'ang, to rise rapidly in office ; ⸢fi ‹t'in 'pún sz'² incomparably clever ; ‹Fi-⸢lim, Boreas, the god of wind.

妃 Fí — Royal concubines ; ‹wong ⸢fi, wife of the heir apparent ; ching' ⸢fi, the empress ; ‹t'in ⸢fi, the Amphitrite of the Chinese ; ⸢fi 'tsz' siü' the best sort of laichí.

肥 ˏfi Fat, oily, fleshy, rich, fertile; *ˏfi chong'* robust; *ˏfi tái'* corpulent; *ˏfi 'lò* or *á' ˏfi*, a fat man; *ˏfi yun'* fertile; *ˏfi tun² tun²* obese, fat as a pig; *ˏfi 'mí*, plump, good looking.

腓 ˏfi Calf of the leg; sick, diseased; to avoid, to flee from; to conceal or cover, as animals do each other when herding.

匪 'fi A square bamboo box; regular march of horses, beautiful; not right, illegal; banditti, vagabonds, heretics; *'fi lui²* or *'fi ˏtò*, vagabonds; *'fi 'long*, a band of villains; *'fi shik*, variegated. Read *ˏfan*, to distribute.

悱 'fi Embarrassed, unable to speak out one's ideas.

榧 'fi
棑 'fi } A kind of cabinet wood with lines, suitable to make furniture; a piece of wood tied to a bow at the grasp to strengthen it; to assist; to lean on; *tuk*, *'fi*, to help; *'fi 'tsz'* a long nut resembling the hazel-nut, found in Shántung.

斐 'fi Elegant, adorned, graceful, polished, applied to actions or writings; *'fi 'mi*, pleasing; *'fi ˏin ˎshing ˎchéung*, finished composition.

篚 'fi A round bamboo basket.

菲 'fi A red marshy plant; potherbs, greens; sparing, frugal; uneasy; fragrant, beautiful; straw sandals; *'fi pok₂* poor, valueless; *'fi ˏí*, trifling, little of; *'fi mat₂* of no moment—said of presents; *'fi nik*, grieved; *ˏfong 'fi* grassy.

誹 'fi To backbite, to speak against; *'fi p'ong'* to slander.

狒² fi An animal of the monkey tribe, large and monstrous; *fi² fi²* the orang-outang or chimpanzee.

翡² fi A kingfisher, with beautiful plumage; the cock is called *fi²*, the hen *ts'ui'*; *fi² ts'ui' yuk₂* chrysoprase.

(97) Fik.

To brush off (as a fly); *fik*, *ˎhoi*, brush it off!

(98) Fing.

挷² To swing; to shake in the wind; *ˏt'iú ˏt'iú fing²* to hang and swing; *fing² tik*, *'shui ˎlai*, sprinkle a little water; *fing² lat*, shake it off.

(99) Fo.

科 ˏfo Ko A root, the hollow culm of grain; a vacuum, empty; a rule; practice (in medicine); a class, series, order, rank, gradation; classifier of herbs; a literary examination; *luk*, *ˏfo*, six departments in official establishments; *ˏfo káp*, a high literary degree; *ˎhoi ˏfo*, to open the *küyan* examination; *ˏfo ˎshau*, to receive taxes; *ˏfo pái'* compulsory service; *ˏfo muk₂* an index, series, rank; *ˏfo ˏlám*, basket carried by candidates into the hall; *ching' ˏfo*, the alternate third years when examinations occur; *noi² ˏfo*, medical practice; *ˏfo ˏt'au*, bareheaded, head unarmed.

蝌 ˌKo The tadpole; *ˌfo ˈtau*, the tadpole; also called *ˌlui ˌkung ˌü*.

火 ˈHo Fire, flame; to burn, to consume; *ˈfo chuk*, a conflagration; *ˈfo ˌfá*, a spark; *ˈfo ˌím*, a flame; *kau' ˈfo*, to put out conflagration; *shat, ˈfo*, to catch fire; *ˈt'ai ˈfo shik*, watch how the fire is, see the blaze! *ˈfo ˌts'éung*, fire-arms; *ˌtsun ˈfo*, to move to a new house; *tsé' fo*, trouble you for a light; *ˈmò ˈfo ˈchung*, 'no fire-seed,' poor; *ˈfo shek*, *ˈfan*, chalk; *ˈfo ˌshün*, a steamer; *ˈfo sik*, the fire is out; *ˈfo p'iú'* an urgent warrant; *ˈmò ˌming ˈfo*, causeless anger; *ˈfo ˈkeng*, testy; *ˈfo ˈpá*, a torch; *ˈfo ˌlò*, soot; *ˈfo ˈyan*, a match; *ˈfo hí'* fiery, feverish; *ˈtá ˈfo*, to strike a fire; *ˈfo ˈfá*, burned up; *ˈmai ˈshai ˈfo hí'* do n't be so hasty; *ˈfo ˌkü tò² sz'²* a sect among the Táuists.

伙 ˈHo A company of ten in the army; *ˌká ˈfo*, household furniture; *ˈfo ˌt'au*, a cook; *ˈfo ˈtsai*, a scullion; *ˈfo ˈchéung*, chief mate; *í² ˈfo* second mate; *ˈhò ˌká ˈfo*, well, pleasing, handsome; also used in irony, as detestable, badly done.

夥 ˈHo A colleague, comrade, accomplice, associate; many, numerous; a company, party, band, society; *ˈfo pún²* a partner; *hòp, ˈfo*, joint partner; *ˈkí ˈfo*, how many? as men; *ˈfo kí'* (or *kai'*) a fellow; the word *Fokee* applied to the Chinese by foreigners.

顆 ˈKo A little head or clod; classifier of beads, shot, pearls, and round things; *ˈkí ˌto ˈfo*, how many of them?

貨 ˈHo Goods, merchandise, commodities; to trade; to bribe; *fo' mat*, goods; *fo' ˌts'oi*, property, capital; *áp, fo'* to go with cargo to a ship; *fo' ˌt'au*, prime goods; *fo' lò²* to bribe; *fo' shik*, quality of goods.

課 ˈK'o A plan, an example, a task, an exercise; literary pursuits; to essay, to try; to counsel, to deliberate; to exhort; to examine; a poll tax; *ˌkó fo' ˌngan*, allowance given students; *fo' ˌman*, to criticise compositions; *úi² fo'* to hold a concourse for writing; *üt, fo'* monthly trial for composition; *ˌkung fo'* a stint of work; *yat, fo'* a daily task, or lesson.

(100) Fok.

擴 Kwoh To stretch or expand a thing till it becomes large; to enlarge the mind.

廓 Kwoh Wide, spacious, extended; to enlarge, to open, to widen; to pare.

躩 K'ioh A short, quick, stately step, as if going up stairs, deemed respectful to superiors; *fok, pó²* a quick, regular walk.

攫 Kioh To grasp with the talons or claws; *fok, ˈts'ü*, to seize by force, to get anyhow.

矍 Kioh The fluttering of a bird when caught; looking right and left; to glance the eyes about quickly; *fok, yéuk*, active; said of an old man.

縛, Foh To bind, to tie up; to tie fast; to secure baggage; *fok, 'kan*, tie it tight; *'kw'an fok*, to tie round with a cord.

钁, Kioh A large hoe or mattock, made of wood, edged with iron.

霍, Hoh Speed, celerity, agility; a surname; a range of mountains in Húpeh, the Atlas of China; *fok, lün² ching'* the cholera or bilious colic; *fok, ,in*, quick, like flying clouds.

藿, Hoh Leaves of pulse, used as food; greens in general; *fok, ‹héung*, the *Betonica officinalis* used in colic.

擉, Hoh To recall one with the hand; to motion back with the hand; to fan; *hi' fok*, to make a fool of; *fok, 'shau*, to shake the hand.

(101) Fong.

‹方 Fang Square, cornered, angular; a place, a region, a side; manner, art, rule, means; correct, regular; then, thereupon, in that case, in consequence of; towards, to; like; to compare, to lay together; to possess; a prescription; a thin board; a written list of vassals or retainers; *sz" ‹fong*, square, the four points, everywhere, all around; *‹fong ching'* upright, correct; *‹fong 'ho*, proper, suitable; *'yau ‹fong*, there are rules; *‹fong pin²* convenient, all ready, to do good to, to oblige, to bestow charity; *,léung ‹fong*, a good prescription; *‹fong wai²* a seat, residence, location; *‹fong fát*, means or way of doing; *tái² ‹fong*, liberal, generous in feeling; *‹fong ,ts'oi*, then, just now; *‹fong 'ch'é*, about to do, just then: *‹fong ‹kam*, now; *‹fong ts'ün'* the heart; *‹fong léuk*, a stratagem; *‹hoi ‹fong*, to commence a new business.

‹妨 Fáng An impediment, an obstacle, a hindrance; to injure; *'siú ‹sam ‹fong hoi²* be careful about receiving damage, look out for yourself; *‹fong ngoi²* an obstacle, something which is in the way, or is dangerous; *,mò ‹fong*, there is nothing to fear, all clear.

‹坊 Fáng A neighborhood; a street, a lane, an alley; a burgh, a country-house, a shop; to guard, to impede; *‹kái ‹fong* a street; *‹fong 'shé*, a neighborhood; *,p'ái ‹fong*, an honorary portal; *,shü ‹fong*, bookstore; *‹ch'un ‹fong*, the palace of the heir-apparent, an honorary grade in the Hánlin academy.

‹枋 Fáng A wood used by cartwrights, and shipwrights; the white board used by fishermen to entice fish; *‹sú ‹fong muk*, a kind of logwood or sapanwood; *,mún ‹fong*, door-posts.

‹祊 Fáng A sacrifice to the manes within the gate of the ancestral hall; the area within the gateway.

‹芳 Fáng Fragrant, odorous; beautiful, like flowers; *met.* agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent; *‹fong 'chi*, fragrant plants; *‹fong ‹tsung*, fragrant

memory or examples of ancient worthies; *ꜜfong ꜛming*, a reputation for virtue; *ꜛnín ꜜfong ʻkí ꜜto*, how old are you? *ꜜfong ʻtsʻò*, grassy, fresh.

荒 Hwáng — Waste, wild, barren, deserted, unproductive; distant; jungle, heath; empty, uncultivated, void, unripe, blasted; a famine, a dearth; to overshadow; to magnify; *ꜜfong ꜛmò*, bushy, overgrown; *ꜜfong fai'* to disregard, to cease, old, desuetude; *ꜜfong ꜛtʻong*, incoherent, incredible, unworthy of belief; *ꜜfong ꜛnín*, a year of scarcity; *ꜜfong ꜜsho*, disused, neglected, obsolete; *ꜜfong ꜜkáu*, wilderness, wilds; *ꜜfong ꜛyam*, lustful.

慌 Hwáng — Fluttered, perturbed, apprehensive, nervous; obscure; to scare, to alarm; *ꜜfong ꜛhéung*, dreading, terrified; *ʻní ꜜfong fat*, disturbed, harassed; *ꜜfong tak*, *ʻngo*, you alarm me; *ꜜfong ꜛmong*, hurried, uneasy.

㟁 Hwang — Blood above the heart.

肓 Hwáng — A part of the thorax above the heart; the vitals.

房 Fáng — A room, a chamber, a dwelling; an office; a department of an office; one living in the same room; sexual act; a calyx; a quiver; a bee's nest; the constellation Scorpio; *yat*, *ꜜkán ꜛfong*, a room; *ꜛfong uk*, a dwelling; *ʻshéung ꜛfong*, female apartments in an office; *ꜛmún ꜛfong*, anteroom; *luk*, *ꜛfong*, six departments of an office; *ꜛfong*, *ꜛtán* permit office at the hoppo's; *ꜛngan ꜛfong*, a treasury; *ʻní ꜜtsün ꜛfong*, which brother are you? *tsín²* *ꜛfong*, my wife; *ꜜpʻín ꜛfong*, my concubine; *ꜛying ꜛfong*, a camp; *tung²* *ꜛfong*, the nuptial act.

防 Fáng — A bank, a levee, a dyke; a defense; a screen; to guard against, to keep off, to defend, to repress, to prohibit; to provide against; *ꜛfong pí²* to prepare for, to be ready, to be on one's guard; *ꜛfong ꜜkí*, to provide against dearth; *ꜛfong kam'* to stop; *ꜛfong ʻshau*, to protect.

魴 Fáng — A kind of bream, a foot long, common at Canton; the tail is red, or is said to turn so from fear.

倣 Fáng — To imitate; like; a model, a copy; *ʻfong yéung'* or *ʻfong shik*, follow the pattern; *ꜜséung ʻfong*, much alike.

彷 髣 Fáng — Like, resembling, seen indistinctly; seeming, dreamy; *ʻfong fat*, somewhat like; *ʻfong ꜛwong*, timid, undecided; *ʻfong ꜛyéung*, roving, difficult to settle.

紡 Fáng — To spin, to twist into thread, to twine; lines, threads; *ʻfong tsik*, to spin; *ʻfong ꜜshá*, to spin cotton yarn.

昉 Fáng — The first light of the morning; clear, bright; to begin, the commencement; *ʻfong léung²* bright; *ʻfong léung² pʻáu'* the morning gun.

訪 Fáng — To inquire, to search out, to inform one's self; to ask advice of; to consult, to deliberate; *ʻfong man²* to in-

quire about; *'fong ˌná*, to find out and seize; *'fong ch'át*, to examine into a matter officially; *'fong ˌk'au*, to inquire for carefully, to search.

'舫 Fáng — Two boats alongside of each other; a pilot or steersman; a galley of fifty men; *wá² 'fong*, a flower or other handsome river boat; *'fong ˌchung ˌt'ám 'yam*, conversing and drinking in a boat.

'賜 Kwáng — To give, to bestow (said by the recipient); *'fong ts'z"* conferred; *'fong ˌí*, a present given.

'謊 Hwang — To talk in sleep, incoherent; to lie, lying, raving; *'fong ˌin*, lies; *'fong mau²* untrue.

'放 Fáng — To reject, to let off; to let go, to extend, to liberate, to loose; to lay down; to indulge, to relax, to dissipate; to scatter; to open out; accord; *fong' ˌsung*, to loosen; *fong' tsung'* let him go, to spoil by indulgence; *fong' sz"* presumptuous, impudent; *fong' ˌsam*, easy about it, unsolicitous; *fong' chái'* to invest money; *fong' ˌshang*, to let loose to live (as the Buddhists do); *fong' 'shau*, let go! *fong' tong²* willful; *fong' ˌháu*, gone; *fong' tsoi² ko' ch'ü'* put it there.

'況 / '況 Hwang — More, moreover, further; now; cold water; to come to; to moisten; *ˌho fong'* how much more; *fong' 'kim*, still more, as well; *fong' hai²* it is just that.

'壙 Kwang — The vault or pit under a tomb; a cave or grave; desert; a solitude; *fong' long²* an uninhabited place.

'曠 Kwáng — Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, distant, extended, released; ancient, long duration; *fong' 'yé*, desert, a wild; *fong' ˌfú*, a bachelor; *fong' 'ün*, remote; *fong' yat₂* otium, a leisurely life.

'纊 Kwang — Raw cotton, cotton in a silky state; *fong' 'sü*, unsorted cotton.

(102) Fú.

ˌ夫 Fú — To help, one who can assist; a man, a scholar, a distinguished man; a husband; a porter, a workman; a chair-bearer an exalted lady; *ˌfú 'fú*, or *ˌfú ˌts'ai*, husband and wife; *ˌfú 'tsz'* a teacher, a compellation of high scholars; *ˌfú ˌyan*, an officer's wife, your wife; *ˌtám ˌfú*, a porter; *ˌfú ˌkwan*, my husband; *ˌfú 'chü*, my [dead] husband; *p'at, ˌfú*, a useless lout, an unprofessional man; *tái² chéung² ˌfú*, a great and good man.

ˌ砆 Fú — A stone resembling a gem; a false gem.

ˌ趺 Fú — To sit in audience or state, with the legs bent under one, *à la Turque*; *ˌfú ˌfú ˌin*, a woman bending to the ground in obeisance.

ˌ鈇 Fú — A kind of hatchet or small ax.

ˌ麩 Fú — Bran or husk of wheat; the refuse of hemp-seed or ground nut, after the oil is expressed.

孚 ‹fú To brood over, to hatch; accordant, mutual agreement; belief, trust, confidence; the calyx of a bud; ‹fú sun' to rely on, veritable; ‹chung ‹fú, true and honest.

俘 ‹fú To captivate, to capture, to take prisoner in war; a prisoner; spoil taken in battle; ‹fú ‚ts'au, a captive; ‹fú 'lò, to take captive.

桴 ‹fú A raft; a ridge pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow to carry dirt; ‹fú (or ‹fau) tán' light charcoal.

莩 ‹fú The pellicle lining the culms of reeds; *met.* near to, friendly, sincere.

枹 ‹fú A drumstick; also read ‹páu, bushy, thick growth of plants.

呼 ‹hú To breathe, an expiration; to call, to invoke; ‹fú fún' to bawl, to cry out; ‚ch'éung ‹fú 'tün t'án' groans and sighs; ‹fú k'ap, breathing; ‹fú hám' to cry after; ‹fú hot, to scold, to order about.

嘑 ‹hú Same as the preceding; also to hoot, to menace; 'hau ‹fú, to bellow.

敷 ‹fú To spread out, to diffuse, to give; to issue an order, to promulgate, to announce, to show forth; to state to a superior; ‹fú ‹shí, to spread good instructions; ‹fú yéuk₂ to apply a plaster; yat, k'ap, pat, ‹fú, not enough for daily use; ‹fú yung² sufficient.

痡 ‹fú Diseased, a wasting of strength, atrophy.

膚 ‹fú The skin, the epidermis; the soft flesh; minced meat; pork; skin-deep, superficial; beautiful, large; to skin, to flay; to receive; fút, ‹fú, the scalp; ‹ki ‹fú, muscle, flesh; ‹fú ‚man, superficial writing; ‹fú 't'ai, the body.

枎 ‹fú A stem or petiole; a calyx; a raft; lower bar of a railing; to wash in lye.

枯 K'ú Rotten wood; decayed, rotten, putrid; dry bogs; ‹fú 'kò, decayed, emaciated, cadaverous; ‹fú kwat, soft bones.

箍 Hú A hoop, a circle; to hoop; 'tá ‹fú, to hoop; 'ní 'úi ‹fú wok, you can hoop a boiler (i. e. are very clever); ‹kam ‹fú, a gold headband, worn by Rationalists; ‹fú chü² ‹shan hai² 'nün, tighten your clothes to keep yourself warm.

符 ‚fú A tally made of two slips; a seal on two pieces; to correspond to, to testify, to verify, to agree with, to evidence; a spell or charm written for preventing evil, for a cure, &c.; ‚fú hòp₂ agreeing; ‚t'ò ‚fú, a peach-leaf charm; ‚fú luk₂ a written charm; ‚fú tsít, a warrant or commission given to an officer; ‚fú sui² favorable, genial influences.

苻 ‚fú A plant, called devil's eye, from the red and round seeds it bears; a species of Hoya?

夫 ‚fú An initial particle; now therefore, however; ‹tsé ‚fú, alas! 'ch'é ‚fú, moreover.

扶 ‚fú To lead a hand, te aid, to assist; to uphold, to protect; ‚fú cho² to assist; ‚fú ch'áp₂

to support one under his arms; ₅*fú chéung*² leaning on a staff; ₅*fú* ʻ*shau* ʻ*pán*, a board in a sedan to lean on; ₅*fú ch*ʻ*an*ʼ to return with a coffin.

₅蚨 Fú A species of cicada or dytiscus, called ₍*ts*ʻ*ing* ₅*fú*, supposed to be able to recover its stolen young, and cause cash rubbed with its eggs to return to their owner.

₅鳧 Fú A sheldrake or mallard; a wild duck with a crest; a small species near the Yáng-tsz' R. is called ₍*kún* ₅*fú*, the crowned duck.

ʻ甫 Fú Large; beautiful, good; numerous; great, eminent; to begin; I, myself; a term of respect when addressing one; ₍*t*ʻ*oi* ʻ*fú* ₅*ho* ₅*meng*, what is your name, Sir?

ʻ簠 Fú A sort of basket, square outside and round within, used to contain grain when worshiping ancestors, called ʻ*fú* ʻ*kwai*.

ʻ脯 Fú Preserved or dried meat; flesh; ʻ*sau* ʻ*fú*, slices of dried meat formerly sent to a teacher, teacher's wages.

ʻ黼 Fú Black and white, diversified; embroidered, elegant dress; ʻ*fú fat*, dresses anciently used in sacrifices, with black and white lines or embroidery resembling axes; fine composition.

ʻ斧 Fú An ax, a hatchet; to cut, to hack, to fell; ʻ*fú* ₅*t*ʻ*au*, an ax; ʻ*tá* ʻ*fú* ₅*t*ʻ*au*, to deceive in buying for one; ʻ*fú séuk*, to pare off, to correct a theme; ʻ*fu ü*₂ hatchets and halberds, carried in processions.

ʻ釜 Fú A boiler or caldron without feet; ʻ*fú tsang*ʼ a boiler and vat; an old measure about equal to a kilderkin.

ʻ府 Fú A store-house, a record office, a library, a treasury; the officer over them; a house; a thesaurus; a department or prefecture; ʻ*fú fú*ʼ a treasury; ʻ*fú* ʻ*wan*, the mayor of Peking; *kwai*ʼ ʻ*fú*, or ʻ*fú shéung*² or ₍*tsün* ʻ*fú*, your house; ʻ*fú* ₍*tsün* his honor, the prefect; ʻ*fú tai*² a high officer's court; *luk*₂ ʻ*fú*, the six elements.

ʻ俯 Fú To stoop, to bow; to consider, to look down on, to condescend; unequal; ʻ*fú fuk*₂ to fall prostrate; ʻ*fú* ʻ*chun* ₍*shi* ₅*hang*, condescend to grant this to be done; ʻ*fú* ʻ*yéung*, to look down and up, all ranks.

ʻ撫 Fú To keep down with the hand, to fold the hands; to stroke, to pat; to soothe, to tranquillize; to manage; to cherish, to bear; to cheer up; to play a lute; ʻ*fú kim*ʼ to seize a sword; ʻ*fú* ₅*t*ʻ*oi*, or ʻ*fú ün*² the governor of a province; ʻ*fú* ʻ*yéung*, to rear a child, to supply wants.

ʻ拊 Fú To pat, to put the hand on, to strike; to permit; to quiet; ʻ*fú* ₍*ying*, to lay the hand on the breast. Used for the preceding.

ʻ腑 Fú The inferior viscera; *luk*₂ ʻ*fú*, the stomach, gall, bladder, larger and smaller intestines, and secreting passages; *fai*ʼ ʻ*fú*, the lungs. A retired place.

ʻ苦 K'ú A marshy plant, which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, unpleasant; troublesome,

painful, painstaking; urgent, pressing, afflicted, distressing; to dislike, distasteful, to mortify; *'hò 'fú*, very bitter; *ˌho 'fú*, how troublesome! *'fú lát₂* bitter and acrid; *'fú meng²* a hard lot; *'fú chi'* decided, in earnest; *'fú ˌshün*, to dislike sailing; *'fú 'hau ˌléung yéuk₂* bitter to the taste but wholesome physic, ungracious advice; *'fú ˌkwá*, egg-plant; *'fú 'ch'o*, extreme grief; *'fú lát₂ ts'oi'* a species of Eruca.

'虎 Hú A tiger, the king of beasts; brave, fierce; awful, violent; *'lò 'fú*, a tiger; *'fú tséung'* a valiant soldier; *'fú ching'* a cruel sway; *pát₂ 'fú ˌsò*, 'to seize the tiger's whiskers,' courageous; *'Fú ˌmún*, the Bogue; *'fú ˌying*, ferocious; *'fú kám'* a graduate who lords it over people; *'fú shí²* to glare at, fierce.

'琥 Fú A signet, made of veined stone like a tiger's skin; *'fú ˌfú*, warrant or seal, sent when soldiers were levied; *'fú pák₂* amber.

'婦 Fú A wife, a married woman, a female under subjection; a lady; female; beautiful; *'fú ˌyan*, a woman; *ts'ü' ˌsan 'fú*, to take a wife; *'fú 'nü*, women; *'ch'au 'fú*, a hag; *'fú tò² ˌchí ˌká*, a woman's place, female propriety; *meng² 'fú*, an officer's lady.

富' Fu Rich, affluent, abundant; to provide, to enrich; the rich; wealth; *fú' kwai'* rich, noble; *fú' hau²* rich; *fu' ˌyung*, a rich old fellow; *ˌnin fú'* young, lusty; *hok₂ fú' ˌché* universally learned; *fú' tsuk₂* rich enough.

副' Fú To assist, to aid, to second; to investigate; an assistant, a substitute, a lieutenant, a vice, a deputy; a classifier of suits of clothes, or sets of things, as beads, tools, plates, &c.; an ancient head-dress; *fú' ˌsz'* second commissioner; *fú' tséung'* a colonel; *fú' ˌyé*, a compellation of low military officers; *yát₂ fú' ˌsam ˌki*, disposition, temperament; *yat₂ fú' ˌt'in ˌts'ung* naturally clever; *ˌts'ün fú' chap₂ sz'²* a complete procession; *fú' 'pong*, an under *(küjin)* graduate.

賦' Fú To exact, to levy, to collect, to require; taxes of money or military arms; tribute from fiefs; to express clearly; to give; to receive; to place in order; a metre of 4 and 6 feet in the lines; *fú' shui'* imposts; *fú' 'lim*, to levy taxes; *fu' yik₂* to levy troops; *fú' náp₂* to send up taxes.

庫' K'ú A carriage-house; an armory, an arsenal; a storehouse; a treasury, a magazine; a lexicon; *ˌngan fú'* a treasury; *'t'ò fú'* a go-down; *fú' hong²* treasury stores.

褲' 袴' K'ú A covering for the legs, trowsers; *ˌngau ˌt'au fú'* breeches; *t'ò' fú'* overalls, leggings; *noi² fú'* drawers; *ˌch'éung fú'* pantaloons; *yat₂ ˌt'iú fú'* a pair of trowsers.

'扶 Hú To bale out water; a baling vessel; *fú' 'shui*, to bale water; *fú' 'tau*, a water ladle;

fú² ˏü, to take fish by baling the water.

父² Fú A father; a senior, an ancestor, an old man; a title applied to peasants and aged people; to rule, to act as a father; *fú² ˊts'an*, a father; *fú² ˢlò*, a village or neighborhood elder; *ˊshang fú²* own father; *fú² ˢmò ˊkún*, the local or district magistrate; *fú² ˊhing ˊchí púi²* superiors generally; *ˊká fú²* my father; *fú² ˢmò*, parents; *ˊsín fú²* my late father; *fú² ˏwong*, my imperial father.

駙² Fú Near; quick; to help; *fú² ˢmá*, a son-in-law of the emperor.

鮒² Fú A freshwater fish resembling the perch, said to go in pairs or shoals, and be faithful to each other; *fú² ˏhang*, to go in shoals.

祔² Fú To sacrifice to ancestors in the hall; to inter in the same tomb; *fu² shik₂* to sacrifice to ancestors; *fú² tsong²* to bury together.

附² Fú Near, about, approaching; to lean on, to follow; annexed, attached to, tributary, dependent; to join; a supplement, appendix, inclosure; *fú² ki²* to send with; *fú² wo²* to follow one in explaining; *fú² úi²* to echo or assent to another's words; *fú² kan²* near, adjacent; *fú² ˊtán*, to inclose an account; *fu² t'ok₂* to charge one with, to request; *fú² ˏloi*, to come or bring with one; *fú² yik₂* to add to, to benefit; *fú² ˢtsz²* a stimulating medicine (a Rhamnus?); *fú² tsín²* to send one's tablets to a *tá-tsiú*.

腐² Fú Corrupted, carious, rotten; crushed to powder; castrated; *fú² lán²* putrid, rotten; *tau² fú²* bean curd; *fú² ˢü* soured curd; *fú² ˏying*, punishment of castration; *fú² ˏü* a foolish pedant.

輔² Fú The rack or cheeks of a cart; end of the jaw bones; to flank, to help, to second; *fú² tso²* to succor; *fú² pat₂* ministers; *sz'' fú²* four stars near the North-pole; a counsellor.

仆² Fú To fall down; to fall to the earth; overthrown; *ˢtò fú²* fallen down.

赴² Fú To go to, to repair to, to hasten; to arrive at, to come; *fú² tsik₂* to go to a feast; *ˊpan fú²* to go speedily; *fú² ming²* to obey a call; *fú² ˏp'ung ˏloi*, gone to elysium; *fú² kò²* to present a petition; *fú² yéuk₂* to engage to meet.

訃² Fú To announce the death of a parent or relative by the nearest mourner on the 7th day; to go to; *fú² ˊyam*, a letter announcing the death of a parent.

負² Fú To carry on the back, to bear; to take a duty; to rely on, to depend on; to turn the back on, to disregard, to refuse; defeated, to fail; to owe; to slight, to be ungrateful; a burden; *ˊkú fú²* unmindful of kindness, disappointed; *fú² ˊsam*, ungrateful; *fú² lui²* to involve an indorser; *fú² t'ok₂* to slight a request; *fú² wat₂* injured, grieved; *fú² ho²*, a responsibility.

賻² Fú To contribute to bury one; to assist an interment by giving articles.

傅² Fú To annex, to arrange; to receive; to lay on (as paint); to superintend; a tutor; a workman; a function; *t'ái' fú²* a tutor of princes; *‹sz' fú²* a master, a common appellation for workmen; *'ní 'kong tak› kòm' ‹sz' fú²* you speak very well; *‹sz' fú² kwat›* a very particular person; *fú² ‹yau*, to oil.

付² Fú To give, to deliver, to hand over; *fú² kí'* to send by one; *fú² ›loi*, to send back to; *fú² t'ok›* to charge one with; *fú² ‹káu*, to deliver to.

(103) Fúi.

魁 ‹Kwei A star; the head, chief; the highest or first of a class; monstrous; *›ün ‹fúi*, the chief; *‹fúi 'shau*, the first *kújin* graduate; *á' ‹fúi*, the second; *‹fúi ‹sing*, the north star, the attendant of the god of Literature; *›man ‹fúi*, the sign over the door of a *kújin* graduate.

灰 ‹Hwui Ashes, ashy; lime; dust; to plaster; *'fo ‹fúi*, wood-ashes; *t'án' ‹fúi*, coal-ash; *shek₂ ‹fúi*, stone lime; *‹pan ›long ‹fúi*, betel lime; *‹fúi 'tsun*, embers; *›ngá ‹fúi*, tooth-powder; *‹fúi ›ts'éung*, to plaster a wall.

恢 ‹Kwei Great; liberal; extensive; to enlarge; *‹fúi fuk₂* to regain possession of.

詼 ‹Kwei To play with, to laugh at; *‹fúi 'siú*, to ridicule; *‹fúi k'ek₂* to gambol with; *‹fúi ›hái*, to dally and jeer with.

悝 ‹Kwei To pity; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.

‹Hwui Noise, grunting; *‹fúi ›t'úi*, a jaded, sick horse.

賄 ‹Hwui Riches, wealth, substance; a bribe; hush-money, to bribe, to make presents; *'fúi sung'* to bribe; *'fúi lò²* a bribe; *shau² 'fúi*, to take bribes; *'fúi chuk›* to dictate to one's creature.

鮪 ‹Hwui A kind of eel or water snake found in the Yángtsz' kiáng.

浠 ‹Hwui A small branch of the river Hán in Honán province, in K'áifung fú, at which there was a ford. See Mencius.

繪 ‹Hwui To embroider or adorn in colors; to paint, to draw, to sketch; *'fúi wák₂* to draw pictures; *'fúi tséung²* to take portraits; *'fúi ›t'ò*, to draw plans or maps.

繪 ‹Kwei Strings which fasten the collar, a neck-string; a sash.

澮 ‹Kwei A branch of the R. Fan in Shánsí; a rill in a field, or pool for irrigating it; two streams joining.

憒 ‹Kw'ái Troubled, moved, anxious, disturbed; stupid, lethargic; *'fúi 'fúi*, vexed, harassed; *‹fau 'fúi*, stupid.

潰 ‹Hwui To run in drops; to separate, to disperse; water flowing in a raceway; driving, roaring surges; enraged, vehement; *'fúi lün²* enraged (as a mob); *'fúi sán'* to scatter.

瞶 ‹Hwui Lacklustre eyes, a dull vision; eyes weak from the wind.

聩 Hwui, Deaf, born deaf.

閪 Hwui, Outer gate of a market, gate of a street leading to a market.

悔 Hwui, To repent, to change; to regret, vexed with one's self; to explain the diagrams; *fúi' han²* remorse, contrition; *fúi' tsúi²* to repent of sin; *fúi' 'koi*, to reform; *ˌmò fúi'* stubborn; *fúi' ‹sam*, compunction.

晦 Hwui, Obscure, dark; night, the close of light; the last day of the month; misty, dim; *fúi' hi'* lugubrious; *fúi' hi' ‹tau*, how unlucky!

誨 Hwui, To teach, to reiterate instruction; to admonish, to give line upon line; to induce, to lead to; inviting; *kâu' fúi'* to teach diligently.

(104) Fuk.

輻 Fuh, The spokes of a wheel; *fuk, ts'au'* to collect (as at a metropolis), running together.

幅 Fuh, A wide strip of cloth; a roll of paper or cloth; a selvedge or hem; a border, a frontier; a classifier of maps, pictures, rolls, flags, walls, and cloth; leg-wrappers; *‹pín fuk*, a frontier; a hem; *sz" fuk, ˌt'au*, a set of four scrolls hung in halls.

福 Fuh, Happiness, good fortune, lucky, felicity; to bless; a blessing, divine prosperity; good; provided with all things; sacrificial meats; to store up; with; *náp ˌfuk*, are you well? *ˌng fuk*, the five blessings (longevity, riches, wealth, virtuous, and a natural death); *fuk, shín²* blessed, to bless the good; *fuk, ˌt'in*, ancestors' fortune; *fuk, ti²* a lucky grave-spot; *fuk, ˌshan*, lares rustici, street gods; *mán² fuk*, your Honor (used by women); *fuk, hi'* fleshy; *fát, fuk*, to get fat; *‹t'ín fuk, ‹t'im shau²* may you be blessed and long-lived; *yat, lò² fuk, ‹sing*, let a lucky star [light] your journey.

福 Fuh, A piece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent them goring.

葍 Fuh, An edible vegetable with white roots, size of the finger, found in Shántung.

蝠 Fuh, A bat; *fuk, ˌshé*, a venemous serpent; *met.* a malignant heart.

蝮 Fuh, An adder, cobra, or venemous serpent, called in Canton *fán' ˌshí ˌt'au*, or 'rice-spoon head;' a locust before it flies; *fuk, 'wai*, a huge serpent.

腹 Fuh, That which embraces; the belly, abdomen, bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections; rich, thick; intimate, dear; the earth; *fuk, ‹sam*, beloved, dear; *fuk, ‹fi*, refusing to tell; *fuk, tái²* ambitious talented; *'kú fuk*, pot-bellied; *ˌwai fuk*, a posthumous child; *'tán fuk*, a son-in-law.

覆 Fuh, To and fro, to repeat, back and forth; unstable, unsettled; to subvert, to overthrow; to defeat; to throw down, to

upset, to prostrate ; to judge ; *‹k'ing fuk›* defeated, tumbled down, ruined ; *‹tín fuk›* reduced to poverty, reprobate ; *'má ‹t'sín fuk› 'shui*, impossible ; *fuk› pák₂* to understand clearly.

馥, Fuh — Fragrance, odors diffused around ; *‹fau fuk›* a pleasant fragrance ; a man's name.

服² Fuh — To use (as a boat) ; to wait on, to serve ; to submit, yield to, accord with ; to cause to submit, to convince ; accustomed to, acclimated, habituated ; to think ; to dress ; to fold ; garments, mourning apparel ; a carriage cloth ; a quiver ; an affair ; *‹í fuk₂* clothes ; *chéuk› fuk₂* to go in mourning ; *s'ng fuk₂* five grades of mourning ; *‹yam fuk₂* complete submission ; *t'üt₂ fuk₂* to lay off mourning ; *fuk₂ yéuk₂* to take medicine ; *‹kung fuk₂* ceremonial dress ; *fuk₂ sz'²* to attend, to serve ; *‹'m fuk₂ káu'* intractable ; *fuk₂ 'shui 't'ò*, acclimated ; *‹ün fuk₂* an official cap.

復² Fuh — Again, reiterated, to do the second time ; to return, to reply ; to revenge, to restore, to repay ; to report to, to answer ; to recall the spirit of one who died from home ; *fuk₂ ‹yam*, an answer ; *fuk₂ san'* reply a to a letter ; *fuk₂ ming²* to report on a commission ; *fuk₂ ‹iin*, restored to health ; *fuk₂ ‹ch'au*, to revenge a wrong.

伏² Fuh — To lie or fall prostrate ; to humble, to subject, to oppress ; to hide, to conceal, to abscond ; to brood ; to acknowledge, to confess ; used as an adverb, meaning humbly, in my opinion ; *‹mái fuk₂* an ambush ; *‹shü fuk₂* in good spirits ; *‹sám fuk₂* hot weather, midsummer ; *fuk₂ mong²* I hope ; *‹p'ò fuk₂* to go on the hands and knees, humbly ; *‹sam fuk₂* to respect or acknowledge another's talents.

袱² Fuh — A square cloth wrapper, called *‹páu fuk₂* ; *'shau fuk₂* a handkerchief.

茯² Fuh — China-root *(Smilax China)* called *fuk₂ ‹ling ; 't'ò fuk₂ ‹ling*, Canton China-root ; *pák₂ fuk₂* the Sz'chuen root ; *fuk₂ ‹ling ‹kò*, a jelly made from this root.

Fún.

(105)

寬 ‹Kwán — Large, spacious, wide, ample, broad ; forgiving, easy, benignant, clement, kind, indulgent ; slow ; to widen, to enlarge, to relax ; to forbear ; to unrobe ; *‹fún fút›* wide, ample ; *‹fún tái²* liberal, indulgent ; *‹fún ‹yung*, pleasant, a jolly countenance ; *‹fún ‹ü*, an abundance, overplus ; *‹fún hán²* to allow a longer time ; *‹fún shü'* to forgive ; *‹fún út₂* in easy circumstances ; *sz'² ‹fún*, not urgent ; *‹fún tsung'* over-indulgent, heedless of.

歡 ‹Hwán — Joyous, jocund, glad, frolicsome, gleeful, merry ; to rejoice ; *‹fún 'hi*, pleased, to like, agreeable ; *‹fún ‹sam*, to gladden one ; *‹fún lok₂* highly delighted.

貆 Hwán A wild boar; *'kau ⸢fún*, a species of jackal; *'hoi ⸢fún*, a sort of musk rat in Liáutung; *⸢fún 'tsz' ⸤p'i*, a beaver skin.

欵 Kw'án Something desired; sincere, single-hearted; true, to love, to venerate, to respect; to treat well; to knock at; to reach; to repay; a memorandum of; to enumerate; a classifier of articles of different sorts, classes, affairs; *'fún toi²* to treat politely; *'fún ⸤t'au tái²* haughty, difficult of access; *náu² 'fún*, pompous; *⸤t'ai 'fún*, to write an autograph; *'fún shik⸣* a sort; *kok⸣ 'fún*, every kind; *⸢kwai 'fún* to repay a loan; *yat⸣ 'fún sz'²* an affair; *'fún ⸤lau*, to detain as a guest.

窾 Kw'án An empty place; hollow, like an empty vessel; uninformed, ignorant; *'fún k'iú'* an empty hole.

盥 Kwán To wash the hands, to wash before sacrificing; *'fún 'sai*, to wash.

喚 Hwán To call to, to call out, to call for, to bid; to name; *fún' mat⸣ ⸤meng*, what name? *'shai fún' ⸤yan*, a servant; *kiú fún'* to call out to.

(106)

Fung.

風 Fung Breath, spirit, passion; air-gusts, gale, wind; haste, fleetness; manners, deportment, etiquette; administration, policy; fame, example, fashion; instruction, reformation; institutes, influence; disposition, temper; to affect by example; heat in animals; *tái²* *⸢fung*, a gale, a tyfoon; *⸢fung 'máng*, the wind is violent; *shun⁴ ⸢fung*, a fair wind; *'shím ⸢shán ⸢fung*, a gust; *ngák₂ ⸢fung*, a head wind; *⸤wáng ⸢fung*, a side wind; *⸢fung ⸢sheng*, or *⸤lau ⸢fung*, a rumor; *⸢fung tsuk₂* usage; *⸢fung fú'* influence of example; *⸤man ⸢fung*, character of a people; *⸢fung ül₂* dissipation; *⸢fung ⸤lau*, gaiety, pleasure; *⸤man ⸢fung*, a literary spirit; *⸢fung 'shui*, geomancy; *⸢fung ⸢séung*, a bellows; *'kwai ⸤t'au ⸢fung*, an adverse wind; *⸤man ⸢fung chuk⸣ 'ying*, a newsmonger, an idle talebearer; *⸢kòm pái' há' ⸢fung*, I willingly acknowledge your superiority; *⸢fung ⸤ts'ing* lascivious looks.

楓 Fung The maple; also applied to the sycamore; *⸢fung ⸤shan*, the palace, the emperor.

瘋 Fung The leprosy, scrofula, and kindred diseases; insane, insensate; *fát⸣ ⸢fung*, leprous; *⸢fung ün²* a lazaretto; *⸢fung ⸢tín*, mad, crazed; *⸢fung 'kau*, a mad dog; *⸤t'au ⸢fung*, headache.

封 Fung The domain granted to princes; to heap up earth; great, affluent; to enrich; to invest nobles with rule, to appoint to office, to confer investiture; to give a title of nobility; to seal up, to close a letter; an envelop of a letter, classifier of letters; 20 taels; *⸢fung kò'* to ennoble an officer's parents; *⸢fung ⸤nám tsćuk⸣* to confer the title of

viscount; *ˌfung ʻso*, to seal up; *ˌfung pʻòˀ*, to shut up a shop; *ˌfung ˌshün*, to taboo a boat for government use; *yatˌ ˌfung sunˀ* a letter; *yatˌ ˌfung ˌngan*, 20 taels of silver; *ˌfung ˌpʻí*, an envelop for dispatches; *ˌteng ˌfung*, a rescript inclosed in boards containing a death-warrant; *ˌfung ˌkéung táiˀ ˌshan*, the high provincial officers; *ˌfung ˌshan*, to confer a title on an idol.

ˌ封 Fung Vegetables resembling mustard, chives; *ˌfung ʻfi*, cheap greens; *met.* poor, trifling, worthless.

ˌ豐 Fung A full goblet; abundant, affluent, copious, exuberant; rich, fertile, prolific; talented; *ˌfung ˌnín*, a plenteous year; *ˌfung shingˀ* flourishing, prosperous; *ˌfung shukˌ* ripe, fully grown; *ˌfung hauˀ* generous (as a feast); *ˌfung ˌtang*, large supplies (of corn).

ˌ酆 Fung The capital of Wan wáng, now Hú hien in Sí-ngán fú in Shensí; *ˌfung ˌtò*, a district in Chung chau in Sz'chuen, where the fire-wells occur, hence used as a name for hell, or Tophet, from the popular belief.

ˌ峯 Fung The peak of a mountain; a camel's hump; *ˌfung ˌlün*, ridges and peaks.

ˌ蜂 ˌ蠭 Fung Bees, wasps, hornets; *matˌ ˌfung*, a honey bee; *ˌfung tauˀ* a bee's-nest; *ˌwong ˌfung tauˀ* a hornet's nest, a villain; *ˌfung ˌchʻáu*, a bee-hive; *ʻmá ˌfung*, a horse-fly, a breeze; *ˌfung ˌcham*, a sting.

ˌ鋒 Fung The point of a weapon, a sharp point; the vanguard; bristling; turbulent; to rise up (as spears appear); *ˌkáu ˌfung*, to attack; *ˌsín ˌfung*, the van.

ˌ烽 Fung A fire-place erected on hills, in which fires are lighted; *ˌfung ˌin*, a beacon-fire.

ˌ丰 Fung Luxuriant; plump, good-looking; easy, melodious; a round face; *ʻséung mongˀ ˌfung ˌi*, I wish to see your pleasant face; *ˌfung ʻtsʻoi*, a graceful carriage.

ˌ逢 Fung To meet undesignedly; to meet with; to run against, to occur; great, wide; *ˌnán ˌfung*, difficulty in seeing (as a friend); *ˌfung ˌying*, to go out to meet; *ˌséung ˌfung*, two persons meeting; *ˌfung ˌyan pínˀ shüˌ ˌsám ˌfan waˀ* speak only a little to strangers; *ˌfung chéukˌ* to meet one.

ˌ縫 Fung To sew, to stitch; a seam, a cleft; *ˌfung ˌi*, to sew clothes; *ˌfung ˌsan*, to make new clothes; *ˌfung ʻhau*, a seam; *ˌfung ˌmái*, to sew together.

ˌ馮 Fung A horse running; a surname.

ʻ俸 Fung Salary, emoluments; wages, stipend, pay, rations, allowance; *ʻfung lukˌ* an officer's salary; *ʻfung ˌsau*, government allowances; *tátˀ ʻfung ˌkwai ˌfʻin*, to retire from an office on its salary; *ʻfung ʻmai*, soldiers' rations.

ʻ捧 Fung To offer with both hands; to hold in both hands; to receive or take in the hands; *ʻfung* (or *ʻpung*) *ʻshui*, to hold

water in the hands; *'fung tuk₂* to hold and read.

諷 Fung To recite or rehearse in a musical tone; recitative; to ridicule, to satirize, to reprove by irony; metaphor, allusion; *'fung kán'* satire, to censure; *'fung ts'z''* pointed irony; *'fung sz'²* satirical ballads; *'fung tsung²* to chant (as priests do).

奉² Fung To respectfully receive in both hands, to receive from a superior, or offer to him; to praise, to reverence; *fung² ming²* to receive orders; *shi² fung²* to cherish one's parents; *fung² ₅shing,* to flatter; *fung² ho²* to make a congratulatory present; *fung² sz'²* to wait upon; *fung² hau²* to offer congratulations.

鳳² Fung A fabulous bird, the male is called *fung²*, the female *₅wong;* the Chinese phœnix; it seems to be derived from the argus pheasant; the empress is poetically called *fung².*

'汎 Fung To overthrow, to throw a rider, to "spill" him; *'fung ká' ₍chí 'má,* a vicious horse, *met.* a stubborn boy.

(107) **Fút.**

闊' Kw'oh Broad, wide, large; ample; distant; liberal; diligent; to widen, to enlarge; *fút, tái²* ample, capacious; *₅wáng fút,* broad across; *tim² fút,* across the length; *₍sho fút,* long separated (as friends); *kán' fút,* widely sundered; *fút, lok₂* agreeable, spacious.

(108) **Há.**

蝦 鰕 A shrimp, prawn, crawfish; *₍há ₍ch'un,* crab's eggs; *₍há ₍ch'un cháp₂* a skinflint; *₅lung ₍há,* the sea crawfish *(Palinurus); ₅ngan ₍há,* sea shrimps; *₅ming ₍há,* large yellow prawns; *₍há kòm' 'tsán,* to throw the arms about passionately; *₍shang ₍há kòm' t'iú'* lively, playful. The first character is also read *₅há,* as *₅há ₅má,* a striped frog.

瘕 Kiá A difficulty in breathing; *₍há sau'* a hacking, a cough; a scar; an obstruction in the belly.

遐 Hiá Remote, distant, far from; why; *₅há 'i ₍kái ₍chí,* it is known by everybody.

瑕 Hiá A blemish in a gem; a crack, a flaw; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; *'mi yuk₂ ₅mò ₅há,* a gem without a flaw, perfect; *₅há ts'z''* a mistake, carelessness.

霞 Hiá Clouds tinged red; vapor, smokiness; *mok₂ ₅há mò²* don't move about so, be still; *₅há p'úi'* a noblewoman's robe.

'下 Hiá To descend, to come down; *'há ₅shün* to go aboard; *'há ₅lau,* go down stairs; *'há hí'* to restrain the temper; *'há 'kiú* to get out of a sedan; *'há tán²* to lay an egg; *'há t'áp,* to lodge; *'há pat,* to write; *₍kwan ₅nang 'há há²* a sage knows how to condescend; *'há 'shau,* to begin to act.

'吓 Once, a time; a while; *'tang yat, 'há,* stop a little; *'tá yat, 'há,* strike it once; *'ki 'há,* several times; *yat, 'há*

ˌtung hü' I will go with you soon ; *man² hau² ˢhá ˢk'ü ˢché* only came to visit him.

嘏 Hiá The throat ; to swallow ; *ˌhá pá'* to insult, to reproach.

下² Hiá Below, down, bottom, inferior ; mean, vulgar ; next ; *tsoi² ˢtai há²* it is below ; *há² ˢtai*, the bottom, underneath ; *há² t'sz'* next time ; *há² üt₂* next month ; *há² ˌman*, common people ; *há² ˌlau*, the lowest classes, lowlive, vicious ; *ˌmò há² lok₂* no fixed business or residence ; *há² ˌmá ˌwai*, a humbug ; *há² tsok₂* to covet, to long for, unscrupulous ; *há² ˌpá*, the chin ; *há² ˌsheng*, a low sound, or voice ; *há² pín²* the right side, the lower ; *há² ˌyan*, official underlings.

夏² Hiá Summer ; a mansion ; clear ; variegated ; name of a dynasty from B.C. 2205 to 1766 ; *há² ˌt'in*, summer weather ; *há² kwai'* summer months ; *há² pò'* grasscloth ; *Há² ˌch'iú*, the Hiá dynasty.

廈² Hiá A mansion, a side room ; *há² ˌmún*, Amoy ; *Mong² há²* the village of Wánghiá near Macao.

暇³² Hiá Leisure, relaxation ; self-indulgence, unoccupied ; *ˌhán há²* at leisure ; *mi² há²* busy.

嚇 Hiá Laughter ; *ˌhá ˌhá*, the sound of immoderate laughter.

(109) ## Hai.

奚 Hi Why, how ? a page to an officer, a waiting-maid.

徯 Hi To wait for, to hope ; a narrow pathway ; *ˌhai king'* a footpath.

兮 Hi A poetical word used as an exclamation of admiration or interrogation, according as it is in the middle or end of a sentence ; ah !

鼷 Hi A small meadow mouse, whose bite is considered poisonous.

咳 To be at, to be in ; is ; well so, no more ; a final particle denoting that there is no more to be said or done ; *ˢní chung² ˢhai ko' ch'ü'* do you still stay there ? *ˢhai chü' ˢ'm ˢhai*, is it there ? is he in ? *ˢhai ˌpin ch'ü' ˌloi*, where do you come from ? *ˢkòm yéung² ˢhai lé'* that will do, no more ; *ˢhái lok₂* that's the fact, there !—an expression of surprise.

係² Hi The substantive verb ; to be, am, is ; to connect, to succeed to ; *ˌpín hai²* not at all so ; *hai² ˢ'm hai²* is it so ? *ˌhán hai²* was it not so ? *hai² lok₂* yes ; *ˢ'm hai²* no ; *ˢtim hai²* how will it be ? *ˢtsung hai² ˢkòm*, it is all just so ; *tsau² hai² ˢk'ü*, it is just him ; *hai² ˢmo*, is it not so ? *hai² ˌtò ˢyau*, everything is here, you have all sorts ; *ˢkwo ˢín hai²* it is the case, you have all sorts ; *chi' hai²* at the time, that is better.

系² Hi To connect, to tie ; to continue ; a succession ; *shai' hai²* a genealogy, a family record ; *ˌséung hai²* continuous.

繫² Hi To tie, to bind ; to continue ; attached to, to think of ; to retain, to hold ; *hai² ˌchau*, to fasten a boat ; *hai² ˢlui*, to implicate.

(110)

Hái.

揩 K'iái — To rub, to wipe; *ˊhái ˊkon tseng²* wipe [shoes] clean; *ˊhái ˌmo,* to scour off (as rust); *ˊhái ˌmái ˌts'éung* rub it on the wall; *'ni mok, ˊhái ˊts'an 'ngo,* don't rub against me; *ˊhái ts'at,* to rub (as with sandpaper).

諧 Hiái — To harmonize, to agree; to pair; consenting, in concord; of one mind; to laugh; *ˌhái 'lò,* an old couple; *ˌwo ˌhái,* agreeing (as married people), cordial; *ˌhái ˊyam,* a chord.

鞋 Hiái — A shoe; *yat, túi' ˌhái,* a pair of shoes; *ˌhái hün'* a last; *ˊkung ˌhái,* a woman's shoe; *ˊt'o ˌhái,* slippers; *ˌhái ˊkam,* fees paid house agents; *ˌhái pat,* a shoe-horn; *ˌshing 'tsai ˌhái,* cord sandals; *'pò ˌhái 'lò* a cobbler; *chéuk, ˌhái,* to put on shoes.

噫 — An exclamation of disappointment, Alas! Oh! rough, hispid, harsh; *lak, kòm' ˌhái,* sharp as a bramble, morose, surly; *ˊts'ò ˌhái,* coarse and rough; *'k'ü sham² ˌhái,* he's very stingy.

蟹 Hiái — A crab; *'hái ˊkang,* crab soup; *'hái ˌk'im,* crab's pincer's; *fái' 'hái 't'eng,* a boat with many oars; *ˊch'i ˊkam 'hái,* 'a gilded crab,' a rich villain.

獬 Hiái — A fabulous animal, called *'hái chái²,* or lion-unicorn; embroidered on the robes of censors and judges; haughty, stern.

邂 Hiái — Accidentally, a pleasant hap; *'hái hau²* an unexpected meeting.

械 Hiái — Military weapons, as spear, bow, &c.; shackles, fetters; *ˊki hái²* a curious contrivance, the nicer parts of a machine, a craft or art; *ˊts'éung ˊtò hi' hái²* guns, swords, and other arms.

懈 Hiái — Remiss, slow, negligent, inattentive; *hái² toi²* lazy, slow; *hái² to²* lazy.

薤 Hiái — Chives or onions, not permitted to be eaten by people who fast.

齘 Hiái — To gnash the teeth, angry; plates in mail arranged like teeth.

(111)

Hak.

(These characters are often pronounced long like the next syllable.)

黑 Heh — Black, sooty; dark, obscure; cloudy, dull; wicked; *hak, shik,* black color; *hak, òm'* dark, not well lighted; *hak, ˊsam,* villainous; *hak, fo'* opium; *hak, pák, ˌnán ˊfan,* good and bad are not easily distinguished; *ˊkam 'mán hak,* to-night.

克 K'eh — To sustain, adequate to; superior to; to subdue, to conquer; overbearing; *hak, chai'* to order, to make one obey; *hak, 'fú,* hurried, oppressed; *fat, hak, ˊshing yam²* inadequate for the place; *hak, ˊtong,* to sustain, fit for; *hak, 'ki,* to do what you ask others, self-government.

赫 Heh — Bright, splendid, luminous, like a fire or the sun; angry; to scorch, to glisten; clever, elegant; *hak, hak,* hot, glorious, effulgent; *'hín hak,* a good scholar, talented.

(112)

Hák.

客, K'eh A guest, a visitor, a friend; a dealer, customer, a stranger; foreign; squatters, marauders; to lodge; ˏyan hák, a visitor; ˏsai hák, traders from Shensí and Shánsí; hák, tí² a trading-place; hák, ˏfong, guest-chamber; hák, fo' inferior goods; ˏch'á hák, teamen; hák, sui' last year; hák, ˏping, foreign troops; ˏfán hák, a foreigner; hák, ˏts'ai, a whore; hák, ˏká ˏyan, people from Kiáying chau; hák, t'ò' to flatter a guest; 'hò hák, ˏts'ing, a cordial reception; ˏt'ong hák, a lady visitor.

嚇, Hih An angry tone; to threaten, to intimidate; to anger; scared, frightened; hák, 'ngo yat, t'iú' it scared me much; hák, ˏkeng, terrified; hák, ˏts'an, sick from fright; hák, chá' to alarm by threats; hák, shai' a humbug; 'hung hák, to idly arouse one's fears.

刻, K'eh To carve, to chisel, to sculpture; a cut; griping, close; fifteen minutes, a little while; hák, tsz'² to cut characters; hák, 'pán, to cut blocks; hán² hák, a limit, a set time; hák, kwat, 'ming ˏsam, graven on the bones and inscribed in the heart; hák, há² presently; hák, yat, a set day; ˏshí hák, constant, usual; 'shiú hák, a little time.

尅, K'eh To subdue, to overcome; to repress, to exorcise; urgent; hák, shát, ˏhung ˏshan, to drive off unlucky demons; ˏshang hák, to produce and destroy (said of the five elements); hák, chai' to lord it over one; hák, 'kám, to reduce a debt or wages by force; hák, pok, hardfisted, oppressive, insulting.

(113)

Hám.

ˏ咸 Hien All, jointly, altogether; completely, totally; always, all round, reaching everywhere; concord, associated; hasty; a diagram; pat, ˏhám, disagreeing; ˏHám ˏfung, the style of the present emperor; mán² kwok, ˏhám ˏning, all countries at peace.

ˏ鹹 Hien Saltish, like sea-water; salted, preserved in brine; ˏhám shap, salacious; ˏhám ts'oi' sour-krout; ˏhám ˏt'ò, salted peaches.

ˏ誠 Hán Union, harmony; to be accordant, united; sincere, cordial, hearty.

ˏ函 Han To contain, to infold, to comprehend in, to envelop; a letter, or what is contained in an envelop; liberal, capacious; ˏpáu ˏhám, to keep close, not to utter; ˏshũ ˏhám, a letter; ˏtsün ˏhám, your favor; ˏhám chéung² a teacher or sage's desk; ˏhám ˏyung, patiently.

ˏ涵 Hán Submerged; to leak; marshy; to soak; to contain, capacious; ˏhám ˏũn, to soak soft; ˏhám 'yéung, kindly, to keep one's temper; 'shui ˏhám a sewer.

ˏ椷 Hien The Fan Wan says, to plant, to set out; but Kánghí defines it a wooden bowl.

銜 Hán Bit of a bridle; to hold in the mouth; to contain; to control one's self, to guide, to order; affected by; moved, indignant; rank; *'hau ˌhám muk, 'lám*, to keep silence; *ˌhám ˌmúi*, to hold a bit, to be still; *ˌkún ˌhám* or *chik, ˌhám*, an official title; *ˌhám han²* to restrain one's indignation.

啣 喻 Han To hold in the mouth; used for the preceding; to receive (as an order); *ˌhám ˌwán*, to hold a gem in the bill, *met.* to requite a kindness; *ˌhám t'it, ˌt'án*, to hold an iron shot in the mouth (punishment of liars in hell); *ˌhám pò'* to requite; *ˌhám meng²* received your orders (said of a friend's request); *ˌhám chü² ˌt'ong 'lám* sucking a sugared olive, *met.* pleased and silent.

喊' Hán To call, to halloo after, to call for, to vociferate; a call; to cry, to bawl; angry cries; *hám' 'k'ü* call him; *tái² ˌsheng hám'* to call aloud, to cry out; *hám' huk,* to cry; *'tá hám' lò²* to gape; *hám' ˌt'ung t'au'* to cry it out; *hám' shát, ˌlín ˌt'in*, the noise reaches to heaven; *hám' ˌsheng tái² kê'* useless regrets; *hám' kau'* to call upon to save.

陷² Hien To fall down or into, to sink; to put into; to descend into; overwhelmed, ruined; to involve another; *hám² hoi²* to inveigle one; *hám² tsing²* or *hám² ˌháng*, to fall into a trap; *hám² nik,* to drown, to irritate; *ˌtai hám²* unstable ground, sandy beach; *hám² ˌyan ˌháng*, a brothel.

餡² Hien Small flour cakes, like dumplings, with meat or fruit inside; *'páu hám²* pastry cakes; *ˌwan ˌt'an hám²* pork dumplings cooked in sugar.

(114) Han.

痕 Han A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, trace, or line left; an itching; *lui² ˌhan*, marks of tears; *'shui ˌhan*, a stain from water; *'hò ˌhan*, very itchy; *ˌhan tsik,* a trace, a flaw in glass.

'懇 K'an To request, to beg, to ask as a favor; importunate, truly, earnestly; *'han ˌk'au*, to intreat; *'han k'ap,* ask to give; *'han ˌyan*, to ask a kindness.

'墾 K'an To open new land, to plough, to cultivate; to injure; energetic; *ˌhoi 'han*, to clear land; *'han tí²* new land; *'han chung'* to plough and sow.

'很 '狠 Han Snarling of dogs; disobedient, perverse; quarrelsome, intractable; revengeful; sign of the superlative; very, much; *mat, 'ní 'kòm 'han ˌsam*, how harsh you are! *fát, 'han*, very angry; *ˌto tak, han*, very many; *'han wái²* very bad.

恨² Han Indignation, resentment, dislike; hatred, spite; to regret, to feel sorry; vexed, sorry; *han² nò²* to hate; *'ho han²*, detestable, odious; *süt, han²* gratified revenge; *han² pat, tak,* would that! O for! *ˌmò ˌyan han²* unregretted; *tak, ˌyan han²* to get men's ill will.

(115) Hán.

慳 ˂K'ien — Saving, niggardly, stingy; to be sparing of; *˂hán kim²* parsimonious, close; *˂hán lun²* (or *nun²*) stingy; *˂hán lik₂* saving of strength; *'hò ˂hán*, closefisted; *˂hán ˅fán*, saved the expense, spared the trouble

閒 ˅Hien — Repose, leisure; indolent; unoccupied, empty; *tak› ˅hán*, at leisure; *˅mò ˅hán*, busy; *˅hán ˅yau*, sauntering about; *˅hán 'shau*, an idler; *˅hán wá²* small talk; *˅hán sz'²* private, trifling affairs; *˅yau 'shau hò' ˅hán*, a vagrant loves leisure; *˅hán uk›* an untenanted house; *˅hán tí²* a void place, room; *˂ch'au ˅hán*, to take time for; *˅fong ˅hán*, to look out for idlers.

閑 ˅Hien — A bar or barrier, a fence; an inclosure; a fold or stable for horses; to close, to obstruct; to protect; to regulate by law, to forbid; to move about; large; accustomed, practiced; *˅hán 'cho*, to embarrass; *˅hán tsáp₂* broken in, used to. Often used for the preceding.

嫻 ˅Hien — Liberal, pleased; composed, tranquil, contented; aroused, anxious for others.

嫻 ˅Hien — Accustomed; loving leisure; elegant; *˅hán shuk₂* accomplished, skilled, in; *˅nán 'ngá*, apt, polished.

癇 ˅Hien — Convulsions in children; spasms from fright; epilepsy; vulgarly called *fát,'˅yéung tiú'*

鷳 ˅Hien — A kind of pheasant; *ták₂ ˅hán*, the silver pheasant.

僩 ˅Hien — Courageous; depending on one's-self; martial; formidable, brave; liberal.

瞯 ˅Hien — To observe narrowly, to watch furtively; spots in the eyes; the whites of the eyes showing in convulsions.

限² Hien — To limit, to fix or set a time, to assign, to adjust; to impede, to moderate; a limit, impediment, boundary, restriction; a few, a short time; a threshold; *˅mò hán²* illimitable; *˅ho hán²* what limit, endless, numberless; *'yau hán²* a few, limited; *hán² 'kí yat›* how many days do you set? *kwo² hán²* overpast the time; *˅fún hán²* to extend the time; *hán² teng²* exactly so many; *hán² tò²* a fixed measure.

閫² Hien — The threshold of a door.

(116) Hang.

亨 ˂Hang — To penetrate or pervade; successful; *˂hang ˂k'ü*, a quiet street, an eligible street.

啈 ˂Hang — Frightened, an antipathy to; a local word applied to smells, lothsome.

鏗 ˂Kang — To strike against as sounding glasses or metals, a ringing or metallic sound; *˂hang ˂ts'éung*, jingling of bangles or tamborines.

硜 ˂Kang — The jingling of stones, striking hard stones together.

牼 ˂Kang — The shank bone of an ox. A man, Sung' ˂Hang, in the time of Mencius.

(This character is often pronounced like the next syllable.)

ˌ行 Hang To go, to walk, to proceed; to act, to do, to direct; imports the action of the following verb; to appeal, or transfer a case; a step; a road, a way, a path; one of the elements; a manner; motion; *ˌhang lò²* to walk in the way; *pò² ˌhang*, to travel afoot; *ˌhang ˌyan*, a traveler; *ˌhang ʿlai*, to visit, to attend to prescribed rites; *ˌhang ʿü*, to tell to; *ˌhang ʿli*, baggage; *ʿ'ng ˌhang*, the 5 elements; *ˌhang káu'* to promulgate; *tái² ˌhang*, the recently deceased emperor or empress; *ˌhang ˌt'au*, head-gear, masks, &c., used by actors; *ˌhang ‹héung*, to go in procession; *ˌhang ‹ts'ing*, to worship at the tombs in spring; *ˌhang ˌying*, to punish; *ˌhang ‹ts'in pò²* to 'walk a mile;' *ˌhang ˌshün*, to weigh anchor, to follow the sea, to act as a sailor; *ˌhang ˌmái tik*, step aside a little! *ˌhang ʿhim*, to follow dangerous pursuits; *ˌhang ‹ping*, to direct troops; *ˌhang ˌwai*, conduct, manner of acting; *ˌhang ling²* to send an order; *ˌhang ʿhá ʿché*, wait, or do; a little presently; *ˌhang ‹shü*, to write a running hand, *ˌhang ˌlúi*, to thunder.

珩 Hang An ornamented clasp, a gem which has a play of colors, worn on the person.

ˌ衡 Hang A yoke or strap on the head of cattle; the space under the eyebrows; a balance, or thing to weigh with; a balustrade; to weigh; transverse; adjusted, compared; *ˌhang ˌléung*, to measure; *ˌhang ˌp'ing*, a pair of scales; *yuk₂ ˌhang*, an armillary sphere.

ˌ蘅 Hang A fragrant plant like mallows; *tò² ˌhang*, sweet vernal-grass. (?)

ˌ莖 Hang The culm or stalk of herbs and shrubs; a twig; hilt of a sword.

ˌ恒 Hang Constant, regular, perpetual, according to rule; to continue of the same mind, persevering; *ˌhang ˌshéung*, accustomed to; *ˌhang ‹sam*, constant; *ˌhang ʿyan*, patient; *ˌhang ʿch'án*, enduring possessions; *‹Hang ˌho ‹shá shò'* like the sands of the Ganges; *ˌHang ‹shán*, a mountain in the west of Chihlí.

ʿ肯 Kang The attachment of the muscles; to assent, willing, acquiescing; to permit; *ʿhang ˌ'm ʿhang*, will you or not? *ˌ'm ʿhang*, I will not! *ʿwan ʿhang*, to permit.

ʿ悻 Hing *ʿHang ʿhang*, anger, hatred; great displeasure, vexed; quarrelsome, pertinacious.

幸² Hing Fortunate, lucky; blessed; happily; an emperor reaching or tarrying in a place; to hope, to wait or long for; lucky in getting, to rejoice; to love, pleased; *hang² tak*, to succeed pleasantly; *shí² hang²* is well, will be pleased —a phrase used in a bill; *‹há ˌmún pat, hang²* domestic affliction, family trouble;

pat, hang² ˏchung ˏchí hang² fortunate in the midst of disaster.

倖² Hing — To obtain or avoid without merit or right; *hang² ˊmín*, fortunately escaped; *ˏhiú hang²* very fortunate.

杏² Hang — A kind of plum; *hang² ˏyan*, almonds; *ˏngan hang²* nuts of the Salisburia adiantifolia; *hang² ˏmúi*, a sort of apricot, ripe in June.

荇² Hang — An aquatic vegetable with a reddish leaf; not found in Canton.

行² Hing — Actions, conduct; *ˊpan hang²* disposition, character; *tak, hang²* virtue, good works; *tò² hang² ˏsham*, able, experienced, learned; *sun' hang²* honest; *ˊtün hang²* curt, snappish.

(117) Háng.

ˏ坑 Kang — A ditch, trench, hollow, hole, cave, or pit, natural or artificial; the furrows in a roof; a pit to entrap wild beasts; to throw into a pit; to excavate; *ˏháng ˏkˊü*, a sewer or drain; *ˏháng ˊhòm*, a natural gully, a ravine; *ˊLò ˏháng*, a quarry in Sháu-king fú which furnishes good inkstones; *ˊshui ˏháng ˏmún*, a sluice; *ˏmúi ˏháng*, a coal pit.

ˏ桁 Hang — The purlines of a roof; a plank to cross a rivulet; stocks for feet; a clothes-horse; *ˏháng kok*, purlines and rafters; *uk, ˏháng*, purlines.

(118) Hap.

恰, Kiáh — To apply the mind to; seasonably, fortunately, in good time, to the purpose, fitly; exactly; *hap, ü²* luckily met; *hap, ˊhò*, suitable, just the thing; *hap, ˊtsˊz'* very much alike; *hap, hap*, chirping of birds; *hap, ˏngám*, fits well; *hap, ˊhau ˊyau*, had it just in season.

哈, — A colloquial word, for which this character is sometimes used, meaning to nod, sleepy; *hap, ˊngán fan'* to nod.

(119) Háp.

呷, Hiáh — To gulp, to swallow, to drink; *chuk, ˊshui ˊmò tám² háp*, not even congee water to drink (poor); *háp, tám² ˏchˊá*, take a mouthful of tea; clamor or buzz of a crowd.

狎² Hiáh — Accustomed, familiar with; irreverent, disrespectful to; to caress; to desecrate, to contemn; to change; to approach, acquainted with; *háp₂ oi'* mutual attachment; *háp₂ tsáp₂* intimate with; *háp₂ ún²* to play with.

ˏ柙² Hiáh — A cage for wild beasts or prisoners; to encage; a scabbard; a press.

匣² Hiáh — A chest or trunk; a press for clothes; a coffer, a casket; a box for a set of books; *ˊshau shik, háp₂* a dressing-case; *pái' háp₂* a case for sending cards, presents, &c.; *sz" ˊpò háp₂* a writing-case; *ˏchü ˊpò háp₂* a casket.

俠 Kiáh² Generous, noble-minded, public spirited; zealous for right, bold, intrepid; to assist or redress another's wrongs; *háp₂ hák₅* or *kim' háp₂* a friend in need, a supernatural advocate; *háp₂ hí'* noble-minded, intrepid.

狹 Hiáh² Narrow, strait; a contracted passage; narrow-minded, mean; *chák₅ háp₂* narrow; *háp₂ ₅sam tí²*, doltish, stupid.

陕 Hiáh² A strait passage, contracted, narrow; *háp₂ ái'* a narrow pass. Used for the preceding.

峽 Hiáh² Hills approaching, forming a gorge, through which a stream forces its way; *háp₂ 'hau*, a pass in a river; *Shiú'-hing' háp₂* a gorge near Sháuking fú in Kwángtung.

篋 Kieh² A basket for sundries; a dresser, a pannier.

掐 Kiáh² To press or dig the nails into; to lacerate; *háp₂ ch'ut₅ hüt₅* to squeeze the blood out; *₅ngá 'ch'í háp₂ yap₅ yuk₂* to bite till the blood comes, indignant at, irritated with.

歃 Shah² To drink each other's blood in spirits; to bloody the lips—a form of an oath; *háp₂ hüt₅* to let blood when swearing, an oath of blood.

(120) Hat.

乞 K'ih³ To beg, to ask alms; to intreat, to request; *hat₅ ₅í*, a beggar; *fuk₂ hat₅* humbly beg; *hat₅ shik₂* to beg food; *hat₅ 'tsai*, to pray for children; *hat₅ 'háu*, to beg for skill (of Arachne); *'tá hat₅ ₅ch'í*, to sneeze.

吃 K'ih³ To eat, to swallow. Usually pronounced *yák₅*.

檄 Hih² A piece of board on which orders used to be written; a governmental proclamation; to give orders; haste; a branchless tree; *hat₂ ₅man*, an official summons or reprimand; *'ü hat₂* a feather (*i. e.* urgent) dispatch; *₅ch'éung hat₂* a passport.

覡 Hih² A sorcerer, a wizard, a necromancer. Usually called a *'sheng ₅kung*.

轄 Hiáh² A linch-pin; the creaking of carriages; to regulate, to control; to guide the morals of society; to turn; *'kún hat₂* to control.

瞎 Hiáh² Blind of one eye; ignorant, uneducated; *hat₂ 'tsz'* a blind man.

劾 Hih² To judge, to examine into, to search out; to keep in order; to punish; to prosecute or to accuse one; to sentence; *hat₂ shat₂* to ascertain the facts; *hat₂ pán²* to revise a case; *hat₂ tsau'* to accuse by memorial.

覈 Heh² To investigate, to ascertain the facts; to pare or carve; *'háu hat₂* to search out fully; *hat₂ ím²* to verify.

核 Heh² The kernel or seed of fruits; the nucleus; the facts, the real circumstances; truly; *tsung' hat₂* to search out a matter; *hat₂ ₅t'ò*, walnuts.

(121) Hau.

₅吼 Hau The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline animals; *₅ho ₅tung ₅sz' ₅hau*, a scolding wife.

㗎 Hau Groaning, as when angry; a tone of displeasure.

侯 Hau A prince, or feudal baron in ancient China; a marquis in modern days; pretty; but, unless; a surname; *ˊchü ˌhau*, a petty prince; *ˌhau ˌyé*, my lord marquis.

喉 Hau The throat; the trachea; *ˌhau ˌlung*, vulgarly means either the windpipe or gullet; *ˋün ˌhau*, the œsophagus; *ngáng² ˌhau*, the windpipe; *ˌhau ˋlám*, Adam's apple; *ˌhau kap*, hasty, in a hurry; *ˊfung ˌhau*, the throat stopped up; *ˊshang ˌngo ˌhau*, quinsey.

猴 Hau A monkey; vulgarly called *ˋmá ˌlau*; *ˌhau ˋtsz' hí'* sports with monkeys.

篌 Hau A musical instrument, called *ˊhong ˌhau*; a flat lute, having 23 strings.

餱 Hau Dry provisions, food dressed for a journey or an expedition; *ˌhau ˌléung*, dry provisions.

瘊 Hau Pimples, pustules, resulting from bad humors; *ˌhau ˋtsz'* a pustule.

口 K'au The mouth, 'that by which we eat;' an entrance, a door, a narrow passage, an opening; a pass or gate in the Great Wall; speech, utterance; a numeral of swords, men, hatches, fill of pipes, draught of drinks, boxes; to month, to reiterate; *ˋhò ˋhau kok*, good utterance, glib; *kok, ˋhau*, to wrangle; *ˋmò ˋhau ˋch'i* untrustworthy; *ˋhau ˌk'im*, good enunciation; *yák, ˌléung ˋhau*, take two pipes; *ˊchong ˋhau*, a large establishment, applied to the Factories; *ˋmò ˋhau wá² ˋk'ü*, will not speak to him, intractable; *ˋhau ngoi²* beyond the frontiers; *ˊfá ˋhau*, or *ˋhau ˋtsui*, loquacious; *ˌyan ˋhau*, persons, a family; *yat, ˋhau ˌch'á*, a swallow of tea; *ˋhoi ˋhau*, an estuary; *ˊts'ong ˋhau*, a hatchway.

後² Hau After in time, late; behind; then, next; posterity, descendants; *hau² ˌloi*, afterwards, then; *hau² ˌt'au*, behind; *hau² ˊshang*, young man; *hau² shai²* future existence; *hau² hok₂* your pupil (used when speaking of one's self); *hau² úi²*, another time; *hau² tsun²* the next entrance in a hong; *púi² hau²* behind one.

后² Hau A queen or empress; a prince or ruler, a tributary sovereign; behind; *ˌwong hau²* or *kwok, hau²* the empress; *t'ái² hau²* empress dowager; *ˋmò hau²* our mother (the queen); *hau² ˋt'ò*, god of the land,—it is worshiped behind graves; *ˊt'in hau²* the Chinese Amphitrite.

逅² Hau To meet unexpectedly; *ˋhái hau²* to meet one by accident.

鱟² Hau The horse-hoof or king crab; the Xiphosuræ or Limulus longispina.

厚² Hau Thick, large, substantial; liberal, generous, kind; well, very; faithful; intimate; well flavored; rich (loam); to esteem; *hau² pok₂* thick and thin, the suitable relations of

things; *hau² toi²* to treat well; *hau² luk₂* a fine salary; *hau² ˌts'ing*, kind feelings; *hau² chung²* very generous; *mín² ˌp'i hau²* shameless, brazen-faced.

侯² Hau To wait; to inquire for, to wait on, to visit; to take care of; *man² hau²* to inquire after civilly, to send respects; *hau² kà²* I wait for you; *hau² 'pò* waiting for confirmation in office; *hau² sün²* wait for appointment; *'tang hau²* wait for; *ching' hau²* a disease, a bad habit.

(122) ## Háu.

敲 Kiáu A baton or club; to beat or tap horizontally with a club; to rap; *ˌháu puk, ˌü*, to rap the block when chanting; *ˌháu ˌmún*, to knock at a door; *ˌháu ˌking nim² Fat₂* to recite prayers and meditate on Budha; *ˌháu lán²* to beat to pieces, or to a jelly.

拷 K'áu To beat or torture to extort a confession; *ˌháu kéuk, ˌngán*, to beat the ancles; *ˌháu 'tà*, to torture.

磽 Kiáu Stony, arid land; poor soil.

嗥 Hiau To howl, to bellow, to roar, as beasts when afraid or angry; to grunt (as swine); a loud call; to pant or gasp; *ˌháu ˌhá*, shortness of breath; *ˌháu k'at*, a hacking cough; *ˌháu 'ch'ün*, the asthma.

虓 Hiau The scream or roar of a tiger; beside one's self with anger.

尻 Káu The end of the spine, the os coxendicis; the rump or seat.

考 K'áu Aged; a deceased father; finished, complete; to examine, to question; to strike; *'háu ím²* a triennial examination of officers; *'háu 'siú shí'* to examine for the lowest degree; *ˌsín 'háu*, my departed father; *ün² 'háu*, a district examination; *'háu on' 'shau*, the first of the *siútsái*; *'háu káu'* to examine carefully.

攷 Káu To search into; used for the preceding; *'háu ch'át,* to examine; *'háu ˌshing*, decision of official merits.

栲 K'au A tree producing a kind of varnish; the wood is hard. *Qu.* a kind of Dryandra.

巧 K'iáu Skillful, ingenious, dexterous, handy; clever, as an artisan; talented, adroit; ingenuity; genius; wily, crafty, specious, deceitful; witty, subtle, shrewd, ready; pleasing; *'háu miú²* well done, fine work; *'háu yéung²* a new or ingenious pattern; *ts'au' 'háu* unexpected and well-timed; *'háu 'shau*, a skillful workman; *'háu siú'* pleasant, good-natured; *ˌkwái 'háu*, smart; *'háu pín²* good at excuses.

孝 Hiáu Filial duty, obedience, respect to parents; mourning for parents; *háu' shun²* dutiful and obedient; *ˌhang háu'* to obey; *chéuk, háu'* to put on mourning for parents; *háu' ˌsam ˌyan*, a filial son; *háu' fuk₂* white mourning; *háu' ch'éung'* the mourning staff (used by the chief mourner).

效 / 傚 Hiáu — To imitate, to learn, to copy; to verify; like, similar to; effectual, efficacious; an example; exertion; effects, results; to offer; *hok₂ háu²* to imitate; *háu² fát₅* to practice, to follow; *háu² ím² ˏün*, an efficacious pill; *háu² ˏyau*, to do like the pattern.

効 Hiáu — To toil, to follow a rule; to imitate; exertion, effects; *háu² lik₂* to exert one's self; *háu² ˏlò*, to moil for another; *ˏkung háu²* meritorious exertion. Used for the preceding.

恔 Hiáu — Hilarity, joy; cheerful, pleased with the company of others.

校 Hiáu — A school, a college, anciently so called; an inclosure or horsepen.

(123) Hé.

A colloquial exclamation, expressing disapproval; *ˏhé! ˏs'm ˊhò tˊau* don't touch it!

Heng.—*See Hing.*

(124) Héung.

香 Hiáng — Fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic, sweet; incense; effluvia or aroma; reputable, renowned, a 'fragrant' name; *ˏhéung hi* fragrance; *ˏhéung liú²* spicery; *kéuk₅ ˏhéung*, incense sticks; *ˏshü ˏhéung* literary reputation of a family; *ˏhéung ˏchü*, fragrant beads; *ˏhéung ˊlò*, a burner of incense in a temple; *ˏshang ˏhéung*, to worship; *mún² ˏhéung*, drugs burned by thieves to stupefy people; *ˏhéung sun* mushrooms; *ˏHéung ˊkong*, Hongkong.

鄉 Hiáng — A village, a country; directed towards; five *ˏchau*, or 12,500 houses, make a *ˏhéung*; rude, country-like, rustic; *ˏhéung ˊlong*, an association or society; *ˏhéung ˊhá*, the country; *ˏhéung ˊlò*, a village elder; *ˏhéung ˏshan*, village gentry; *ˏtˊung ˏhéung*, fellow villagers; *ˏhéung tsuk₂* rustic, rude manners; *ˏhéung ˊli*, village neighbors; *ˏhéung ˏtˊám*, a local brogue; *ˏhéung ˏtsˊün*, a village.

享 Hiáng — To offer up, to present or sacrifice to a god or superior; to enjoy; to receive an offering; a repast; *ˊhéung fuk₅* to be happy; *ˊhéung yung²*, to enjoy the use of, a free use; *ˏchˊéung ˊhéung*, to enjoy long; *ˊhéung shau²* happy in his age; *ˊhéung ˊwing ˊün ˏchí fuk₅* to enjoy eternal happiness.

饗 Hiáng — To offer in sacrifice; to feast a guest; to spread out a feast; a banquet or sacrifice; *ˏshan ˊhéung*, offerings to the gods; *ˊhéung tsz'²* offerings to ancestors.

響 Hiáng — Noise, clamor, fracas; a sound, echo, a ringing din; *ˊhéung léung²* a din? *yat₅ ˏshing ˊhéung*, a single word, once speaking, a sudden sound; *kòm² ˊhéung*, so loud! *mok₂ ˊhéung*, silence! *ˊlo ˊhau ˊhéung*, he can talk enough, wordy.

响 Hiáng — Used for the preceding; also to be at, in, at a place; *ˏní ˊhéung ˊmá ˏsˊau chü²* do you live at the landing? *ˊhéung chˊü²* it is there.

'蠁 Hiang A worm which notices sounds, a silkworm? *yat₂ 'héung*, the buzz of flies in swarms; sound of musketoes.

'餉 Hiáng Provisions for workmen, and troops; taxes paid to government in kind; duties generally; to give or send food; *ˌping 'héumg*, soldier's rations; *'héung ˌngan*, duties; *'héung ‹tán*, a duty "chop;" *ˌyéung 'héung*, maritime custom-house duties; *'héung shik₂* give him to eat.

'晌 Shang Noon, meridian; *'héung "ng*, noon, midday; *yat, 'héung*, half a day; *pún' 'héung*, three hours.

'珦 Hiáng An ornament worn on the girdle by women.

'嚮 Héung Opposite; to incline to, pressing forward to; *'héung ˌt'ong*, sugar figures carried at weddings; *'ying 'héung*, the circumstances of a thing. Used for the next.

向 Hiang Towards, facing, opposite to; thinking upon; an intention, an object of study; time past, former, heretofore; a window or opening; points of compass; *héung' yat₂* on a former day; *yat, héung'* formerly, for a time; *héung' pak*, northerly; *héung' ˌloi*, heretofore; *‹sam ˌ'm héung'* mind not on your work; *'ni ‹sam i²-shap₂-sz" héung'* your mind is quite unfixed; *‹sam héung' ˌmò ting²* discomposed, unsteady; *héung' 'ni 'kong*, to speak to you; *i' héung'* intention; *héung' ‹ts'an*, to come on one, to point towards.

'鄉 Hiáng A little while; suddenly; formerly.

(125)

Hí.

'欺 K'i To cheat, to impose upon, to deceive; to fail in; to self-deceive; to insult, to abuse when in power; to ridicule; *‹hí p'in'* to cheat; *‹hí pá' 'ngo*, to covet; *‹hí ˌyan*, a cheat, a rascal; *‹hí fú²* to reproach; *‹hí ‹sam*, to delude one's self; *‹hí át*, to oppress wantonly; *‹hí lung²* to make sport of; *‹hí ˌmún*, to lie to, to deceive.

'希 Hí Few, rare, seldom, infrequent; loose, not close or near; to hope, to wish, desirous; to scatter, to stop; to moult (feathers) or shed (hair); *‹hí 'shiú*, few; *‹hí 'hon*, strange, odd; *‹hí ˌk'i*, unusual.

'晞 Hí To look with longing, to hope earnestly, to remember kindly. Used for the preceding.

'稀 Hí Open, wide apart, not close, loose; thin; few; careless, remiss; *‹hí ‹sho*, widely, open; *‹hi 'hí ti²*, thin, watery (as glue, paste).

'晞 Hí To dry; dried; daybreak, bright.

'傒 Hí Simulated, pretending, like to; obscure; to counterfeit; *‹i ‹hi*, appearing as if.

'絺 Chí The fibres of hemp, used in making linen; fine hempen cloth.

'熹 Hí To heat, to roast or toast; hot, burning, light and heat together; abundant, pervading.

'禧 Hí Happy, lucky, blessed by the gods; to pray or implore the gods; *‹kung ho² ‹san ‹hí,*

respectfully to congratulate on the new [year's] happiness.

嬉 ˂Hí Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports, rambles; an excursion; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; *˂hí ˁshá*, sporting, plays; *˂hí hi'*, games of children; *ˌyau ˂hí*, a pleasure excursion.

嘻 ˂Hi The sound of merriment, voices of people laughing; an interjection of grief or anger, Alas! *˂hí ˂há*, the noise of laughing

譆 ˂Hí The cry of one in pain or sorrow; grumbling; the reply of spirits.

欷 ˂Hí To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; to snore; timid; *˂hí ˂hü*, to sob and cry.

豨 ˂Hí A name for pigs in Húnán; a call to hogs; the grunting of pigs; *ˌfung ˂hí*, a divine animal which protects against snakes.

醯 ˂Hí Sour, acid taste, like vinegar; *˂hí ˂kai*, animalculæ in vinegar; *˂hí tsèung'* pickled condiments.

欯 ˂K'í Tipsy, about to fall, to reel like a sot; *˂hí ˂hí*, reeling, staggering.

熙 ˂Hi Light, splendor, brightness; flourishing, glorious, prospering, extending; lasting, ample; dry, drying, *˂hí ˂ch'un ˌch'á*, Hyson tea; *˂hí ˌwo*, prosperous; *˂hí ˌch'iú*, a flourishing dynasty.

羲 ˂Hí A name; *Fuk₂ ˂hí*, the founder of the Chinese monarchy; also called *˂Hí ˌwong*, the Emperor Hí.

犧 ˂Hí A sacrificial animal of a uniform color; sheep, goats, or oxen were used; spotless, pure; *˂hí ˂shang*, sacrificial animals, victims generally.

嘻 ˂Hi The voice, sound of the breath emitted forcibly; a sigh.

僖 ˂Hi To feel joy, to delight in; fearful of, cautious. Same as the next.

喜 ˂Hí Pleased, joyful; that which gives joy; to feel glad, to give joy to, to rejoice; to like; *'hí shik₂* a cheerful face; *'hi üt₂* gratified; *'hí lok₂* joy and delight; *'hí ˂fún*, glad; *'hí hing'* or *'hí sz'²* a joyful event. *'ní ˂fú ˌyan 'yau 'hí*, your lady has joy (*i. e.* is pregnant).

豈 K'í How! what! *i. e.* it is not, a particle intimating a strong negative; to return victorious; to desire, to advance; *'hí 'kòm*, how dare I! *'hí ˂fí*, it is so; it is not otherwise; *'hí ˂fí ˌú*, were there not, is it not! *'hí 'yau 'ts'z' 'li*, there is no such rule; *'hi shí²* it can not be; *'hí 'yau ˌloi*, how can he come!

起 K'í To rise, to stand up; arising; before other verbs, it expresses the beginning of an action, after them it denotes the completion; to begin, to originate; to build; the commencement; to take, to make; *'hí ˂shan*, to get up, to stand, to start on a journey; *'hí 'shau*, to commence a work, to put hands to; *'hí 'má*, to start, as a procession; *'kí ˌshí 'hí 'kiú*, when does the groom start? *'hí ˌloi* expresses an action going on, as *'hò 'hí ˌloi*, he is getting or doing better; *'hí ˌt'au*, the beginning, to com-

mence, first; ˌt'ai 'hi ˌloi, just remembered it; 'hi i' the idea of; 'hi 'mi ch.' to swindle, to 'keep the dice,' *sc.* to retain money advanced to one; 'hi 'fo, to take fire; 'hi ˌshá, to 'raise dust,' to upbraid loudly, to scold; 'hí ˌsam, to long for, to covet; ˌch'au 'hi, to lift up, to take out (a volume to look at); tsò² 'hí, finished, done; chap, 'hi lok, picked up.

氣 氣 K'i Vapor, exhalation, fume, smell, steam; ether, matter; the original, primordial substance from which all things come; breath, air, halo; the vital fluid, life, nervous matter, that which imparts substance; the spirit, temper, air, anima, feelings, of men and things; the animal spirits; influence, attraction; aspect; vehemence, courage; to irritate; an apparition; a semi-monthly term; hí' ˌts'an 'k'ü, to irritate, to anger; mok, ˌshang hi' don't get angry; 'hò hi' shik, good looking, fair; hí' tséung² form, carriage; 'hò hí' hüt, portly, robust; ˌt'in hí' the weather; chí' hí' energy, nerve; ˌchim hi' 'ché, a diviner; mong¹ hi' 'ché, a geomancer; hí' hau² times, weather; shau² hi' to be scolded; 't'ò hi' climate, air; hi' 'sz' ˌyan, to vex greatly; 'ni 'hò wan² hi' you are in good luck; shap, hí' damp; 'yau hí' tò² veracious; hi' ts'üt, dead; kwo' hi' his luck is gone.

愾 Hí To breathe strong, to sigh; t'án' hi' a groan or sigh.

餼 Hí A present of living cattle; provisions, fruits, meats offered in sacrifice; a formal feast; shik, 'lam hi' a small allowance paid to siútsái; to feed house animals; hí' ˌchü, feed the pigs; hí' tséuk, ˌ'm ˌtsang have you fed the birds?

戲 Hí To fence, to play with weapons; to divert one's self, to sport; a play, a theatrical exhibition, a comedy; lung² hí' fát, to play legerdemain tricks; yat, ch'ut, hí' one act of a play; hí' ˌp'áng 'tsai, a quick growth, grown large soon (like a child born and matured in a play); hü' 't'ai hi' gone to the theatre; yat, ˌpán hí' 'tsz' a company of actors; ˌt'iú hí' to dally with or fondle; tsò² hí' to play; 'tá hi' to instruct in acting; hí' ˌfong, the green-room; hí' ˌp'áng, a shed for acting; 'ch'ái hí' a rehearsal; hí' ˌt'oi, the stage; hí' 'pún, play books.

器 器 器 K'i A vessel, vase, or dish; an implement, utensil, instrument; ability; meritorious, useful; body or substance, as opposed to form or qualities; hí' 'ming, an utensil of any kind; tái² hí' a man of talent; 'siú hí' an impatient, little-minded man; ˌ'm ˌshing hí' ˌtung ˌsai, a inefficient man.

棄 K'i To reject, to cast off, to relinquish; to throw off, to refuse, to abandon; hí' shai' dead; im' hí' to disdain; hí' chí' to cast aside; hí' ip, to sell real estate; púi' hí' to discard, to refuse consort with.

憩 K'i To rest, to repose; to take breath, to stop; to lay a thing down.

唈 Hí A loud laugh; *hí' hí' ˌin*, laughing, the sound of hearty merriment.

(126) Hím.

謙 Hien Respectful, yielding, retiring, lowly, humble, unassuming; to think little of one's self; to revere, to manifest respect; *ˌhím yéung²* to give way to; *ˌhím sun'* humble, yielding; *t'ái' ˌhím ˈliú*, you are too modest; *ˌhím ˌwo*, placable, mild.

嗛 Hien The crop of a bird, the first stomach of ruminantia; a pouch in the mouth of monkeys and other animals; to hold in the mouth. Used for the preceding. Also read *híp*, a deficiency, little; to dislike.

險 Hien A precipice, an abyss difficult, hazardous, dangerous; insecure; in danger; *ˌngai ˈhím*, dangerous, prejudicial, both morally and physically; *ˈhím tak, tsai²* imminently dangerous.

獫 Hien A dog with a long snout, a pointer used in hunting. *ˈHím ˈwan*, name of a horde of Huns notorious in the days of Confucius, so called from their savageness.

欠 K'ien To stretch and gape when weary; deficient in, insufficient; to owe; to be wanting in; *hím' chái'* or *hím' fú²* a debt; *hím' ˈkim ˈtím*, immethodical; *hím' ˈlò ˌshing*, lacking in honesty, untrustworthy; *hím' ˌshan*, to stretch the limbs; *hím' ˌchong ˈching*, slovenly, untidy; *ˈní ˈyau tik, hím' ˌon*, you are rather indisposed.

(127) Hín.

牽 K'ien To drag, to pull, as an ox does; to lead or pull along with a cord; to bring about; to induce, to guide; to connect with, to deduce; dragged into, held; *ˌhín ˌlin*, to connect, to implicate or compromise; *ˌhín lám²* to track a boat; *ˌhín ˌt'au ˌp'o*, a bawd; *ˌhín kwá'* in suspense; *ˌhín hí'* gasping, dying.

愆 K'ien Fault, error, mistake, crime, peccadillo; an excess; to exceed; a noxious disease; *tsúi² ˌhín*, a transgression.

騫 K'ien A horse which exceeds in racing; a horse diseased in the belly; to suffer loss; a surname.

搴 K'ien To extirpate, to pluck out; to snatch; to capture a standard in fight.

褰 K'ien Trowsers; to hold up the skirts, when wading.

軒 Hien The hood of a car; a high front chariot; a balcony or bow window; eaves; a study or library room; laughing, playing; satisfied; *ˌhín ˌngong*, a bold deportment, to carry the head high.

掀 Hien To lift up; to pull out; to lay hold of; *ˌhín mò²* to lift off the cap; *ˌhín ˈp'i*, to pull the quilt over one.

豃 Hien A kind of fox skin fur, called *ˌkam ˌngan ˌhín*, used for throat collars, or jackets.

顯 Hien — Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear, illustrious, patent; glorious, effulgent; to make plain, to exhibit, to display; to render illustrious; *'hín ˌyéung* generally known, notorious; *'hín tát₂* distinguished, famous; *'hín ˌin*, or *'hín hai²* *'kòm*, it is even so, plain; *'hín 'hâu*, illustrious completer of probation, *i. e.* a deceased father; *ˌling 'hín*, spiritual energy exerted.

遣 K'ien — To commission, to depute, to send, to let go; to send away, to exile; to present; to reject, to expel, to chase; *ˌch'âi 'hín*, to send on a business; *'hín chuk₂* to drive or send away; *'hín tsúi²* to exile for crime.

譴 K'ien — To reprimand, to blame, to find fault with; to rail at, to speak angrily; *'hín chák*, to scold, to criminate; *'hín nò²* to talk angrily to one.

繾 K'ien — Attached; *'hín kün'* intimate, attached, as friends, or brothers.

蜆 Hien — General name of bivalve shells, but especially thin shelled and lacustrine ones; sometimes applied to some hanging chrysalides; *ˌwong ˌshá 'hín*, a kind of Mytilus eaten at Canton; *'hín yuk₂* shelled clams; *'hín hok, tsz'* 'clam-shell' words, dissyllables; *'hín kái'* raw clams seasoned.

憲 Hien — A rule, precept, regulation, example; governmental; a ruler, an officer above the 4th rank; to impose or publish laws, to govern; to follow closely; abundant; well informed; *tái² hín'* the high officers; *hín' ˌt'oi*, an official bench, *i. e.* Your Excellency (used in writing); *hín' kam'* an official prohibition; *hín' ˌkún*, high officers; *ˌshi hín' ˌshii*, an imperial calendar.

獻 Hien — To offer or present to a god or superior; to give or present to another (in polite language); to hand up to; an offering; intelligent; *hín' shéung²* to offer up; *hín' tai²* to send a present to; *hín' ˌp'ún*, red trays in which presents are sent to a bride's father-in-law.

讞 Yen — To consult on criminal causes; to judge or decide a case; to adjudge; *hín' yuk₂* to sentence; *hín' 'tín*, a legal decision; *ˌts'au hín'* the autumnal assize; *'yau sun' hín'* a good decision, a true judgment.

(128) Hing.

興 Hing — To rise, to elevate, to get up; to flourish; flourishing, prosperous; promoted; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; *ˌhing 'hí*, to arise; *ˌhing ˌkü náp₂ fuk*, hope you are in all respects well; *ˌhing ˌkung*, to commence a work; *ˌní ch'ü' ˌ'm ˌhing 'k'ü*, no demand for it here; *ˌshi ˌhing*, fashionable; *ˌhing wong²* successful, prosperous; *tsok, ˌhing*, pleased with, complacent; *ˌhing ˌ'm ˌhing*, would you like it?

兄 ‹Hiung An elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect; ‹*lò* ‹*hing*, or *tái*² ‹*hing*, a term of address, sir; ‹*hing tai*² brothers; ‹*hing* '*chéung*, my elder brother; *ngoi*² ‹*hing*, a sister's husband; ‚*t'ung* ‹*páu* ‹*hing tai*² uterine brothers; ‹*ts'an* ‹*hing*, my full brother; ‹*sho* ‹*hing*, second cousins; ‚*t'ong* ‹*hing tai*² cousins german.

卿 ‹K'ing A noble, a lord, a high officer; a term of respect used towards grandees and others; intelligent; what men look towards; the presidents of the six Boards are called *luk*, ‹*hing*; ‹*kung* ‹*hing*, a grandee above the 3d rank; ‹*hing* ‹*ká*, our ministers; *oi*' ‹*hing*, my wife; ‹*sin* ‹*hing*, my deceased wife.

馨 ‹Hing Odors perceived a long distance; ‹*hing* ‹*héung*, fumes of incense, savory smells; a wide reputation.

(The four next characters are usually pronounced *heng*.)

輕 ‹K'ing A light car; light; to esteem lightly, to disregard, to think little of; to disesteem; levity, dissipated. Read *heng*' quick, fast; ‹*heng chung*² light and heavy; ‚*mò* '*sho* ‹*heng chung*² mediocre, usual, common; ‹*heng* '*háu*, uncommon or fine work; ‹*heng* ‚*kw'ong* harum-scarum, foolish; ‹*heng* '*ho*, light, portable; ‹*heng kwat*, ‚*t'au*, light-headed, weak-minded; ‹*heng* ‹*t'iú* ‚*fau ts'ò*' volatile, untrustworthy, unstable; '*hò* ‹*heng i*' ‹*mé*, do you think it's so easy! ‹*heng pok*, disrespectful; '*shau* ‹*heng kéuk*, *fái*' nimble, diligent; '*hau* ‹*heng* ready to promise, heedless.

罄' K'ing An empty jar; exhausted, empty; entirely, all; to exhaust; stable, strict; *heng*' *tsun*² entirely gone.

磬' K'ing Ringing stones of prehnite or glass hung on frames; a sort of dulcimer; to suspend, as these stones are; *kik*, *heng*' to strike the *heng*. To relax the reins. Used for the last.

謦' K'ing To cough slightly, to hack; to speak smilingly; the sound of a swinging bell.

慶' K'ing Good, excellent; to congratulate; to rejoice in; to console; to present to, to bless; happy; path of rectitude; an initial particle, happily; *hing*' *ho*² to congratulate; *kat*, *hing*' lucky and blessed; '*yau* '*hí hing*' *sz*'² a happy event; *hing*' *nzu*¹ joyful, lively.

興' Hing Joyful, elated; pleased; *hing*' ‚*t'au*, joyful bustle; ‹*kò hing*' good spirits; *kik*, *hing*' '*ngo*, to provoke me.

熒' Hing To toast or dry at the fire, to roast; hot, feverish; '*pí* '*fo hing*' *chü*' '*k'ü*, dry it at the fire; ‚*t'au hok*, *hing*' head burning hot.

(129) Híp.

脅' Hieh The sides of the body; the ribs, place under the arm; to receive; to intimidate, to reprimand, to take advantage of; *híp*, *kwat*, the ribs; vulgo, *lak*, *shák*, *kwat*, *pik*, *hip* to intimidate, to overawe, to deter.

協, Hieh — Agreement, concord, union, harmony; mutual help; united, assistant, joint; to aid; submissive; *hip, lik,* united strength; *hip, chan'* staff officers; *hip, ‹t'oi,* colonel of a regiment; *hip, 'ling,* a brigadier-general (of Bannermen); *hip, ‹wo,* to unite harmoniously; *hip, wan'* to rhyme, harmonious cadence or tone; *hip, ‹yam,* melody.

愜, Kieh — The mind pleased; cheerful, gratified; prompt, ready.

慊, Kieh — Pleased, contented, cheerful; satisfied; *hip, fái'* alacrity. Also read *‹him,* to hate, discontented, indignant.

怯, Kieh — Cowardly, fearful, timid, weak-hearted; *hip, chí'* bashful, to blush; *‹sam hip,* fluttering, timid; *hip, chan'* afraid of entering into battle.

歉, K'ieh — Deficient, unfilled with food, scanty supplies; bashful; to covet; *hip, sui'* a year of dearth; *hip, ‹shau,* a bad harvest.

勰, Hieh — Harmony of sentiment, union of thought; a man's name.

挾, Hieh — To carry under the arm, to hide in the bosom; to help, to support; to conceal; to cherish, to protect; to presume upon; to assume, to undertake; to 'squeeze,' to extort; *hip, tso'* to assist, to depend on; *hip, 'chai'* to prevent, to hinder; *hip, ‹ch'i,* to take under the arm, to manage; *hip, han'* to cherish revengeful feelings.

(130)

Hít.

歇, Hieh — To stop, to rest, to desist; to keep silence; to terminate, to discontinue; to appease; *hít, chü' 'shau,* to rest from work, to hold up; *hít, chü' 'hau,* or *hít, 'tsui,* to be still, to stop eating; *hít, tím'* a tavern, a lodging-place; *hít, 'há kéuk,* stop walking awhile; *hít, tám'* put the load down; *hít, yat, hít,* rest a while; *pat, hít,* uninterrupted, incessant; *hít, hák,* a guest; to detain or lodge a friend.

蝎, Hieh — A scorpion; a grub found in rotten wood.

(131)

Hiú.

‹囂, Hiau — To vociferate, to make a noise; clamor, hum, as of a market; to vilify, to murmur; *‹hiú pok,* diminishing, worse, impoverished; *‹hiú ‹hiú,* or *‹hiú ngò'* self-complacent, pluming one's self.

‹枵, Hiau — A hollow root; hollow, empty, unfilled; famished, hungry; *‹hiú fuk,* an empty stomach, ignorant; *‹ün ‹hiú,* a star in Aquarius.

‹鴞, Hiáu — A horned or barn owl, called *‹ch'i ‹hiú*; its voice is a bad omen; a fabulous animal.

‹梟, Hiau — A kind of owl, which eats its mother; strong, wicked, brave; to hang up a criminal's head in terrorem; *‹hiú 'yung,* unscrupulous, strong; *‹hiú 'shau,* to expose a head; *‹sz' ‹hiú,* to smuggle salt.

‹徼, Kiáu — To go round, to take a turn, to ward off; to seek; to assume; end, frontiers, limits;

a palisade; a narrow road; ‹*hiú hang*² a fortunate coincidence, a lucky hit; to obtain.

‹嘵 Hiau To dread, to apprehend; a tone of complaint, querulous; a word denoting past time, as '*sé ‹hiú*, written; *tsò₂ ‹hiú*, done.

‹曉 Hiáu A gentle horse; to be skillful at a game of throwing darts; strong, courageous, disinterested; *‹hiú ₅ki káu'* a sort of aid-de-camp among the Bannermen.

'曉 Hiáu Light, clear, in the morning; day-time; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated; intelligent, apparent; to understand, to perceive, to comprehend; *'hiú tak›* to see into, I perceive; *‹t'in 'hiú*, early dawn; *₅ming 'hiú*, I clearly understand; *'hiú ü*² to notify plainly, a plain proclamation; *‹t'ung 'hiú*, fully acquainted with.

'竅 Kiáu This word is frequently pronounced *hiú'*, but more correctly *kiú'*.

Hiú' A colloquial word, to perk or cock up, as a dog's tail, a bow lying on its back, or the stern of a junk.

(132) Ho.

‹苛 Ho Small plants; petty, troublesome, vexatious; minute, small, trifling, little; unimportant, as an ailing; circumstantial, tedious; to vex, to annoy; to molest subjects by examining; to blame; *‹ho ₅k'au*, to importune; *‹ho hák›* to be needlessly strict; *‹ho tsat₂* a fatal disease.

‹呵 Ho To blame, to scold; to interrogate; sound of laughter; to yawn, or expel the breath; *‹ho hím'* to yawn; *‹ho ‹ho*, to laugh loud.

‹訶 Ho Used for the preceding; to speak loud or sharply to; to traduce, to revile, to rail at; *‹ho chák₂* to reprimand angrily; *‹ho 'tsz'*, an astringent nut used for tooth-aches.

₅河 Ho The Yellow River by eminence; a river, usually applied to small streams; a wine-vessel; *₅ngan ₅ho*, or *‹t'in ₅ho*, the Milky Way; *₅ho pok₂ 'sho*, an officer who regulates the boats at Canton (the word *hoppo* is derived from this title); *₅ho t'ò'* the Bend in the Yellow river; *₅ho ‹kung 'tsung tuk›* the superintendent of the Yellow river; *₅ho ₅pín*, a river side.

₅何 Ho Which, who, what; how; wherefore; according to the sense of the context; to bear, to carry; *₅ho sz'*² what business have you? *₅ho ₅yan*, who? *₅ho 'kái*, why is it so, what does it mean? *'mò 'ki ₅ho*, suddenly, in a little time; *₅ho kú'* why? what's the reason! *₅ho pat› 'tsò ₅loi*, why did n't you come earlier? *₅ho pít› ₅ü 'ts'z'* what need for this, why so? *₅ho 'fú 'kòm 'yéung*, why do you act so? (implying error); *₅ho ₅ü*, how? *₅ho ‹tsoi*, why, pray?

荷 Ho The lotus or Nelumbium; also applied to some Malvaceæ; *ˌho ˊpáu*, a purse; *ˌho ˊfung*, a south wind.

可 K'o To be willing, to permit, free to do, able to do; proper, fit, convenient; can, may, could; worthy, competent; used as an interrogative, and by way of invitation, or to soften an order; forms verbal adjectives, or gerunds ending in *able*, as *'ho ˊshü*, forgivable; *'ho 'í*, possible, it can do; *'ho ü'* impudent, disagreeable; *'ho ˌlín*, to compassionate; *'ho 'shai*, serviceable; *'ho 'í tsò² tak*, it can be allowed, permissable; *'ní 'ho 'láng*, are you cold? *'ho 'hau*, delicate-tasted; *'ho 'ho*, just as, exactly; *'ho, yau² ˌloi*, ah! you've come again! *'siú 'ho*, a little matter; *ˊfi ˌt'ung 'siú 'ho*, of great importance, not a little thing; *'ho ˌhang*, should or can be done; *'yau ˌho pat, 'ho* what forbids, why not?

坷 K'o Uneven, rough country; *'hòm 'ho* rugged paths, unsuccessful, one who is unlucky.

舸 K'o A large galley or transport used in battle, called *'ho lám²* in the Sán Kwoh Ch'í.

賀² Ho To congratulate, to felicitate, at festivals or on happy events; to make presents, to reward; also, *met.* presents; to bear; *ˊkung ho²* respectful congratultions; *ho² 'hi*, joy be with you; *ho² 'lai*, congratulatory presents; *ho² ˌmúu ùt₂* presents sent when a child is a month old.

荷² Ho To bear, to sustain, to carry on the head or back; *ho² lap*, to wear a rain-hat; *fú² ho²* to bear on the back.

(133) Hò.

蒿 Huá Herbs higher than others; steam from plants; forms part of the names of different plants; *ˌt'ong ˊhò*, celery; *ˊts'ing ˊhò*, wormwood; *ˊhò muk₂* dust in the eyes.

薅 Hau To weed; to pull out hair; *ˊhò ˌt'au ˌmò*, to pull out the hair; *ˊhò 'ts'ò* to weed fields.

嗥 Háu To roar and howl like bears or tigers; to cry loud, or long; *ˊhò ˊhò ˊsheng*, a bawling.

豪 Háu A porcupine, with quills pointed black; imperial (applied to H. M. herds and flocks); superior to others, eminent, excellent; martial, brave, high-spirited; a leader; excelling in mental qualities; *ˌhò háp₂* a hero (in moral courage); *'t'ò ˌhò*, a village brave; *ˌhò kít₂* chieftain; *ˌhò ˌk'éung* a bandit. Used for the next.

毫 Háu Long-soft hair; down; atoms, motes; anything very minute, nothings; in decimals, a hundredth; in Canton, a dime, or tenth of a dollar; *ˊfai ˌhò*, to write; *ˌhò mút₂ sz'²* petty, trifling, affairs; *ˌhò ˌmò kwo' fán²*, not overpassed my duties, not transgressed; *ˌhò ˌlí*, a very little; *ˊsz' ˌhò pat, tso²* no error, immaculate; *ˌhò ˌmò 'yan ˌmún*, concealed nothing; *ˌ'ng ˌhò*, half a dollar.

壕 ˏHau. A city moat or ditch, a fosse; *ˏsheng ˏhò*, the city ditch.

濠 ˏHáu Same as the preceding; *sc.* the water in a fosse; *ˏhò ˏtun*, Second Bar below Whampoa; *ˏhò ʻhau*, the passage under the walls of Canton, where the ditch enters the Old city; *ˏdung ˏhò*, to clear out a moat.

蠔 ˏHau An oyster; *ˏhò hok*, an oyster shell; *ˏhò ˏtʻong*, an oyster bed; *ˏhò shí²* dried oysters; *ˏhò ˏshán*, a cluster of oysters.

謣 ˏHáu To cry out, to implore, to groan; to call. Used for the next.

號 ˏHau To roar as a tiger; a cock's crow; to call aloud, to bawl, to cry; *ˏhò huk*, to cry and wail; *ˏhò ˏfú*, to call after.

ʻ好 Háu Good, right, excellent; well, very; an intensive adjective implying good or bad, according to the thing or act; exceeding, superlatively; *ʻhò ˏséung ˢü*, good disposition; *ʻhò tak, tsai²* exceedingly good; also (ironically), well done! lookout! *ʻhò ˏon ˏpʻái*, well arranged; *ʻhò ʻchʻau²* very ugly; *ʻhò, ʻtaʻi ˢní shí² pít, ˏloi*, you must come at any rate; *ʻhò tik*, a little better; *ʻhò kik*, excel, lent; *ʻhò ˏʼm ʻhò*, is it good? *ʻhò ˏsheng*, be careful, lookout; good music; *ʻhò tak, tik*, a very little better; *ʻhò ʻtsʻz' ˢní*, like you; *ʻhò tò' ˏmò ʻpi* nothing so good as this; *ʻhò pat, ʻfú*, extremely distressed; *ʻhò ʻtsʻoi shò'* well, succeeded; *ʻhò ʻká*, deceptive, baseless; *ʻhò wá²* well, thank you; a reply intimating assent; *ʻhò siú'* laughable; *ˏʼm tak, ʻhò*, he can not recover.

好' Háu To love, to take pleasure in; fond of, to like; to desire; to wish for; *kok, ˏyan ʻsho hò'* each one has his likes; *hò' ʻkong siú'* fond of joking; *hò' ʻtsau*, a wine-bibber; *pák, sing' ˏsam hò' í²* the people at heart like justice; *ˏpʻin hò'* to love with partiality.

耗' Háu To diminish, consume, or destroy, through time or use; to spoil, to dissipate, to squander, to injure; to render void; vicious, bad; *hò' ʻsün*, spoiled, destroyed; *hò' fai'* wasted, extravagant; *ˏká hò'* to supply the deficiency or waste.

犒' K'au To confer refreshments on troops; to reward workmen with their drink-money; *hò' ʻshéung* to confer bounties; *hò' ˏkung*, entertain workmen at a house-building; *hò' ˏnung*, official largesses to farmers in spring.

昊² Háu A luminous sky; grand; heaven; *hò² ˏtʻin*, summer heaven; *hò² ˏtʻin ˏkam hüt*, the glorious heavens and golden palace (of Shángtí).

浩² Háu Great, swelling waters, a watery expanse, immense, vast; affluent, an overplus, superabundant; enlarged, noble; *hò² hò² ˏú*, how grand! *hò² hi'* magnanimous.

灝² Hau Extensive, as waters reaching to a distance; vast, boundless.

皓 顥 Hàu — The light of heaven, luminous, like the clear sky; resplendent, splendid, bright, glistering, white, lustrous; pure, clear; *hò² 'shau*, a hoary head; *sz" hò²*, four graybeards in the Hán dynasty; *hò² hò²* bright, glistening, like the rising moon.

號 号 Hàu — Mark, designation, denomination; a "chop," label, name; epithet or style; sign of a shop; an order, or verbal command, a summons; signal, countersign; to mark a box, to label, or direct it; *hò² ling²* a mandate, word of command; *'ní 'pò hò²* what is your shop name? *tsz'¹ hò²* a mark; *hò² ‹séung*, mark a box; *fong' hò² p'áu'* to fire a salute; *kwok› hò²* name of the dynasty; *ˌnín hò²* name of the reign; *hò² ˌfong*, a porter's lodge in a public office; *'hí hò²* to blow the horn at examinations and parades; *hò² shê'* cells in the examination halls, labeled with the characters of the Millenary Classic; *‹tsün hò² ‹ní*, what is your name? *pit₂ hò²* the virile style taken at marriage.

(134) ## Hoi.

開 Kʻai — To open, to unfold, to spread out; to institute, to begin; to commence, to start; to lay out, to explain, to separate; to reveal, to disclose; *'áu ‹hoi*, to break open, to split the difference; *‹hoi ˌt'oi*, to set the table; to open the play; *‹hoi kà'*, to state the price; *ˌ'm ‹hoi tak› ‹káu*, it must be so, impracticable; a strong superlative; *‹hoi ‹chéung*, to open a shop; *‹hoi ‹shan*, to weigh anchor; *‹hoi ch'ák› kau² chéung'* to liquidate old debts; *‹hoi ˌshün*, to go aboard; *‹hoi ‹kwong*, to vivify an idol; *‹hoi ˌnín*, newyear's day; *ˌhang ‹hoi tik›* step aside a little! *‹hoi ‹sam*, to amuse one, to dissipate sorrow; *‹hoi lò²* to clear the road for the ghost; *‹hoi ˌfong*, to clear new land; *‹hoi kok›* to borrow money; *‹hoi 'kong*, to explain the meaning of the classics; *‹hoi ˌming* state the items; *‹hoi ˌloi*, come nearer to me.

孩 ˌHái — An infant beginning to laugh; children, a child, a youth—but applied generally to boys; *'siú ˌhoi 'tsz'*, a boy, a servant boy; a child; *ˌhoi ˌt'ung*, a boy.

頦 ˌHái — The bones of the chin, the chin; *ˌhoi há² 'yau ‹sò*, there is a beard under the chin.

駭 ˌHiái — Alarmed, startled, terrified; agitated, afraid of; to disperse; *ˌhoi p'á'* to fear; *ˌhoi ngoh₂* amazed. Also, to beat drums to rouse the army.

骸 ˌHiái — Shin of the leg (tibia); the bones of the body; members of the body; *pák› ˌhoi*, the skeleton; *luk₂ ˌhoi*, the trunk, head, and four limbs; *‹shí ˌhoi*, a corpse.

'海 Hái — The sea, the receptacle of rivers; a large river; marine; *sz" 'hoi*, within the four seas, everywhere, the world; *kwo' 'hoi*, to cross the river (at Canton); *ch'ut› 'hoi*, to voyage;

'hoi ‹kwán, port of entrance; also the collector of customs at a port; *'hoi ‹chù tsz'*[2] Dutch Folly; *'hoi ‹pín*, seaside; *'hoi mi*[2] marine delicacies; *'hoi ‹sham*, biche-de-mer; *'hoi 'shi*, a sort of sea mirage; *fuk, ₅ü ‹Tung 'hoi*, happiness like the East sea; *'Hoi ‹t'ong tsz'*[2] the Honam joss-house; *'hoi ₅lung ₅wong*, Neptune, god of rain.

'愷 K'ái Joyful, peaceful; contented, gentle, pleased; *'hoi tai*[3] *‹kwan 'tsz'* liberal minded officer; *'hoi chák*$_2$ kind and benevolent; delighted. Same as the next.

'凱 K'ái Victorious, triumphant; to celebrate a victory; *'hoi ‹ko*, pæans of victory; *tsau' 'hoi*, to celebrate a victory; *'hoi ₅sün*, to return in triumph from battle.

'塏 K'ái A clear and elevated eminence, fit for a residence; *'shong 'hoi*, a cheerful location.

'鎧 K'ai A cuirass, or coat of mail; armor generally; a priest's robe, because it protects his order; *'hoi káp*, armor; *'shau 'hoi*, a helmet.

'剴 K'ái A sickle or bill-hook; to cut; to move; diligently, carefully; *'hoi ts'it, 'hiú ü*[2] fully make you know—a phrase common in edicts.

'闓 K'ái To open, to stretch out, to loosen; *'hoi chák*$_2$ to have a timely rain, great benefits; an archer's thumb-ring; to desire.

'醢 Hái Seasoned, minced meat pickled in brine; also the pickle itself; to simmer; *'t'ám 'hoi 'i tsin'* to sacrifice with minced pickles.

害[2] Hái To injure, to hurt, to prejudice; to offend, to damage; noxious, calamitous; fearful of; a sense or fear of, a feeling; *li*[2] *hoi*[2] severe, stingy, formidable; also advantageous and hurtful; *₅ts'án hoi*[2] ruinous to the health; also, to injure another; *hoi*[2] *mat*$_2$ to spoil things; *₅mò hoi*[2] of no consequence; *hoi*[2] *‹sau* to blush.

亥[2] Hái The twelfth of the Branches, answering to boar; *hoi*[2] *₅nin*, years of the cycle containing this character; *hoi*[2] *üt*$_2$ the 10th month; *hoi*[2] *₅shi*, 9–11 o'clock P. M.

(135) ## Hok.

殼, 壳, Koh The skin, shells, or covering of fruits or eggs; shell or scale of mollusks, reptiles; exuviæ of eggs, snakes, or chrysalides; a hollow old tree; bark, crust, or what covers; a ladle; *‹kwai hok*, a divining turtle shell; *‹t'ong hok*, soup-ladle; *'shui hok*, a dipper; *₅t'au hok*, the skull; *mò*[2] *hok*, a summer hat, without a fringe; *siú' min*[2] *hok*, a mask.

學[2], 斈[2], Hioh To learn, to receive instruction; to practice, to imitate; learning, science, study, instruction; doctrines, tenets, school of; a college; *hok*$_2$ *man*[2] to learn and inquire; *yap*$_2$ *hok*$_2$ to become a siútsái; *hok*$_2$ *₅t'oi*, literary chancellor; *shéung' hok*$_2$ to enter school; *hok*$_2$ *'mò*, to learn tactics; *hok*$_2$ *‹shang*, a pupil, a siútsái; *shò' hok*$_2$ arithmetic; *hok*$_2$ *sz*[2]

doctors, statesmen, academicians; ˌün² *hok₂* ‹*kung*, the district college; *hok₂ tsap₂* to learn and practice.

鵠 Hoh A crane; an emblem of age; the name is applied to many of the waders; *mò² ʻshui hok₂* a gray stork, common at Canton; *pák, hok₂* a white egret, commonly eaten; ‹*chü ʻteng hok*, red crowned crane; *hok₂ sün²* an aged man; *hok₂ fát*, hoar-hairs; *ˢní chong² hok₂ ˌshan ‹mé*, have you seen the god of Cranes, [that you are so unlucky]?

皓 Hoh White, glistening plumes of birds; pure and white.

(136) **Hòm.**

堪 K'an To sustain or bear; able for, adequate to, capable of; worthy of, fit, worthy for—in a moral or physical sense; covering over a hollow; *pat, ‹hòm*, incompetent, unworthy; *‹hòm yung²* useful, capable, serviceable; *‹hòm shing²* able to succeed; *‹hòm yam²* able to sustain; *‹hòm ˌü ‹sin ‹shang*, a geomancer; *‹hòm ˌi*, very proper, satisfactory, suitable.

嵁 K'an A rocky bankside; precipitous ledges; irregular; *‹shán ‹hòm*, a ledge, a cliff.

龕 K'an To receive, to contain; to overcome; sound; a niche or shrine, for receiving tablets or images, either in the wall or movable; *ˌshan ‹hòm*, a shrine; *ˌmún ‹kún ‹hòm*, the niche in doorways; *‹héung ‹hòm*, an incense box.

憨 Hán Simple, silly, appearing as if idiotic; *‹ch'i ‹hòm*, stupid.

含 ˌhòm 唅 ˌhòm Hán To hold something in the mouth, the mouth full; to contain; to cherish; to suffer, put up with, or tolerate; to restrain; thick utterance; a turgid, obscure style; to place gems in a corpse's mouth; *ˌhòm ˌyung*, to bear with, to be patient towards; *ˌhòm siú²* to smile; *‹páu ˌhòm*, to contain in; *ˌhòm nò²* to restrain anger; *ˌhòm ʻkau*, to stomach an insult; *ˌhòm ‹sau*, to blush, be ashamed; *ˌhòm ki²* to bear in mind.

酣 Hán Exhilirated, cheerful; merry from wine, lively, half-drunk; jocund, riant, as nature; *ˌhòm ‹ko*, drinking and singing; *pún² ˌhòm*, tipsy, half-drunk.

坎 Kán A pit, a hole; a dangerous place; to dig a pit; to cut up; to fall into a snare or danger; hazardous; noise made in straining or striking, a smack, a rap; one of the diagrams (it belongs to water); *yat, ʻhòm shü²* a stunted tree; *yat, ʻhòm ú² ˌt'au*, a head of taro; *ʻhòm üt₂* to dig a pit; *ʻhòm hám²* to set a pit, to collude; *kwat, ʻhòm*, to dig a hole.

撼 To run against; to throw down; to strike, to knock; *ʻhòm ‹ts'an ˢk'ü*, run against it; *ˌts'z' pat, ʻhòm ˢngá*, porcelain does not batter earthenware—*i. e.* I will not contend with him; *ʻhòm ˌt'au ˌmái ˌts'éung*, I have run my head against the wall; I made a blunder; *ʻhòm láu'* to smash;

ʻhòm ʻsün, to injure or wound by running against; *ʻhòm ꜀pang*, to make a notch in.

ʻ砍 K'án Used for the preceding; to cut, to chop, to fell; a mortar; *꜀chung ʻhòm*, pestle and mortar; *ʻhòm fát₂* to fell a tree: *túi² ʻhòm*, a trip-hammer mortar for hulling rice; *꜀fúi ʻhòm*, a lime mortar.

ʻ頷 Hán To contain in the mouth; sallow; the jaws, the chops; to shake the head; *há² ꜀hòm*, the chin; *꜀hòm há² ꜀chü*, the pearl under the dragon's chin.

勘' K'án To compare, to investigate; diligent; to judge or ascertain by going to the place; able; *hòm² ím²* to go and investigate; *táp₂ hòm²* an officer going and examining; *hòm² ʻhò*, to replace a tenon; *hòm² ꜀ch'ong*, to put up a bedstead; *hòm² ching²* to straighten, to sit up aright.

嶜' A cliff projecting into the water, forming a sort of breakwater, is called *hòm² ꜀t'au*.

磡' K'án A crag, a cliff; the covert under a projecting cliff.

戡' K'án To pierce, to conquer, to kill, to subdue.

瞰² 闞² K'an To spy, to glance at; to view; to hope for, to expect; to come down to view.

撼² Kan To move, to shake.

喊² *Hòm²-páng²-láng²* the report of a gun; (contracted to *hòmpaláng*) all, entirely, the whole.

憾² Ham To hate, to abhor; to murmur at; to feel indignant at; resentful, regretting; vexed.

凵² A cover, a lid which fits on; to cover; exactly; *hòm² ꜀chung*, a gallipot, a jar; *hòm² ꜀t'au*, a vegetable dish, a covered dish; *ʻngáu sín² hòm²* suits to a hair; *ʻkam hòm² ꜀k'ü*, cover it.

餡² Hán Not satisfied with eating; not eaten enough.

嵌² K'an A hollow or ravine, a cave among hills; to enchase, to infix; to inlay; *hòm² ꜀séung*, to inlay, to set (jewelry); *hòm² ꜀ngan tséung²* a jeweler.

(137) Hon.

ʻ看 ꜀看 K'án To watch, to look after, to see to; to examine, to view; *꜀séung ꜀hon*, to look at each other; *꜀hon ꜀ngau*, to watch cattle; *꜀hon ꜀mún ꜀yan*, a door-keeper; *꜀ní ꜀hon chü² ꜀k'ü*, do you watch it; *꜀hon ꜀káng ꜀lò*, a night watchman.

꜀韓 Hán A curb or fence round a well; one of the feudal states of the Chau dynasty.

꜀寒 Hán Cold, wintry; shivering; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; my, mine; plain, simple; *꜀hon ꜀láng*, shivering cold; *꜀hon tsuk₂* my clan; *꜀hon sú²* plain, unpretending, not showy; *꜀hon shik₂* a day in Tsing-ming term, when cold provisions are eaten; *꜀hon ꜀sün*, a beggarly student.

꜀邯 Hán *꜀Hon ꜀tán*, a district in Kwángping fú in Chihli; abundant.

꜀鼾 Hán To snore; *pi² ꜀hon*, to snore.

'罕 Hán Rare, few, scarce; seldom; a kind of flag; a rabbit net; *'hon kín'*, rarely seen; *'hon 'yau tik, 'kwo 'tsz'* few of that fruit; *'hon ,man 'kòm ké' sz'²* I have rarely heard such a thing.

'侃 K'án Plain, unceremonious, and grave, in conversation, as Confucius was.

'刊 K'án To cut, to carve, to pare; to engrave blocks for printing; to hew or fell; to crase or cut out from blocks; *'hon 'pán* to cut out blocks for books; *'hon ting² 'pán hai² 'kòm*, is it certainly so? are you sure? *'hon hák*, to prepare and carve blocks; *pat, 'hon ,chí ,shü*, an unmutilated book.

'衍 Hán Pleased, contented; to be happy, joyous; credible.

'旱 Han Dry weather, drought, sunny sky; land traveling; *,t'ín 'hon*, dry weather; *'ní 'hon lò² ,loi*, did you come by land? *'hon ,lúi*, thunder without rain; *'ní 't'ai 'hon ,lúi 'tá*, you will see him killed by a thunderbolt in a clear sky; *'hí 'hon*, to take to the road.

'暵 Hán Dry, heated air; to dry; drying, parching.

'漢 Hán A large branch of the Yáng-tsz' R. in Húpeh; a famous dynasty in China; Chinese; the Milky Way, called *,ho hon'*; *hon' 'tsz' ,ká*, a gentleman, a personable man; *Hon' ,yan*, the Chinese; *Hon' ,kwan*, the naturalized Bannermen; *'hò hon'* a brave man, a clever strategist; *'lò hon'* I, an old man; *hon' chong'* robust, fat.

看 K'an To see, to look at; to regard, to examine; to practice; *hon' kín'* look at, see; *hon' séung'* to practice physiognomy; *hon' ,kí úi²* watch the chance, improve the opportunity; *hon' ,shü*, to read silently, to peruse; *'hò hon'* good-looking; *hon' tak, ch'ut*, look closely whether or no; *hon' 'king ,shang ,ts'ing*, incited to by viewing, to do or arrange properly or fairly; *hon' p'o'* to see through a scheme; *hon' t'au' shai' kái'* worldly-wise, knowledge of the world.

悍² Hán Ardent, energetic disposition; fearless; violent, hasty, cruel; *,k'éung hon²* overbearing; *hon² kap*, fierce, rash; *,hung hon²* irascible.

捍² Hán To grasp, to lift up; to ward off, to shield, to defend. To stop; *hon² ü²* to watch against.

扞² Hán Often used for the last; to fend off; an obstacle, hindrance; to guard or escort; to environ; *hon² kák*, to stop or defend; an obstacle, impeded; *'shau hon²* to defend with the hand; *hon² ,kwán*, to keep a pass.

汗² Hán Sweat, perspiration; used for the word *khan*; *ch'ut, hon²* to perspire; *fát, hon² yéuk*, a sudorific; *'mò hon² ké'* obtained without cost or trouble; *hon² ,pán*, the washerman's rash; *hon² 'má ,kung ,lò*, military toil, toilsome; *hon² ,shám*, an under-shirt, a shirt.

旰² Kán Sunset, evening; *hò' hò² hon² hon²* abundant, light.

豻² Ngán A kind of jackal found in the Desert, but described rather as a fabulous beast. Read *ngon²*, a village prison; *ˌp'i ngon²* a figure like a unicorn painted on prison doors; *ngon² yuk₂* a jail.

釬² Hán Greaves on the arms; to solder up; hurry; *hon² yéuk₂* soldering; *hon² ʻhau*, to solder.

閈² Han A gate; gate of a village, or a path; a small wall; to shut; *ˌt'ung hon²* of the same village.

翰² Hán A fabulous pheasant; to fly high; white; protracted, well-sustained; a plume, or quill to write with; writings; a prop; the stump of a tree; *Hon² ˌlam ün²* the Imperial Academy; *ˌshü hon²* written with a pen; *hon² mak₂ ˌhéung*, a literary reputation.

瀚² Hán A waste, expanse, spacious; *hon² ʻhoi*, that part of Gobi N. W. of Kánsuh; *hò² hon²* vast, spreading.

(138) Hong.

康 Kang Repose, peace, concord; delightful, excellent; blessed; joy, felicity; to quiet; an avenue, a road; *ˌhong ˌchong*, level, fine road; *ˌhong ˌning*, health and contentment; *ˌhong t'ái²* general peace; *ˌhong ˌk'éung*, strong, robust.

糠 Káng Chaff of grain, bran; poor, despicable, chaffy; troublesome, remiss; *ˌp'i ˌhong*, troublesome; *ʻlò ˌhong*, rice chaff; *mak₂ ˌhong*, wheat bran; *muk₂ ˌhong*, sawdust.

匡 Kw'ang A square box, correct; regular, square; to rectify, to direct; to right, to assist, to deliver; deflected; *ˌhong ˌfú*, to sustain; *ˌhong ching²* to straighten.

劻 Kw'ang Urgent, prompt, zealous; *ˌhong ˌyéung*, in haste, an emergency.

眶 Kw'ang The eye-socket; the canthus; *ˌkò ˌhong* sunken eyes; *ˌngán ˌhong tái²* proud; *lui² ʻmún ˌhong*, tears filled his eyes.

誆 Kw'ang Lying talk; to deceive, to cheat, to swindle; *ˌhong p'in²* to impose on, to defraud.

筐 Kw'ang A basket with square sides; a basket without a cover; *ˌhong ʻfi*, baskets for sending presents in. Often pronounced *kw'áng*.

箜 K'ung A flat lute with 25 strings, called *ˌhong ˌhau*.

腔 K'iang Hollow, vacant, puffed, empty; a hollow bone; a horse's flank; a tune, or style of singing; vain, pedantic; a classifier of sheep; *ˌchong ˌhong*, assuming, pedantic; *ˌhong tiú²* tone or tune in singing; *ˌpong ʻtsz' ˌhong*, a northerner's tunes; *ˌkò ˌhong*, tunes sung by Cháuchau fú men; *ˌhong ʻtsz' tái²* pretending, ostentatious; *i² ˌwong ˌhong*, tunes accompanied by the fiddle; *min² ˌhong*, specious; *ˌni ʻkoi kwo² ˌhong ˌloi*, you must alter your tune (or conduct).

杭 Hang Hongchau fú, the capital of Chehkiáng, famous for its silks.

航 Háng A scow or square boat for ferries; to sail, to navigate; *ˌt'sz' ˌhong*, to compassionate sailors (as Kwányin).

降 Hiáng To submit, to return to one's allegiance; to descend; ˌt'au ˌhong, to lay down rebellious arms; ˌhong ˌping, troops surrendering.

行 Hang A row, a line; a series or order; a class, a guild, a sort; a company of 25 men, and of 100 men; a house or warehouse of several *táp*₂ or divisions, a factory; to support on, to rest on; *tsoi*³ ˌ*hong*, skilled in a business, prudent; ˌ*hong* ˌ*ts'ing* ˌ*kwong* expert in; ˌ*hong* ˌ*kò tik*, raise it a little higher; ˌ*hong* ˌ*i fuk*₂ to baste clothes; *yat*, ˌ*kán* ˌ*hong*, a factory, a shop; ˌ*hong* '*ki*, which number of the brothers are you? ˌ*hong ú*² a guild; ˌ*hong* '*chéung*, head of the guild; ˌ*t'ung* ˌ*hong*, or ˌ*hong* ˌ*ká*, of the same craft; ˌ*hong yung*² the subscription to the guild; *Shɪp*₂ ˌ*sám* ˌ*hong*, the Foreign Factories; *yap*₂ ˌ*hong* ˢ'*ng*, to enlist as a soldier; ˌ*hong fo*' cargo goods, those of inferior quality.

炕³ Háng To roast, or broil; to dry, to toast; dry, drought; *hong*' ˌ*ch'ong*, a bed built of brick so as to be heated underneath; *hong*' ˌ*to* ˌ*shí*, to toast bread; *hong*' '*fo*, a fire of embers; to dry before the fire; *hong*' '*ts'in*, to ground on a bar or bank.

巷 Hiang A lane, a crooked alley; a street of dwellings; ˢ*wing hong*² a lockup for women of the palace; *lau*² *hong*² a wretched neighborhood; ˢ*lau hong*² a 'willow street,' *i. e.* a bordel; ˢ*láng hong*² a thorough or passage way.

項² Hiáng The nape, that which rests on the pillow; great; a surname; a sort, item, class, thing, species, article; '*keng hong*² the nape; ˌ*kung hong*² public purposes; *hím*' *hong*² debts, losses; *kok*, *hong*² each parcel, sort, &c.

(139)

Hòp.

合² Hoh To unite, to join; to shut, to close; to collect, to convene; accordant to, agreeable, harmonious, suitable; a pair; the whole, united; together, with; *hòp*₂ ˌ*mò*, is it best, ought I? *hòp*₂ *p'úi*' to pair, to betroth; *hòp*₂ ˌ*mái*, to close up; *hòp*₂ ˢ*ngo yung*² just what I wanted, I can use it; ˌ*séung hòp*₂ accordant, to agree; *hòp*₂ *shik*, like the pattern, suitable; ˌ*s'm hòp*₂ *tò*³ ˢ*li*, unreasonable, unjust; '*tá hòp*₂ ˌ*t'ung*, to make an agreement with; *hòp*₂ ˌ*nín* ˌ*shang*, to compare the nativities of two children prior to betrothing; *hòp*₂ ˌ*sam* '*shui*, agreeable, what one likes; *hòp*₂ *pún*² partnership business; *hòp*₂ '*ngán fan*' asleep.

閘² Hoh A leaf of a door, a two leaved door; all within doors, a family; to shut, to close; the whole, altogether; why not? *hòp*₂ ˌ*ká*, the household; *hòp*₂ ˌ*héung*, the whole village; *hòp*₂ ˌ*t'ám* ˌ*kwan kat*, hope your excellent family is all

well. The last is often used for this character.

盍² Hoh — To cover; to unite for one purpose; why not; *hòp₂ ‹kwai ₅ú ₅loi*, shall we go home? *hòp₂ hü'* let us go.

嗑² Hoh — Loquacious; *shai' hop₂* one of the 64 diagrams. In the Court dialect, to sip, to drink.

盒² Hoh — A box or vessel with a cover, as gallipots, caskets, pill-boxes; a covered platter; *yat, ko' hòp₂* a box; *pái' t'ip, hop₂* a card-case; *pi² ‹in hòp₂* snuff-box; *₅ts'ün hòp₂* a partition box for sweetmeats.

磕² K'oh — The clatter of stones; in the Court dialect, *k'oh₂ ₅t'áu* is the kotau ceremony.

(140) Hot.

曷, Hoh — Why, why not; how, wherefore? to stop by an order, to intimidate, to hoot at.

渴, K'oh — Dry, thirsty; to thirst; desirous of, anxious, longing (in a good sense); *₅hau hot*, thirsty; *hot, 'séung*, desirous of; *wá² ₅múi, hot, 'chí*, he mentioned plums and their thirst stopped; *'chí hot*, to quench thirst.

喝, Hoh — To call out loud, to hoot, to shout at; to reprimand; a guttural, gurgling, choking, sound; an angry hoot; *hot, chü² ₅k'ü* order them to stop; *hot, tò²* to clear the road as lictors do; *hot, yat, ‹sheng*, to hoot; *hot, ‹hoi*, to make people separate; *hot, ling²* to egg on, to set on; *hot, ‹tò*, to strop a razor.

褐, Hoh — Short garments, poor, hempen clothes; woolen stuffs; stockings; a beggarly fellow.

鶡, Hoh — The Tartar pheasant; pugnacious and gregarious; a symbol of courage; *hot, ‹kún*, the plumes worn on helmets by lictors, called *chí² ‹kai ₅mí*.

毾, Hoh — A twilled kind of felt or hair cloth brought from Shántung called *hot, p'in'*, and used for cushions.

(141) Hü.

虛, Hü — Empty, vacant; unsubstantial, unsatisfactory, void; vain, inane; humble, pure; abstract contemplation, as understood by the Budhists; space, the void of the firmament; the constellation Aquarius; *‹hung ‹hü*, empty; *‹hü ₅fau*, frothy, nonsensical; *‹hü tsz'²* particles, adverbs; *‹hü wá²* unfounded, idle prate; *‹hü ‹sam há² hi'* to put up with, unprejudiced, indifferent to; *t'ái' ‹hü*, the heavens; *‹hü tò²* vainly spent [his days]; *‹hü ₅ch'ün*, a false rumor; *‹hü yéuk*, weak.

墟, Hü — A mount; old mausolea, or a burial waste; a deserted region, a wild; a place for fairs or markets; a fair; *I'n²-₅t'ong ‹hü*, a noted fair near Napier's Fort; *‹hü ₅ch'éung*, the place where fairs are held; *‹hü kòm' ₅ts'ò*, such a bustle; a hubbub like a fair; *‹hü ‹hu ch'an'* always going to fairs, *sc.* you are always welcome; *'ki ₅shi ‹hü ‹ki*, when is the fair held?

噓 Hū To blow with the breath; a respiration; to praise, to recommend.

歔 Hū To sob; timid, fearful; breathing or sobbing, making a noise through the nose.

迂 Hū Remote; wide, spacious; vague, wide of the mark, enduring; distorted, loose; to deprave; *‹hü fút*, vague, baseless.

吁 Hū An interjection, expressive of grief, distrust, or admiration; *‹hü, ʿhò ch'ut, ˛k'i!* Ah, very strange!

盱 Hū To stare, to open one's eyes at; to gloat on.

訏 Hū To vaunt, to talk big; false, boasting; great, big.

許 Hū To grant, to allow, to let; to permit or acquiesce in, to accede to, to accord; to listen to and promise; to betroth or promise in marriage; to enter or advance; to flourish; an excess, more than; very; *ʿhü ʿkau*, a long time; *ʿhü ‹to*, a great many; *‹tsau ‹púi ʿhü ʿhau*, to arrange a marriage over one's cups; *ʿhü ün²* to vow; *ʿshiú ʿhü*, a very little; *pat, ʿhü ʿk'u ˛lai*, don't let him come. A surname.

翩 Hū High flying, boasting talk; to display; to talk large; energetic, bold; moderate; *‹p'in ʿhü*, in every part.

栩 Hū A tree bearing a black nut like an acorn; soft, flexible; *ʿhü ʿhü*, pleased.

旴 Hū The crown worn in the Shāng dynasty; it somewhat resembled a Cantab's cap in being flat on the top.

去 K'ü To leave, to depart from, to quit; to conceal, to hoard; to dismiss, to expel.

去 K'ü To depart, to separate, to part from, to become distinct; to go, either in, out, from, or through; to proceed, to pass on in a regular course; the third of the four tones; past, gone, former; to discard, to reject; to repudiate; implies an action, ability, or completion, in the preceding verb; as *mái² pat, hü²* I can not sell it; *yap₂ hü²* go in; *hü² ˛loi* (go-come), together express universally, revolving, past time, finished action; *ʿkong ˛loi ʿkong hü²* tautology; *ʿni hü² ˛p'in ch'ü² ˛loi*, where have you been? *hü² ʿyam ˛loi*, I've been to drink; *hü² ˛nín*, last year; *hü² ‹hiú*, gone; *hü² shai²* dead; *yap₂ ˛sheng hü²* to go into the city; *hü² ˛yau ˛ho*, to take an airing on the river; *ch'ut, hü², ch'ut, hü², ˛'m ʿhò ʿta'i*, go away, go, don't be here gazing! *ʿyau mat, hü² ch'ü²* what places are there to go to? *hü² ch'ut, ˛mún*, gone abroad to visit; *kwo² hü² ‹chi sz'²* past things.

(142) Hù.

靴 Hiueh Boots; *yat, túi² ‹hù*, a pair of boots; *‹hù mò²* boots and caps, sent as presents; *‹fong ˛t'au ‹hù*, square-toed boots; *ʿngá ‹hù kòm² ngáng²* as stiff as earthen boots, unchangeable, obstinate.

㗖 *‹Hù ‹tù*, a small trumpet, a kind of bugle, used at the literary examinations.

(143) ## Huk.

曲, K'iuh — Crooked, bent curved, distorted; scheming, tortuous, false; to oppress, to wrong: to force, or oblige one to do, necessitated; songs, sonnets, ditties; a carpenter's square; ‹wán huk› devious, meandering; huk› chik› crooked and straight, the right and wrong; ‹sz' huk› tricky, underhand; chéung' huk› to sing ditties with a fife; wat› huk› to bend,

哭, Kuh — To cry aloud, the noise of grief or pain: to groan, to wail; huk› yap› crying and sobbing; ˌt'ai huk› groaning loudly; ‹k'am tak› huk› unceasing crying; huk› ‹song, wailing for the dead; t'ung' huk› heartfelt grief; huk› ‹song chéung² the staff carried by a son at a funeral.

勗, Hiuh — To stimulate, to excite to exertion, to encourage, to animate.

旭, Hiuh — The rising sun, the dawn; huk› yat₂ sunrising; huk› huk› joy at having succeeded.

頊, Hiuh — To carry one's-self carefully; attentive; ‹Chün-huk› the emperor who succeeded Hwángtí, B.C. 2513.

酷, K'uh — Superior wine; ripe (as grain); hard-hearted, severe; inhuman, tyrannical (applied to officers); extremely, in a high degree; ‹t'ám huk₂ avaricious and cruel; huk₂ ˌying, an illegal punishment; huk₂ ít₂ very warm.

斛, Hoh — An imaginary measure, in Canton equal to ten *tau*, or pecks, or one *shek*, or a pecul of 100 catties.

觳, Hoh — A large goblet; a quiver; thin, poor; a hoof; the top of the foot; huk₂ ts'uk› trembling from fear, deadly fear, as animals when pursued.

(144) ## Hün.

喧 / 諠, Hiuen — Clamor, hum, noise of people talking; ‹hün ‹wá, to clamor, to vociferate; ‹hün náu² boisterous merriment; to deceive;—in which sense the second character is the same as the next.

諼, Hiuen — To impose on; fallacious, deceptive; to forget; chá' ‹hün, to deceive, to lie to.

暄, Hiuen — Genial warmth, heat of the sun in spring, a pleasant warmth.

晅, Hiuen — Bright, hot sun; the heat of the sun; to dry. Same as the next.

烜, Hiuen — To dry at a fire; clear, brilliant, splendid; hot; to burn; ‹hün ˌü, to roast or smoke fish; ‹hün yuk₂ to smoke meat.

萱, Hiuen — The iris or fleur-de-lis, called ˌmong ‹yau 'ts'ò, because it causes one to forget his sorrow; and luk₂ ‹ts'ung ˌfá, 'deer's onions;' a mother, because if a woman carries it she will bear a son; ‹hün ˌt'ong, your mother.

棬, K'iuen — A wooden bowl or cup; a shield made of reeds; ‹pùi ‹hün, cups and bowls.

圈, K'iuen — A coop or pen for animals; crooked wood for cups; a circle, a ring, an inclosure; a prison; a stop or period in grammar; to encircle, to sur-

round; to mark or punctuate; *'tà ‹hün*, to draw a circle; *‹hün ‹shing*, to mark the tones of characters; *'ho ‹hün 'ho 'tim*, should be italicized; *ˌngan ‹hün*, a silver ring; *‹hün t'ò'* a snare, a fraud; *‹hün ch'ut, ˌlai*, to cut out rotten or bad parts, as from fruit, cloth; *ch'ut, ‹hün*, to publish the cyphers of successful siútsái.

埙 Hiuen An ancient wind instrument of porcelain with six holes, shaped like an egg; it was blown at the apex.

儇 Hiuen Ingenious, expert, cunning; nimble; name of a country or tribe in primitive times.

'犬 K'iuen A dog; radical of ferine animals; *'hün 'tsz'* my son; *'hün 'má ‹chí pò'* humble service to requite favors.

'畎 K'iuen A ditch or water-course between fields; a rill or runlet; to flow, as a water-course, diffused like good instruction; *'hün 'mau*, rills between plats of ground.

勷 劝 K'iuen To exhort, to advise, to admonish; to stimulate, to encourage, to praise; to acquiesce; *hün' kán'* to remonstrate with [a superior]; *hün' 'mîn*, to incite, to urge to exertion; *‹séung hün'* to advise each other, to admonish; *hün' sik*, to urge to peace.

'絢 Hiuen A tassel; an ornamented wrapper for gems or seals; adorned, variegated; quick.

券 K'iuen A bond, deed, contract, or agreement; the parties each formerly retained one half; a section; proof, evidence of in such papers; a last; *hün' yéuk* a bond; *tí' hün'* a wr-it ten tile placed in graves as proof of possession; *‹hù hün'* a boot-last.

(145)

Hung.

'空 K'ung Empty, vacant, void; at leisure; an opening or crevice; great, wide; the firmament, sky; poor, broken; unprejudiced, able to perceive clearly; abstraction as understood by the Budhists. Read *'hung*, a hole, a tunnel or opening in the ground. *‹Hung uk*, an empty house; *t'ái' ‹hung*, or *‹hung ‹chung*, heaven, sky; *'ni kòm' 'hau ‹hung*, so impudent; do n't you put in your tongue; *‹hung 't'ò*, an empty stomach; *‹hung 'shau*, empty-handed; *ˌnong ‹hung* no coin by one, moneyless; *‹hung ˌhán*, unoccupied; *‹hung 'lung*, hollow; *‹hung tí'* a vacant spot; *‹hung ˌlò ˌmò yik*, lost all my trouble; *‹hung ‹hung hü'* went away empty; *yat, ˌch'éung ‹hung*, all gone, everything is lost.

'悾 K'ung Ignorant, rustic; dissatisfied from inability or ill luck; sincere; simple.

'凶 Hiung Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, unpropitious, adverse; lugubrious, mournful; judgments of heaven, calamity; malignant, cruel, bad, in which sense it is used for the next; *kat, ‹hung mi' ‹chí*, I don't know whether it is lucky or not; *‹hung sun'* bad news; *‹hung ˌsin*, a bad year.

凶 Hiung. Malevolent, cruel, inhuman; vicious, malignant: fearful, cry of fear; *ʻhung ʻshau*, a murderer; *ʻhung ɕyáng*, vicious, intractable; *ʻhung pò²* fierce; *ʻhung ok₂* wicked, truculent; *ɕhang ʻhung*, to plunder like a bandit; *ʻhung ɕtʻò lán² ʻtsai*, a reprobate, a brigand.

匈 胸 Hiung. The first character represents the breast, inclosing the heart; the breast, the heart, the bosom: the mind, the feelings; *ʻtam ʻhung*, to pound the breast — a beggar's device; *ʻhung ʻkʻam fút*, liberal, considerate; *ʻhung kák, ai² chai²* indigestible; *ʻhung ɕtsʻong ʻkam sau²* literary, accomplished; *ʻhung ɕtʻong* the breast; *ʻhung ɕwái* the feelings; *ʻHung ɕnò*, the Huns.

洶 Hiung. The bubbling of a spring, the noise of rapid waters; the sound of tumult; *ʻhung ʻyung*, the gurgling of a spring.

崆 Kʻung. A hill in Pingliáng fú, in Kánsuh, called *ʻHung tʻung²* the source of the River King.

紅 Hung. Red color, reddish; fiery; gentle, ladylike; *ɕhung shik*, red; *ɕhung ɕfá*, the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, or shoe-flower; *ɕhung ɕngán*, rosy, ruddy; *ʻtong ɕhung*, prosperous, rising; *ɕchʻéung ɕhung*, a general notice from the people; *ɕhung ɕpʻái*, a ship's clearance; *ɕhung ɕmò ɕyan*, the English; *ʻshiú ʻhung*, heated to redness; *ɕhung yat₂ ʻtong ʻtʻiu*, the emperor's birthday, or that of others.

洪 Hung. Water rising; an inundation, a deluge; a torrent overflowing; great, vast, immense; *ɕhung ʻshui*, the deluge of Yü; *ɕhung fuk*, great happiness; *ɕfún ɕhung tái² léung²* liberal minded and kind; a surname. Interchanged with the next.

鴻 Hung. A swan, or wild goose *(sc. a river* or marsh *bird)*; large, vast; profound, learned; a letter-carrier, a postman; *ɕhung ngán²* wild geese; *ɕhung ʻhi*, great felicity—a phrase placed opposite doors; *ɕhung pín²* to send a letter by one.

烘 Hung. A flash or flame of fire; to dry at the fire; dried.

虹 Hung. Colored vapor, the rainbow, halo—all thought to be an impure effluence of the sky; *ʻtʻin ɕhung, ɕhung ɕngai*, or *ʻtʻin kong²* the rainbow; called *pʻo² ɕpʻung* at Macao, because it splits the sky; connected together.

訌 Hung. To quarrel, to litigate; to denounce to officers; to involve another by speaking; domestic discords.

黌 Hung. A college or gymnasium, in A.D. 200, capable of accommodating 30,000 students; *tsun² ɕhung ʻkung*, to enter a candidate for degree of siú-tsái; the *ɕhung ʻkung* are rooms for study adjoining the temple of Confucius; *ɕhung ɕmún sau² sz'²* a siú-tsái.

雄 Hiung A cock bird; masculine, male of small animals and insects, as well as birds; courageous, martial, brave, heroic; ˌ*hung chong*ˀ burly and strong; ˈ*tau* ˈ*hi* ˌ*hung* ˌ*sam*, screw your courage up.

熊 Hiung A bear, the 'hybernating animal;' ˌ*hung* ˌ*yan*, a bear; ˌ*hung* ˈ*chéung* a bear's palm—a delicacy; ˌ*hung* ˈ*tám*, gall of bears—a medicine; ˌ*Hung* ˈ*i* ˌ*shán*, a range of mountains in Honán.

孔 K'ung A hole, an orifice, a cave, an opening; a pore; hollow; thorough; excellent, great, deep; a surname; ˈ*hung tséuk*, the peacock; ˈ*Hung* ˌ*fú* ˈ*tsz*' Confucius; ˌ*t'ung* ˌ*shan* ˈ*kau* ˈ*hung*, the nine passages of the body; ˈ*hung k'iú*ˀ a hole.

恐心 K'ung Apprehensive, anxious, agitated, alarmed, suspicious; to suppose, to doubt, to imagine, to reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be; ˈ*hung p'á*ˀ fearful of, supposing, suspicious lest; ˈ*hung kü*ˀ to dread, frightened; ˌ*'m* ˈ*hung*, quiet.

閧ˀ Hung The cry of persons fighting; to quarrel, to wrangle; *hung*ˀ *tau*ˀ to fight, battling.

哄ˀ Hung The hum of a crowd; singing or voices mingling; to intimidate by a loud voice; to cozen, to cheat; to beguile, to tempt; *hung*ˀ *p'in*ˀ to deceive; *hung*ˀ *hot*, to browbeat.

控ˀ K'ung To pull (as a bow), to check or rein in; to impeach, to accuse; to inform rulers; to hold up, to maintain; *hung*ˀ *kò*ˀ to petition against; *nip*, *hung*ˀ to falsely accuse; *shéung*ˀ *hung*ˀ to send in an accusation; *üt*, *hung*ˀ to petition the highest provincial officers directly.

鞚ˀ K'ung A bridle, or the reins by which a horse is reined in.

倥ˀ K'ung Rude; *hung*ˀ ˌ*t'ung*, ignorant; weary, hurried by press of business.

空ˀ K'ung To empty or exhaust; a deficiency; to make room for; ˌ*kwei hung*ˀ to return a deficiency; *hung*ˀ ˌ*hoi tik*, make a little room for me; *hung*ˀ ˌ*hoi* ˈ*sé*, leave a space in the writing; *hung*ˀ *fát*, a defalcation.

汞ˀ Hung Quicksilver; ˌ*shiú* ˌ*tán lin*ˀ *hung*ˀ to smelt quicksilver from cinnabar.

*Hung*ˀ A halo; *üt*, ˈ*yau hung*ˀ there is a halo round the moon.

(146) Hüt.

血, Hiueh Blood; radical of blood or bloody things; *hüt*, *hi*ˀ the bodily stamina, the constitution; *hüt*, ˈ*pún*, capital in trade; *ch'ut*, *hüt*, bleeding; ˈ*pò hüt*, to strengthen the system; *ü*ˀ *hüt*, blood settled in a bruise; *kuk*, *hüt*, coagulated blood; *hüt*, ˌ*shü*, a letter written in blood (at the last extremity); *hüt*, *sing*ˀ careful memory of, attention; *shat*, *hüt*, pale, white-livered; *hüt*, ˌ*ü*, hair of the head; *ch'ut*, *pák*, *hüt*, to pay another's defalcation.

闕, Kiueh Looking out a door, a lookout above a gate; imperial; defective, lost; not enough; faults, deficiencies; to miss, to err; disrespectful, wanting in; to dig; *hüt, ˌmún*, his Majesty's palace; *ˊkam hüt*, the golden gate of Olympus; *üt, hüt*, the waning moon; *hut, shat*, lost, missing; *ˌhò ˌmò ˊshiú hüt*, not the least thing missing.

缺, 缺, For these two characters, see *Kʻat*, their usual pronunciation in Canton.

(147) Hwé.

An exclamation; halloo, stop! *ˊhwé, ˊní hü ˊpʻín*, halloo! where are you going?

(148) Í.

ˊ衣 I Clothes, specially those for the body; radical of garments; a cover, case, or wrapper; the husk of cocoanuts; *ˊí fuk* or *ˊí ˌshéung*, clothes; *pák ˊí*, plebeians; *ˊtsʻing ˊí*, siútsái graduates; *pín ˊí*, undress, common dress; *ˊmò ˊí shik* improper, lewdly; *chéuk ˊí fuk*, to dress; *ˌshing ˊí tim* a slop-shop; *shui ˊí*, a sleeping dress.

ˊ依 I To rely on, to trust to; to agree, to conform to; as, according to; *ˊí ˌin*, as you say; *ˊí ˊhi*, like, similar; *ˊí ˊní*, as you please; *ˊí ˌü sat, hú* dependant on parents, filial; *ˊí shat, shüt*, undoubted, can be believed.

ˊ伊 Í He, she, it; *ˊí ˊtang*, they, them; *ˊí ˌnín*, that year; an initial particle, meaning only, because that; a surname.

ˊ咿 Í To smile in bitterness, to moan, a forced laugh; *ˊí ˌʻng*, hum of boys reading.

ˊ洢 Í Name of a river in Honán province, a branch of the River Loh; it runs through Sung hien in Honán fū.

ˊ猗 Í A fierce dog; extended, continuous; flourishing; to exclaim in praise, good! fine! an interjection; to add to, depend on.

ˊ漪 Í Ripples on water, the curling lines made by water in gentle motion.

ˊ噫 Í The tone of indignation, surprise, dissatisfaction; for shame, alas! groans, dolor; to belch; *ˊí ˊdò ˊdò ˌyan*, a low, idle fellow.

ˊ醫 Í To heal, to cure; medical, medicine; a physician; *ˊí ˊszʻ* or *ˊí ˊshang* a doctor; *ˌhang ˊí*, to practice medicine; *ˌshí ˊí*, a fashionable doctor; *ˊpáu ˊí*, to assure a cure; *ˌshan ˊí*, a skillful doctor; *ˌyung ˊí shat, ˌyan*, charlatans kill people.

ˊ鷖 Í A blue and white duck which frequents the seashore in flocks, and foretokens storms by flying inland.

ˊ兒 Rh A boy, a infant, a male child; infantile, feeble; a suffix to nouns much used in the court dialect, and to denote that words are nouns; *ˊsiú ˌí, ˌí*, my son; *tái ˊsiú ˌí*, my oldest son; *ˌho ˌí*, a toy; *ˌi ˊnü*, children; *ˌi ˌchʻá*, cutch.

唲 ˊRh Forced laughter, unwilling compliance; loquacious. Read ‹wá, the prattle of children.

而 ˊRh The whiskers; one of the radicals; as a copulative conjunction, means and, also, together; and yet, even; as a disjunctive conjunction, but; yet, contrariwise, still; as; used for the person spoken to, thou; an initial particle; ˛í ‹ká now; ˛í ʻch'é, moreover, furthermore; ˛í ‹kam ˛í hau² now and henceforth; ˛í ʻi a final phrase, denoting that is all, nothing more, no other. the utmost.

洏 ˊRh Warm or hot water; flowing tears; ˛lín ˛í, incessant crying.

輀 ˊRh A funeral car or hearse.

栭 ˊRh A king-post or girder on the top of a pillar, to support the roof; a kind of chestnut; a fungus or Peziza, called muk₂ ˛í, or 'ears of wood.'

鮞 ˊRh The spawn or young of fish; ‹pò ˛í, a delicious fish found in Tungting Lake.

宜 ˊI That which is naturally reasonable, fit, right; proper, befitting, harmonizing, just; ought or should be; often is to be taken as a form of the imperative or future tenses; harmonious, accordant; title of 5th rank ladies; ˛í tak, ought, it is proper; pat, ‹séung ˛í, unsuitable, not his place; hòp, ˛í, done right, well done; ‹t'ám ʻsiú ‹p'in ˛í, to covet little douceurs; pin² ˛í, convenient, serviceable; ˛i tak, to desire, to wish.

疑 ˊI To doubt, to suspect; to guess, to fear; perverse; doubtful of, to dislike, unsettled; ˛ú ˛í, a fox's doublings, fearful; ‹sz' ˛í, suspicious, fearful; pí² ím₂ ˛í, avoid suspicious acts; ʻní kòm² ‹to ˛í, you are so very suspicious; ˛mò ˛í, plain, certain, undoubted.

嶷 ˊI Name of a range, called ʻKau ˛Í, or Nine Mts., where the Emperor Shun was buried—said to be in Shán-sí; eminent, promising; to know.

移 ˊI To transplant rice; to move, to transpose, to shift, to remove, to change the place or the direction of; to transmit; to convey (an infection); to migrate; ˛í ‹hoi, to move away; ˛í ˛mái, to move near; ˛no ˛í, to borrow; ˛í ‹fún tsau² ʻkan, to accommodate one with a timely loan; ˛í ˛man, to forward a public dispatch.

扆 ˊI The bar of a door, called ʻim ˛i; ʻim ˛í ˛wai ‹ch'ui, (Pehlí-pí) burned the bar of his door, [from poverty].

栘 ˊI A kind of bullace; ˛í ˛yéung, a kind of white willow, found in Shántung.

彝 ˊI A tripod or vase used in temples for libations; a constant rule or law which all men acknowledge, an invariable principle; constant, common; ˛i ˛lun, the five social relations; ʻMò ˛í ‹shán, the Bohea hills.

詍 ˊI Self-sufficient, great assurance, arrogant; shallow-minded; to despise, to look down on; verbose; to insult, to brag.

貽 ˊi A gradation, rising one above another, as a series of weights, stairs, stories, hills, &c.; to advance, to reward the worthy; to superimpose; advantage; *ˊfan ˊi kok, mat₂* put each in its proper rank; *ˊi tsang²* to confer honors on one's parents and self.

匜 ˊi A pitcher or goblet, with a handle and spout; water-pot or wash-basin; shallow; *ˊchí ˊi*, wine and water pitchers.

頤 ˊi The chin, the sides of the mouth; one of the diagrams; to nourish, to feed; *ˊk'i ˊi*, an old man, who must be fed.

沂 ˊi Name of a river in Shantung, flowing south into Lake Loh-má in Kiángsú, and thence into the sea.

儀 ˊi Usages of mankind; a rule, rite, a ceremony; decorum, etiquette; the external appearance, or deportment; figure, form; regular, proper, correct, what ought to be, just; to imitate to study how to effect; the principles or powers of nature; *ˊléung ˊi*, the dual principles; a present of money; *ˊi chü²* rules of etiquette; *tin² ˊi* or *ˊhéung ˊi*, money sent to mourners to assist in the rites; *ˊch'ing ˊi*, a present to one traveling; *ˊyung ˊi*, deportment; *ˊwai ˊi*, a dignified carriage.

夷 ˊi Even, arranged; to equalize, to level; to wound, to kill, to cut grass; great, ample; to class, to sort; contented, pleased; distant, remote, foreign; a tribe of people in the west, now applied to all foreigners who do not speak Chinese; a barbarian, in the sense the Greeks used βαρβαροι; *ˊi ˊyan*, a foreigner; *ˊi mit₂* to exterminate.

洟 ˊi Mucus or running from the nose; *ˊwan ˊi*, name of a marsh in Shánsí.

姨 ˊi A wife's sisters; the older are called *tái² ˊi*, the younger *ˊsiú ˊi*; maternal aunts; the elder are called *ˊi ˊmò, ˊi ˊmá*, and *ˊi ˊnéung*; the younger, *á² ˊi; ˊi ˊté*, my elder maternal aunt's husband.

痍 ˊi A wound; an ulcer or sore; to hurt, to injure; distressing to the mind.

怡 ˊi Harmonious concord, pleased with each other, as brothers and friends; joyful, satisfied; *ˊhing tai² ˊi ˊi*, fraternal joy; *ˊi ˊwo*, Delighted-harmony, the name of Howqua's hong in Canton.

詒 ˊi To hand down, to bequeath, to leave to, to communicate to posterity; to present to; mutual deception; to ridicule; to act so as to be despised. Read *ˊt'oi*, to defraud, or insult; weary: *ˊi ˊch'ün*, to hand down; *ˊts'in ˊli ˊi ˊts'ing*, to send remembrances from afar (to friends).

貽 ˊi Same as the preceding; to induce, or bring on one's self, to cause; *ˊi tsang²* to leave a legacy, to make a parting present; *ˊi ˊng² hau² ˊyan*, to mislead after ages, to propagate error; *ˊi lui² ˊtsz' ˊvün* to involve one's posterity.

飴 ʻí — Sweet cakes; sugared, pleasant, sweet; to feed; *ʻkòm ˌí*, a tidbit, sugary; *ʻkan ˌtʻò ˌü ˌí*, to regard afflictions as sweet.

圮 ʻí — A bridge; the bank near a bridge.

倚 ʻí — To rely or lean on, to lean against, trusting in; to depend on, to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a fulcrum, a support; *ʻí lái²* or *ʻí kʻáu³* to depend on; *tün³ ˌmò ʻpʻin ʻí*, impartial, not the least unfairness; *ʻí pang²* a trust, a dependance; *ʻí ʻmá ʻho toi²* immediately (*lit.* waiting on horseback); *ʻí tʻok*, to beg a favor of one, to engage one to do; *ʻí ˌkʻam ˌí ʻko*, to sing in unison with a lute; *ʻí ˌchʻí mat*, *ʻyé*, what do you depend on for it?

綺 K ʻí — An open, variegated kind of silk, called *ʻí ˌlo*; it is a kind of law or open silk, used for summer dresses.

錡 ʻí — A three-legged iron frying-pan or griddle; a stand for bows; a den or cave.

椅 ʻí — A kind of hard wood, fit for cabinet work; a chair, a couch; *yat*, *ʻchéung ʻí*, a chair; *ˌtʻoi ʻí*, tables and chairs; *tʻái³ ʻsz³ ʻí*, a large state chair; *ʻhün ʻshau ʻí*, an arm-chair; *shui² ʻí*, a couch; *kwá³ ʻtang ʻí*, a chair without arms.

輢 ʻí — Sides of a chariot; the place in a car where spears are placed.

扆 ʻí — A silken screen used by the ancient emperors in the audience-chamber; it was ornamented with ax-heads.

耳 ʻRh — An ear, the organ of hearing; radical of what relates to the ear and hearing: to perceive; a handle, an ear; a final particle, usually denoting merely the end of the sense, but sometimes as an intensitive; *ʻí ʻlung*, or *ʻí fat*, the ear; *ʻí ʻto kan²* others will soon hear it; *ʻí ʻnung*, black ears, thought to come from bad luck; *ʻhong ʻí*, dry ears; *ʻí wát*, an ear-pick; *ʻí ˌwán*, ear-rings; *ʻí ʻí*, obsequious; *ʻí ʻsün*, a gr.-grandson's grandson; *shun² ʻfung ʻí*, quick of hearing; *ʻí ʻpʻúi*, hard of hearing; *ʻí ˌlung*, deaf; *mít*, *ʻí ʻtsai*, to pull off your ears; *ʻim ʻí tò² ˌling*, to cover the ears and steal a bell, to delude; *ʻí ʻto ʻün kwo³ mat*, 'very soft ears,' excessively credulous.

爾 / 尔 ʻRh — You, thou; your; flourishing; a final particle, interchangeable with the preceding, denoting that the subject is not of much consequence; also forms adverbs, as *tsut*, *ʻí*, suddenly; *ʻí ʻngo ˌtʻung ʻsam*, we are of the same mind; *ʻí ʻtang*, ye, you; *ʻí ʻí ʻngo ʻngo*, uncertain, confused talk; *ʻnái ʻí*, it is thus, so.

邇 ʻRh — Near, next to, at hand; approaching, both in time and place; to reach, to come towards, to approach; *mat₂ ʻí*, friendly, sociable; *ʻí ˌloi*, [time] nearly completed.

擬 ʻí — Figure, form; like; to compare; to consider, to guess or conjecture; to decide after deliberation; to estimate;

to intend, to purpose; ʻi *tok*₂ to think upon, to calculate; ʻi ˌ*kwan*, to transport to the army; ʻi *tsúi*³ to judge crimes.

ʻ凝 ĺ To deliberate, to consult, to discuss; doubt, hesitation; murmuring; used for the preceding, to decide; ʻi *sz*'² ˌ*t*'*ing*, a senate-chamber, a council-hall; the Senate-house at Macao is so called; *mín*³ ʻi to confer with one; ˌ*kung* ʻí, a public discussion.

ʻ矣 ĺ A final particle, denoting a plain statement, that the sense is fully expressed; ˌi ʻi ʻi, fully, enough; ʻ*fau* ʻi, certainly not.

ʻ已 ĺ At the beginning of a sentence, stopped, finished, just done, already, past; sign of the perfect; to terminate; to decline, to put away, to reject; as a final, excessive, no more; ʻi ˌ*king* ʻ*kong*, done speaking; ʻi *hü*³ gone off; *pat*, *tak*, ʻi obliged to do, inevitable; ʻi ˌ*king* ʻ*kòm*, I have made it so; ʻi *hau*³ from this, hereafter.

ʻ以 ĺ By, with; in order to, that which; for, that, to the end that; the cause by which, using, taking; and; next, at, according to; a reason or cause; preceded by ʻ*sho*, means therefore, wherein, that by which, thereby; succeeded by ˌ*wai*, means deeming, to consider, by it make; preceded by ˌ*ho*, means how could; ʻi is often merely a sign of the accusative, from, to, in, as ʻi ˌ*yan* ˌ*ts*'*ün* ˌ*sam*, he cherishes humanity in his heart; ʻi *chik*₈ ˌ*wai huk*, to bend the straight; occasionally used like the last; ˌ*mò* ʻi, not cease, no more, nothing; ʻ*yau* ʻ*chí* ʻi, probable; *shi*³ ʻí, hence; ʻi ʻ*kún* ˌ*kw*'*ai* ˌ*t*'*in*, to look at the sky through a tube; *tsz*'³ ʻi ˌ*wai shí*³ I must have it so, I'll do it.

ʻ薿 Rh Luxuriant, growing rank, flourishing veg tation.

ʻ苡 ĺ The purslane *(Plantago)*; ʻi ʻ*mai*, or ʻi ʻi ˌ*yan*, pearl-barley.

ʻ薏 ĺ The seeds of the nelumbium; ʻi i² ˌ*yan*, pearl-barley; same as the last.

ʻ意 ĺ The intention, will, purpose; thoughts, ideas; motive; inclination, sentiment, opinion; meaning of a word; i² *mi*³ ˌ*ch*'*éung*, an agreeable taste, delighted with; i² *sz*'' the feelings, the intention; ˌ*mò* ʻ*chü* i² undetermined; ˌ'*m* ʻ*hò* i² *sz*'' indecent, disreputable; unwilling to refuse; ʻ*yau mat*, i² *sz*'' what does he say about it? ˌ*mò* i² ˌ*chung*, unintentional; ˌ'*m kwo*³ *tak*, i² greatly obliged for it; *tak*, i² gratified, got his wish, an exclamation of delight often used in sport; *shing*³ i² exceeded your wishes; i² *pat*, a rough sketch or picture; i² i² *sz*'' *sz*'' undesirable, I prefer not.

ʻ瘞 ĺ A retired, obscure place; to bury, to inter; to sacrifice to those who have been buried, to streams, or to the moon; to hide.

ʻ懿 ĺ Mild, virtuous, excellent; admirable, admired—*applied to women;* the virtuous one, *sc.* the Empress; i² ʻ*chí*, her Majesty's orders.

ʻ饐 ĺ Cooked rice spoiled by mold; a sour, harsh taste; used for *it*, to choke.

殪 f To kill, to put to death, to exterminate; to throw down, to prostrate; to overhang.

一 二 弍 貳 Rh Two; to divide in twain, to bisect; to help, to second; to reiterate; to suspect; *tai² i²* the second; *i² shap₂* twenty; *ˌmò i² ‹sam*, not doubleminded, faithful, sincere; *i² ts'z''* twice. The two last forms are chiefly used in bills and accounts.

義 f Right, proper, suitable; righteousness, equity, uprightness, high moral feeling, conformable to what the heart feels to be proper; common, free, public, by contribution or government appropriation, as *i² 'tseng*, a public well; *i² hok₂* a free school; patriotic, in defense of principle or rights, public spirited, as *i² ‹ping*, patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, virtuous, as *i² sz''* an eminent scholar; *i² 'hün*, a faithful dog; adopted, putative, supplied in place of, as *i² fú²* an adopted father; *i² 'kai*, a false headdress; made up, compounded; as *i² mak₂* a composition ink; meaning, signification; *i² puk₂* a faithful servant; *i² hi²* right principled, honorable; *i² ‹shán*, a public burying-ground; *i² ‹chong*, a public depository for coffins.

誼 f Right, proper, used for the last; friendly, acquainted; adopted; *‹chí ˌlán ‹chí i²* friends adopted as brothers; *ˌnín i²* of the same age or graduation; *ts'ik, i²* relatives of different surnames.

棫 Rh A species of wild jujube or date-plum; the seeds used for an anodyne, under the name of *‹sün 'tsò ˌyan*, are not from a Zizyphus.

異 f Separated, foreign, of another country, different, diverse; admirable, unusual; strange, rare, extraordinary, bizarre; perverse, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as different or foreign; to oppose; *i² man²* strange news; *i² yat,* another day; *shai² pat, i²* will not be forced to change; *tái² ˌt'ung 'siú i²* very much alike.

勤 f Labor, distress, toil; afflictions, sufferings; to be weary, to endure, to labor in.

肄 f To accustom one's self, to practice, to be skilled in; to serve assiduously; sprouts of a stump; *i² ip₂* a resident graduate, one who lives in the college.

易 f Easy, simple, plain, not hard to do; negligent, remiss, disrespectful; to extirpate weeds, to dress a field; *ˌyung i²* easy to do; *i² t'üt, 'shau*, easy to rid out of hand (as goods); *i² ˌmái 'shau* can be done quickly; *i² ‹wai lik₂* not hard to do, he will do it with help; *i² ‹ü pín²* changeable in sentiment.

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Ím.

奄 Yen To detain awhile; to cover, to conceal; a surplus, an excess; to remain over; suddenly, hastily; to enter into possession; *‹ím 'yau sz'' ‹fong*, he suddenly obtained the region; a place in Shántung.

淹 Yen To soak, to saturate; to overflow; to detain, to stay away; *ím lau*, to tarry long; *ím kún*² to permeate; *ím chai*² dilatory; *ím mút*₂ to spoil or drown in water; *ím mún*² asphyxiated, half crazy, worried.

淫 Yen Clouds rising and spreading; to soak, to make to vegetate, as the rain does.

閹 剭 Yen To castrate, to geld; *ím wán*² an eunuch of the palace; *ím chü* to cut a boar. The second is a local character.

崦 Yen The name of a mountain in the West, called *ím tsz'*, fabled to contain the cave where the sun went at night.

掩 Yen A mind exercised upon; *ím ts'ím*, unsteady, loquacious; *ím ím ts'ím ts'ím*, restless, nervous, anxious.

醃 Yen To lay in salt; *ím pák*₂ *lám*, salted olives; *ím ts'ong*, to lay down [flesh] in salt; *ím t'úi*, smoked hams.

鹽 塩 Yen Salt; to salt; *pák ím*, white salt; *ím t'in*, salt-yards; *ím wan*² *sz'*, the salt commissioner; *shái*² *ím*, to evaporate salt water *ím áng ch'ut tsz'ü*, the salt-jar has produced worms! said of bad sons.

嫌 Hien To dislike, to hold in contempt, to think meanly of; to lothe, to despise: prejudiced, suspicious, fastidious, jealous of; *ím shiú*, to disdain as little; *ní 'm ím*, don't weary of; *siú ím*, petty dislikes, querulous.

簷 檐 Yen The eaves, or projecting part of a roof, vulgarly called *uk ím*, and *ím hau*; the plate which supports the roof; *fi ím*, the turned-up cornices of a hipped roof; *ím hú*² under the eaves, in low life; *mok*₂ *k'i ím hau*, don't stand under the eaves.

嚴 Yen Severe, stern, strict, rigid; reserved, cold, austere; majestic, solemn, dignified, reverential; inducing respect or awe; a night-watch or guard; epithet of a father; *ím ná*, strictly to seize; *ím suk*, sternly dignified; *ím fú*² or *ká ím*, my father; *lò sz' ím*, the teacher is strict; *ím mat*₂ extremely close or secret; *tsün ím*, your respected father.

簷 Yen A breastwork for archers or spearmen to protect themselves; to fend off.

醃 Yen Sour, sharp, as vinegar or spirits highly rectified; *lok*₂ *ím ts'ò*² put in some sharp vinegar—be very strict with him.

蚺 Yen A large serpent in Yunnán, described as edible and scaleless, and with large teeth; a tribe of southern savages.

髯 Yen The whiskers; the hair on the cheeks near the ears; *'mi ím kung*, the lord of the handsome whiskers, *i. e.* Kwántí; *k'au ím*, curly whiskers.

炎 Yen Fire blazing, flame; burning, hot; glorious, luminous; to burn; *ím léung shai*² *kái*² the inconstant world, fickle friends; *ím it*₂ very hot [sun]; *'fo ím 'shéung*, the fire blazes up; *ím tai*² the emperor Shinnung.

掩 Yen To screen or shade, to conceal from view; to shut, to close; to soothe, to stroke with

the hand; to console; to surprise an enemy; *'im ,mún*, to shut the door; *'im ‹hoi ,mún*, to open the door; *'im shik›* to hide away quickly; *'im mín²* to cover the face; *'im 'há chüt›* you must improve, don't be so stupid; *'im 'im 'yéung 'yéung*, afraid to be seen, hiding away as a truant; *'ím 'há 'ch'au*, hide it for shame.

'奄 Yen To cover over, to shade, to hide (as an occultation does); *,wan 'ím yat›* the clouds screen the sun; to castrate; vases with small mouths and large bellies; a pass in mountains.

'埯 Yen To cover anything with dirt; *'ím ,mái*, to bury in the ground.

厭 Yen To dislike, to disapprove, to reject; to lothe; to sicken at, distasteful; satiated, filled; *pák› ím²* to be hated or avoided by all; *,'m ím²* not lothesome (as food); *tak› ,yan ím²* to get people's hate; *ím² tsuk›* had enough of, tired of; *‹tsang ím²* to hate, to distaste; *ím² ,fán*, to dislike to be troubled. Read *'ím*, to conceal; to get away from bustle into quiet.

'魘 Yen Troubled in sleep, disturbed by dreams, starting in sleep from the nightmare.

'黡 Yen Black pimples in the face or on the body, hair moles.

'靨 Yen A scab, the sloughing of a wound; spots or pimples on the face; *tau² 'ím*, the vaccine scab. Read *íp›* handsome; the cheeks.

'染 Yen To dye, to tinge; to steep in a dye; to taint, to catch, to be infected; to pollute, to vitiate, to copy the bad practices of others; soft, flexible; *'im shik›* to dye; *'tím 'im*, to revise, to add to and finish up (as a picture or composition); *‹fán 'im*, to re-dye; *tsáp› 'im*, to learn vicious habits; *,t'án 'im*, to dye by brushing; *'im tín² p'ò²* a dyer's shop; *'im ‹ú ,meng*, to get a bad name.

,冉 Jen To advance; gradually; weak, feeble; *'Ím 'Yau*, a disciple of Confucius.

'苒 Jen Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns, gradually, alternately; *'yam 'ím*, going and coming, like day and night.

'琰 Yen A gem of great lustre, frequently set on the apex of the tablets held by ministers at audiences; splendent; part of the name of H. M. Kiáking.

'剡 Yen Sharp, pointed; to sharpen; to cut in two or off; to rise up; light, brilliant.

'扊 Yen The crossbar which shuts a gate inside, called *'im ,í*, and commonly *,mún ‹shán*.

'儼 Yen Carrying the head high, of commanding presence; vain-glorious; same, as formerly; *,úi hon² ‹fung ‹kam 'im ,in*, he came back to see, and the package of money was untouched; *'im ,in yat› shik›* just the same color.

饜 Yen Eaten to repletion; satiated; lothing, distasteful; *ím² 'páu*, eaten to satiety; *,mò ím²* unsatisfied, covetous.

驗² 驗² Yen } To verify, to examine officially for purposes of verification; to witness before officers, to testify; proven or tried by one's experience; proof, evidence, testimony; *ím² ‹shí*, a coroner's inquest; *ím² fo'* to examine goods [for the duty]; *ím² mung²*, to fulfill a dream; *'háu ím² ˛ming pák₂* to examine into fully; *‹ying ím² 'liú*, the thing was true, the proofs are complete; *ím² hon'* to be examined at the fúyuen's office; *ím² ˛ming ‹kan 'léung*, 'look sharp after the catties and taels'—a shop notice; *ím² ‹tsong*, to identify stolen goods.

艷² Yen Beautiful, tall, handsome, captivating; plump face; brilliant; bedizened; voluptuous, wanton, dissipated—*applied to women*; *‹kiú ím²* gay, beautiful, brilliant, as flowers, colors, a face; *˛yung ím²* abundant and gay; *ím² shik₂ tung² ˛yan*, beauty excites men.

餤² Yen Flame, blaze; brilliant, drawing the eyes of men; *chuk₂ t'ò ím²* the candle flames. Same as 炎 *˛im*.

(150) Ín.

In Macao, many of the words under this syllable are pronounced *ngín* and *hín*.

煙 烟 Yen } Smoke, misty vapor; tobacco or opium, because they are smoked; *‹ú ‹in*, lampblack; *˛ming ‹in*, excellent tobacco; *‹ín ‹ts'éung*, an opium-pipe; *‹má ‹kú ‹in*, cigars; *'shui ‹in*, tobacco prepared for the hooka; *‹shang ‹in*, smoking tobacco; *‹in íp₂* tobacco-leaf; *‹shiú ‹in 'fo*, to let off fireworks; *‹in ˛fá long² 'tsz'* a brothel-goer; *‹in ˛chan*, light dust or motes in the air; a term applied to banditti; *t'án' ‹in*, to smoke opium; *‹in 'yan 'hí*, the longing of victimized opium-smokers; *‹in 'mò chan²* 'smoke has no rules,' said of great brags; *‹hoi ‹tang ‹in 'kún*, an opium-smoking shop; *˛yan ‹in ˛ch'au mat₂* a place thickly settled.

咽 Yen The throat; a cosmetic; *‹in ˛hau*, the throat, a gorge, an important pass; *‹in ‹chí*, rouge; *‹in ‹chi ˛fá*, the *Mirabilis jalapa*.

嫣 Yen Handsome, beautiful; a gracious smile; the smile of beauty.

鴳 Yen Corrupt, putrid, rotten, as vegetables or food; *‹ín ch'au'* stench of decaying flesh; *‹in ˛ú*, rotten fish.

焉 Yen A speckled bird; as an initial particle, an interrogative, meaning how, who, is, why, according to the scope; *‹in ‹chí*, how should I know? *‹in yung² shát₂* why kill him? *˛in tak₂ fú' kwai'* how can I get rich? also denotes the subjunctive, as *‹in ˛k'i ˛ts'ung ‹chí*, should he follow him.

焉 Yen As a final particle, an adverb of affirmation, denoting that the sense is complete; as *tò² pat₂ ˛ch'ün ˛in*, the truth is not taught; used in correspondence with *˛ü*, as *˛ü ‹t'in ˛in*, as it is in heaven; forms adverbs, as *ching' ˛in*, truly; *'shiú ˛in*, presently; an eu-

phonic particle, adding force and emphasis to the previous word.

言 Yen — Words, speech, talk; a sentence; an expression; the radical of characters relating to speech; to discourse, to speak, to say, to address; to express an opinion; to speak with; a high appearance; a word or order; *ɻín ʻü*, conversation; *ˏfà ɻín*, exaggeration; *ɻyan ɻín*, arsenic; *shat, ɻín*, an error in speaking, slip of the tongue; *yéuk₂ shek₂ ɻín*, exhortation; *ɻín ˏkún*, censors; *shik₂ ɻín*, to retract, to break a promise.

㬎 Jen — To simmer, to burn; to assent, to reply to; a final particle, yes, certainly, so, truly; used as the sign of an adverb, *tsut, ɻín*, suddenly; also adds force to; as *mí² pít, ɻín*, uncertain, probably not; a disjunctive particle, but, then, if so, not so; *tsz'² ɻín ɻí ɻín*, spontaneously and yet truly; *ɻín hau²* afterwards; *ʻkwo ɻín*, truly, a kind of chimpanze; *yik₂ ɻín*, thus, in like manner; *ɻín ʻyá*, just so.

㷻 Jen — To burn, to fire, to light; to boil, to simmer; *ɻín ɻmí ˏchí kap*, imminent danger, at extremity; *ɻín ˏshiú*, to catch fire.

研 Yen — To grind fine, to triturate, to dissolve, or rub or powder; *ɻín mút₂* or rub to a powder; *ɻín ɻshün*, a narrow iron mortar in which drugs are ground; *ɻín kau²* to investigate, to search out thoroughly—usually implies by torturing.

妍 Yen — Beautiful, elegant, pretty; witty, accomplished, skilled; the opposite of *ˏchí* 蚩

賢 Hien — Virtuous, wise, moral, worthy; excellent, superior, in morals or in intellect; a term of laudation, as *ɻín ˏtsʻai*, my faithful wife; to surpass; to praise or call a worthy; *ɻín tai²* my good brother; *ˏhéung ɻín*, village worthy; *ɻín ɻtsʻoi*, good and talented, superior abilities; *ɻín ɻyan*, a virtuous, highminded man, a philosopher, a class of men next to sages.

延 Yen — To go far; to protract, to lengthen out, to prolong; to involve; to invite, to call together; to enter or advance; spread out, arranged; slow, dilatory, long; distant, to spread far, or from one to another; *ɻín ˏchʻi*, slow; *ɻín ún²* dilatory, *ɻín ˏpan*, to invite guests; *ɻín kʻap₂ ˏtʻá yan*, to compromise another.

筵 Yen — A bamboo mat spread out, a table spread smooth or arranged; *met.* a feast, an entertainment; *ɻín tsik₂* a banquet, a meal; *ˏking ɻín*, the hall where the emperor meets academicians; the shrined oratory where priests recite prayers.

咽 Yen — The throat, the esophagus; a straight or narrow passage; *ɻín ɻhau tí² ˏfong*, an entrance to a river. Read *ín²*, to swallow; to tolerate, to suffer.

埏 Yen — Limit or border of a patch of land; a path to a grave; to ascend; *pát, ɻín*, the eight points of compass, all around.

弦 Hien — The string of a bow; chord of an arc; the moon when she quarters, on the 8th and 23d days; *shéung² ɻín*, the 8th or

9th day of the moon; *há' ,ín*, the 23d of the month; a corded pulse.

絃 Hien Silken strings of musical instruments; *'ngán í² ,ín*, to play the rebeck or 2-stringed fiddle; *,sám ,ín*, a 3-stringed guitar; *tün² ,ín*, 'cord broken,' *i. e.* decease of a wife; *tsuk₂ ,ín*, a second marriage.

舷 Hien The side of a ship or boat, the gangway or bulwarks of a vessel.

蚿 Hien The Julus or gally-worm, a sort of millipede found in dry places.

'衍 Yen To inundate, to overflow; to spread out, to enlarge, to amplify; abundant, much, far; elegant, beautiful; prolix, diffuse, turgid; plains at the base of hills; *,yau 'ín*, to ramble; *,shá 'ín*, a sand-spit; *'ín shing' ,kung*, Confucius' sepulchre.

'演 Yen A stream flowing far; long, extended, ample, widely; to moisten, to lead; to practice, to exercise, to perform, to drill; *'ín hí'* to perform theatrical plays; *'ín 'mò*, to train in military exercises; *'ín tsáp₂* to practice; *'ín 'há 'shau shai²* try your hand at it for once.

'兗 Yen The department of Ínchau fú in Shántung.

'偃 Yen To cease, to desist; to sleep, to lie down, to recline; to throw prostrate; to fall along; *'ín 'hí ko' ,hung*, throw forward your chest; *'ín sik, 'há*, to lie down, take a nap; *'ín 'kín*, undecided, lost his wits.

'鰋 Yen A kind of silure or mudfish, with a white head, which lies near the bottom.

'蝘 Yen A species of cicada, called *,t'ong 'ín*, and many other names; *'ín ,t'ing*, a kind of house lizard, livid and harmless.

'鼴 Yen A mole, called *,lai 'shū*, or 'plough rat;' also a fabulous, ox-like animal, said to lie in the water.

'睍 Hien To see, to regard; projecting eyes; *'ín 'ún*, pretty; the melody and beauty of birds singing.

'堰 Yen A dike or dam, to dike off water; to arrest or stop.

'巘 Yen The summit or peak of a mountain, likened to a boiler or jar.

'唁 Yen To visit or condole with the bereaved, or those disgraced from rank; to mourn with one over the loss of country.

'燕 } A swallow or martin; a shuttlecock; *'ín 'tsz'* a swallow; *'ín 'mí ,p'ái*, swallow-tailed bucklers; *'ín ,wo*, edible birdsnests; *t'ek, 'ín*, to kick a shuttlecock.

'燕 } Yen A feast; to repose, to rest; peaceful, still, leisurely; to disgrace; *'yam ín'* to feast (by officers); *ín' ,kü* to live at ease. Read *,ín*, ancient name of a state, now the province of Chihlí, and still often applied to it and the metropolis.

宴 } 讌 } Yen Rest; a feast; merriment; used for the preceding; *,k'ing ,lam ín'* a feast given by the emperor to the *tsinsz'* graduates; *,ying ,yéung ín'* a feast given to military *kŭjin* graduates; *luk₂ ,ming ín'* the one to literary *kŭjin* graduates.

倪² Hien Like, to compare; to explore, to spy out; a weathercock; ˌhán ín², a spy; ín² ˌü ˌwan, like the clouds.

睨² Hien Clear light, cloudless sunlight; the clear sun in winter melting the snow.

現² Hien Lustre of gems; to manifest, to appear, to display; to divulge, to show; apparent, to be seen now, conspicuous, *de facto*, present; ín² ˌngan, ready money; ín² ˂kam, now; ín² tsoi² in a place, existing, now here; ín² ˌshing, is already to be had, is on hand; ín² ˌhung, to lay down security or stakes; ˌming ín² bright, not dull, (as colors): speedy reward or retribution; iú² ín² ˈpá, I must have the money in hand; ín² ˂shan shüt, fát, influential, able to move others; ín² chˈut, to appear, to come out.

硯² Yen An ink-stone, used by the Chinese; ˈLò ˂háng mak, ín² the best kind of ink-stone; ín² ˂kang, or ín² ˌtˈín, to get a living by the pencil.

莧² Hien Edible species of spinach, Artemisia, and Chenopodium, are termed ín² tsˈoi², distinguished by various adjectives; ín² tsˈoi² usually denotes spinach; ˈká ín² tsˈoi² pigweed.

鉗² A small chissel; a sort of javelin; a hand staff.

彥² Yen Virtuous and learned, as a magistrate or scholar; accomplished.

諺² Yen A proverb, a common saying, tradition; a blunt speech; ín² ˈii, a vulgar saying.

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饁² Yeh Provision for journeys; to carry food to workmen in the fields; to offer animals in sacrifice.

腌¹ To salt flesh; ˈpí ˌím íp, kwoˈ ˈkˈü, lay it down in salt; íp, ˌsün, pickled in brine.

葉² Yeh Leaves of plants; leaf of a book; a thin plate or leaf of gold or metal; posterity, ages; an age; to collect, to assemble; yat, íp, ˂pˈín ˂chau, a flat punt; ˌMing ˂chung íp, during the Ming dynasty; ˌngau pak, íp, tripe, the manyplus of oxen; ˂hoi ˂chi sánˈ íp, to have posterity.

業² Nieh A beam to support a bell; that which one ought to do, an office, an occupation, pursuit, calling, profession, art, or trade; patrimony or estate; a claim for, or an amount of merit, from what one has done; meritorious, deserving; done, finished, a sign of past time; íp, ngai² a craft, a business; ˂ká íp, family estate; szˈ² íp, occupation; ˂kung íp, eligible for reward; íp, ˂king hüˈ ˈliú, gone; ˂king ˂king íp, íp, fearful, strong; íp, ˈi ˌshing kuk, the matter is already settled.

鄴² Nieh Name of a region in the state of Wei, now included in Lincháng hien in Chángteh fú in the north of Honán province; íp, káˈ a complimentary epithet, applied to a man's library, referring to Lí Pí, the learned prince of Nieh.

(152) Ít.

噎, 咽, Yeh — A stoppage in the throat; to choke, unable to swallow; a hiccup or sobbing; *ít, ˌhau,* throat stopped up; *ít, sak,* unable to swallow; *ˌpí ˌts'ing ˋáng ít,* choked from grief.

謁, Yeh — To visit a superior or a gentleman; admitted to an audience; to signify to, to intimate; to state or declare, to inform by petition; a card; *ít, kin'* to see a superior; *ít, shé',* a guest-chamber; *pò' ít,* to announce a visitor.

熱, Jeh — Hot; feverish; ardent, warm-hearted; to heat, to warm; *ˌim ít₂* hot; *fàt, ít₂* feverish; *ai' ít₂* boiling with rage; very hot (as weather), close; *ít₂ náu'* the bustle of a crowd; *ít₂ ˌū tso' tsang'* hot as sitting in a still; *ˌt'in ít₂* hot weather; *ˋ'ng ˌsam ˌfán ít₂* feverish, nervous.

孽, Nieh — The son of a concubine; an illegitimate child, the '*son of guilt*,' as the composition of the character shows; *met.* the consequences or reward of crime; sorrow; clear; *tsúi' ít₂* retribution of sin; *tsz'² tsok, ít₂* evil of one's sins; *ít₂ chéung'* a retribution for undutiful acts by having wicked sons one's self; *ít, ít₂* adorned, neat.

蘖, Nieh — The stock of a tree; shoots from a stump; *ˌmang ít₂* suckers.

臬, Nieh — A target; a law, rule; the judge or ruler of a city; *ít₂ ˌsz'* the provincial judge; he is addressed as *ít, ˌt'oi.*

闑, Nieh — The little side door in an entrance; a post in a gateway; a threshold.

臲, Nieh — Dangerous; unquiet; *ít₂ ngat₂* uneasy, disturbed, moving about.

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ˌ夭, Yáu — Pleasing, winning; delicate, flourishing vegetation; docile, gentle.

ˌ妖, Yáu — Beautiful, strange, bewitching; ominous, unaccountable, supernatural, monstrous, *lusus naturæ;* heretical, magical, silly, not conformable to the classical usage or doctrine, a word much used by officers to stigmatize things and people; a phantom, sprite or transformed being; to blandish, to flatter, to enchant; *ˌiú kwái'* unnatural, ominous; *ˌiú ít₂* monsters, prodigy, ominous of wo; *ˌiú ˌtsing,* a metamorphosis; *ˌiú ˌshü,* heretical books; *ˌiú ˌín,* seducing talk, cozening.

ˌ幺, Yáu — Small, tender; the last pig in a litter; the ace face of a dice; name of a tune on the guitar; the radical of little things; *ˌhau ˌiú,* to turn up a doublet and one ace with three dice.

ˌ要, Yáu — To adjust, to agree to; to seek, to importune; to assemble together, to call one; to scrutinize, to examine into; *ˌiú ˌk'au,* to seek for carefully.

ˌ腰, Yáu — The loins, the waist, the lumbar region, the body between the ribs and pelvis; the middle of a thing or act; *ˋmò ˌiú kwat,* a poor stick, a witless

fellow; *ʻt'ai ˏiú kwatˎ* lookout for your backs!—a porter's cry; *ˏiú kwatˎ ˏt'au ˏhan*, your back itches (for me to whip you); *ˏiú ˏpáu*, a fob; *ˏiú ʻlám*, to nurse or bring up; *ˏiú tái²* a girdle; *pún² ˏchung ˏiú*, in the middle, half done; *ˏiú kwatˎ* the haunch-bone, *ˏshü ˏiú*, the back of a book.

蓅 Yáu Grass, herbage, vigorous growing vegetation.

喓 Yau The murmur of insects, chirping of grasshoppers, &c., in the grass.

呦 A word used mostly by women to quiet one; *ˏiú! ˏiú lokˎ!* be still!

邀 Yáu To stop, to interrupt; to conceal; to invite, to send for; to look for, to seek, to salute; to want; *ˏséung ˏiú*, mutual invitation; *ˏiú ʻtsʻeng*, to invite; *ˏiú ˏyau* to invite to a ramble; *ˏhü ˏiú*, a polite phrase of a host, meaning my entertainment is a poor one.

徭 Yau Service of a villain, feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; *ˏiú ˏléung*, scutage money or escuage; *ˏiú yikˎ* labor given by fiefs.

猺 Yáu A kind of wild beast; *ˏIú ˏyan*, a tribe of Miáutsz' mountaineers in Lien chau and its vicinity, supposed by the Cantonese to have tails.

瑤 Yáu A precious gem; *ˏiú ˏkwong*, the star Benetnasch in Ursa Major; *ˏiú ˏtsín*, your 'pearly epistle,' a complimentary term; *ˏiú ˏchʻi*, a lake in fairy land.

謠 Yáu A rustic ditty or ballad; called *ˏiú ˏko*; an impromptu song; to injure by rumors; *ˏtʻung ˏiú*, childish ditties; *pò² sán² ˏiú ˏim*, to spread idle tales, to defame.

遙 Yáu Remote in place, far off, distant; *ˏiú ʻün*, a long way off; *ˏsiú ˏiú tsz'² takˎ* to take one's leisure, or ease without care.

窯 Yáu A furnace or kiln for bricks or pottery; *ʻngá ˏiú*, a pottery-kiln; *ˏiú ʻhau*, a shop where opium is sold; *ʻtá ˏiú*, to frequent a brothel; *chü² pʻo² ˏiú* to live in old kilns, vagrant, beggarly.

颻 Yáu The wind shaking things, as a flag; fluttering, waving from the breeze.

鷂 Yau A solitary hawk with a variegated plumage; also a variety of pheasant, akin to the medallion pheasant, is called *ˏiú chí²*.

愮 Yau Sad, troubled, and without any one to disburthen to; depraved; tempted.

搖 Yau Moved, agitated, disturbed; to shake, to wag; to make; *ˏiú ʻlò*, to work a scull; *ˏiú tung²* to move, to disturb, either mentally or physically; *ˏfú ˏiú*, a violent wind, to rise rapidly in office or rank; *ˏiú yukˎ* unsteady, not firm on its base; *ˏiú ˏchung*, to ring a bell; *ˏiú ˏtʻau* to shake the head, to refuse; *ˏiú ˏiú*, disturbed, troubled; *ˏiú ˏiú yukˎ* not firm, unstable; *ˏiú ˏiú ʻpái ʻpái*, swaggering, proud.

堯 Yáu Earth heaped up; eminent in worth; a famous sovereign who reigned B.C. 2357.

軺 Yáu A small carriage, a one-horse cart.

ʿ僥 Yáu — A tribe of pygmies in the south of China, three cubits high. Read ˌhiú, false, hypocritical; ˌhiú *hang*² lucky.

ʿ嬈 Jáu — Pleasant, winning, witty, fascinating, graceful—applied to females; to perturb; ˌkiú ˌiú, agreeable; ʿ*kwai* ˌiú, ghost of a murdered man.

ʿ橈 Jáu — A short oar; to row; ˌiú ˌshün, to row a boat.

ʿ蕘 Jáu — Thorns, rushes, stubble, or twigs, used for fuel; ˌch'o ˌiú, light fuel for kindling; ˌsan ˌiú, faggots for fuel.

ʿ饒 Jáu — Plenty to eat; abundant, satisfied, affluent; an overplus, the leavings; exceeding, a superfluity; liberal, indulgent; to acquit, to excuse, to forgive, to give in, to forbear; ˌiú *ming*² to spare life; ˌiú *shít*, 'liberal of tongue,' wrangling; ˌ*fung* ˌiú, abounding in, ample.

ʿ夭 ʿ殀 Yáu — To die before puberty; shortlived, an untimely death; to kill children; calamity; *meng*² ʿiú, shortlived; ʿiú *chít*, a premature death.

ʿ窈 Yáu — Obscure, still, profound; good, retired, reserved; ʿ*iú tiú*² gentle, quiet—applied to females.

ʿ鷮 Yáu — The cackling of hen-pheasants, calling for their mates.

ʿ窅 Yáu — Deep, sunken, cavernous, eyes; deep, profound, extensive, remote; ʿiú ˌin, inconsolable.

ʿ擾 Jáu — To give or bring trouble to, to incommode, to embarrass; to chagrin, to confuse; to disorder, to infest, to stir up, as banditti do a region; to breed, to rear; to tranquillize; *luh*, ʿiú, the six domestic animals; ʿ*iú lün*² to raise a broil, to unsettle people's minds.

ʿ舀 Yáu — To bale or lade out water; *yat*, *hok*, ʿiú ʿhi ʿk'ü, all lost at once, a clean sweep; ʿiú ʿ*shui*, to dip out water.

ʿ繞 ʿ遶 — To wind around, to twine around; to be entangled in; to environ, to go around, to make the tour of, to compass; ˌch'in ʿiú, to cord about; ʿiú *to*² to make a circuit.

ʿ要 Yáu — To want, to wish, to desire; requisite, important; urgent; the important or essential parts of; an abstract; ʿ*ni iú*² ˌ*'m iú*², do you want it? *teng*² *iú*² very necessary; ˌ*p'in iú*² can't do without it, wont be refused; *ts'üt*, *iú*² an abridgement; *iú*² *sun*² an important letter; *shéung*² ʿ*há iú*² ʿ*sz*' near death, about to die; *iú*² ʿ*kòm tsau*²ʿ*kòm*, just as you like.

ʿ曜² Yáu — To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, splendid; celebrated; ˌ*kwong iú*² magnificent; ˌ*wing iú*² great distinction.

ʿ曜² Yáu — The effulgence or light of the sun; *ts'at*, *iú*² the 'seven lights,' are the sun, moon and five planets.

(154) Ká.

ʿ家 Kia — What is within doors; a household, a family; home, a dwelling; domestic, domesticated; title of a husband or master of a family; term applied to some dignitaries; the country, the government; to dwell, to live at; a sect, pro-

fession, or class; a region of the body, as *fai² ˇká*, the lungs; a suffix of nouns to denote persons, as *tái² ˇká*, all of us, the whole, all at once, together; *ˊléung ˇká*, both of us; *tsz'² ˇká*, I, myself; *fú² ˇká*, the rich; *ˇká ˋyan*, domestics, official attendants; *tái² ˇká ˇséung tsü²* all met together; *ˇká shat*, a husband and wife, household; *hòp ˇká*, the whole family; *ˊkún ˇká*, your servants, your assistants; *ˇká fú²* my father; *ˇts'an ˇká*, term by which the parents of a married couple call each other; *ˊpún ˇká*, a namesake, one of the same clan name; *ch'ut ˇká*, to become a bonze or nun; *ˇká ˊchéung*, our clan elder; *ˇká ˊhá*, this instant, just now; *ˇká ˊlai*, family rites, usages pertaining to marriage and burial; *ˇká yung²* for 'family use,' superior quality of goods; *ˇká ˋshan*, courtiers; *tai² yat ˇká*, excellent, "first chop," skillful; *ˇfá ˇká ˊtsai*, you little scamp; *ˋyau ˇká ˊlí*, I am married; *ˇká kwok sz'²* national affairs.

ˇ加 Kiá To add to, to superadd or place upon; to confer on; advanced as officers are; to charge (as interest); *ˇká ˇtsang*, to increase; *ˇká tik ˇt'im*, put a little more in; *ˇká ˇkún*, to 'put on a cap,' at marriage, answers to putting on the *toga virilis*; *ˇká ˇfung*, to double envelop a letter; *ˇká ˇkún*, to rise in office; *ˇká i²* beyond expectation.

咖 *ˇKá ˇfi*, the name given in Canton to coffee.

ˇ架 Kiá A flail; a cangue or wooden pillory in which criminals are exposed, called in irony *muk ˇfung ˊleng*; a stand; *ˇtám ˇká* or *ˇkong ˇká*, to wear the cangue; *ˇká hò²* the superscription on it; *ˇká ˋch'ong*, a sort of chair hired of the turnkeys to ease up the cangue; *ˇká chü² ˊk'ü*, put him in the cangue; *muk tséung² ˇtám ˇká*, a "carpenter wearing the cangue," a phrase like "Phalaris' bull."

ˇ珈 Kiá Gems on the hairpin of a headdress; a sort of browband or fillet.

ˇ笳 Kiá A kind of flageolet, made of a reed; also called *pit lut* or *pat lut*.

ˇ袈 Kia A kind of sleazy camlet; *ˇká ˇshá*, a sort of stole or surplice; *ˇká ˇshá pò²* muslins.

ˇ嘉 Kiá Good, excellent; to praise, to commend; to eulogize; to make happy, to rejoice in; *ˊho ˇká*, praiseworthy; *ˇká ˋü*, a kind of barbel; *ˇká ˊlai*, fine presents; *Ká hing²* the reign Kiáking, A.D. 1796–1821.

ˇ假 Kiá A boar; "hogs are called *ˇká* in Corea and Chihlí."

ˇ葭 Kiá A bulrush or reed, sedgy plants like Arundo, of which a pipe can be made; *ˇká ˇfú*, the white medullary lining of some sedges, *met.* related, distant connexions; lightly esteemed.

ˇ麚 Kia A buck, the male of deers.

ˇ虫 *ˇKá tsát*, the common name of the cockroach.

ˇ賈 Kiá Price of a thing; a surname.

'檟 Kiá A shrub, supposed to be the same as tea; its infusion used to be drank.

'斝 Kiá A three-legged goblet with an ear, made of stone, holding six pints; it was used in the Sháng dynasty.

'嘏 Kiá Great felicity or prosperity; great; distant; firm, stable; blessed, propitious; *chuk, 'ká*, to bless, to implore blessings.

'假 Kiá False, fictitious, illusive, feigned, hypocritical, unreal, simulated; a pretext, to pretend; supposing, if, because; to borrow, to get an accommodation, to avail of; to suppose, to instance; great; *pat, ,chí ,chan 'ká*, I don't know whether it is so or not; *,chong 'ká 'kau*, a skin dog, a man with great pretensions; *'ká 'shau ,ü ,yan*, to get the help of another; *'ká ,ü*, for instance, if; *'ká 'shai*, supposing that, granting that; *'ká pán²* disguised like another; *,fá 'ká*, unreal, lying, not genuine; *'ká ,meng*, an alias; *'ká tsé'* to borrow, to ask of; to use for, or as a substitute; *'ká ngai²* hypocritical, spurious; *'ká 'ts'z' ,kán*, take an instance; *'ká kuk,* all humbug; *'ká ,á ,chi*, blustering, threatening.

假' Kiá Leave of absence, a furlough; *kò' ká'* to apply for a furlough; *,fún ká'* to extend a furlough; *fong' ká'* to give a vacation.

嫁' Kiá To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to cast imputations on another, to implicate; *ka' fú*, to marry; *ká' 'nü*, to give a daughter in marriage; *ká' ,lim*, a dowry; *ká' wo²* to bring evil on one; *,fán ,t'au ká'* a second marriage; *sung' ká'* last visit to a girl before her wedding.

稼' Kiá To sow or plant grain; *met.* farming; the spike of grain; wild cerealia; *hok, ká'* to learn husbandry.

駕' Kiá A horse in the harness, to harness a carriage; a chariot for the sovereign's use; to drive or manage a horse; to sit in a carriage; to mount, to ascend; to embark, to go aboard; to embrace or avail of; a title of respect (as if addressing one in a chariot), Sir, Your Honor; *ká' shéung², ,tsün ká'*, or *,t'oi ká'* are all terms of address; *pít, ká'* title of an assistant prefect; *shing' ká'* his godship, his Majesty; *án' ká'* death of a sovereign; *ká' 'tsz' tái²* pompous.

架' Kiá A stand, a press, a rack, a case, a dumb-waiter, an open frame on which things are placed, a scaffolding or framework; classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, and whatever is framed; to lay on a frame; to lay up or heap; to uphold, to support; to fend off, to ward; *'tá ká'* to fight, to come to blows; *ká' kák,* to ward off with the arm; *,kam ,chung ká'*, or *uk, ká'* a truss on four posts supporting a roof; *pat, ká'* a pencil-stand; *'ní tsò² ká' ,léung ,mé*, are you going to be a ridge-pole? said to one who interferes in or backs up a

quarrel; *'shui ká'* a washstand; *shap₂ tsz'³ ká'* a cross; *ká' ⸢k'iú ⸢k'ü kwo'* to help one over, to assist one in a dilemma.

價' Kiá The price or value of a thing; *ká' ⸢ts'ín*, the price; *⸢shí ká'* the current price; *⸢tam ká'* or *ká' ⸢ts'ín 'chung*, dear, high-priced; *⸢shing ká'* fame, reputation; *'mò ká'* priceless, inestimable; no sale; *shat₂ ká'* the lowest price; *toi' ká'* price to be settled afterwards.

卡' Tsáh A pass or station, where guards are posted; *ká' lò'* a guardhouse; *sun' ká'* a post-house; *⸢kái ká'* a street guard, a police-station; *ká' lá'* middling, obsequious, undecided.

(155) ## Kai.

鷄 雞 Ki The cock; the gallinæ; *⸢kai ⸢kung*, a cock; *⸢kai 'ná*, a hen; *⸢kai hong'* a pullet; *⸢shán ⸢kai*, a pheasant; *⸢kam ⸢kai*, the golden pheasant; *⸢kai 'tsai*, a chicken; *⸢kai ⸢ming*, or *⸢kai ⸢t'ai*, cockcrowing; *⸢ngan ⸢kai*, a boatswain's whistle; *⸢kai 'ngán*, corns; *⸢t'ín ⸢kai*, a frog; *'fo ⸢kai*, a turkey; *'shui ⸢kai*, 'water hens,' a term for prostitutes in boats; *⸢kai ⸢kán*, sodomy; *tau' ⸢kai*, cockfighting; *⸢kai k'at₂ kòm' 'ts'ò*, early as the cockcrow.

笄' Ki A hair-pin, broad and bent, laid on the back of the head, put on when married; the coiffure; *met.* puberty; *⸢kai át₂* a hair-pin; *⸢kai 'lai*, braiding up the hair when about to be married; *⸢nín k'ap₂ ⸢kai*, marriageable.

枅 Ki A tie-beam connecting two pillars, or supporting the roof; *kat₂ ⸢kai*, the projecting end of a tie-beam holding up the plate.

髻 Ki The coiffure of Chinese women; *⸢sho 'kai*, to arrange the hair; *⸢á kok₂ 'kai*, the hair dressed in two horns as children's is. Also read *kai'*.

計' Ki A complete number, a deliberation in full assembly; to plan, to consider, to devise; to calculate, to estimate, to reckon, to count, to compute; stratagem, scheme, plot; *kai' ⸢'m ⸢chan*, reckoned or counted wrong, not guessed right; *⸢'m kai' káu'* was not included in it, I said nothing about that; *'yau mat₂ kai' káu'* what plan or contrivance have you? *kai' ⸢mau*, to plan or contrive; *sün' kai'* an injurious plot; *kai' shò'* to count; *⸢to kai'* fertile in expedients; *tái' kai'* the triennial official examination; *⸢ká kai'* means of livelihood; *⸢sam kai'* to reckon mentally *kai' tò' 'ün*, to forecast, to calculate ahead; *kai' pán' ⸢'m ch'ut₂* no chance to get a loan, you can't effect it; *kai' ⸢'m tím'* can not reckon them all, a very miscellaneous lot of things.

繼' Ki Connected threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue, to enter on the duties or pursuits of others; to adopt; succeeding to, successively, to follow after; *kai' 'mò*, a step-mother; *⸢shing kai' 'tsai*, an adopted son; *kai' ts'áp₂* hereditary nobility; *kai' wai'* lineal successor.

繫 Kí Usually read *hai*², to tie; to pertain to, to follow in consequence of.

薊 Kí A thistle, species of Cnicus; *Kai*² *ˌchau*, a district of Shun-t'ien fú in Chihlí.

偈 Kí² An enigma or apothegm in Budhist books; to rest, to cease; *'kong Fat, kai*² to explain the apothegms of Budhism; *ˌchí kai*² to know these enigmas, to understand one's wishes, to take a cue; *'ní 'mai 'kong kai*² don't puff yourself.

(156) K'ai.

溪 谿 K'í A clear mountain streamlet, a pellucid pool among the hills; a valley with a rivulet in it; the headwaters of a river; a creek, a ditch, or water-course; *met.* what is handed down, as doctrine; *tiú*² *ˌk'ai*, to fish in streams.

蹊 K'í A foot or bridle-path, a narrow pathway; to penetrate through byways, to go where no road is. Often read *ˌhai*.

稽 K'í To examine into, to deliberate, to compare; to inquire into; to detain, to stop, to embarrass; to reach to; to prostrate, to bow to the ground; *ˌk'ai ˌshau*, to knock head; *'fán ˌshun ˌséung ˌk'ai*, mutual bickerings; *ˌk'ai ˌch'á*, to examine into or search out.

嵇 Hi Name of a mountain in Poh chau in the department of Yingchau in Ngánhwui; a surname.

啓 K'í To open, to explain, to make clear; to signify to, to tell a superior; to reveal, to make known (by revelation); to inform, to state; to instruct; to kneel; to divide, to separate, to distinguish; to publish a book; the van or left wing of an army; clear sky after a rain; the morning star is called *'k'ai ˌming*, harbinger of brightness; *'k'ai fuk*₂ a horse having a white right forefoot; to begin, as spring or summer; *king*² *'k'ai 'ché*, he who respectfully states—opening phrase in a letter; *'k'ai ˌmung*, to teach the ignorant; *'k'ai 'hau*, to speak, to teach; *'k'ai ˌchau*, to set sail; *'k'ai tik*₂ to undeceive, to propagate truth, to point out the right way; *fú*² *'k'ai*, a postscript or inclosure in a letter; *ˌon 'k'ai*, open [the envelope] calmly—a superscription on letters.

綮 K'í A passport or sign made of carved wood; an embroidered streamer on a lance sent by way of credence with messengers, or borne in state.

綮 K'í A lasting kind of silk; cover of a lance-head; a scolloped bannerol borne by aides-de-camp or escort. Read *king*², the sides or ribs.

契 K'í² A covenant, bond, deed, lease, agreement, whatever is drawn up between contracting parties; quipos were anciently used; to compare or produce the parts of a check, to join; mournful, distressed; adopted, devoted to a god or person;

a spit used in scorching tortoise-shells for divination; frightened; *k'ai² yéuk₂* a written agreement; *₍shü k'ai²* documents; *k'ai² fú²* one honored or served somewhat as a godfather; *k'ai² ʻtsai,* a child so adopted; *k'ai² tai²* a sodomite, —a term of abuse; *k'ai² shü²* to ask the protection of [the *₍yung shü²* or banian] tree; *k'ai² ₍shan,* to devote one's self to a god; *ʻlò k'ai²* two persons whose children have interchanged homage to them; old fellow!—a compellation used by near friends. *K'ai² ₍tán,* the nation which ruled Northern China from A.D. 1118 to 1235, under the name of the Golden dynasty.

(157) **Kái.**

皆 ₍Kiāi All alike, things of the same sort, uniformly; all, altogether; used after a recital of items or nouns of multitude, as the sign of the plural; *₍kái ₍chí,* everybody knows it; *₍kái pat₂ k'ap₂* none equaled him, unequaled; *ʻlò shiú² ₍kái tsoi²* old and young, all are here; *ʻsho tsok₂ ₍kái ₍in,* whatever he does is as it should be; *₍kü ₍kái yat₂ yéung²* all are alike.

偕 ₍Kiai Used for the preceding; to accompany, to take along with one, as a parent takes his child; all at once, together, coalescing; persons uniting in one effort; *₍kái ₍kái,* vigorous; *₍kái ₍nám,* 'with my son,'—a phrase used on cards and votive tablets.

階 ₍Kiái The melody of birds; harmony heard at a distance; the soughing of the wind; *₍kái ₍kái,* birds singing.

喈 ₍Kiái *₍Kai ₍kái,* murmuring of streams flowing together; cold; incessant rain.

階 ₍Kiái Steps, especially the stone ones at the door; the ascent to a hall, a flight of stairs; a grade, a degree, a rank; gradation; a source or cause of some evil; to rise, to emulate; *₍kái k'ap₂* a step, a grade in office; *₍t'in ₍kái,* the large stone steps at doorways; *₍yau ₍kam ₍kái,* to 'enter the golden steps' *i.e.* the palace, is the privilege of the three highest Hánlin graduates; *₍t'oi ₍kái,* your house; *₍Kái ₍chau,* a prefecture in Kánsuh.

佳 ₍Kia Beautiful, fine, nice, good of its kind; excellence, goodness; *sham² ₍kái,* exceeding good; *₍kái ₍yau,* a pretty woman; *ʻhò ₍kái pat₂* good penmanship; *₍'m kín² ₍kái,* I see nothing remarkable in it, care nothing for it; *₍kái ₍yam,* good news, usually means by letter.

街 ₍Kiái A street in a town, a thoroughfare; market where people pass; *ʻshéung ₍kái,* to go ashore; *₍fà ₍kái ʻlau hong²* street of courtesans; *ch'ut₂ ₍kái,* gone abroad, gone out; *yat₂ ₍t'iú ₍kái hong²* a single street; *₍kái ₍fong,* a neighborhood, the householders of three or four streets, a ward; *₍kái cháp₂* a street gate; *₍kái shéung²* in the street or market; *₍kai ₍lai ʻkong,* street news; *₍ch'a ₍kai,* to patrol the streets.

ʻ解 Kiái To split a horn in two; to open, to take off or apart; to cut up, to sever at the joints; to dissipate, to disperse, scattered; to explain, to narrate, to make clear, to understand; to comment; a commentary, a meaning, an explanation; to stop, to cease; to do away with the effects of; a trace, a footstep; *ʻkái ˌhoi*, to unloose (as a knot), to illustrate; *chü' ʻkái*, an explanation or commentary; *ʻní ko' tsz'² ʻtím ʻkái*, what is the meaning of this character? *ˌ'm ʻhiú ʻkái*, I don't understand it; *ʻkái ts'o'* the explanation is wrong; *ʻkái lat*, untie it; *ʻmò ʻkái kau'* no way of rescue, no salvation; *ʻkái mún²* to dispel or alleviate sorrow; *ʻkái ʻshau*, to urinate; *ʻkái ˌwai*, to raise a seige, to extricate from difficulties; *ʻkái ˌch'ü ˌhung shat*, to exorcise or expel evil spirits; *ʻkái tsúi²* I beg pardon; *ʻkái ˌts'in*, pay your fare! *ʻkái hot*, to quench thirst; *ʻkái t'üt*, to let go, to free (as a grasp), to remove (as sin from the soul); *ʻkái yam²* to retire from office; *ʻkái han²* to remove ill-will; *ʻkái ˌsam*, a cheerful ballad.

ʻ械 Hiái A colloquial word—to pass (at table), to take, to carry in the hand, to bring for use; *ʻkái ʻpá ˌtò ʻtsai ˌlai ʻngo*, bring me a penknife; *ʻní ʻshau ʻkái mat*, *ʻyé*, what are you carrying? *ʻkái ˌch'á ˌlai*, bring tea.

解' Kiái To transmit, to forward to, to hand over to; to exclude; to transfer an officer to another post; *kái' ˌün*, first of the *kü-jin* graduates; *kái' fán²* to deliver up a criminal; *kái' ʻhéung ngák* to pay in the fixed duty to the emperor. Read *hái'*, to mean, to intend; *hái² i'* to make motions, as to the dumb; to talk by signs; to guess. This last is a local phrase.

廨' Kiái A hall or suite of rooms in a prefect's office, called *ˌkung kái'*, where subordinate officers stay; a sort of hospice.

介' Kiái To assist, to attend upon; an attendant, a domestic, a valet, one who announces visitors; numeral of persons, as *yat*, *kái' mò² ˌfú*, I, a poor soldier; because; great, good, upright; firm; a single animal, one alone; small, trifling; a border of a country, frontiers; conterminous, separated, to border on; armor for the body, mail, a cuirass; carapace of tortoises, crabs, &c.; icicles on trees; to act, or represent; *tsít*, *kái'* well principled; *ˌlun kái' lui²* the scaly and shelly tribes; *yat*, *kái' ˌchi sz'²* a small affair.

价' Kiái One who serves, a waiting-boy; great, good; *kwai' kái'* your servant-boy; *ʻsiú kái'* my valet. In these senses, used for the preceding.

尬' Kiái Walking awry; *ˌkám kái'* walking in an irregular manner, not progressing.

玠' Kiái A kind of gem tablet, 12 *ts'ün'* long, held in both hands, when in the Presence.

界' Kiái A division between fields, to mark separate ownership; a limit, boundary, border, frontier, terminus; to draw a line

of separation, to limit; to sunder friends; *shai' kái'* the world; *ɕ'm 'hò shai' kái'* a vicious age; *kái' shek₂* a boundary-stone; *ɕkáu kái'* the border, a boundary; *kái' hán²* a limit in time or place, to restrict; *kái' ɕfong*, a paper weight; *kái' ɕt'o*, an iron wheel used in lathes by glass-grinders; *ɕshán kái'* the confines of a grave; *kái' chí'* limit, edge of a lot.

疥' Kiai A scratch, a little sore, a scabbiness; *kái' lái' ɕchí tsat₂* a trifling sore, an unimportant matter; *kái' ɕch'ong*, an itch pustule, a pimple.

芥' Kiai The mustard plant; *kái' ɕlán ts'oi'* coarse kind of mustard, cultivated for greens; *ɕts'im kái'* unimportant, small; *kái' mút₂* ground mustard; *kái' tái'* trifling, not worth remembering, 'like fish-bones in one's throat;' *'ts'ò kái'* a sliver or splinter, a piece of grass, a contemptible person.

蚧' Kiai A red spotted, scaly lizard, found in damp places, called *kòp₂ kái'*; used as an aphrodisiac medicine.

鮭' Kiai The sole fish, plaice, or flounder, commonly called *t'át₂ ɕshá ɕü, ɕtsang 'pí ɕü*, and *'pí muk₂ ɕü*.

戒' Kiai A boundary or limit; a region; to warn, to caution; to guard against; to inform or announce to; to beware of, to refrain from, to observe a regimen; to cure of the use of; injunctions, precepts, inhibitions; *kái' 'hau*, to abstain from flesh, to be careful of one's diet; *tsít₂ kái'* most carefully guard against: *kái' 'chí*, a finger-ring; *kái' ɕin ɕfong*, a prescription for curing opium-smokers; *kái' 't'ün 'yan*, entirely cured of the habit; *fát₂ kái'* rules for a regimen, warnings, injunctions; *kái' ɕt'iú*, a rule; *hün' kái'* a friendly admonition; *kái' 'tsau*, to abstain from wine; *shap₂ kái'* the Ten Commandments.

悈' Kiai To enjoin, to urge upon one's attention; fearful, chary of.

誡' Kiai Rule of conduct, precepts, warnings, orders, injunctions; to deter by citing the penalty, to exhort to desist, to prohibit; *'king kái'* to warn or persuade against; name of a sword; *kò' kái'* to give good counsel; *kam' kái'* to forbid.

届' 屆' Kiai To reach to, to arrive at or tend towards, in time or place; a limit, terminus, set time; the summit, the extreme point; unfortunately, unluckily; *kái' ɕk'i*, come at the time, punctual; *tsít₂ kái' há' chí'* it is now the midsummer term; *ɕt'in kái'* the horizon, limits of things.

犗' Kiai A gelded ox; strong, vigorous animals, such as are castrated being so.

(158) K'ái.

'楷 K'iai A straight, durable, and graceful tree, which grows on Confucius' grave; a pattern, example, model, rule; a square form of characters, called *'k'ái*

ˌshü, or pattern writing; *ˌdün ʻk'ái*, elegant writing; *ˌk'éung ʻk'ái*, fixed in one's principles, straightforward.

(159) **Kák.**

革, Keh The hides of animals, after the hair is taken off; radical of hides and things made of them; the human skin; to change, to put off, to renew, to molt; to degrade one from office; musical instruments of skin; defensive armor; leathern; a wing during molting; *kák› yik₂* to dismiss a man from a yámun; *kák› chik›* or *kák› ʻteng*, to turn out of office; *kák› ʻfung*, to mulct an officer of his salary.

緙, Kek To weave, or put the threads of the woof in; to seam.

格, Keh To strike, to attack, to box; to fight with beasts; to fend off or stop a thing; *ʻtong kák›* to break a blow; *kák› tau²* fighting; *kák› ˌk'ün ˌd'au*, to fence, to box.

格, Keh The spreading of branches; to come to, to reach, arrive at the end; to examine to the bottom, to sift or understand thoroughly; excellent, extraordinary; to influence, to affect, to cause; to attack; to change, to correct; to grow old; a line, a rule; a mark by which one writes; obstinate; a limit, a pattern; a statute; a frame or stand; to raise up; all years which have the "branch" *ˌyan* in their cyclic name; *kák› ngoi²* extraordinary, beyond the usage or stipulation; *kán² kák›* to draw lines; *yan² tsz'² kák›* a copyslip; *ˌkák› mat₂* to inquire into the nature of things, to philosophize; *ʻpan kák›* temperament; *kák› kuk₂* carriage, presence, bearing; *kák› shik›* a muster or copy; *ˌshan ˌchí kák› ˌsz'* divine influences or inspiration.

骼, Keh The skeleton of a man or beast; the bones sticking out, lean; *ʻt'ai ʻk'ü kwat› kák›* look even to his bones, narrowly examine his character.

膈, Keh The diaphragm; any thin membrane in bodies; the breast, the mind; *kák› mok₂* the midriff, separating the thorax and stomach; a bell frame; *kák› shik₂* food disagreeing with one, and vomiting it; *kák› lák› ʻtai*, the arm-pit.

隔, 鬲, Keh A partition, a bulkhead, something which stops the passage; a shelf; to obstruct, to intercept, to separate off, to interpose, to hinder; to strain; separated, sundered; next to, neighboring; *kák› ˌli chü²* he lives next door; *kák› ˌhoi*, to separate, to put apart; *kák› yat› ˌt'iú ʻshui*, a stream intervenes; *kák› ˌchá*, strain off the grounds; *ˌsám kák› ká²* a stand with three shelves; *kák› yé²* (food) left over night; *kák› pít₂* separated (as friends); *kák› ˌnín luk›* an old friend; *kák› yat₂ ˌloi*, come every other day; *ˌ'm ˌts'ang kák› tseng²* it is not strained clear; *kák› ˌchá ˌp'ún*, a filterer; *kák› ˌts'éung ˌngáu ʻyéung*, to 'scratch [one's self] through a wall,' ineffectual, useless indignation.

(160) ## Kam.

金 Kin Metal, one of the five elements; radical of metals and metallic things; gold, *par excellence*, the metal; musical instruments of percussion; firm, strong, solid, hard; yellow, golden; a coin, a piece of money; during the Hán dynasty, a catty of gold; precious, true; imperial; *ˌwong ˌkam*, gold; *pák₂ ˌkam*, silver; *ˌkam shik₂* yellow; *ˌkam ˌkwo* arms; *ˌch'í ˌkam*, to gild; *ˌkam íp₂* gold plates, used as bullion; *ˌkam pok₂* gold leaf; *ˌkam kwat₂* a species of small orange; *tsuk₂ ˌkam*, pure gold; *ˌfi ˌkam*, bits of gold leaf stuck on cakes; *ˌkam ˌsing*, Venus; *ˌKam ˌfá*, name of a goddess, corresponds to Juno Lucina; tinsel ornaments like flowers, used as offerings; *ˌkam nok₂* a sure promise; *chap₂ ˌkam*, to take up and re-inter the ashes of the dead.

今 Kin Now, at this time, presently; *ˌü ˌkam*, now; *ˌkam yat₂* to-day; *chí² ˌkam*, till now; *ˌkam ˋmán*, this evening; *ˌkam ˌchiú*, this morning; *ˌkam shai²* this age, this world or life *ˌkam hau²* henceforth.

錦 Kin A kind of variegated silk used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked, or knit in colors; elegant, figurative fine writing; flowery, pictured; *ˌí ˋkam*, the gentry, official persons; *ˋkam ˌch'au*, figured pongee; *shap₂ ˋkam ˋún tip₂* colored chinaware; *ˋkam sau² ˌman*, an elegant style.

禁 Kin To prohibit, to guard against, to warn or forbid, to hinder or stop the completion of; to regulate, to restrain; forbidden, imperial; to keep off; a kind of tray; *kam² ˌsheng*, his majesty's palace; *kam² kái²* prohibitory rules; *kam² fo²* contraband goods; *kam² tsut₂* a turnkey. Read *ˌk'am*; to endure, to bear; to take by force, to overcome.

噤 Kin Unable to speak from lock-jaw or other disease; to shut the mouth, silent; to refrain from speaking; *kam² ˋhau lí²* dysentery and loss of appetite.

捻 Kin To press down, to hold fast, to lay the hand on; *kam² ˋshui ˌch'é*, to work a fire-engine; *kam² tí² ˌyau ˋshui*, to swim and keep hold of the ground, *i. e.* having something to depend on; *ˌts'o ˌün kam² ˋpín*, roll it round or press it flat, *met.* an easy disposition.

(161) ## K'am.

衾 K'in A coverlet or large quilt; a shroud; *ˌí ˌk'am*, clothes and shroud for the dead.

衿 襟 K'in Strings or tapes to fasten a lapel; the lapel or fold of a coat; to fasten by strings; a collar; *tái² ˌk'am*, a large lapel; *túi² mín² ˌk'am*, a coat opening down in front; *ˌts'ing ˌk'am, siúts'ái* graduates; *ˌk'am ˌhing tai²* term for husbands of two sisters; *ˌhung ˌk'am fút₂* easy, forgiving; *ˌk'am ˌt'au chui²* things hanging on the lapel, as charms and fobs; *ˌk'am ˌwái*, the bosom of a dress.

㕘 Firm, durable, lasting; able to endure; enduring, well placed or settled; *'pong chü² ˌk'am tak› 'tá*, tied up helpless, in a "fix," unable to resent a wrong; *ˌk'am 'shai*, lasting, very durable; *ˌk'am tak› náu²* patient, good-tempered; *ˌk'am ˌ'm chü²* testy, irritable; *ˌk'am 'ť'ai*, in good taste; *ˌk'am ˌking*, unalloyed, pure in heart.

琴 K'in A Chinese lute, having seven strings; to restrain one's self; foreign instruments are called *ˌk'am*, as *ˌfung ˌk'am*, an organ, seraphine, or a piano; *'siú ˌyéung ˌk'am*, a music-box; *ˌť'ai ˌk'am*, a theorbo or round guitar; *'kú ˌk'am*, or *ˌť'án ˌk'am*, to play the lute; *ˌk'am ˌyam lün²* disconcerted, an unexpected obstacle; *ˌk'am ˌť'ong*, your excellency's hall,—a phrase applied to officers; *'òm ˌfung ˌk'am*, to play an organ.

芩 K'in A salt marsh plant, perhaps a kind of Salsola; cattle are fond of the seeds; *ˌwong ˌk'am*, a yellow root akin to liquorice.

禽 K'in Flying and feathered creatures, the class *Aves*; pregnant animals; *ˌk'am shau²* birds and beasts; *ˌká ˌk'am*, the cock.

擒 K'in To seize as a hawk does, to grasp, to clutch for prey; to take alive, to capture (as a prisoner); *ˌk'am chuk›* to seize; *ˌshang ˌk'am*, to take alive; *ˌchong ˌk'am ˌchong shuk›* to play at boo-peep.

檎 K'in A kind of Prunus; *ˌlam ˌk'am* a large species of bullace; the fruit is red and much eaten by birds.

蠄 K'in A kind of spider; *ˌk'am ˌlò*, the shepherd spider or father-longlegs; a species of Phalangium.

嗛 To cover over with anything; to pull over one; *'k'am 'p'i*, to draw the quilt over one; *'k'am chü² 'k'ü*, cover it over (as a dish); *'k'am 'shau*, one who lives by his wife's prostitution.

妗 K'in Sister-in-law on a wife's side, is called *'k'am ˌnéung*; *'k'am 'mò*, a maternal uncle's wife; *tái² 'k'am*, bride-women who wait on the bride for three days.

(162)

Kám.

緘 Kien Cords for binding hampers; to close or bind up, to seal, to fill up crevices closely; *ˌkám ˌfung*, to seal (a letter), to fasten up (a box); *ˌkám 'hau*, to be silent, to stop the mouth of or entrance. Read *kám²*, the bindings of a coffin.

監 Kien To look down upon or into, as a god or emperor does; to visit subjects; to look at, to require, to control by inspecting, to superintend, to take charge of; an inspector, overseer; a jail, a prison; to imprison; a halo; *ˌkám ˌlò*, a prison; *tso² ˌkám*, in prison; *ˌkám kam²* or *ˌshau ˌkám*, to take to prison; *ˌkám 'ngo tái² ˌnán*, forced to do, can't help it; *ˌkám 'ní tsò²* to compel you to do it; *ˌkám ˌlam*, to superintend an examination; *ˌkám ch'át›* to behold, to survey, as gods do; *ˌkám tuk›* an overseer—the

hoppo is so called; *ˌkám ˋtan*, an old prisoner, a gallows-bird —a term of abuse; *ˋtsau ˌkàm fán²* an escaped prisoner; *ˌkám chü² iú²* obliged to take it. Read *kám²*, to examine into carefully, to revise another's proceedings; *kám² ˌshang*, or *tsoi² kám²* a purchased degree between *siúts'ái* and *kújin*; *t'ái² kám²* an eunuch; *ˌyam ˌt'in kám²* an astronomer royal.

ˌ堪 Kien Embarrassed; *ˌkám kái²* at a loss what to do; walking awry.

ˌ檢 Kien A casket, box, or case, for holding things; *ˌkám ˌchong*, a dressing-case; *kat, ˌkám*, a letter with good news.

ˌ減 ˌ減 Kien To diminish, to subtract, to take away part; to keep back, to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten, to retrench; *ˋkám ká²* to cheapen, to lower the price; *ˋyau tak, ˋkám*, the price can be lessened; *ˋkám pat, ˋsé*, to write an abbreviated form, to write short-hand; *ˌts'ing ˋkám*, poorly, tired out, overworked; *ˋkám ˋsháng*, laconic, plain, divested of useless additions; *ˌmung ˋkám*, thank you for the abatement [in price]; *lok, lik, ˋkám*, come down in your terms; *ˋkám ˋsháng tak, kwo²* less will do, there is no need of so much.

ˌ鑒 ˌ鑑 Kien A tub in which the moon shines; a mirror, a speculum; an example, that by which one may take warning, term given to historical works; a precept, or admonition; to examine for purposes of approval, to audit or revise; to survey; to reflect light; *shing² kám²* his Majesty's revision, the 'sacred glance;' *ˌming kám²* perspicacious, to examine fully; *ˌt'oi kám²* for you, Sir, to see—a phrase used in letters; *kám² ˌshang tsong²* to implicate a man out of revenge; *kám² ˌts'in ˌkü*, to heed previous examples.

(163)

Kan.

ˌ根 Kan Roots of plants; the origin, beginning, root, bottom, foundation; fundamental; classifier of trees; *ˋmò ˌkan ˋpún*, singular, peculiar; baseless, without foundation; *ˌkan ˋtai*, cause of, the bottom; *ˌkwai ˌkan*, to revert to a former state, to return to a first condition; *ˌch'ü ˌkan* to eradicate, to destroy utterly; *ˌkan mút*, first and last, the whole; *ˌkan ˌyau*, mode of originating, circumstances of its beginning, the rise of; *ˌkan ˌkí ˋchéung ˌyéung*, may he have a vigorous, healthy growth,—a petition used by mothers.

ˌ跟 Kan The heel; *kéuk, ˌkan*, the heel; more commonly called *kéuk, ˌcháng*; to follow at one's heels; to follow up, to pursue an inquiry; according to; *ˌkan ˌpán*, a lacquey, personal attendants; *ˌkan kau²* to search into; *ˌkan ˌyan tsò²* do it as he does; *ˌkan wái² ˋpan*, to injure by bad examples; *ˌkan ˌts'am*, hunt it up, look for it; *ˌkan ˌts'ui ˋngo*, follow me; *ˋyau ˌyan ˌkan ˋmi ˌloi*, there is somebody coming behind.

巾 Kin — A kerchief or cloth bonnet, anciently worn; a napkin, a neckcloth, a handkerchief; radical of things made of cloth; *ˈshau ˌkan*, a towel or napkin; *chˈanˀ ˌkan*, a girdle-napkin; *honˀ ˌkan*, a handkerchief; *ˌü ˌkan*, the literati; *ˌkung ˈtszˈ ˌkan*, a cap worn by young noblemen; *ˌchˈéung ˌkan* a scarf; *tápˌ pokˌ ˌkan*, a cloth to protect the shoulders; *pokˌ ˌkín ˌkan*, a shawl; *ˌtˈau ˌkan*, a turban, a kerchief.

斤 勤 Kin — To chop, cut down; an ax, a hatchet; a test or machine for weighing; a catty of 16 taels, or 1⅓lb. av.; *ˈkí ˌto ˌkan ˈléung*, what is the weight? *ˌkan ˌkan* to examine clearly; *ˈtá ˌkan ˈtau*, to turn a somerset; *ˌléung ˌkan ˈtau*, to measure out by pecks. The second form is in common use, though unauthorized.

筋 Kin — A sinew, a tendon; also a nerve, for the Chinese do not distinguish: sinewy, muscular, strong; *ˈhò ˌkan likˌ* vigorous, in full health; *lukˌ ˌkan*, stag's sinews; *ˈngán ˌkan ˌtsˈín*, right before your eyes; *ˌpˈí ˌhái ˌkan* cobbler's ends; *mínˀ ˌkan*, rolled dough; *ˈyau ˌkan kwatˌ* can be depended on, sagacious, prudent; *hütˌ ˌkan*, veins.

謹 Kin — Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, solemn, respectful; to venerate, to sedulously watch against, or consider, to heed; *ˈkan shanˀ* heedful of, circumspect, watchful; *ˈkan küˀ* to send presents to one; *ˈkan kíˀ* carefully remember it; *ˈkan ˌtséung szˀˀ pánˀ* the business is nearly arranged.

僅 Kin — Exactly, nothing wanting, nothing over; hardly, just missed (an injury), scarcely, almost, a little short; *ˈkan kauˀ ˈshai*, just enough; *ˈkan ˈhò*, it will do; *ˈkan ˈkan tsòˀ takˌ* can make it do, a little scrimped; *ˈkan tòˀ* just arrived; *ˈkan tsukˌ yatˌ kˈapˌ* just able to meet expenses; *ˈkan ˈho*, nothing to spare.

堇 Kin — Tenacious clay, mud; yellow loam; adhesive; to smear, to lute; time; in these senses, the next is generally employed. A plant, also called *ˌú ˌtˈau*, or crow's head; *ˈkan tsˈoiˀ* the violet, pansy.

墐 Kin — To plaster or stop up with clay, to lute; to cover a corpse with earth; to inter; clay, argillaceous earth, mud; a way over a drain.

槿 Kin — A tree whose flowers blossom and decay in a day; perhaps a species of Malvaceæ; used figuratively for human glory, transient happiness; a handle.

殣 Kin — To die of starvation by the roadside, to cover a wayside corpse.

饉 Kin — A dearth or blasting of vegetables; *ˌkí ˈkan*, a want of grain and vegetables.

巹 Kin — A nuptial vase; the bride and groom pledge each other, after exchanging them; they are often made of half of a cocoa-nut, anciently were made of half a gourd, or of metal; *hòpˌ ˈkan*, to exchange and pledge the nuptial cup.

緊 Kin To bind fast, to compress; a cord; urgent, strict; diligent, prompt, on the point of, in haste, pressing; strait, confined; rapid flow of water; *'shui 'kan*, rapid, swift water; *met.* a careful guard of, very watchful; *'kan iú²* indispensible, urgent; *'tang 'kan*, waiting for, in instant need of; *'kan kap₂* be quick; *'kan 'chí kòm² ˌto*, only want just so much; *shéung² 'kan tsò²* do it immediately; *'kan 'kan 'ho*, will just do; *'shau 'kan*, in need, hard up; *ˌsheng 'kan*, a husky, hoarse, voice; *ˌlai 'kan ch'ü²* almost here; *yák₂ 'kan ch'ü²* they are now eating; *'kon 'kan yák₂* eat as soon as you can; *'pong 'kan*, tie it tight.

廑 Kin A small dwelling, a lodge, a hut, a cottage; few, in a slight degree; *ˌmò ˌfán 'kan ním²* you need have no anxiety about me; *'kan chák₂* narrow, cabined.

覲 Kin To see or have an audience with a superior or the emperor; to look to the north, *i. e.* towards His Majesty; the autumnal audience; *ˌch'iú kan²* to be introduced at Court.

靳 Kin The collar-strap of a harness; firm, vigorous, strong; to hold back, to restrain; to ridicule, to make odious; avaricious, parsimonious, sparing of, to take.

艮 Kan Hard, firm; perverse, obstinate; a limit, to bound; the third of the eight *kwá²*; radical of characters denoting force. This character is much used as a contraction for *ˌngan*, silver.

近 Kin Near, proximate, both in place and time; to touch, to approach, to bring near, to close upon, to urge; according to, like; familiar; *ˌts'an kan²* intimate, near one; *kan² shí²* nearly so; *kan² shí² 'ngán*, near-sighted; *fú² kan²* not far off; *kan² yat₂* or *kan² ˌshí*, these few days; *ˌtséung kan²* about to be; *kan² 'hoi*, near the sea; *kan² ˌloi*, recently; *kan² 'lí*, consonant to reason; *lò² kan²* the way is short; *kan² chü² 'k'ü*, get near to him.

(164) K'an.

芹 K'in Celery or parsley; cress; *'shui ˌk'an ts'oi²* water-cresses; *'hon ˌk'an ts'oi²* celery; *'ts'oi ˌk'an*, to 'pluck the cress,' *i. e.* to become a *siúts'ái*; *ˌk'an ín²* a festal cup given to *siúts'ái* graduates.

勤 Kin Diligent in one's post, laborious, industrious; sedulous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist one in diligence; *ˌk'an lik₂* diligent, be industrious; *ˌk'an hok₂* to study hard; *ˌk'an ˌwong*, loyal, diligent in one's office; *ˌk'an ˌká lap₂ ip₂* to try to exalt one's family; *ˌk'an kim²* diligent and frugal.

懃 K'in Diligent; *ˌyan ˌk'an*, bowed down, anxious regarding one's work or duties; overlabored, no rest.

(165) Kán.

間 Kien A crevice, an interval, a space between; between, in the midst of, during, whilst; amongst, to allow, to make

room for, to set apart; a classifier of buildings, gardens, rooms, &c.; *yat, ˏnín ˏkin*, within a year; *ˏt'in ti² ˏchi ˏkán*, in the world, on earth; *há² ˏkán*, the kitchen; *ˏfong ˏkán*, in the room; *sáp, ˏshí ˏkán*, just now, only a moment; *tai² ʿkí ˏkán*, which house is it? *ˏk'i ˏkán ʿtim yéung²* how does the affair get on? *ˏyéung ˏkán*, this life, in this world.

ʿ艱 Kien Hard, intractable soil; difficult, distressing; the origin of; *ˏkán ˏnán*, troubled, in unhappy circumstances, hard to to do; *ˏkü ˏkán*, an officer in mourning for a mother; *ˏkán ˏsan*, miserable, bitter, wretched.

ʿ奸 Kien Inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum, to confuse propriety; to disobey; cunning cabals, plots; vicious corrupt, selfish, malicious; clandestine; villainous, unprincipled, intriguing, crafty, traitorous; adulterous; *ˏkán chá²* false, fraudulent, swindling; *ˏkán ˏshan*, a traitorous officer; *hon² ˏkán*, a traitor, a disaffected Chinese; *ˏkán ts'ák,* a villain; you traitor! *ˏkán ʿkáu*, subtle, wily, slippery; *ˏkán ʿtai ˏyan*, a scamp, a rascal; *ˏkán ʿtsai*, a slippery fellow. Used interchangeably with the next.

ʿ姦 Kien Illicit intercourse, criminal connection; adultery, rape, incest (for the word itself does not distinguish); to deflower, to debauch; *ˏkán ˏyam*, illicit connection of any kind; *ˏk'éung ˏkán*, a rape, to force a woman; *ˏkán ʿfú*, an adulteress; *ˏkán ˏts'ing*, adultery.

ʿ菅 Kien A sort of rush, whose fibres, after retting, are fit for making cords, thatch, or mats; perhaps a kind of Phragmites.

ʿ瞼 ʿ靦 Kien A kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shántung; *ʿkán ʿshui*, lye, lixivium; *ˏfán ʿkán*, soap; *ˏhéung ʿkán*, scented soap; *ʿún ʿkán*, coarse barilla soap; *ʿkán ˏshá*, a sediment of lye; *lap, ʿkán*, Castile soap.

ʿ繭 Kien A coccoon; the silky pupæ of other moths: *ˏts'ám ʿkán*, the silkworm's coccoon; *ʿkán ˏch'au*, a sort of crape pongee; *ˏch'ing ˏhéung ʿkán*, a kind brought from Kiáying chau. Sometimes read *ʿkín*.

ʿ簡 Kien A slip of bamboo used formerly for making notes on; an official writing; documents; to abridge, to condense, to retrench; laconic, terse in style; to select, to distinguish, to choose from; to treat lightly, negligent or rude to; classifier of slips or sheets of paper, as *ˏtán ʿkán*, a single or unfolded slip of paper; also, a single-fold visiting-card; sincere; great, large; *ʿkán ch'ák,* a letter, a dispatch; *ʿkán léuk,* to abridge, to make a digest of; a resumé, a synopsis; *ʿkán mán²* to treat disrespectfully; also used as a polite phrase, "I think you will deem me rude;" *ˏngá ʿkán*, an ivory tablet for writing; *ʿkán kü,* a term applied to offices, to show that they are not very important.

揀 Kien Often used for the preceding; to select, to sort; to reduce or abridge; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper; *'lai 'kán*, a marriage card; *ˌhung 'kán*, a common red visiting-card; *ˌts'ün 'kán*, a 5-fold visiting-card; *'kán ˌshü*, a letter; *'kán t'ip*, a card.

揀 Kien To elect, to choose, to discriminate; *'kán sün²* to select (persons for a duty or office); *'kán chák* to choose from, to specially select one of; *'kán ˌch'á*, to sort tea; *'kán fo²* to garble goods; *'kán shing²* that which is rejected; *'kán ˌün*, finished picking; *'kán tseng²* picked clean.

諫 Kien To point out the right of a thing; to reprove, to remonstrate with, to testify against, to plead with a superior; to advise, to urge to reformation; remonstrance; *hün² kán²* to urge one to reform; *kán² ˌkún*, a censor to His Majesty, a historiographer; *'fú kán²* unpalatable advice.

間 Kien To make a space between, to divide, to interrupt, to alternate; to sunder; to part friends, to interfere, to slander; a spy; far removed; vacant, unoccupied (as a road); to bear with; *kán² shik* colors alternating; *kán² kák* to disjoin, to set apart; *kán² ˌfong*, to divide off a room; *kán² pít 'hò noi²* separated a long time; *ˌsho kán² ˌyan*, a tale-bearer; *kán² ˌsho tik* separate them a little more; *kán² wák ˌ'm ˌloi ˌní*, what if I do not come? *'fán kán²* a spy.

澗 Kien A stream in a valley, a mountain torrent; *ˌshán kán²* a streamlet.

(166) Kang.

(The first two characters under this syllable are usually pronounced *káng*, the second chiefly in its meaning of a watch.)

耕 畊 Kang To plough, to cultivate fields; the period for ploughing; a ploughing; to labor, to be diligent in any occupation; *ˌkang ˌfú*, or *ˌkang ˌt'in ˌyan*, a ploughman, a farmer, an agriculturist; *muk ˌkang*, to labor with the eyes for a living, as a physiognomist; *shít ˌkang*, to teach for a living; *lik ˌkang*, to work hard at a business; *ˌkang 'tsai*, hired laborers on a farm; *ˌhoi ˌkang*, to begin ploughing.

更 Kang To change, to alter, to renew; substitution, emendation, reparation; a watch, of which there are five, commencing at 7 o'clock P.M., and reaching to 5 o'clock A.M.; to watch; *ˌkang 'koi*, to alter, to correct, to make proper; *ˌkang ún²* to change for another; *ˌkang ˌfú*, a watchman; *ˌkang ˌlau*, a watchman's lookout-box; *ˌkang 'kú*, the bamboo and drum of the watchman; *lok ˌkang*, to set the watch; *ˌshau ˌkang*, to call in the watch; *ˌkang lau²* the striking of the quarters by the watch; *'lò ˌkang*, or *ˌkang lín²* a head watchman; *ˌhon ˌkang*, or *'t'ai ˌkang*, to keep watch; *'tá ˌkang*, to strike the hour; *án² ˌkang*, to relieve the watch.

糠 Kang A kind of rice, a little fragrant when cooked, called ˌhéung ˌkang ˈmai; it has very little viscidity.

庚 Kang The seventh of the 'ten stems;' to change, to alter; a way, a path; age, years; to restore; to bestow as a reward; ˌt'ung ˌkang, of the same age; ˌkang ˈkán, a card containing the record of the births of two persons proposing to marry; ˈnǐ ˌkam ˌnín kwai² ˌkang, what is your age this year? ˌch'éung ˌkang, the evening star; also, old, aged; ˌfú ˌkang kwai² to ask charity.

賡 Kang To repeat a song, to encore a song or music; to join to, to continue; ˌkang ˌko, to repeat a song.

鶮 Kang A kind of pie, with yellow plumage and black tail, called ˌts'ong ˌkang; perhaps a species of thrush.

羹 Kang A thick soup or broth, a savory porridge, make of flesh and meat; a spoon or small ladle; ˌkang ˌt'ong, soups; ˌch'á ˌkang, a tea-spoon; ˌshí ˌkang, or ˌt'iú ˌkang, a spoon; tái² ˌkang, a table-spoon; ˌü ˌkang, fish chowder; ˌwo ˌkang, a well seasoned soup; *met.* harmony between states.

ˈ梗 Kang A spinous tree, like an elm, good only to burn; thorny, to prick, as a thorn; sickness; to ward off sickness; a resumé; to obstruct, to close; straight; strong; a stem or petiole; ˈkang k'oi² on the whole; ˈkang chik, upright, highminded. A colloquial word, meaning fixed, finished, unchangeable; the whole of anything; ˈkang ˈpán, it is already too late, it can not be changed; ˈkang hai² ˈkòm, the thing must be so; ˌt'au ˈkang ˈkang, a stiff neck; ˌshang ˌshing ˈkang ké² it was so born or made, unimproveable, irremediable; ˌwán ˈkang, selfwilled, obstinate.

ˈ綆 Kang A well-rope; ˈkang ˈtün pat, ˈho k'ap, ˌsham, deep water can not be drawn up with a short rope.

ˈ骾 ˈ鯁 Kang Fish-bones; bones or anything sticking in the throat; stiff as a bone, decided, unyielding, blunt (applied to officers); ˈkang ˌ'm kwo² ˈkeng, the bone won't go down, you can't impose on me that way.

ˈ亙 Kang A limit; the highest point; to fill everywhere; relics of antiquity.

(The two next characters are often pronounced *kwang*.)

ˈ耿 Kang Large ears reaching to the jaw-joint, thought to be indicative of nobility or long life; constant, firm, ingenuous, sincere; something sad imprinted on the mind; restless, unquiet, melancholy; ˌyau ˌsam ˈkang ˈkang, disquieted, full of regrets; ˈkang kái² noble-minded, sincere, ˈkang ˌkwong, bright, to illumine.

ˈ熲 Kang Used for the last; brightness of fire; a little bright.

更 Kang² A word of comparison, more, better; again, further; kang² ˈhò, better; kang² shi² still more proper; kang² ˌnau, more angry.

(167) K'ang.

抗 K'ang To oppress, to extort from, to vex; to hinder, to obstruct; to detain or take by force; *'k'ü 'hò k'ang'* he is very oppressive or arbitrary; *k'ang' lak,* to levy black mail, to extort money; *k'ang' 'shau,* to catch the hand when rubbing something, or as a knot does when planing a board; *'mang k'ang'* imperious, willful; *k'ang' 'hau shüt, wá'* abusive language.

(168) Káng.

逕 King A by-path; a shady path, leading across fields; *wan' káng' hü'* find a short cut to go; *tsit, káng'* to rob in a retired path; *káng' lò'* a short path, a side road.

揀 A colloquial word; to wind off thread, to reel; to stir about in water, and seek for; to stir up; to wade; *káng' 'kán,* to reel coccoons; *káng' 'shui kwo' ,ho,* wade across the stream; *,nim chuk, káng' kwo'* bring a bamboo to feel for it.

(169) Kap.

急 Kih Hasty, impatient, urgent, pressing; anxious, solicitous, afflicted, unquiet; to urge, to expedite; deprived of every resource, at extremity, poor, wretched; *'ní mok, ,sam kap,* don't be in such a hurry; *hi' kap,* out of breath, breathing fast; *'kon kap, tsò'* be prompt, *kap,* the matter is urgent; *tsai' kap,* to relieve one's necessities; *kap, kai'* of ready invendo it quick; *chéuk, kap,* anxious about, straitened; *sz'' tion; kò' kap,* an officer reporting the necessities of his position; *,'m 'shai t'ái' kap,* don't be in too much haste; *kap, kap,* quick, "*chop-chop!*"—this word in the Canton jargon, is corrupted from this phrase; *kap, ching'* a virulent disease; *kap, shát,* nonplussed, at his wit's end.

(170) K'ap.

伋 Kih *'Hung K'ap,* the name of the grandson of Confucius, the author of the Chung Yung. False, empty.

吸 Hih To draw in the breath; to make an inspiration, to inhale; to imbibe, to suck in, to drink; *k'ap, yat, 'hau hi'* take a long breath; *,hái k'ap, k'ap,* very rough.

岌 Kih A lofty hill, a slender peak projecting out of the range of other hills; dangerous.

汲 Kih To draw water from a well; to lead, to draw out; to drag; *k'ap, 'shui,* to draw up water; *k'ap, k'ap,* unremitting, hand over hand; unceasing effort.

笈 Kih A box or satchel to contain one's books; *fü' k'ap, ,ts'ung ,sz',* to take up one's books, and follow a teacher.

級 Kih Threads arranged in a regular manner; an order, a series, a gradation; a step in a stairway or ladder; a degree or grade of office, a grade of honorary merit; classed, sorted;

classifier of decapitated heads; *'pán k'ap*, a step in astairway; *'pan k'ap*, a grade or rank; *'tang k'ap*, a sort or class of persons; *ˌshing yat, k'ap*, to be advanced in rank; *yat, k'ap, k'ap, 'shéung*, to gradually rise in office; *ˌká shap, k'ap*, 'promoted ten steps,' refers to honorary grades of merit as recorded in the books of the Board of Rites.

給 Kih' To give to, to supply with, to provide what is necessary; abounding, to suffice; to receive or suffer from one, to be the recipient of; a sign of the passive; *ˌkung k'ap*, to offer to, to supply; *'shéung k'ap*, to confer on; *'hau k'ap*, a ready wit, prompt, a retort; *yat, k'ap*, daily necessaries; *'ngo k'ap, ˌt'á má²* I was scolded by him.

閡 Hih' Leaf of a door; a kind of lance with tassels placed in chariots; a chariot so guarded; standing erect; settled.

及 Kih² As a verb: to effect, to reach to; to stretch or extend towards, to arrive at, to go to, to influence at a distance; to commmunicate; to connect, to implicate; effected, completed—in which senses it is often a sign of the past tense. As a conjunction: and, with, also; at; to; about, concerning; much used with a negative, to denote what is impracticable, or unavailing; *tsò² k'ap*, just done, effected; *'yá ˌts'ang 'kong k'ap*, we have already spoken [of that]; *k'ap, ˌshí*, seasonable, in good time; *ˌtséung k'ap, tò²* almost here; *k'ap, ˌkam ˌü ˌho*, how is it getting on now? *'mò lap, k'ap*, inapt, no tact; *'má pat, k'ap*, exceedingly quick; *fút² pat, k'ap*, no place for repentance.

(171) Káp.

甲 Kiáh' The plumula or scaly covering of a growing seed, the budding forth of a plant; a sprout or bud; the first of the 'ten stems;' *met.* the first, number one, the head, excellent, the best—from the common use of the 'stems' as ordinal numbers; to begin, to get the start of; to excel, to surpass; armor for the body, a cuirass, a corselet; military; applied to the hard defensive covering of animals, as the carapace of turtles, the elytra of beetles, the large scaly plates on some fishes, the finger nail, &c.; graduates of the degree of *tsin*¹; the first on a tripos paper is called *'ting káp*,; *káp, út*, the first and second of the 'ten stems,' are used hypothetically for persons, like "J. Doe and R. Roe;" *'héung káp*, jingling scales hung to the girdle of actors; *káp, 'chéung*, headman of a tithing; *káp, ch'ák*, a bud, a sprout; *luk, káp*, the gravid uterus; *káp, ˌping*, cavalry.

給 Kiáh' A garment lined, without wadding; doubled or lined; a neck-covering; *káp, ˌshám*, a lined dress; *káp, náp*, a skirt with a lining.

鞊 Kiáh A knee-pad of leather; a sort of leathern sash or apron for soldiers.

夾 Kiáh To take or press under the arm; to carry secretly; to succor; assistants; to take up with pincers, to nip up; to squeeze; to press between two; doubled, lined; to take to one's bosom; *káp, kwan²* an instrument to torture the ancles; *káp, ˏmái*, or *káp, chü²* to press between; *káp, ˋpán*, two boards for pressing or supporting the sides of things; *ˏshü káp,* boards used to press books; *káp, ˋchí*, to press paper; *káp, ˋkan*, press it tight; *káp, tai² ˏsz' fo²* to smuggle with one's baggage, or with other goods; *káp, ch'ut, ˏlai*, nip it up; *káp, tsáp,* mixed with, as poor fruit with better; *hai² ˏtán hai² káp, ˏní*, is it single or double?

筴 Kiáh To take up, with as chopsticks. Read *kíp,* chopsticks. Read *ch'ák,* divining sticks of bamboo.

莢 Kieh Pods of leguminous plants; legumes, including the seeds; an Acacia; a petiole sheath in grasses; *káp, ˏts'ín*, a kind of coin in the Hán dynasty, resembling the seeds of the elm; name of a lucky plant which grew in the emperor Yú's courtyard.

頰 Kieh The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; *ˏsoi káp,* the cheeks; *káp, ˏch'é*, the jawbone; *ún² káp,* slow of speech; *ˋní ˏ'm ngap, káp,* you never opened your mouth, you said nothing about it.

(172)

Kat.

吉 Kih Felicitous, lucky, fortunate; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, good, as indicating success or good luck; the first day of the month; *kat, yat,* a lucky day; *kat, ˏts'éung*, blessed with prosperity: *kan² ˏloi náp, kat,* I hope you have been well lately; *puk, kat,* to cast for a lucky day; *kat, ˏyan*, a good man; *kat, ˏsing ˋkung chiú²* may a lucky star shine on you (or, it does shine); *wan² kat,* to play a trick on.

佶 Kih Strong, robust, firm; unwearied; exact, upright.

刮 Kiah To flay the face; to tattoo; a colloquial word: to stick a knife or sharp instrument into one, to stab; *kat, tak, ˏyan t'ung²* to prick so that it pains; *kat, ˋsz'* to stab to death.

拮 Kih Occupied, laboring with the hands and mouth; to grasp a plant with the hands and nails to pull it up; to perplex, to press upon; *kat, ˏkü*, embarrassed in business for want of funds.

桔 橘 Kih A well-sweep, called *kat, ˏkò*; a kind of water-wheel or bucket, worked by a pulley; *kat, ˋkang*, a common medicine, used in coughs; *ˏchü ˏshá kat,* the mandarin orange *(Citrus nobilis)*; the second character is the proper one, but the first is mostly used to denote this fruit; *kat, ˋtsái*, a small loose skinned orange; *sz'² kwai² kat,* the

nutmeg orange; *ˌkam ˌts'in kat˩* gold nutmeg orange; *kat˩ 'peng*, a kind of comfit made of oranges orlemons; *tiú' ˌmún kat˩* an orange hung on the lintel for gook luck; *tiú' ˌmún ˌkat 'yam ˌkon*, a miserably inane, shriveled up fellow.

吃' Kih To stutter, slow of speech; *kat˩ 'hau*, to stammer; *kat˩ shit˩* slow of speech.

訖' Kih To close, to stop, to desist, to finish a speech; to clear off an account; to exhaust; to prohibit; ended, terminated, carried to the end; *ˌtsing kat˩* [accounts] are settled; *kat˩ ˌkam*, till now.

趹' A colloquial word: to turn up the end, to perk up; to make one end higher than the other; *kat˩ ˌkò*, to curl up (as a dog's tail); *kat˩ ˌkò ˌt'au*, to look at on tiptoe; *kat˩ 'hí ˌt'au*, to set up in bed; *kat˩ kat˩ ti² kéuk˩* to walk on one foot or irregularly, to limp; *kat˩ ˌlà*, begone, avaunt! *kat˩ ˌkai*, the end of a tie-beam; *ˌkai kat˩ tok˩* the cackling of a hen.

(173) K'at.

咳' Keh To cough; *k'at˩ sau'* to cough; *ˌkon k'at˩* a dry, irritating cough; *k'at˩ ˌt'ám*, to throw up phlegm; *ˌhá k'at˩* an asthmatic, hacking cough. Read *ˌhoi*, the laugh or smile of an infant; to belch.

欬' Kái To cough, in which sense it is synonymous with the preceding. Read *k'oi'*, to hiccup; to belch, to call out in alarm, the voice of terror.

(174) Kau.

溝 Kau A water-course in a field, a ditch, a canal; *ˌkau ˌk'ü*, a sewer, a gutter or drain; *ˌt'in ˌkau*, a drain in fields.

勾 Kau To reject; to blot or strike out; to mark off for punishment; to inveigh, to entice; crooked, hooked; *ˌkau küt˩* to mark off for execution; *ˌkau ˌch'ü*, to mark out from a list items wanted; *ˌkau tong'* business, affairs; underhand, illegal doings; *ˌkau ˌchi 'fan*, to fondle women, lustful dalliance; *ˌkau 'yan*, to seduce to evil, to entice; *ˌkau ˌshang í²* to fish for custom. Often interchanged with the next.

鉤 Kau A crooked iron, a hook, a barb, a fluke; a sickle, a crooked sword, like a bill-hook; a clasp, a hasp; crooked, hooked; to hook, to drag along; to make hooked; to detain, to stop; to influence, to induce, to tempt to do evil; *ˌkau 't'ün* the mark in writing to indicate a paragraph; *ˌü ˌkau*, a fish-hook; *ˌkau ch'ut˩ ˌlai*, hook it up; *chéung' ˌkau*, a curtain-hook; *ˌlím ˌkau*, a reaping-hook; *ˌkau ˌt'ung*, to draw to one's party; *tò' ˌkau ˌsü*, 'caught on the hook's barb,' gulled in the price; *ch'ing' ˌkau 'tá ˌteng, 'ch'é chik˩* the steelyards' hook is straight as nail; we are now square.

絢 Kü Embroidery on shoes, the fanciful devices on the front of shoes; thread used for such work.

鳩 Kiú A pigeon, a turtle, the genus Columba; to call together, to assemble; to rest, to sojourn, to live in quiet; *ˌpán ˌkau*, the pigeon; *ˌkau chéung*² an old man's staff; *ˌshí ˌkau*, the brown pigeon, or turtle; *ˌkau ˌkū*, to live with or upon one; *ˌkau ˌkau ˌsheng*, the noise of wrangling, coarse angry hootings; the word "*cow-cow*," used in the Canton jargon for quarreling, is derived from this; *ˈmai ˌkau hü*² don't go, then! *ˌpan ˌkau*, the virile member.

摎 Kiú Pendulous branches; to twist, to twine; to lay across; *ˌkau ˌlau*, to go wandering about.

鬮 鬮 Kiú A lot, a ballot; to draw lots, to take out a ticket; *ˌnim ˌkau*, to draw a ticket in bidding for things. This character is often read *ˌkwai*.

ˈ九 ˈ玖 ˈ久 Kiú Nine; to collect together; *met.* many, the highest, from nine being a square number; *ˈkau ˈkau* or *ˈkau ˌkwai*, arithmetic; *ˈkau ˈkau hòp₂ shò*² a multiplication-table, reaching to 81; *ˈkau ˈpan*, the nine grades, or the ninth grade; *ˈkau ˌch'ung*, the emperor's palace; *ˈkau ˈng ˌchí ˌsün*, the emperor; *ˈkau ˌchau*, the nine regions, *i. e.* China; *ˈkau ˌlau*, nine sorts of professions; *ˈkau ˌt'in*, the highest heaven; *ˈkau ˌch'ing ˈkau*, most likely, ninety-nine to a hundred.

玖 Kiú A black gem, not of much value, perhaps black jasper. Used as the complex form of the preceding.

ˈ久 Kiú A long time, enduring, lasting; to make or continue long; *ˌch'éung ˈkau ˌchí sz*² a long affair; *ˈkau ˈkau ˌfán ˌlai*, come back here often, don't stay away long; *ˈkau ˈün*, antique, of old; *ˈi ˌwai ˈkau ˈkau*, for a long use, intended to be permanent; *ˈhò ˈkau*, a good while; *ˌnín ˈkau*, some years; *ˈmò ˈki ˈkau*, not long since, not very long, erelong; *ˌch'éung ˌch'éung, ˈkau ˈkau*, for ever; *kòm*² *ˈkau*, so long!

ˈ枸 Kau A high tree, shaped like a willow, with long sweetish seeds; probably a leguminosæ; curved branches; *ˈkau ˈki ˈtsz*² a fruit, allied to the medlar, used in ophthalmia.

ˈ狗 Kau A dog; little, contemptible, as *ˈkau ˌt'au*, a mean theft; *ˈkau ˈtsai*, a puppy, you puppy! *ˈkau ˈkú*, a male dog; a name often given to babies, as *á*² *ˈkau;* a second boy is called *i*² *ˈkau*, 'the second dog,' and the former *tái*² *ˈkau; tái*² *ˈkau* is also applied to waiters, like "John;" *ˌhon ˌmún ˈkau*, a nickname for porters; *ˌshán ˈkau*, watchers of graves, rustic grass-cutters; *ˌlín ˈkau*, a mad dog; *ˈkau ˈná*, an adulteress.

ˈ笱 Kau A bamboo trap or weel for catching fish or shrimps; they are cylindrical and open at the end; *ˌhá ˈkau ˈt'eng*, a boat, smaller than a fast-boat, used by fishers, and for passengers.

ˈ耆 Kau A face grimed with dirt and furrowed with age; very old, senile; *shau*² *ˈkau*, very aged; *ˌwong ˈkau*, extreme age.

苟 Kau Grass, herbs; to the right or left, illicitly, devious; inconsiderate, irregular, heedless, in any manner; carelessly; if, nevertheless, only; but, if so; *'kau 'ch'é*, improperly, rude, remiss, anyhow; *'kau 'ch'é 'liú sz'²* to do a thing heedlessly; *'kau hòp₂* illicitly united, fornication, lewdness; *'kau ,fi hai² 'kòm*, if it be not done so; *tsok, sz'² pat, 'kau*, to do business properly; *'kau 'ch'é sz²* a lewd act, vile.

垢 Kau Dust grimed in, dirt, filth, scurf; impure, sordid, disgraceful; *,ch'an 'kau*, dirty, sordid; *kwát, 'kau*, to scrape off the dirt.

詬 Kau To shame one, to rail at, to reproach, to taunt; unprincipled; *'kau peng²* ashamed, blushing; *'kau má²* to abuse, to rail at. Also pronounced *'hau*.

韭 韭 Kau Scallions or chives, a salad onion; a plant which grows a long time from one root; *'kau ts'oi'* scallions; *,ch'éung ,ch'éung 'kau 'kau*, entrails and scallions, sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, symbolic of their wish for its long life.

糾 Kiu A threefold cord; to twist, to wind up; to collect, to bring together, to combine; to examine into, to bring to light; to inform; to head a sedition; perverse; to raise, to elevate; *'kau 'kau*, loose, easy, cheerful; *'kau ch'át*, to examine; *'kau hòp₂ 'fi ,t'ò*, to join hands with thieves; *'kau chung'* to join the multitude.

趫 Kiu To carry the head high; one who acts energetically and wisely; *'kiu 'kau*, martial, brave, gallant.

媾 Kau To marry a kinswoman or a wife's sister; fondness, affection, love; to unite; sexual union; *,fan kau'* a second marriage; *kau' hòp₂* carnal union.

嶇 Kau A winding path among hills; a defile between mountains.

構 Kau To drag, to pull; to scheme, to plot, to stir up, to implicate; *kit, kau' pat, 'kái*, to form an indissoluble connection with one; *kau' ün'* to contract a dislike for one; *kau' wo'* to bring misfortune on one.

構 Kau The truss of a roof; to roof over with beams; to construct; to unite, to join together; to copulate; finished, completed; to burst forth or take (as fire); *'kái kau'* to sow enmity, to set at variance; *kau' ,tsing*, procreative action or operation.

購 Kau To buy, to procure for sale; to barter; hire one; *kau' sin'* to start a man on the track of one; *kau' 'mái*, to purchase.

覯 Kau To see one suddenly; to occur, to happen; accidentally; to complete; *kau' kin'* happened to see.

遘 Kau Used with the preceding; to bolt upon, an unexpected meeting with; happened to; *kau' ü²* to happen, a chance affair.

韝 Kau A sort of vambrace or vantbrace made of leather, used by archers, called *pi' kau'*.

究 Kiú To examine into, to inform one's self of, to search out, to push to the utmost; to devise, to scheme; finally, at last; an examination; *'háu kau'* or *ˌsham kau'* to investigate thoroughly; *kau' 'king 'tím yéung'* how was it finally? *kau' kau'* to dislike, mutual ill-will; *ˌk'ung hok₂ kau'* a poor but unsuccessful scholar.

疚 Kiú Poor and diseased and drawing to one's end; to dwell long in one place.

疚 Kiú A chronic disease, long ailing; dolorous, disheartened; *tsoi' kau'* still sick; *noi' 'sing pat₂ kau'* conscious of innocence.

灸 Kiú To cauterize with moxa, or the dried powdered leaves of the Artemisia; *kau' ˌch'ong*, to cauterize a sore; *yung' 'fo kau'* the actual cautery.

咎 Kiú A fault, defect, error; crime, wickedness; judgments, providential calamities; to blame, to reprehend; *kau' 'yau ˌyiu ˌkwai*, the blame charged to the proper one; *'koi kau'* to reform; *man' ˌyau kau'* to ask about one's luck; *ki' 'wong pat₂ kau'* not to criminate for what is past.

廐 Kiú A stable; a stall where horses are housed; usually called *'má kün'*.

𥳑 Kau A bamboo frame for drying clothes upon over a fire; a *chauffe-lit*: *kau' ˌlung*, a drying frame.

夠 Kau Enough, sufficient for use; in excess, adequate, filled up; completely, thoroughly; *ˌ'm kau' yung'* insufficient; *kau' 'm kau'* is there enough? *kau' kau'* fully enough, an abundance; *kau' 'pún*, got first outlay; *ˌ'm kau' 'pún*, not prime cost; *kau' sün'* enough, that will do, we'll stop now; *kau' ok₂* thoroughly bad; *kau' ˌk'i*, odd, unusual, singular; *ˌpá pat₂ ˌnang kau'* it is my sincere wish; *kau' 'kong 'hò*, superlatively good.

救 Kiu To stop, to cause to cease; to assist, to rescue, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; salvation, rescue; a tassel; *kau' sik₂ 'fo*, to put out a fire; *kau' nán'* to save from distress; *kau' ká'* to save the emperor; *kau' meng'* to save life; *kau' shai'* to deliver the world (from misery); *kau' shai' 'chü*, the Savior; *kau' ú'* to deliver and protect from impending evil; *'tá kau'* to run to the rescue; *kau' ˌp'an*, to relieve the poor; *kau' tsai'* to succor and assist.

舊 Kiú
旧 Kiú Old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently, before; venerable, venerated; passed away, defunct; *kau' ˌshí*, anciently, in olden time; *kau' ˌkáu*, an old customer; *k iu' 'yau*, an old friend; *kú' kau'* bygone, ancient; *nim' kau'* to remember former things; *kau' ˌnín*, last year; *kau' üt₂* last month; *kau' ˌyan*, an old servant; *ˌying kau' tsò'* do the same work as before; *kau' ˌká ˌfung*, relics of former prosperity; *kau' kú' ˌchí*, an old and dear friend.

佻² A colloquial word; a loaf, a lump, piece, clod; *yat₂ kau² shek₂* a stone; *yat₂ kau² muk₂ ˂t'au*, a bit of wood, a dolt; *˂lün ˂mái yat₂ kau²* all doubled or bent over, as from cold or pain; *˂tá ˂fung kau²* a high gale.

柩² K'iu A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it; *ch'ut₂ kau²* to carry out a corpse; *sung² kau²* to accompany a funeral; *kau² ˂ch'é*, a hearse; *kau² ká²* a bier; *˂t'ing kau²* to keep a body unburied; *wan² kau²* to remove a corpse home.

(175) K'au.

摳 K'ü To lift up the dress, when going up stairs; to feel for with the hand; to dilute, to mix with, to weaken or adulterate; *˂k'au ˂mái*, to mix with; *˂k'au ˂wan*, mix thoroughly; *túi² ˂k'au*, mixed equally; *˂k'au ˂shá*, mixed with sand; *˂k'au lün²* mingled confusedly.

彄 K'ü A notch or catch at the end of a bow, to fasten the bowstring to; a ring.

˂求 K'iú To search for; to seek, to aim at; to beg, to ask, to supplicate, to wish for; ardently desirous of, to invite, to call out; to class with or make like; *˂fú ˂fú ˂oi ˂k'au*, to intreat urgently; to implore with tears; *˂ho ˂k'au*, to demand, to force from, to importune; *˂k'au tsak₂ tak₂ ˂chí*, he asked and obtained; *˂k'i ˂k'au*, to pray for; *˂k'au ˂ts'oi*, to seek gain; *˂k'au ˂mau*, to contrive for; to suggest a plan; *˂k'au tsé²* to request the loan of.

˂俅 K'iu A cap, a fancy cap, an ornamented cap; *˂k'au ˂k'au*, a grave and complaisant man.

˂捄 K'iu Long, curved like a horn; to free; to help, to defend. Read *˂k'ü*, to fill a hamper or basket, to put earth into a basket.

˂梂 K'iu The cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the haft of a chisel.

˂球 K'iú A ball, large enough to play with, made of wool or leather; a bladder-ball; a globe, a sphere; *˂tá ˂k'au*, to play ball; *t'ek₂ ˂k'au*, to kick a ball; *˂p'âu sau² ˂k'au*, to throw the embroidered ball (and choose a husband); *sín² ˂k'au*, a cap-knob made of cord.

˂球 K'iú A sonorous jade stone, a precious stone, usually made round; a sphere, a globe, a ball; *˂t'in ˂k'au*, a celestial globe; *ti² ˂k'au*, a terrestrial globe. Interchanged with the last.

˂裘 K'iú Fur garments; furs after they are made up; *˂hing ˂k'au*, fine fur dresses; *˂ching ˂k'au*, taxes paid in peltry; *˂ú ˂k'au*, a fox-skin dress.

˂觓 K'iú Crooked, like a rhinoceros horn, a long horn; a bow made of horn, usually of the buffalo.

˂緱 K'iú Urgent, pressing; testy; *pat₂ king² pat₂ ˂k'au*, neither contentious nor hasty; remiss, easy with, *festina lente*. Interchanged with the next.

逑 K'iú To collect, to gather together; to pair, to mate; to seek an alliance; a union, a marriage; pressing, urgent; *hò' ˌk'au*, to seek an alliance; *Hò' ˌK'au chün²* the Fortunate Union,—name of a popular story.

仇 K'au Same as the preceding, in meaning to pair, to couple, to match, to unite in marriage; to join two together; a surname. Also, to hate; resentment, enmity; an enemy; proud;—in which senses it is usually pronounced *ˌch'au*. *ˌK'au 'ngau*, to pair; *sŭt₅ ˌk'au*, revenged.

賕 K'iú To corrupt, to suborn, to bribe; to seek in an underhand manner; to pervert or swerve from the right; a consideration, a request; *ˌk'au tsé²* to seek for by means of bribes; *shau² ˌk'au*, to receive bribes.

鉚 K'iú A single headed ax or pick; a sort of stone-chisel.

虯 K'iú A spear with a three-sided head; vapor ascending high.

艽 K'iú A remote and sterile wild, far from habitations; the lair or form of a wild beast; *ˌk'au 'yé*, a howling wilderness; *ˌk'au ˌsháu*, burrows of a sort of hog *(or hyrax?)* which are found arranged in a regular manner.

頄 K'iú The protuberance of the cheek bones; thick.

齆 K'iú The nose stopped up and running from the effects of a cold; a cold in the head.

虯 K'iú A dragon with horns; to wriggle in going; an agitated, quick, movement; *ˌk'au ˌám*, a long, curly beard.

璆 K'iú A sounding gem; a beautiful precious stone.

舅 K'iú Maternal uncles, called *'k'au fù²* and *'mò 'k'au*; a wife's brothers, called *ˌts'ai 'k'au*; *tái² 'k'au*, wife's elder brother; *sai² 'k'au*, wife's younger brother; a father-in law; *á' 'k'au*, a brother-in-law.

臼 K'iú A mortar, either a hole or made of stone; to pound in a mortar; radical of mortars; *shek₂ 'k'au*, a stone mortar.

柏 K'iú The tallow tree *(Stillingia sebifera)*, called *ˌú 'k'au muk₂*; in Macao, this tree is known as the *ˌkung shü²*; *ˌú 'k'au ˌyau*, vegetable tallow.

叩' K'au To ask; to prostrate, to knock head on the ground, when saluting a superior or in worship; *met.* humbly, respectfully; to agitate or discuss a subject; to strike, to knock upon, to tap; to raise the hand to the head; *k'au' ˌt'au*, the kotow; *ˌsám kwai² 'kau k'au'* three kneelings and nine knockings—the highest act of worship; *k'au' man²* to humbly inquire; *k'au' 'pan*, to humbly petition.

K'au' A colloquial word, heard in Macao; to cry, to wail or scream, as children do.

扣' K'au To strike, to knock upon, to rap; to lead a horse; to deduct, to discount, to cut off; to hook in, to link on; a clasp, a buckle; to buckle, *k'au' shò'*

to reduce an account; *k'au' ˏúi*, to deduct advance money or a loan; *k'au' ˏt'au* discount; *pat˃ chit˃ pat˃ k'au'* no deduction allowed, the fixed price; *k'au' ˏkung ˏngan*, to cut wages; *'kau ˢ'ng k'au'* 5 per cent. discount, *i. e.* the available sum is 95; *k'au' 'nau*, to button; *k'au' ˏch'ü*, to deduct from; *k'au' ˏmún*, to knock at a door; *k'au' tái'* a girdle and clasp, to buckle.

彀 Kau' To stretch a bow to the full; archers or bowmen; enough, full, in which senses **够** is now generally used.

寇 K'au' To rob, to plunder and murder; to do mischief; banditti, thieves, robbers, highwaymen, ladrones; an enemy; an abundance, plenty; tyrannical, cruel; *k'au' ts'ák₂* robbers, band of outlaws; *ˏsz' k'au'* a criminal judge; *'hoi k'au'* pirates, dacoits; *'ts'ò k'au'* marauders, freebooters.

筘 K'au' The reed or slaie of a loom, made of bamboo.

蔻 K'au' The nutmeg, called *tau' k'au'*; *tau' k'au' ˏfá*, mace; the *yuk˃ k'au'* is the best sort; *tau' k'au' ˏhòm ˏpá*, 'the nutmeg fills the mouth,' said of marriageable girls.

(176) ## Káu.

交 Kiáu To blend, to unite, to join; together, jointly; to deliver or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; joined to other verbs to denote their action, as *ˏkáu ki'* to transmit; trade, barter, dealing; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse in society, a friend, friendship; *ˏkáu yik₂* trade; *ˏkáu kéuk˃* to cross the legs; *ˏkáu ˏkwán*, unmerciful, cruel; *tá' ˏkáu*, to fight, a row; *ái' ˏkáu*, to wrangle; *ˏkáu 'i*, an arm-chair; *ˢ'm ˏkáu tak˃ 'ní 'chun*, I can't come up to your standard; *ˏkáu ˢp'ún*, to deliver [an office or shop] over to one; *ˏkáu 'shau*, to deliver to one's hand; a trading constituent; *ˏsan ˏkáu*, new acquaintance; *ˏkáu tsíp˃* to give to and receive from; *ˏkáu 'pí 'k'ü*, give it to him; *ˏkáu ˢts'ing*, sexual intercourse; *ˏKáu'chí*, Cochinchina; *ˏkáu chung'* give it for the public use; *ˏsam ˏkáu*, a cordial friendship; *ˏkáu 'ch'í*, to dovetail; *ˏkáu ˢngá 'kòm*, biting each other (like two crickets), maddened; *ˢp'ing 'shui ˏséung ˏkáu*, a slight acquaintance.

茭 Kiáu Hay, fodder; pasturage; a kind of cress; *ˏkáu 'sun*, an esculent water vegetable; *ˏKáu-ˢt'ong ˏsz'* the township in Pwányú hien, in which Whampoa is situated.

蛟 Kiáu The dragon of thickets and morasses; the Chinese description corresponds nearly to the iguanadon; *ˏkáu ˢlung*, a dragon, like a boa.

郊 Kiáu Waste or forest land near or beyond the frontiers; waste common, fifty *lí* beyond a city; the imperial worship of heaven and earth at the solstices; to worship heaven and earth;

the place where this sacrifice was held; *ˌkáu ngoi²* remote wilds, where civilization has not reached.

鮫 Kiáu A sort of shark, whose skin furnishes shagreen; *ˌkáu ˌyan*, a mermaid, which weeps pearls; *ˈmá ˌkáu ˌlong*, mango-fish *(Polynemus)*, common at Macao; *ˌkáu kák*, shagreen.

嘐 Kiáu Hiáu A cock's crow. Read *ˌhiú*, verbose, to talk big, extravagant; *ˌkáu ˌkáu ˌsheng*, bragging, boastful talk.

膠 Kiáu Glue, glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued, or sticking together; obstinate, stupid, pertinacious, bigoted; to deceive; adhesive; compacted, intimate, bound by friendship or pledge; sound of fishes; *ˌngau ˌpˈi ˌkáu*, cow's glue; *ˌü ˌkáu*, isinglass; *mín² ˌkáu*, wheaten glue mixed with lime for joinery; *ˌkáu lin²* anything boiled till it is thick and viscid; *ˌtung ˌkáu*, an ancient college; *ˌkáu yap ts'at*, very intimate.

轇 Kiáu Something indistinct and distant; *ˌkáu kot*, a row of spears, the glancing of arms; to transfer (as a debt), to hand over in charge to.

教 Kiáu To cause, to induce, to make, to enable; *ˌkáu ˈní ˈhò*, make you well; *ˌshui ˌkáu ˈní ˌwai*, who enabled (or made) you to do it?

覺 *ˌKáu ˈkáu*, a lullaby, used by nurses when hushing a child to sleep. This character is merely used for these sounds.

姣 Kiáu Beautiful, pretty, winsome, flattering. Sometimes interchanged with the next.

狡 Kiáu A little black poodle, found in the north; doublings (of a fox); artful, crafty, specious, mendacious, deceitful; maddened, wild; cruel; *ˈkáu wát*, cunning, knavish; *ˈkáu ˌfˈò*, a wily fellow; *ˈkáu kwan²* a fraudulent villain; *ˈkáu ˌsing*, one who leads others into wickedness, a blackleg; *ˈkáu kai²* a tricky plan.

皎 Kiáu The brightness of the moon; splendor of the sun; effulgent, bright; an immaculate, pure white; *ˈkáu kít*, white and spotless.

絞 Kiáu To bind about, to wrap around; to twist; to strangle; unceremonious; a sash; *ˈkáu lám²* to twist ropes; *man² ˈkáu*, to execute by strangling; *ˈkáu ˌmái*, to twist together; *ˈkáu ˌchˈéung ˌsha*, cholera morbus; *ˈkáu ˈkan tik*, bind it a little tighter; *ˈkáu ai²* to hang one; *ˈkáu ˌtˈau pò²* a turban, such as the Fuhkien men wear; *ˈkáu ˌfa*, to spin cotton; *ˌsám ˈkáu ˌshing*, a three-stranded cord.

攪 Kiáu To stir up or about, to mix up; to beguile to evil, to disorder, to confuse, to trouble; to annoy, to incommode; to excite commotion; *ˈkáu lün²* to make a disturbance; *ˈtá ˈkáu ˈní*, I have incommoded you—said by a visitor; *ˈkáu ˈiú*, to embroil a community, to stir up sedition; *ˈkáu ˌwan*, mix it well; *ˈkáu shí² ˈkáu*

ʂfi, to dispute warmly; *yat₂ ʿkáu yé² ʿkáu*, constantly doing evil; *ʿkáu ʿchün ch'ü²* to interrupt, to hinder.

校² Kiáu Stocks for the feet, in which prisoners are nightly secured; a lockup; a pen for wild beasts; to examine, to compare things; to collate or revise books; to judge criminals; to join battle, to fight; *káu² ching²* or *káu² ting²* to correct a book for publication; *ʿpí káu²* to compare.

珓² Kiáu A pair of stones of a plano-convex shape, called *káu² ʂpúi*, used in worship, to divine the answer; now made of bamboo roots split; Arca shells are also used; in throwing, if both plane surfaces come up, it is called *ʂyam káu²*; if both are convex, *ʂyéung káu²*; if one of each (the most favorable), *shing² káu²*.

較² Kiáu To compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy of; generally speaking; *káu² léung²* to discuss, to argue upon; *káu² chung²* to compare weights; the heavier; *káu² shé²* a trial of archery; *káu² ch'ing²* to test weights; *ʂ'm ʿshai káu²* no need to test, trustworthy; *káu² ʿchun*, like the measure or guage.

鉸² Kiáu Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge; a joint; a clamp, a hasp; to inlay metals; *yat₅ ʿpá káu² ʿtsin*, a pair of shears or scissors; *káu² ʂteng*, the pin of a hinge; *ch'áng² ʂngá káu²* to boast of one's ability; *ʿün káu²* immaterial, either way is the same.

窖² Kiáu A receptacle or bin in the ground for storing grain; a cellar; a souterrain; *ti² káu²* an underground store-room; *káu² ʂts'ong*, stored up.

滘² An unauthorized character. A side passage, in which boats can enter at high water; the mouth of creeks; *ʂshün kwo² kau²* the boat has entered the creek; forms part of the name of many places in Shunteh hien; *Tái² ʂwong káu²*, Macao Passage fort, near Canton.

教² Kiáu To instruct, to teach, to show how; to command, to order; precept, principle, rule; doctrines, tenets; a religious sect, a school, or those who hold to the same opinions; *ʿtang ʂngo káu² ʿni*, let me show you; *ʿhò káu² ʂmún*, an able teacher; *ʿtá káu²* to be severe in teaching; *mi² ʿts'ing káu²* what is your surname? *káu² ʿkún*, to teach school; *káu² ʿtá ʿpá shat₅* to teach boxing; *káu² shau²* a superintendent of education in a *fú*; *káu² ü²* the same in a *hien*; *ʿng káu²* the fivev irtues; *ʂsám káu²* Confucianists, Buddhists, and Táuists; *ts'at₅ káu²* the seven social relations; *ʂT'in ʿchü káu²* Romanism; *káu² ʂmún*, usually refers only to Mohammedanism; *ʂch'ün káu²* to propagate a creed.

酵² Kiáu Leaven, yeast; it is the residuum left after distilling samshoo; *fát₅ káu²* to raise dough; *ʿtsau káu²* barm cakes; *ʂch'ü káu² tsit₅* feast of unleavened bread. Read *ʿháu* in the Fan Wan.

(177) **K'áu.**

靠 K'áu To lean against; to rely on, to depend on another for aid; contrary, opposed to; *k'áu' mat, shui*, whom do you depend on, who supports you? *tò k'áu' shang t'* trust wholly to trade; *k'áu' 'fo*, to warm one's hands before the fire; *k'áu' 'cham*, to lean on a pillow; *k'áu' shán*, to rely on a stable friend; against a hillside—said of a grave; *k'áu' tak, chū'* he can be relied on.

(178) **Ké.**

嘅 The sign of the possessive; a possessive pronoun, mine, yours, his; that; for, to use for; *'ngo ké' shū*, my book; *mat, shui ké'* whose is this? *'ni ké'* your's; it often ends a sentence, or follows an adjective, the noun being implied, as *'m tak, chan ké'* not a true [saying]; *iú' fi ké', iú' shau' ké'* do you like fat or lean? *'kòm ké'* is it so! why! indeed! *sú' ké' p'eng*, the plain is the cheaper; *fat, man ké'* for killing musquitoes.

(179) **K'é.**

茄 Kiá The culm of the lotus; the lotus itself; brinjal or squash; *fán k'é*, tomatoes; *tín k'é*, mad apple, dwale, or belladonna; *ho páu k'é*, the bottle squash.

伽 K'ia A Budhist word; *k'é lám*, name of a Budha; *Lok, k'é shán*, a mountain where the goddess Kwányin dwells.

(180) **Kéuk.**

脚 Kioh The foot; but applied to the whole leg; stable, based; *'ün kéuk*, placable, spiritless; *'hò t'' kéuk*, well established, trustworthy, possessed of means; *'káu kéuk*, to lead one into bad habits; *kéuk, cháp*, stocks for the feet; *kéuk, shik*, profession, character, rank; *kéuk, 'ngán*, the ankles; *kéuk, 'pán*, sole of the foot; *lam kéuk, 'lò*, a coolie, porter; *kéuk, nong 't'ò*, calf of the leg; *kéuk, áu'* the knee-pit; *'tá ch'ik, kéuk*, barefoot; *kéuk, lik, tái'* influential, of high character; *lau kéuk*, to detain one; *kéuk, tsik*, traces, footsteps; *fo' kéuk*, poor goods, left after garbling; *wák, 'kwai kéuk*, 'write devil's feet,' is to guess by lines; *'p'ò Fat, kéuk*, to clasp Budha's feet—when in distress; *chong kéuk*, actors disguised as women; *ch'i kéuk*, a hanger on, one who sponges for a dinner.

屩 Kioh Shoes or sandals made of twisted hempen cord. The next is sometimes used for this.

蹻 Kioh Proud, valorous; *kéuk, kéuk*, caperings of a child; the immoderate antics of a successful fool; hempen sandals or shoes.

(181) **K'éuk.**

却 卻 Kioh To stop; to curb desires, to refuse, to deny, to decline doing or accepting; to retire, to go backwards; to look up; a particle used to strengthen an assertion, certainly, really, truly—and often needs no

translation; *k'éuk, hai²* evidently; *k'éuk, yau² ˏloi*, come again, eh! behold, again! *ˏmong k'éuk,* I forgot it; *k'éuk, ˈyá*, preceded by *ˏsui*, is a disjunctive phrase, but that, still, nor, yet therefore, although—yet; an interrogative word, as *k'éuk, shí² wai² ˏho*, but why so, pray? then, therefore; *k'éuk, shüt,* turn now to speak of, it is said; *ˏnán k'éuk,* not easy to decline it; *ˈliú k'éuk,* to disdain, to complete and put away; *k'éuk, ˏhang*, to walk backwards, to go away; *ˏt'úi k'éuk,* to decline, to put off with excuses.

(182) Kéung.

僵 殭 Kiáng — Lying as if dead, senseless; prostrate, stretched out; to push over, to throw down; rigid, stiff, yet uncorrupted: *ˏkéung ˏshí*, a body in a trance; a corpse; *chik, ˏkéung ˏkéung*, stretched out stiff.

疆 Kiáng — A boundary, limits, borders; to draw a limit, to bound; *ˏkéung kái²* a limit; *ˏkéung wik,* the frontiers; *ˏmò ˏkéung*, boundless, illimitable; *ˏkéung ˏts'ám*, exuviæ of silkworms; *ch'ut, ˏkéung*, to emigrate.

繮 Kiáng — The helve of a hoe, a hoe-handle; a lasting kind of wood called *mán² ˏnín muk,* used for bars and parts of carriages; *ˏkéung ˏkéung*, vigorous, abundant.

薑 Kiang — Ginger; *ˏt'ong ˏkéung*, preserved ginger; *ˏshang ˏkéung*, fresh ginger; *ˈts'eng ˈyam ˏkéung ˈtsau*, to invite to drink ginger wine, after a birth; *ˏhoi ˏkéung mi² ˏts'ang*, have you any children? *ˏwong ˏkéung ˈfan*, curry powder; *ˈtsz' ˏkéung* tender ginger; *ˏléung ˏkéung*, galangal root; *ˈpún ti² ˏkéung ˏ'm lát,* home ginger is insipid, *i. e.* foreign things are best.

蠰 Kiáng — The white exuviæ of the larvæ of silkworms, called *ˏkéung ˏts'ám;* it is used as a medicine.

韁 Kiáng — A bridle; the reins of the bridle; *fong² ˏkéung*, to give loose rein; *ˏshau ˏkéung*, pull in the reins; *ˈyé ˈmà ˏmò ˏkéung*, an unbridled, wild horse, a runagate, a demirep.

姜 Kiáng — The surname of the emperor Shinnung; *ˏKéung t'ái² ˏkung*, a famous general, B.C. 1122.

羌 Kiang — A tribe of aborigines in ancient Tangut, shepherd nomads, belonging to the Scythian race; an initial particle, ah! strong, forcible; contrary, cross purposes; elegant; sometimes erroneously used for the last.

蜣 Kiáng — Coleopterous bugs found in ordure; *k'ít, ˏkéung*, or *ˏkéung ˏlong*, the tumble-dung or Ateuchus.

(183) K'éung.

強 彊 K'iang — A black bug or weevil in rice; a strong bow; violent, headstrong, surly, firm; overbearing, boisterous, by force, regardless of right, obstinately; able-bodied, sturdy, brawny, strong, full grown; a remainder (in arithmetic); all years

with the 'stem' *ting* in their cyclic name; *ˌk'éung chongˀ* 40 years old, vigorous, hale; *ˌchàng ˌk'éung yéukₔ* to wrangle, to quarrel; *ˌk'éung ˈshui*, acids; *ˈni mokₔ ˌch'ing ˌk'éung*, don't brag of your abilities; *ˌk'éung ˈmái*, a forcible purchase, to compel one to sell; *ˌk'éung ˈkang* resolute, fearless; *shítₔ ˌk'éung*, double-tongued, specious; *tszˀ ˌk'éung*, self-willed, fixed in purpose *ˌk'éung hatₔ* to beg with violence.

强 K'iáng To compel, to force; to invigorate, to strengthen; to try, to attempt; *ˈk'éung ˌk'au patₔ takₔ* can not obtain with strong intreaties; *ˈk'éung ˌhang*, to force to do. Read *k'éungˀ* reäction; *watₔ k'éungˀ* reniteney, resilience, springing back; *ˈni kòmˀ k'éungˀ singˀ* why are you so set in your way?

强 K'iáng Small roots, the branches of roots; a lily; *chukₔ ˈk'éung*, whangees, bamboo canes; *shüˀ ˈk'éung*, roots of trees.

襁 K'iáng A swathing-cloth to carry infants pickapack; to carry pickback; *ˈk'éung ˈpò*, a cloth to strap infants in.

繦 K'iáng The cord which runs through a string of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to string cash; money, coin, cash; *pákₔ ˈk'éung*, silver.

(184) Kí.

幾 Kí The springs of motion, subtle, hidden, mysterious; what is within, interior, recondite; moderately, a little, few; dangerous; having stated periods, the proper time; an omen, prognostic; to expect; to examine; almost, several; a qualifying word, nearly, about, rather, somewhat; *ˌkí ˌú*, or *ˌkí ˌkí ˌú*, at the point of, almost, not far from; *shüˀ ˌkí*, expecting, probably, yet for all that; *ˌkí kánˀ* to gently remonstrate with a superior.

幾 Kí Used for the last; changes, permutations; the origin, or spring of; subtle or moving influences in nature; the motive power in an operation or a machine; machinery, a trap, a catch, hidden contrivance; stratagems, secrets, schemes; a loom; *ˌt'in ˌkí*, the natural and fixed bent of a mind, fate, destiny; *ˌkí úiˀ* opportunity, occasion; *ˌkí ˌkwán*, intentions, designs; the springs in machinery; *ˌkí ˌfong*, a weaver's shop; *yatₔ kàˀ ˌkí*, a loom; *shatₔ ˌkí*, lost a battle; *ˌkí matₔ* secret, undivulged, not frank; *kínˀ ˌkí ˌí tsokₔ* do it at the right moment, mind your chance; *ˌkí lámˀ* a trap, a pitfall; *ˌshan ˌkí*, skilled in the fates; *ˌkí ˌmau*, an artifice, a dodge; *ˌKwan ˌkí ch'üˀ* the Imperial council chamber.

畿 Kí The park belonging to H. I. M. in ancient times; it measured 1000 *lí* on each side, the court being in the centre; a border; inside of a door; a threshold; the Court; the lands of princes; *ˌwong ˌkí*, the imperial demesnes; *ˈkau ˌkí*, nine principalities under the court.

璣 Kí Pearls not perfectly round; a sort of armillary sphere, called ˇsün ˋki, provided with a tube, which is called yuk˩ ˇhang, by means of which observations on the stars were taken.

磯 Kí Stones or rocks in a stream, producing a ripple; eddies caused by stones, a stumbling-block; to impede; to rub.

臘 Kí The cheeks, the flesh which covers the jaws.

蟣 Kí A louse; a nit; ˋkí shat˩ a louse. Read ˇk'i, same as 蚉 a bloodsucker.

肌 Kí Flesh or firm muscle under the skin, and near the bones; ˋkí ˇfú chong˺ solid flesh, robust.

譏 Kí To slander, to speak against; to ridicule, to mock, to satirize, to blame, to reprove, to remonstrate with; officious and contumelious speeches; to examine into, to test; machinations; ˋkí siú˺ to laugh at; ˋkí ts'iú˺ to reprehend; ˋcháu ˋkí to scold over another's shoulders.

饑 飢 Kí Failure of the harvest; famine, death, scarcity; hunger; to be hungry, famished, necessitous; ˋkí ngo˺ starving; ˇtá ˋkí ˇfong, to pretend hunger, to act the beggar; ˋkí shik˩ a cadaverous, starved look; ˋkí hot˩ hungry and thirsty; ˋkí ˋsz' starved to death.

魕 Kí A sprite, a demon of the south, as Kwángtung; á˺ ˋkí, an elf, which bewilders men; chong˺ á˺ ˋkí, to meet a devil, to see a foreigner; the last are so called in Canton from their shrill voices.

基 Kí The foundation of a wall, a dike on the river banks, or between fields; foundation, a rest, a basis; a beginning, a commencement, a starting-point, that on which a family or nation depends; fundamental; a patrimony, possession; farming utensils; place inside of the second door of a house, where visitors wait; ˋkí ti˺ basis, material, character, the quality of a thing, that from which it is made; ˋkí ip˩ honors or possessions inherited or transmitted; ˋtang ˋkí, to mount the throne, to enter into possession; ˋsan ˋki, land gained from the river; ˋch'ung ˋpang ˋkí, the dike is broken in; ˋpang ˋkí ˇwai, to burst in the dike; ˋhoi ˋkí, to begin, to lay the foundation of [a state].

朞 Kí An anniversary, the full revolution of a year, 354 days; ˋkí ˋchi ˋsong, a year of mourning; pat˩ chéung˺ ˋkí, distant relatives who wear mourning a year; ˋkí üt˩ a return of the same month.

箕 Kí A corn-fan; a winnowing-fan; a sieve; a refuse-basket; to spread out like a fan; the long striæ on the finger's ends; part of Sagittarius, the 7th of the 28 constellations; *met.* rain, because this star forebodes rain: a kind of wood, used for quivers; p'o˺ ˋkí or pái˺ ˋkí, a fine corn-fan; ˋshai ˋkí, a coarse sieve; ím˺ ˇming ˋki ˋtau, look sharp at the rings and lines on his fingers (to find his future luck); shiú˺ ˋkí ˋk'au

'to connect sieves and furs,' to carry on the profession of one's father.

箕 Kí. Blue and gray color, variegated; shoe-strings; the highest degree, very, the utmost; ㄑkí ㄑkan, a grayish coiffure used by girls.

萁 Kí. The stalks of pulse; tendrils of vines, pulse, &c.; ㄑkí ʿtsʿò, a sort of aquatic grass woven into garments; an edible plant resembling fern.

姬 Kí. The surname of Hwángtí; also of the emperors of the Chau dynasty; a queen; term for the imperial concubines; beautiful, noble women (like Houri, Hebe), because of the fame of the family of Kí.

羈 A halter; a bridle; a girl's tuft of hair, a woman's coiffure; bridled; to bridle, to restrain, to hold in, to pull the bit on one; to economize; to detain in confinement, to arrest; to detain, to hinder; ㄑkí ʿsho, or ngoi² ㄑkí, a lockup, attached to a yámun; ㄑkí ˏlau, to stop, to seize; tsín² mò² ㄑkí ˏshan, I was detained by business; ˏmò ʿsho ㄑkí, unoccupied.

羈 Kí. An inn, a hospice; ㄑkí ˏlü, a wayfarer, a lodger; ㄑkí hák, a visitor, a sojourner.

几 Kí. A bench or stool to lean on; a stand, a side table; the 16th radical; ˏchʿá ㄑki, a teapoy, a light stand; ˏman ㄑkí, a study-table; ㄑkí ㄑki, tranquil, unaffected.

奇 Kí. Odd, a single one; odd numbers; a surplus; i² shap, ˏyau ㄑkí, twenty and odd; ˏyau ㄑkí something over; ˏtsʿé ㄑkí, not upright, deflected.

己 Kí. One's self, I, myself; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, special; the 49th radical; to record; the sixth of the 'stems,' answering with mò² to earth; ˏngo tsz'² ʿkí, I myself; ˏkʿü tsz'² ʿkí, he himself; ˏní ˏngo ㄑchí ʿkí, you and I know each other; ˏfi ʿkí, it benefited me, specially advantageous; ʿshau ʿkí, self respect, to mind one's own affairs; ㄑsz' ʿkí, selfish; privily applying to one's own use.

杞 Kí. A bleak bare mountain, such as a hermit chooses; a high hill.

杞 Kí. A willow-shaped tree, called ʿkau ʿkí; the fruit is used in medicine; name of a state.

紀 Kí. To sort silk threads; to arrange, to separate; to record, to narrate, to book, to ascertain and write; to rule, to govern; a history, annals, chronicles, narrative; a score of 12 years; a year; a decimal or the completion of numbers; a dike; a skein of 40 threads; ʿkí luk₂ to record [an officer's merit]; ˏnín ʿkí, a person's age; ˏngʿkí, the five divisions of time (*i.e.* hours, days, months, years, ages); ʿkí ㄑkong puk₂ a servant who manages.

苣 Kí. A kind of succory or sow thistle, often cooked and eaten, called ʿkí tsʿoi²; a sort of white millet.

幾 Kí. Much or many of, rather, part of; nearly, few; an interrogation of quantity, how, many, how much; ʿkí ㄑto, how many? tai² ʿkí, which of them? ʿkí ˏshí, when? ˏmò ʿkí, not much,

either of time or things; ˋ*kí ko*² a few, several; ˋ*sho* ˏ*chàng* ˏ*mò* ˋ*kí*, very little different, almost the same.

ˋ掎 Kí To drag one side, to pull out by one foot whatever has fallen in; pull out, to bring forth.

記² Kí To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to make a note of; a written record, a history, memorial, account of; a style or name; a mark, a sign, a signal, something to be remembered; used after the abbreviated names of hongs or shops; ˋ*ní kí*² *tak*₂ ˏ*mo?* don't you remember? ˏ*'m* ˋ*hò kí*² *sing*² a bad memory; ˋ*ní kí*² *ts'o*² you remember wrongly; *kí*² *hò*² a mark; ˏ*tang kí*² *pò*² a memorandum book; ˋ*tá yan*² *kí*² to stamp; ˋ*ní kí*² *chü*² you must remember it; *kí*² *nim*² to call to mind.

計² Kí A colloquial sound, used in the phrase ˋ*fo kí*² a comrade.

既² Kí A slight repast; to exhaust; to lose; ended, finished; already, when; since; a sign of past time, and is placed before the verb; *kí*² *kin*² seen it; *kí*² ˏ*in*, since; *kí*² *hai*² ˋ*kòm*, it being so.

寄² Kí To lodge, to remain a while in a house; to confide in, to commit to, to hand over, to deliver in charge; to send by, to transmit; to interpret; the east; *kí*² ˏ*kü*, to visit; a hanger on; the hermit crab; *kí*² ˏ*sun*, to send a letter; *kí*² ˏ*loi*, to receive from; *kí*² ˏ*ch'ong* to give away an ulcer [to a tree—a branch of it dies]; *kí*² ˏ*shang*, an epiphyte, a parasite; *kí*² *mái*² to send for sale; *kí*² ˏ*sheng*, to send a message; *kí*² *lok*₂ *Ò*² send it down to Macao; ˋ*ts'eng kí*² to give a thing in charge to forward.

洎² Kí The broth or soup of boiled meats or sacrifices; fertile, rich; to reach to.

覬² Kí To hope for, to desire good; fortunate; *kí*² *ü*² ambitious, desirous, coveting, longing.

罽² Kí A seine for taking fish; a kind of rug or carpet made of dog's or horse-hair.

妓² Kí A courtesan, a singing girl; one who is sent out to earn a living by singing and vice.

伎² Kí Ability, cleverness, talent; *kí*² ˋ*léung*, artful, capable of devising; *kí*² ˋ*káu*, ingenious at contriving, inventive, fraudful; read ˏ*k'í*, six toed. Interchanged with the next.

技² Kí Skillful, ingenious at making or contriving; *kí*² *ngai*² handy at making, the mechanic arts; *kí*² ˋ*yung*, practiced in military drill; ˋ*hau kí*² to imitate sounds.

忌² Kí To fear, to shun, to avoid; to hold in awe or be cautious of; distasteful, to dislike trouble; to suspect, to hate what is bad, to have a superstitious dread or horror of; ˏ*chí pí*² *kí*² to know and avoid the dislikes of others; *kí*² *yat*₂ or *kí*² ˏ*shan*, the dreaded day or hour of the death of a friend, in which one feels sad; *pái*² *kí*² to keep the anniversary of a death.

惹² Kí Poisonous, injurious, venemous; to instruct, to institute or establish.

(185) K'Í.

崎 K'í A steep rough path among the mountains; dangerous defiles and precipices; ⁽k'i ⁽k'ü, a hazardous road across mountains.

碕 K'í A stone bridge; craggy. Read ⁽k'i, a craggy shore; winding and stony banks.

攲 K'í Inclined, not straight or upright; to take up with nippers; ⁽k'i hi² vessels easily upset, owing to their shape.

綺 K'í One horn elevated, and the other turned down; single; to obtain; ⁽k'i ⁽ngau, single and double, unequal and equal.

畸 K'í Land left after marking out a square, odd parcels of land; ⁽k'i ⁽ling, odds and ends, overplus, surplus; ⁽K'i ⁽ling ⁽k'iú, a bridge in the New City at Canton.

其 K'í A relative or personal pronoun, referring to the person, place, or thing spoken of; he, his, she, it, its, they; there; an indefinite pronoun, wherever, whoever, the, that, the subject spoken of; ⁽k'i ⁽ū, the rest; ⁽k'i follows a noun before a verb, to draw attention, as t'in ⁽k'i wan² ⁽ú, the heavens, do they revolve? ⁽k'i ⁽ü, as if, supposing; ⁽k'i sz'² that affair.

期 K'í A set time, a fixed period, a day agreed on; times, seasons; to meet; to expect, to wait for, to aim at; to engage to do; ⁽mún ⁽k'i, the time is up; yat₂ ⁽k'i, the set day; shéung² ⁽k'i, in advance of the date; üt₂ ⁽k'i mong² full moon; ⁽mò tang² ⁽k'i, uncertain, no fixed time; ⁽ü ⁽k'i, at the time.

碁 棋 ⁽K'í Chess of 32 men, called tséung² ⁽k'i, invented by Wú wáng, B. C. 1120; ⁽wai ⁽k'i, a game of 360 men, half black and half white, invented by Yáu, B.C. 2300; a foundation; ⁽k'i ⁽p'ún, a chess-board; ⁽k'i ⁽tsz', chessmen; chuk₅ ⁽k'i, to play chess; ⁽háu ⁽k'i, to take a man; yat₅ kuk₂ ⁽k'i, a game of chess; ⁽k'i kuk₂ a board set out with a game for gambling.

淇 K'í A tributary of the Yellow river in Honán; ⁽K'i ò², an island near Kumsing moon.

祺 K'í Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; composed, tranquil; ⁽shing ⁽k'i may you be promoted to a higher post.

鯕 K'í A leach, called ⁽ngau ⁽k'i or ⁽k'i ⁽ná; a species of small land crab, called ⁽p'áng ⁽k'i.

騏 K'í A dappled horse, marked like a chessboard; a fine looking horse.

麒 K'í A fabulous animal, the Chinese unicorn; the male is called ⁽k'i, the female ⁽lun.

鶀 K'í A kind of small goose, perhaps a sheldrake.

剞 K'í A crooked graver or burin; ⁽k'i kü₅ a gouge used in carving.

奇 K'í Extraordinary, rare, surprising, out of the common way; monstrous, miraculous, unnatural; unexpected, strange, new, wonderful; ⁽k'i kwái² strange; ch'ut₅ ⁽k'i, surprising;

ₛk'i ₛts'oi, remarkably clever; *ₛk'i tak₂* unique, best of a sort; *ₛk'i ₛwáng*, perverse, stupid.

ₛ琦 K'í A valuable stone: precious; a curiosity, a plaything, such as are got for presents or rarities.

ₛ騎 K'í To ride horseback; to sit crosswise or astride; to mount a horse; cavalry, horse; *ₛk'i ˢmá*, (usually pronounced *ₛk'é ˢmá*) to ride horseback; *ₛfi ₛk'i*, light horse, used in the T'áng dynasty.

ₛ旗 K'í A flag, a standard, a banner; with devices or markings on it; *ₛk'i há²* Bannermen; either Manchus or naturalized Chinese; *ₛk'i ₛman*, persons connected with the Bannermen, not getting pay; *pát₅ ₛk'i*, the eight Banners, under which they are marshaled; *ₛwong ₛk'i*, Danish flag; *ₛk'i ₛkon*, a flag staff; *ₛk'i hò²* a signal flag.

ₛ旂 K'í A kind of pennon or marking flag, with bells or jingles attached to it; interchanged with the preceding.

ₛ祈 K'í To pray, to invoke, to supplicate the gods for happiness; to beg, to intreat, to request, in the language of courtesy; *ₛk'i ˢtò*, to pray, to beseech the gods; *ₛk'i ˢü*, to pray for rain; *ₛts'in ₛk'i*, earnestly request.

ₛ圻 K'í A border, limit, confines; imperial domains; *ₛmò ₛk'i*, boundless; *ₛk'i ˢfú*, a colonel of the household troops. Interchanged with *ₛki* 畿.

ₛ祇 K'í Repose; to console, to quiet; to reverence, to venerate, to hold in respect; to invoke; much; the god who animates the earth; *tí² ₛk'i*, the divinity of the earth, he who produces things on it, like Hecate or Cybele; *met.* Earth or Terra; interchanged with the last. Often confounded with and used for *ˢchí* 祇

ₛ蘄 K'í To ask for, to seek; bit of a bridle; a labiate plant, used in ulcers, &c., called *ₛk'i ngâi²*; a district in Húpeh.

ₛ祁 K'í Full, abundant, much; exceeding, very; large, great; *ₛk'i ₛk'i*, numerous; gently, remiss.

ₛ軝 K'í A nave or hub of an axle, which projects beyond the wheel.

ₛ頎 K'í Long, tall; an erect head; *ₛk'i ₛk'i*, elegant, graceful in stature. Read *ˢhan*, to beg.

ₛ耆 K'í A sexagenarian, an old man who should advise others; old, aged, a superior or elder; strong, violent; to adjust; a scar on a horse's back; *ₛk'am ₛk'i*, the gentry and elders; *ₛk'i ˢlò*, old people.

ₛ鬐 K'í A horse's foretop and mane; the dorsal spines on a fish.

ₛ岐 K'í A hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; bicuspidate; a headland or cape; to branch off or diverge; *ˢléung ₛk'i vâ²* double entendre; *ˢléung ₛk'i*, two courses of conduct; *ₛk'i lò²* two ways, two roads, devious, right and wrong.

ₛ淇 K'í Constipation, disease made by sluggishness of bowels; also read *ˢti*.

芑 K'í A medicinal plant, called ˌwong ˌk'í, used in asthma; a kind of lungwort.

跬 A colloquial word; the character is doubtful. In the house, at home, within doors; *uk*, ˈ*k'í*, home, in the house; ˌ*'m hai²* ˈ*k'í*, he is not in.

跂 K'í A foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, or progress of animals; ˌ*k'í ˌhang*, to crawl. Read ˈ*k'í*, and used for the next; to sit with the legs hanging down; to stand on tiptoe and look at.

企 K'í To stand, to stand erect; ˈ*k'í mong²* to look at eagerly, to expect; ˈ*k'í ˌkò*, stand up higher; ˈ*k'í nap, tí²* to refuse to stir; ˈ*k'í ˌshang ˈt'am*, to be very slow, *lit.* to make a hole under the feet; ˈ*k'í lap₂* to stand still; ˈ*k'í ˌ'm ˈwan*, not stable, joggling; ˌ*hang ˈk'í pat₂ ˌtün*, uncertain in his actions; ˈ*k'í ˈhí ˌshan*, get up; ˈ*k'í ˌch'éung shau² ˌòm*, to seek employment, or service; ˈ*k'í kúi²* tired from standing; ˈ*k'í ˈtò ké² ˌwong tai²* a *de facto* emperor, one who rules really.

冀 K'í To desire, to expect, to hope for, desirous, eager; *K'i² ˌchau*, one of the divisions of China in Yü's time, now corresponding to Shánsí and part of Chihlí; also a department in Chihlí; *k'i² mong²* to hope for; *k'i² hang²* to wish one good luck.

驥 K'í Violent, crafty, overbearing.

驥 K'í A horse of noble breed, great speed, and good points; a perfect horse; a white carp is called *pák₂ k'i²* in Shántung; *fú² k'i² ˈmí*, to tag on a steed's tail, *i. e.* to look to one for promotion, to follow a man of power.

既 K'í The sun peeping out; and, also, further, moreover; together with; to give; the end, the extremity; exactly, just; *k'i² ˌkam*, just now; ˈ*i ˌking k'i² k'ap₂* have just got to it, or seen it; *k'i² k'i²* strenuously, daring; *k'i² hau²* to send respects; ˌ*ü pat₂ tsun² k'i²* the rest need not be detailed;—phrases used at the end of letters.

塈 K'í To plaster and color a wall, to stop up holes or cracks in a wall; to take, to collect; to be quiet, to rest; a breathing-spell, a little.

稘 K'í To plough deep for sowing; plants set out close, thick-set; rice growing close.

(186) Kik.

激 Kih To impede and set back water, as rocks or a dike do in a current; a rapid place in a stream, made by an obstruction; to excite to gratitude or anger, to rouse the feelings; to stir up, to vex, to irritate; excitement, anger; *kik₂ ˌnau ˈk'ü*, to vex, to annoy and anger him; ˈ*kòm kik₂* deeply affected by kindness; *kik₂ ˈsz' ˈngo*, worry me to death; *kik₂ peng²* made sick by anxiety; *kik₂ ˈfán ˌléung ˌman*, to exasperate loyal subjects; *kik₂ tò² hing²* teased to anger.

擊 Kih, To strike, to beat, to tap or knock on; to rush upon or against, to charge, to attack or kill, as in battle; to interfere with to injury—as in eating things disagreeing with each other; to see, to examine one's self; *kik₅ ʿkú*, to drum; *ˌháu kik₅* to beat, to pound a thing; *kik₅ ʿtá*, to fight.

殛 Kih, To put to death, to punish capitally, to leave to perish.

戟 Kih, A lance with three points, a kind of halberd with a crescent knife on the side; it is carried in processions for good luck; *kím² kik₅* swords and spears; *ˌch'i kik₅* to grasp the spear, to take arms; *chap₅ kik₅ ˌlong*, imperial halberdiers in former days.

棘 Kih, Species of Rhamnus or Zizyphus, used for hedges; thorny bushes generally, thickets, thorns, brambles; *met.* troublesome affairs; *ˌts'ung kik₅* a lockup; also, thorny.

襭 Kih, A collar of a coat, the part which envelops the neck.

Kik₅ or *Kek₅*, A colloquial word; to bind, to take a loop, or tie up with a chain or cord; *kek₅ chü² ʿk'ü* tie it fast, as a boat; *kek₅ ʿkeng*, to fasten by the neck.

亟 Kih, Haste, speed, in a hurry; prompt, ready; irascible, hasty; to hasten; *kik₅ ts'uk₅* urgently.

極 Kih, The ridge-pole of a roof; hence the utmost point, apex, place, verge, degree; very, exceedingly; sign of the superlative; the end, limit; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to reach to the end; to take; to let go a full drawn bow; weary, exhausted; *kik₂ ʿhò*, the best; *kik₂ ʿün*, the furthest; *kik₂ tí²* the verge; *met.* done his best, can do no more, the last resort; *kik₂ miú²* admirable, excellent, first-rate; *sz'⁵ kik₂* the four quarters; *luk₂ kik₂* zenith, nadir, and the four quarters; also, six calamities which happen to man; *pát₂ kik₂* the four cardinal points and their halves; *pak₅ kik₂* the north pole, north star; *t'ái² kik₂* the primum mobile, or cause of things, the ultimate immaterial principle of Chinese philosophers; *ˌwong kik₂* indisputably correct, a fixed principle, such as are laid down by sages; *kik₂ ˌto*, very plenty, in abundance; *kik₂ pat₅ tsok₅* unserviceable; *ʿní ʿcho ʿngo ˌchí kik₂* you hinder me very much.

(187) K'ik.

These two characters are usually pronounced *k'ek*.

劇 K'ih, Unhappy, sad, miserable; troublesome; to increase, to add to; very; a comedy or farce; to trifle, to play, to gambol, or sport in any way; *tsak₅ k'ek₂* to skip and play, to enjoy or divert one's self; *hí² k'ek₂* plays on the stage.

屐 K'ih, Wooden-soled clogs or pattens; *ˌhung ˌp'i k'ek₂* red-top clogs; *muk₂ k'ek₂* wooden overshoes; *t'ò² k'ek₂* an open heeled galoche.

(188) **Kím.**

兼 Kien. A conjunction, moreover, together with, and, and also, with, in addition to; equally, same; to attend to several things; to join, to connect several together; connected; to push one's self through a crowd, to squeeze through a crevice; *kang¹ ₍kím*, or *₍kím ʿyau*, still also, there are more; *₍kím ₅mái*, put in together with; *₍kím ₍hoi*, take one with another; *₍kím ₍hoi shik₅ ʿshui*, to contrast colors—as in a dress; *₍kím ping¹* to coalesce, to connect; *noi² ngoi² ₍kím*, to oversee everywhere; *fo¹ ₍séung ₍kím*, to lump the goods; *₍kím ₍chí ʿkòm ₍ching tsò² tak₅* it will do when it is made complete; *₍kím ship₅* in addition to, assistance; *₍kím yap₂ hü²* force your way through; *₍kím chü² ₅lai tsò²* he can do all, or make him do them all; *₍kím ₅yan ₍chí lêung²* a trencher-man, one who eats double of others.

縑 Kien. A thick kind of lustring, woven close so as to shed rain; it is now called *kün¹*.

蒹 Kien. A marshy plant, a kind of sedge, called *₍kím ₍ká*, which cattle fatten on.

鶼 Kien. A fabulous bird, with one wing and eye, which needs the help of another like it, to be able to fly; birds flying in pairs.

鰎 Kien. The sole fish, (called *ʿpí muk₂ ₅ü*, or paired-eye's fish,) supposed to have one eye, and swim in pairs, clasped to each other.

檢 Kien. An envelope; a label or title put on a book; a model, a pattern, a rule; to sort, to arrange, to collate; to compose a book; to examine; *₅ts'un ʿkím*, the magistrate of a *₍sz'* or township; *ʿsau ʿkím ₍kún*, an officer who searches literary candidates on entering the examination-hall.

撿 Kien. To coerce, to repress; to gather and bind together; to collect, to collate; to choose; *ʿkím ʿlím*, to arrange in order; *ʿkím ch'uk₅* to keep in order, to restrain; *ʿkím ₍p'in*, to collate a book for binding. Used interchangeably with the last. Also read *ʿlím*.

鮔 Han. Read *₍hòm*, same as 蛤, a species of Arca, or bivalves with furrowed shells. Read *ʿkím*, the name of a kind of silure *(Silurus sinensis?)* common in the markets and tanks of Canton.

劍 Kien. A two-edged sword, a rapier; *yat₅ ʿpá kím¹* a sword; *₍shü kím¹* a student's sword; *₍fi ₍mò kím¹* a sharp sword; *ʿmò kím¹* to fence; *kím¹ hok₅* a scabbard; *kím¹ shut₅* art of fencing; *shít₂ kím¹ ₅shun ₍ts'éung*, tongue and lips like swords, sarcastic.

儉 Kien. Moderate, temperate, frugal, economical, sparing; close fisted, stingy; *t'ái² kím⁴* overfrugal, mean; *kím² yung²* economical; *kím² lun²* niggardly, miserly; *kím² pok₂* to act meanly to one; parsimonious; *kím² iú² tak₅ ₅k'í ʿsho*, we want just enough for his needs.

(189) K'ím.

拑 ˂K'ien — Used for the next, as a verb, to pinch, to nip, to grasp; *˂k'ím ˇhau*, silent, afraid to speak, gagged; to carry under the arm; *˂k'ím chü²* to seize firmly.

鉗 ˂K'ien — Pincers, nippers, tweezers, forceps, tongs; a ring on children's necks; a kind of collar put on prisoners; to pinch or grasp with pincers, to gripe; in Húnán, used to mean to rail at or upbraid; *t'it˃ ˂k'ím*, iron forceps; *ˇfo ˂k'ím*, fire tongs; *˂k'ím ˇhau*, to gag one; *˂k'ím káp˃* to take up with pincers or chopsticks; *ˇshau ˂k'ím* manacles; *ˇkeng ˂k'ím*, a torque for the neck, worn by children; *ˇhò ˇhau ˂k'ím*, a good enunciation.

鈐 ˂K'ien — Often interchanged with the last in its meaning of pincers; a kind of door-lock; *˃kau ˂k'ím* two stars in Scorpio, used in astrology; *˂k'ím ki²* a wooden seal, used by officers below a district magistrate.

箝 ˂K'ien — Tweezers; to lock; used with the last two; *˂k'ím ˇü*, to interdict free speech, to forbid or gag public opinion; *ˇmá ˂k'ím*, the bit of a bridle.

黔 ˂K'ien — Black hair; *˂k'ím ˇshau*, "black heads," a name given to the Chinese by Chí Hwángtí from their black kerchiefs; a name applied to Kweichau province.

髡 ˂K'ien — To remove a criminal's hair, as a punishment; a purplish color.

(190) Kín.

堅 ˂Kien — Hard, solid, firm, durable; sound; stout, hale, robust; determined, persevering, constant, resolute, unwavering; to establish, to confirm, to strengthen; to harden, to congeal; *˃kín kú²* solid, durable; *˃kín shat˃* firm, well made; correct conduct; *˃kín ngáng²* unbending, hard; *˃sam ˃kín*, resolute; *kòm² ˃kín*, so fine! elegant, indeed! *˃kín ˂ying*, hardened, concrete, stiffened; *˃kín˃sam ngái²* a firm resolution; *˃kín chap˃* fixed in one's way.

肩 ˃Kien — The shoulder; the scapula; to take upon, to bear, to sustain, competent to; firm; an animal three years old; *˃kín ˂t'au* or *˃kín pok˃* the shoulder; *˃kín ˇpong*, the fleshy part of an arm; *˂p'ing ˃kín*, equals, of the same grade, co-equals; *ˇhau ˇshui ˃kín*, a bib; *˃kín ˂t'iú púi² fú²* hard labor, moiling and toiling for support; *sik˃ ˃kín*, to withdraw the shoulder, to desist; *˂wan ˃kín*, a kind of mantilla worn by ladies; *yat˃ ˃kín ˃tám tái²* to engage to do a thing, to carry it through.

扞 ˃Kien — Equal, level; hands lifted up even; a surname; name of a district.

汧 ˃Kien — A tributary of the river Wai in Shensí, and a district in that province is called Kienyáng hien; water forming in pools, stagnant water.

豜 ˃Kien — A pig three years old, a full grown hog; a hornless animal like a deer.


Kien A castrated ox, a strong ox; a fabulous monster, half leopard half man.


Kien Lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, unable to work; difficult; disastrous, unhappy, unfortunate, afflicted; the 61st diagram, which denotes ill-luck; to pull up; crooked; lofty, proud; *ming*² *ʿkín ˏshí ˎkwái*, fates against one, unlucky; *ʿkín ˏnán*, difficult; *ˎchun ʿkín*, infelicitous; *ˎpai ʿkín*, unfitted for work.


Kien To see, to look at, to notice; to perceive by the senses; to visit; the 147th radical; an opinion, a mental view; seeing, observing, feeling, impressed by; forms reflective verbs; and denotes the passive voice and past time; *ˎtʿeng kín*³ to hear; *kín*³ *kwo*³ seen; *kín*³ *ˎsau ʿchʿi*, to feel ashamed, to be mortified; *ˎkò kín*³ your opinion; *ʿtsʿing kín*³ *káu*³ please tell me, or let me know; *mok*₂ *kín*³ *siú*³ don't smile, don't laugh at it; *kín*³ *hí*³ rejected; *ˎho ʿi kín*³ *tak*₅ by what will it be seen? *ʿyá pat*₅ *kín*³ *tak*₅ perhaps it will be, it is uncertain; *kín*³ *ʿkʿü ʿyau peng*² seeing that he was ill; *kín*³ *li*² profitable, advantageous; *ʿho kín*³ *ʿhò ʿchʿau*, can thus know its quality; *kín*³ *ˎtsʿan ˏmˎtsʿang*, have you seen it yourself? *kín*³ *ʿtʿò ʿpáu*, eaten enough; *ʿmò mat*₅ *ʿchü kín*³ I do not know what to do, I have no plan; *kín*³ *shik*₅ *ˎkò*, extensive knowledge; *kín*³ *ʿlai*, to be polite; *ˎséung kín*³ an interview, to see one; *chéuk*₅ *kín*³ see it clearly; *kín*³ *ˏí*, suspicious; *ʿyan kín*³ to introduce to; *kín*³ *ˏki ˎtʿtsò*, sagacious, to see a chance. Read *ín*² in the same sense as 現 *in*².

Kien To establish, to confirm as laws or institutions; to erect, to place, to set up, to constitute; to build; *kín*³ *lap*₂ to establish; *kín*³ *tsò*⁴ to build, to erect; *kín*³ *ˎkung*, to act meritoriously; *kín*³ *ˎtò*, to build or found a capital; *kín*³ *ˏsing*, π in Sagittarius.

Kien The bolt, or key of a lock, commonly called *ʿso ʿsò*; a nave or hub; *kín*² *pai*³ the two parts of a Chinese lock.

Kien Strong, enduring, vigorous, hale, healthy, robust; indefatigable, unwearied; *ˏkʿéung kín*² able-bodied, in the prime of life; *ʿhò kín*² healthy; *ˎtsing kín*² feeling well; *kín*² *tsung*³ a legal process, to go to law; *pat*₅ *lik*₂ *kín*² a rapid penman. The second and common form is unauthorized.

Kien To divide, to partake, to separate; a classifier used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair, and therefore applied very widely to dress, food, incidents, goods, things, &c.; often means merely a or an, one; *kín*² *kín*² *ˎtò ʿyau*, we have everything [we need]; *yat*₅ *kín*² *mat*₂ *kín*² a single thing; *yat*₅ *kín*² *szˀ* an affair; *ˎiú tái*³ *szˀ kín*² things hanging from the girdle; *ˎfan ˎhoi yat*₅ *kín*² *kín*² arrange each by itself.

(191) K'ín.

乾 K'ien — Heaven, the power or agency of heaven; a sovereign, a father; the first diagram; enduring, stable, superior, strong; diligent; *ˌk'ín ˌkw'an*, heaven and earth, father and mother, prince and minister.

虔 K'ien — The firm step of a tiger; determined, pertinacious, sincere, ingenuous, inflexible; attentive, correct, pious, devout; to venerate, to respect; to take by force, to kill; a tiger killing his prey; a cleaving-block; trifling, unimportant; *ˌk'ín kit꜀* clean, spotless, pure in person; *ˌk'ín ˌshing ˌwan*, exceedingly correct, fastidious; *ˌk'ín ˌsam*, honest, guileless; *ˌk'ín kò'* respectfully to inform.

騝 K'ien — A dun horse with a yellow back.

揵 K'ien — To raise up or carry on the shoulder, to lift; to fix a frontier, to establish; to stop up, to close.

'揳 — A colloquial word; to lift off a cover, to take off; to turn over a leaf; *'k'ín ˌ'm 'hi*, I can not take off the cover; *'k'ín 'p'i 'k'am*, to pull the coverlet over one.

(192) King.

京 ˌKing — Great, lofty; top of a mountain or hill; extensive; a capital or the metropolis of a kingdom; ten millions; *ˌshéung ˌking*, to go to the capital; *Pak꜀ ˌking*, Peking; *ˌking ˌch'áu*, or *ˌking pò'* the Peking gazettes; *ˌking 'kwo*, dried fruit; *ˌking ˌtò*, a metropolis; *ˌking ˌts'ing pò'* blue nankeen.

兢 ˌKing — To fear; to forbear from; *ˌking ˌking*, wary, cautious, respectful, guarded, uneasy, watchful, anxious, &c., according to the context; *chín' ˌking*, trembling.

經 ˌKing — The threads of a web, the warp; meridians of longitude; veins; the menses; to pass through, before, by, or across; a sign of past time; to weave or interlace; to manage, to regulate, to superintend; the person through whose hands business passes; what is regular, right, or orderly; laws, canons; canonical books, standard books, classics; *tsz'²ˌking*, to hang one's self; *ˌking 'wai*, warp and woof; *ˌking ˌying*, to ponder upon, to speculate, to trade; *ˌking 'kí*, a broker, a midsman; *ˌking ˌshing*, head clerk in a custom house; *ˌking lik꜀* or *ˌking ˌt'ing*, chief secretary in the yámun of a commissioner or prefect; *ˌking 'shau tsok꜀* did it with my own hand; *ˌ'm ˌking 'shau*, it did not pass through my hands; *ˌking kwo'* to pass by; *ˌts'ang ˌking kin' kwo'* I have seen it; *ˌsün ˌking*, after this, thereupon; *pat꜀ ˌking sz'² ˌchí ˌyan*, a new hand, inexperienced; *ˌking 'shui*, the menses; *nim² ˌking*, to read prayers, incantations; *ˌking kwai'* excellent, superior; *ˌking 'kún*,

under or within the jurisdiction of; *shing² ㄑking*, the Bible; *ㄑking ship˩ kwo²* I have formerly done or carried it on.

涇 King. A large tributary of the Yellow River in Shensí, whose waters are muddy; to flow through or straight across, to join by water; a fountain.

矜 King. To pity, to compassionate, to feel for; concerned for, regretting; sparing, careful of, regardful; conceited, boastful, bragging; to control one's self, self-respect; dangerous, hazardous; to esteem, to value; *ㄑking ㄐlin*, to commiserate; *ㄏho ㄑking*, pitiable; *ㄑking ㄑkwʻá*, bragging; *ㄐü ㄑking ㄐlun*, fish scales growing apart or large; *pat˩ ㄑking sai² ㄐhang*, to disregard small affairs. Read *ㄑkan*, the haft of a pike, a staff or club.

荊 King. A bush found in Húnán, slender and lithe, formerly used for punishing criminals; there are several species; spinous, prickly; furze, brambles; *ㄑking kik˩* thorny, difficult of accomplishment; *ㄑking ㄊsʻai*, my wife; *sú² mi² shik˩ ㄑking*, I have not before seen your face; *ㄑKing ㄑchau ㄏfú*, a department in Húpeh; *ㄑking ㄐshán*, a hill where gems are found; *ㄑking ㄐtʻiú*, a rod.

(This and the next character are usually pronounced *keng*.)

驚 King. A shy horse; to terrify, to affright, to scare, to alarm; perturbed, alarmed, scared; astonished; *ㄑkeng tung²* much excited; *ㄑkeng ㄐhoi*, afraid; *ㄐpo long² ㄑkeng*, fear of drowning; *mok˩ ㄑkeng ㄏkʻü*, don't alarm her; *chʻut˩ ㄑkeng*, to remove timidity in children by some incantations; *ㄑkeng pʻá²* to fear; *ㄑkeng pʻo² ㄏtám*, dead from fright.

頸 King. The neck, specially the front of the neck, the throat: also applied to the narrow part of things; the temper, the disposition; *ㄏting ㄏkeng*, ill matched, disliking each other; *ㄏhò ㄏkeng*, patient, mild; *ㄏkeng kap˩* quick, not tardy; *mok˩ ㄏshai ㄏkeng*, don't be obstinate; *ㄏfo ㄏkeng*, irascible, restive; *ㄏkeng tái²* a neck-ribbon or cloth; *ㄑchá ㄏkeng*, to hold one's peace; *no² ㄏmai ㄏkeng*, weak, mild; *ㄐʻm ㄏhò ㄏkeng kwat˩* a bad disposition; *ㄏman ㄏkeng ㄑkáu*, intimate friends; *ㄑshang ㄏkeng lik˩* lumps growing on the neck; *ㄏpán ㄏkeng*, intractable.

儆 敬 King. To warn, to caution, to enjoin, to threaten with a penalty; to forbid, to arouse, to urge to reform; to disturb, to alarm the secure; *ㄏking shai²* to arouse the age; *ㄏking kái² há² tsʻz²* to strictly forbid a repetition of; *ㄑcham ㄏking*, rules for guidance.

景 King. Bright clear, sunlight; brilliant, illumined by the sun; a good site, a fine view, a prospect; the appearance, figure, aspect, or circumstances of a place or thing; a lion, a rarity, a curiosity; great, extensive; a resemblance, form, imagining, fancy; to look up to or regard with affection,

longing for; the style or make of dress; *ʻking hang² ˌhang ʻchí*, striving to adhere to high principles, to act up to principle; *ʻking chí²* a prospect, a vista; *ˌkwong ʻking*, circumstances, situation, prospects; a landscape, appearance of nature or of a country; *ʻpái ʻking*, to display rare things; *ˌyéung ˌsheng pát⁵ ʻking*, the eight lions of Canton; *ʻmò ʻking*, has a bad face, disreputable; *ʻní mok⁵ tong² ʻking*, don't think too much of it; *ˌtsʻing ʻking*, neat and tasteful; *ˌkái ʻking*, fine scenery, easy, pleasant circumstances; *ˌtsʻai ˌléung ʻking*, looking sad, got the blues; *ʻhò ʻmán ʻking*, a good sky at evening, fair prospects, promising circumstances; *kín² ʻking ˌshang ˌtsʻing*, suspicious, to act according to circumstances; *ˌshí ʻking*, signs of the times.

ʻ竟 King — To exhaust, to finish; to examine fully; the end, the close, a confine, termination, the utmost; then, at last, finally; *ʻking ʻmò yat⁵ ˌín*, never said a word; *ʻmò ʻking*, unlimited; *pat⁵ ʻking*, to the last, after all; doubtless; *ʻking ˌín ˌʼm ˌlai ˌmé*, wont he come at all? *ʻking ˌʼm ʻhiú*, did not at all understand; *ʻking tsz²² hü² ʻliú*, still you went.

ʻ境 King — A limit, boundary, frontier, border; marches, confines; abode, place where one lives; a neighborhood; a district; state, condition of life, status; *kwai² ʻking*, your residence or street; *ʻking kái²* a boundary; *shun²* *ʻking*, good circumstances, pleasantly situated; *ˌpʻung ˌloi ˌsín ʻking*, fairy land, supposed to be in the west.

(As a noun, usually pronounced *keng*.)

鏡² King — A mirror, a glass, a looking-glass; to reflect, to illustrate; clear, bright; *ʻngán keng²* spectacles; *ˌtsʻín ʻlí keng²* a spy-glass; *pák⁵ ˌfá keng²* a glass cut into segments; *mín² keng²* a looking-glass; *chiú² há² keng² oˀ*, look in the glass! *keng² ˌchong*, a dressing-case; *keng² kòn² ˌming*, clear as a mirror, perspicacious; *ˌming keng² ˌkò ˌün*, it is clearly reflected in your mind—said in praise of astute officers. *ʻhín ˌmí keng²* a microscope; *chiú² ˌshan keng²* a pier-glass.

敬² King — Attentive, sedate, cautious, serious; respectfully; to show respect to, to esteem, to honor; to venerate, to worship, to adore; to watch one's self, to apply the mind to; *king² ˌshan*, reverence the gods; *ʻhò fung² king²* a present to a parent or friend; *king² ˌshan*, self-training; *king² sik⁵ tsz²² ʻchí*, have respect to written paper; *king² ʻtsau*, to present one a glass of wine; *king² chung²* to hold in high esteem; *king² tát⁵ ʻché*, I respectfully inform you.

徑² 逕² King — A sideway, a path, a bye-way, a short cut, a bridle-path, a goat-path among hills; straight through, direct; the diameter; quick, prompt; to go, to pass by; *tsít⁵ king²* an easy way, a

short mode; *king² lò²* a near path; *ts'é king²* smart, underhand, tricky conduct;—the opposite of *king² ts'ing*, straightforward.

迥 King² Interchanged with the preceding; to approach, to near, to pass by, to go up to; *king² t'ing*, widely unlike, far apart.

脛 King² The leg-bone; the legs of birds and animals; *k'au² king²* hit his shins—to teach him; *king² kwat* the shank.

勁 King² Hard, firm, stiff; strong, robust, vigorous; unyielding, overbearing, indefatigable; *fung king²* a stiff breeze; *king² tik* well-matched enemies.

競 King² Violent, strong; great, abundant; emulous, pragmatic, bickering, testy, boisterous; to contend, to force, to struggle for, to drive off; *hoi king²* to begin a fray; *cháng king²* wrangling; *ch'ut yan t'au king²* excelling others, distinguished; *mò king²* unambitious.

(193) K'ing.

傾 K'ing The head leaning; one sided, aslant, inclined, falling; entirely, wholly; to overturn, to subvert, to prostrate; to waste, to squander; to smelt, to assay, to purify metals, to test; to talk, to debate, to wrangle; *k'ing 'tò*, to pour out, subverted, fallen, prostrated; *k'ing 'tò 'k'ü*, silenced him, I convinced him; *k'ing 'pun sz'²* to maintain one's own merits; *k'ing ngan*, to assay silver; *k'ing sam üt fuk* cordial, hearty submission; *k'ing nong séung tsang²* gave him all his purse; *k'ing lán²* broken down, ruinous; *k'ing 'i*, to incline the ear; *k'ing ká 'ch'án*, to ruin an estate; *máu² tsuk k'ing sheng*, the city was lost from her great beauty; *k'ing pái²* defeated, destroyed; *k'ing ché²* a game of striking sugar-cane; *k'ing há² léung²* to discuss one's ability to drink; *k'ing 'hòm*, to break by hitting against each other; *k'ing 'hi shan ká*, spent his money; *k'ing yat 'mán*, to talk the livelong night; *k'ing noi² tik*, stay a little longer.

瓊 K'iung A carnation or red gem; precious coral; small, pretty gems; *K'ing chau 'fú*, the island of Háinán; *k'ing iú*, fairy land.

煢 **嬛** K'iung Alone, desolate, no relative or protector; downcast, sorrowing; *k'ing 'ngán mong²* to stare at fixedly; *k'ing k'ing mò kò²* without any one to open the heart to; no resource. The third character also means childless.

勍 K'ing Strong, violent; *k'ing tik* a powerful enemy.

鯨 K'ing A whale, the largest of sea monsters, fabled to be a thousand *li* long; *k'ing t'an*, to swindle, to take or swallow all; *k'é k'ing 'shéung t'in*, to ride a whale to heaven—as Li Táipeh did.

黥 K'ing To mark the face with black spots; *ˌk'ing mín²* to brand the faces of criminals; called also *ts'ik, tsz'²*; *mak, ˌk'ing*, to ink the face, to tattoo.

擎 K'ing To elevate, to raise up high with the hands; *ˌk'ing ˌk'ün*, to bow with the hands above the head; *ˌk'ing ˌt'ín 'ch'ü*, a pillar of state, an officer who can raise the state to heaven. A colloquial word, to settle, as turbid fluids; to freeze, to coagulate, to curdle; *'tang ˌk'ing ˌts'ing*, let it settle clear; *ˌk'ing ˌkon*, to stand till dry.

檠 K'ing A stand for a lamp, or a wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing it; *ˌtang ˌk'ing*, a lamp-stand, a wall-shade.

'頃 K'ing A hundred *'mau*, equivalent to $15\frac{13}{100}$ sq. acres, the largest of land measures; an instant, a moment, a glance; a basket; in epitaphs, has the meaning of trembling, respectful; the head inclined; *'k'ing hák*, a very short time; *'k'ing üt*, a brief glance at, a cursory reading; *mán² 'k'ing*, a wide range, a vast expanse; *'k'ing ˌman*, I've just heard; *'kí ˌto 'k'ing 'mau*, how many acres are there?

(194) Kíp.

刦 劫 Kieh To plunder, to rob openly, to take violently; a kulpa or Budhist period of five hundred years; ages; *'tá kip*, robbery with fighting; *kip, léuk, yat, ˌhung*, to plunder everything; to make a clean sweep; *shau² kip*, to be robbed; *kip, shik*, to seize women for ravishing; *ˌkái 'yau kip, shò²* all came to an end through means of the robbery. A colloquial word, meaning astringent, bitter, puckering the mouth; sleepy; *ˌch'á ˌyung tò² kip*, the tea is very strong; *kip, kip, nak, nak*, sour and astringent; *'ngán kip*, eyelids heavy, dozing.

挾 Kieh To pinch; to clasp under the arm; a clasp; a wrapper, a portfolio; *ˌhái kip, kéuk*, the shoe pinches the foot; *kíp, ˌshü kip*, take the portfolio under your arm; *kip, ˌts'an 'shau 'chí*, to pinch the finger.

(195) Kít.

潔 Kieh Limpid, pure, clear; untainted, above bribes, clean-handed, pure-minded; neat, clean, trim, tidy; to purify, to cleanse, to correct; *kít, ˌts'ing*, or *ˌts'ing kít*, clean (as water), pure, white; *kít, tsing²* clean, undefiled; *kít, 'ki fung² ˌkung*, to refuse bribes in the public service; *kít, ˌshan ˌkwai*, to retire from office with unsullied fame.

絜 Kieh The end of a thread; a marking-line; a rule of action; to measure, to reduce to order, to bring within bounds, as a river; *kít, tok*, to adjust; *kít, tsing²* pure. Used for the preceding.

結 Kieh² A knot, a knob made of cord; a skein, a hank; to work or weave in knots, to knit; to tie, to fasten, to bind; to contract, to bind parties; stiff, as dry paste or dough; to set, as fruit; to induce, as ill-will; an agreement, bond, compact, engagement; united, banded together, engaged, tied, fixed; *kít, hòp₂* contracted, completed, as a bargain; *kít, chéung²* or *kít, ˊngan*, to pay money on account; *kít, ˊts'an*, to contract a marriage; *yat, kít, ˊsz' sin²* a skein of silk; *kít, üt₂* the 12th month; *kít, pái²* to pledge friendship; *kít, on²* to decide a case; *kít, tsung²* to open a case in court; *ˊkwo kít, ˊliú*, the fruit has set; *kít, ˊmong*, to knit nets; *kít, ˊnau*, to braid a button; *kít, ˊts'oi*, to hang festoons; *wat, kít,* sullen; *kít, ˊin*, the last words; *yat₂ hau² ˊkwai kit,* to settle it up afterwards, to see how an affair turns out finally; *kít, ˊkwo sing² ming²* to take one's life; *ˊshui ˊshiú hai² kít,* it will be stiff if there is too little water; *kít, ˊmái tik, hüt,* coagulated blood.

袺 Kieh² To carry off something in the skirt of a dress, to lift up an apron or skirt.

契 Kieh² Suffering, laborious; separated from friends; wide, parted; to carve, to cut off; *kít, fút,* open, as a place; disparted, as friends.

桀 Kieh² A hen-roost; courageous, excelling, gifted with great qualities, magnanimous; one of a thousand, a hero—for this the next is used; harsh, cruel, villainous, murderous, truculent; to lift a stone; *Kít₂ Kwai²* the last monarch of the Hiá dynasty, B. C. 1818.

傑 Kieh² Eminent in talents and virtue, a hero; proud, self-willed, opinionated; shoots of grain; *ˊying kit₂* a heroine, a person of great parts.

杰 Kieh² Name of a famous statesman called *(Ngai² Kít₂)* Wei Kieh, A. D. 956, in the days of the After Chau dynasty.

(196) K'ít.

揭 K'ieh, To lift up, to lift or take off, as a hat or cover; to raise the dress; to borrow; to take upon, to bear, to undertake; responsible for; to publish or make known; *k'ít, hong²* borrowed capital; *k'ít, ˊtán*, a note of hand; *k'ít, t'ip,* a placard, a pasquinade, an anonymous statement; *k'ít, ˊtsé²* to borrow; *k'ít, ˊhiú*, to issue a list of graduates; *k'ít, ˊfung ˊp'i*, to take off the seals from a door, remove the fastenings; *k'ít, shò²* an account due; *k'ít, ˊtün*, to post one, to censure.

竭 Kieh To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to sink away, wanting; to carry on the shoulder; exhausted power, like that of the five elements, which are then succeeded by others; defeated; *k'ít, lik₂* weakened, to exhaust one's strength; *ˊts'oi k'ít,* impoverished; *k'ít, küt, ˊi fú²* to exert one's utmost strength to reach.

倡 Kieh, Martial, urgent; exerting one's strength; *k'it, k'it, ˌwai i²* sedulous or diligent in observing or doing right. Interchanged with the last.

碣 Kieh, A round stone pillar with an inscription; an iguille or sharp projecting rock like the Skillig rock near Ireland; there is one on the coast of Chihlí, near the Great Wall; the fluttering of birds.

揭 Kieh, To go and come, to depart; a brave, valiant look.

誥 Kieh, To judge, to demand of, to interrogate with authority, to inform one's self; to prohibit, to correct and lay restrictions; to reduce the rebellious to order; *k'it, wat,* intractable, cacophonous, as sounds; *k'it, ʻhau ˌkung,* to take evidence of prisoners; *ˌp'ún k'it,* to examine; *k'it, ˌchiú,* to-morrow morning.

頡 Kieh, A stiff or straight neck; to fly upwards; *k'it, wát,* difficult to do; artful speech to deceive; to rob, to plunder.

訐 Kieh, To discover secrets, to publish, to reveal, to bring to light; to charge with a fault, to question in regard to an accusation, to reprove; *k'it, ˌyan ʻtün ch'ü²* to remark on people's faults; *mín² k'it,* to personally reprove.

襭 Kieh, To lift up and put the skirt in the girdle to hold something in it; to carry something in the dress.

孑 Kieh, A man without his right arm; alone, solitary, abandoned, orphan-like; a remnant, short, left, or behind; a kind of halberd; strong, hale; *k'it, k'it,* the larvæ of musketoes; preëminent, alone; *k'it, ʻying ˌkú ˌtang,* solitary before a lonely lamp; *k'it, shít,* tongue-tied; *k'it, ˌin yat, ˌshan,* quite alone.

挈 K'ieh, To raise from the earth, to hold up, to dangle or suspend; to protect; to put in order, to adjust; *ˌtái k'it,* to lift and carry; *k'it, ch'ut, ˌfán ˌch'au,* raised him above (or beyond) the world. Read *k'ai¹*, and used for 契.

(197) Kiú.

嬌 Kiáu, Beautiful, comely, graceful, delicate, tender; dear, lovely; an affected, elegant, polished, manner; a stylish figure or form; to cry or whine for, petted, spoiled; *ˌkiú kwai²* dainty, delicate; *ˌkiú ʻyéung,* to bring up tenderly, to spoil by over fondness, to wink at vice; *ˌkiú hák,* a son-in-law; applied also to distinguished guests; *ˌiú ˌkiú,* like a syren, seductive, a fairy; *chá² ˌkiú,* teasing, crying for, as spoiled children; *ˌkiú ˌsheng,* a kind, winning voice; a querulous, high keyed tone; Á² *ˌKiú,* a beautiful woman in the days of Wútí, B. C. 100; applied as an endearing name; *ˌto ˌkiú,* your daughter; *ˌkiú ˌts'ai,* my dear wife; *ˌwong ˌkiú,* the "yellow beauty," *i. e.* wine; *ˌkiú t'ái²* lady-like, genteel; *ˌkiú ʻmi,* fresh, beautiful.

驕 Kiáu A stately horse, a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, ungovernable, self-confident, conceited; to glory in, to disdain; *ˌkiú ngò²* proud, overbearing; *ˌkiú ˌkw'á*, presumptuous; *ˌkiú ˌch'é ˌwan*, pride and waste, showy; *ˌkiú tsung' kwán'* indulged till he is conceited.

鷮 Kiáu A small species of pheasant, with a long tail, and perhaps akin to the barred-tailed or Reeves' pheasant *(Syrmaticus)*; it constantly clucks *ˌkiú ˌkiú*, whence its name.

澆 Kiáu To sprinkle, to irrigate, to water; to dip; false, perfidious, ungrateful; *ˌkiú láp₂ chuk₅* to dip candles; *ˌkiú ˌfá*, to water flowers; *ˌkiú pok₂* false, hardhearted. Read *ˌliú*, an eddy.

'嶠 Kiáu A high peak, where no water remains; *ˌün 'kiú*, one of five lofty hills in Shántung, where genii dwell.

'蟜 Kiáu The writhings and squirmings of a snake; to stretch or wriggle one's self; a kind of ant.

'矯 Kiáu Straight; to straighten; to bend to; to rectify, to correct what is wrong; martial, strong, to simulate, to deceive; fraudulent; to usurp, to exercise undue authority; *'kiú 'k'éung*, to force the unwilling; *'kiú ming²* to feign orders; *'kiú ˌkín*, oppressive, seizing by force; *'kiú 'yau tsò³ tsok₅* to act for one's interest, time serving. Often interchanged with the next.

'撟 Kiáu To lift up the hand, to grasp; firm, unyielding; to straighten; false, feigning; used colloquially to wipe, to rub; *'kiú 'ngán lui²* to wipe away tears; *'kiú 'tsui*, to wipe the mouth; *'kiú ˌkon tseng²* wipe it clean. Read *kiú'* to take a little; to pry open, to pry up with a lever; to stick in, to obstruct; *kiú' ˌcham'* to pin; *kiú' ˌt'in kong'* a spendthrift, *lit.* one who carries off land; *kiú' chü² 'má kéuk₅* to "prevent the horse's legs," to argue with one against a plan, to hinder a thing, to interfere with; *kiú' chü² 'ngán ˌyan*, he is an eyesore to me.

'繳 Kiáu To bind, to wind around; to reel; to pay to; to deliver up, to hand to an officer; leg wrappers; *'kiú sín'* to wind thread; *'kiú ˌwán*, to pay back; *ˌün 'kiú*, paid up, settled; *'kiú 'kün*, to hand in an essay; *'kiú ˌkún*, to surrender up; *'kiú ˌchong*, to deliver up stolen goods. Read *chéuk₅* to tie a string to an arrow when it is shot.

'皦 Kiáu White, lustrous, refulgent, like a bright gem, such as an opal; *'yau ˌü 'kiú yat₂* bright as the sun.

'蹻 Kiáu To raise the feet; caracoling of horses; to march; *'kiú kéuk₅* to cross the legs.

'轎 Kiáu A sedan; formerly denoted a covered chaise; *yat₅ 'ting 'kiú*, a sedan; *chuk₅ 'kiú*, bamboo sedan; *ˌchong 'kiú*, tilt the sedan; *'kiú kong'* sedan thills; *ˌfá 'kiú*, a bride's chair; *ˌming*

ˢkiú, an open chair, used by officers; ˌt'oi ˢkiú ˢlò, sedan-bearers; tso² ˢkiú, to ride in a sedan; pát› ˢkiú, a sedan for eight bearers.

叫² 叫² Kiau To call, to send for, to call upon; to cry out; to name; to cause; to command, to tell to do, to persuade; named, called, termed; ˌfá ˢtsz' kiú² ˌkái, the beggars cry in the street; ˢ'm ˌséung kiú² not on speaking terms; kiú² ˌhoi kiú² ˌmái, one who can run errands; kiú² p'o² ˌhau ˌlung, to call till one is hoarse; kiú² mat› ˌmeng, what is your (or its) name? yat› kiú² tsau² tò² came as soon as called; mat› ˌshui kiú² ˢni tsò² who told you to do that? ˢni mat› ˢyé kiú² tak› ˢngo kòm² ˢ'm ˌon, why do you thus disturb me? kiú² tsˢák₂ to cry thieves! kiú² kau² meng² to cry out for help; kiú² ˢseng, wake him up; kiú² á² you are called.

(198) K'iú.

橋 K'iau A bridge; planks laid across streams; a thwart, or cross beams supporting frames or other parts, as in a well-sweep; a viaduct; the arch of the foot; a vacant part, where the ends are supported; a stately tree, whose branches grow upward like a cypress or poplar; met. a father, in the phrase ˌk'iú ˢtsz'; ling² ˌk'iú ˢtsz' you father and son; yat›tò² ˌk'iú, a bridge; kwo² ˌk'iú shüt› wá² news, street talk; kwo² ˌk'iú ˌch'au ˢpán, to pass the bridge and raise the board, i. e. to make a catspaw of one; ˢ'ng ˢngán ˌk'iú, a five arched bridge; ˌmún ˌk'iú, a door-lintel; ˌk'iú ˢtan, the buttress of a bridge; ts'éuk› ˌk'iú, the crow's bridge; made for Chih-nü—a fairy story; ˌhang ˌk'iú, a suspension bridge; ˌfau ˌk'iú, a floating bridge, a temporary bridge

喬 K'iáu High, stately, lofty; looking upward, aspiring, like the branches of a tree; curved, crooked; proud, discontented; ˌk'iú ˢtsz' two trees growing different ways, met. father and son; ˌk'iú ˌnín, aged; ˌk'iú muk₂ lui² stately forest trees, an order of plants in Chinese botany.

僑 K'iáu An inn, a lodging-place; a temporary lodgment; high; ˌk'iú ˌkü, to visit, to sojourn. A colloquial word, avaricious; ˌk'iú ˢnau'ái' tái² very greedy, hard to suit.

翹 K'iáu Long tail feathers; a kind of alarm flag; high, elevated; to raise the head, to look; to elevate, to excite; to lift up the tail; dangerous, imminent; suspended; distant; ˌk'iú ˢshau, to raise the head; ˌk'iú ˌk'iú, high, as trees; in danger, as a house of falling; ts'ui² ˌk'iú, a kind of feather coiffure.

蕎 K'iáu A kind of grain, called ˌk'iú mak₂ perhaps a sort of buckwheat; the culm is reddish, 2 or 3 feet high, flowers white, and leaves hastate; it is reaped in October.

敲 K'iáu A hole, pore, orifice, aperture; a cavity, a hollow, an interstice; *'kau k'iú* the nine passages of the body; *kòm' ,t'ung k'iú'* 'such open passages!' *i. e.* clever, astute; *,t'ung k'iú' yéuk₂* sudorifics and sternutatory remedies; *,shü mí' chung' k'iú'* you are wide of the mark; *hòp₂ k'iú'* in good time; *yat₅ k'iú' pat₅ ,t'ung*, he understands nothing, thoroughly stupid.

(199) **Ko.**

歌詞 Ko To sing in a recitative, to chant with music accompanying; a song, a ballad; *,ko ,sheng*, the sound of singing; *,ko 'pún*, a song-book; *,ko ,sheng ,liú léung'* sweet sounds of music; *,ch'éung hau' ,ko*, the lonely wife's ditty—name of a song; *,Chiú ,ko*, former name for Weihwui fú in Honán.

哥 Ko An elder brother; a designation of the emperor's sons is *á' ,ko*; *,ko ,ko*, a polite term for a stranger, or an elder; *tái' ,ko*, my elder brother; *'lò ,ko*, venerable sir; *á' ,ch'o ,ko*, a novice, a raw hand; *í' á' ,ko, ,sám á' ,ko*, the emperor's second and third sons; *pí' ,ko*, the nose.

箇個个 Ko The first of these is a bamboo stalk; a classifier applied to human beings, to inanimate things, particularly of a roundish or compact form, periods of time, coins, schemes, plats of land, &c., more widely than any other; denotes objects when spoken of individually; an individual or thing, as in the phrases *ché' ko'* or *,ní ko'* this one; *'ná ko'* or *ko' ko'* (often pronounced *'ko ko'*, to distinguish it from *ko' ko'* every) that one; a pronoun, this, this one, but need not always be translated; stands for the possessive case, as *'ngo ko' ,t'au*, my head; when following the negative *mok₂* or *'mai*, specifies the following noun; as *mok₂ ko' hü'* don't go, *i.e.* don't [do] that going; *'mai ko' 'hai ch'ü'* don't stand there; *ko' ko' ,tò 'yau*, every body has it, we have all things; *sai' ko'* the little thing, the darling, the pet; *ko' tik₅* is used with less speciality than *ko' ko'*; as *ko' tik₅ hai' mat₅ ,yan*, whose is that? *mat₅ 'yé wá' ko' ,'m hai'* who says it is not so? *'mò ko' ,'m ,nau*, who is not angry? *tai' í' ko'* another; *'kí ko' ,séung*, several boxes; *,'m ,fan tak₅ ko' shò'* the kinds can not be sorted; *'ní ko' pín' 'yau' ts'ák₅ 'mò*, are there thieves in your place? *lun' ko' ,t'au mái'* sold by the piece; *ko' pok₅ ko'* one pitted against one; *ko' yat₅ 'sháng*, in that province; *yat₅ ko' ,tò hü' sái'* every single one has gone; *ko' tik₅ ,ngám*, that's right, that will suit; *'múi ko'* each; *tsak₅ ko'* a kind of catch note at the end of a song.

(200) **Kò.**

高 Káu — High, lofty, elevated; loud; eminent, exalted; excellent, sublime, noble; a high degree of; a periphrasis for your in direct address, as *ˌkò sing³ á²* what is your surname? the 189th radical; old, advanced; *ˌkò tái²* tall, well-proportioned; lofty; *ˌkò ˧lau ˋkún*, an eating-house; *ˌkò ˌkò*, very high; *˧'m ˌfan tak˩ ˌkò ˌtai*, can not nicely distinguish, not much difference; *ˌkò hing³* pleased, gratified; *ˋt'ai ˌkò hing³* to see the show; *ˌkò ˧wái tak˩* a beggar; alluding to a man of that name in the Sung dynasty, A. D. 960; *chí³ hí³ ˌkò*, aspiring, ambitious; *ˌkò ká³* high-priced; *hok˩ man²ˌkò*, learned, well-read; *ˋngán ˌkò*, supercilious; *ˌkò ˧ming*, intelligent.

篙 Káu — A pole used to push boats; *ˌch'áng ˌkò*, to pole; *yat˩ chuk˩ ˌkò ˌch'áng ˌhoi*, push it off with a pole.

膏 Káu — Fat, grease, ointment; suet; rich food; glossy, greasy, unctuous; genial, fattening, rich, fertilizing; *ˌchü ˌkò*, lard; *ˌkò yéuk˩* a plaster; *ˌkò ˧yau*, clarified fat; *ˌkò ˧léung*, sumptuous fare, rich food; *ˌkò ˧fong*, the vitals, the part beyond the reach of medicine.

羔 Káu — A lamb; a kid; *ˌt'oi ˌkò ˧p'í*, unyeaned lambskin; *hák˩ ˌkò ˧p'í*, black lambskin; *ˌchan ˌchü ˌkò*, curly-haired lambskin.

糕 Káu — Cakes, pasty, or dumplings of flour or arrowroot, steamed, with or without leaven, and usually with fruit mixed in; *pák˩ ˋkwo ˌkò*, fruit cakes; *ˌsung ˌkò*, leavened dumplings; *˧nín ˌkò*, dumplings of oldman's rice; *tán² ˌkò*, sponge cake.

餻 Káu — Interchanged with the last; pastry; steamed cakes; a bit, a tidbit; *ˌkò ˋfan*, rice flour.

皋 槀 Káu — To inform, to call to or announce; to harangue; to drawl out, to whine; high, eminent; a bank; a marsh; *ˌkò ˧mún*, a palace-gate; *ˋkau ˌkò*, a marshy bank.

槔 Káu — A kind of tree; a well-sweep is called *kat˩ ˌkò*.

櫜 Káu — A case or sack for a bow, or armor, attached to a car; *ˌkò kín²* a quiver for bow and arrows.

鼛 Káu — A drum, said to be 12 *ch'ek˩* long, anciently used to incite workmen in their work.

槁 Káu — Dry, rotten, as wood; a kind of tree, its wood is like chestnut; others describe it as like the tallow-tree; *ˋkò muk˩ ˋsz' fai³* all desire gone, wearied out; *˧ying ˧yung ˌfú ˋkò*, attenuated, cadaverous; *ˌkon ˋkò*, dried fish.

稿 Káu — The culm of grain; straw; an original, the first draft of a paper; a sketch, a proof; *˧wo ˋkò*, paddy straw; *ˋts'ò ˋkò*, a first copy; *ˋtá ˋkò*, to make a copy; to take a proof of (a printer's term); *ˋkò ˌkung*, a head clerk, who revises papers; *ˌch'éung ˋkò*, a theme.

皜 Káu — White; gray and lustrous; *ˋkò kò*, very white. Also read *kò³*.

ʻkáu Interchanged with 槁 & 稿; rotten wood; straw or thatch for huts; a draft or copy; *ʻkò kūn*ˀ the rough draft, the originals of papers.

ʻkáu Clear, pure, distinct; white, applied to hair; *ʻkò ˏshan chʻik, tsuk*, bright apparel and barefeet.

ʻkáu Plain, white and fine silk; unornamented, simple, plain; *ʻkò ˏí*, plain garments; *ʻkò súˀ* unadorned, of one color.

ʻkáu The sun shining over trees; clear, bright; high, lofty; *ʻkò ʻkò chʻut, yat*, glorious as the sun breaking from the clouds.

kàu To gore; to accuse, to inform against, to impeach, to tell of; to announce to a superior, to inform any one, as in courteous language; to ask, to request; to order; *kòˀ shíˀ* a proclamation, an edict; *ˏūn kòˀ, píˀ kòˀ* the plaintiff and defendant; *kòˀ súˀ* the accusation and reply; to inform of; *kòˀ ˏtsʻzˀ* to intimate one's departure, to take leave—said by a visitor; *kòˀ chéungˀ* to sue for a debt; *kòˀ ˏshing*, to finish [a work]; *shéungˀ kòˀ* to appeal; *kòˀ káˀ* to ask leave of absence.

kàu To enjoin upon, to order, to direct, to give commands to, to signify one's wishes; a patent; a decoration; *kòˀ ˏshan*, letters-patent, credentials; *kòˀ ˏfung*, to confer a title or rank on; *kòˀ ˏshü*, a scroll from the emperor, honors.

(201) Koi.

ʻkái An agreement, an enlisting contract; to connect, to prepare, to arrange; fit, proper, just, what ought to be, or is right, necessary, permissable, or convenient; deserving; to owe; the said, the, that, the aforesaid, what has been mentioned; *ˏʻm ˏkoi*, I beg pardon, I should not have done it; *ˏkoi ˏúi*, useless, improper, foolish; *ˏkoi ˏshui*, unlucky, disappointed; *ˏkoi ˏtong ʻtím yéungˀ ˏní*, how ought it to be? *ˏkoi tsoiˀ chʻüˀ* it (or he) ought to be there; *háˀ kwaiˀ ˏkoi tingˀ it*, it should be (or is usually) hot in summer; *ˏkoi ˏngan yéuk, ˏkon*, how much money does he owe? *ˏkoi ˏmé*, all wrong, done badly; *ˏkoi ʻkún*, belongs to his rule, he has the oversight of; *ʻpún ˏkoi*, it is incumbent on, belongs to you to do, or to see to; *ˏkoi kòmˀ ˏto*, there should be so much.

ʻkái A bank; a boundary, circuit, limit; to guard or reinforce a frontier; a hundred millions; *ˏkím ˏkoi*, every where, the wide world. Interchanged with the next.

ʻkái Step, bank, terrace; a gradation, a succession, an order; certain music; *ʻkau ˏkoi*, the "nine ascents," heaven, the empyrean.

ʻkái Roots; *ʻtsʻò ˏkoi*, the roots of plants; *tsʻé ˏkoi*, bad roots, *met.* evil principles.

'改 K'ái To change, to alter; to exchange; to reform, to do better; to correct, to amend, as a composition; *'koi yat, 'ling káu'* another day I will call; *'koi kwo'* exchanged; to reform; *'koi ,ngá ,mún*, to carry a case to another court; *'koi ká'* to leave a husband or betrothed, and marry another; *'koi ún'* to exchange, to put another in place of; *'koi ,shéung*, unusual; to grow worse; *'mò 'koi*, flagitious, irreclaimable; *t'ung' 'koi ,ts'in ,fi*, you must reform your misdeeds; *'koi pín'* to alter, to do better; *'koi ,fung 'shui*, to improve one's luck by incantations.

(202) K'oi.

蓋' 盖' K'ái A kind of coarse grass used for thatch; a cover, a covering, a roof; a canopy, a vault; to cover, to hide, to roof; to screen, to conceal, literally and figuratively; to overshadow, to overtop; is; a conjunction, since, for, for that, now then; *shéung' k'oi'* the roof; also, heaven; *'im k'oi'* to shut up or close; *'pí 'pán k'oi' chü'* cover it with a board; *k'oi' ,chung*, a covered tea-cup; *k'oi' üt,* now it is said; *,ché k'oi' mín'* shade the face; *k'oi' tak, kwo'* to hide out of sight; *k'oi' 'há mín'* to veil the face; to hide one's real feelings; *k'oi' kwo' ,t'au*, pull it over the head; *k'oi' kwo' ko' ,t'au hü'* cover or shade it more that way; *k'oi' ,loi*, having come, since you are here; *k'oi' ,yan*, because that; *k'oi' 'hiú*, seeing that he understands; *sek, k'oi' yat, fú'* a set of tin dish-covers; *fán' k'oi'* a wooden cover used in cooking rice; *k'oi' ,shí*, now at that time, then it was; *k'oi' 'ngá*, to lay tiles. Often confounded with and used wrongly for *hòp,* 盒.

嘅' K'ái To sigh, to lament for; *k'oi' t'án' pat, ,nang tak,* to regret with unavailing sighs and laments, to sorrow that one's desires are disappointed.

概' K'ái A striker to level grain; to even, to adjust; a summing; a resumé; *yat, k'oi'* altogether, without exception; *yat, k'oi' ,tò hü'* all gone off; *tái' k'oi'* generally speaking, on the whole, the most of; *hü' k'oi'* resolute, magnanimous, generous-hearted; *k'oi' hai' 'kòm*, they are all about the same.

慨' K'ái Generous, nobleminded, loving integrity; *'k'ong k'oi'* disinterested, above meanness; *'kòm k'oi'* moved by, commiserating. Interchanged with the last.

溉' K'ái To wash or scour cooking utensils; to wet, to moisten; to roll on like a torrent; inundating, swashing; name of a river in Liáutung.

丐' K'ái To ask alms; to demand, to beg; to give; *hat, k'oi'* to beg; *k'oi' ,ts'in*, to ask for money; *k'oi' shik,* to beg for food.

愾' K'ái Anger: gasping from rage; *han' k'oi'* furiously angry.

(203) **Kok.**

各 Koh. Calling to and being disregarded; separate, apart; a distributive adjective pronoun, each, every; various; *kok, yan*, each man; *kok, yan kok, kin²* each one has his own opinion; *kok, ⁵yau ˈsho ˌch'éung*, each man has his own gift; *kok, ⁵yau yat, shūt*, each has a different tale; *kok, shik, fo²* various kinds of goods.

閣 Koh. A door screen; a loft, an upper story or balcony, a look-out room; a porch, a vestibule; a corridor or gallery, a room; female apartments; a council chamber, a court-room; *met.* the officers assembled there, the court; a cupboard or safe for eatables; *kok, ⁵lò*, a courtier, a cabinet-minister; the word *Colao* is corrupted from this term; *kok, há²* your excellency, your honor, Sir; *noi² kok*, the Inner Council; *yap, kok*, to be a cabinet-minister; *ˈshui kok*, a summer-house over the water; *ˌkwai kok*, the female apartments; *tsoi² kok, shéung²* he is upstairs; *kok, tò²* the stars υ, ξ and π in Cassiopeia.

擱 Koh. To obstruct, to hinder; *ˌtám kok*, or *kok, chü²* to defer, to adjourn, to impede, to put difficulties in the way.

角 Koh. A horn; 148th radical of words relating to uses, appearance, &c., of horns; to dispute, to try or test one's powers or strength with another; to butt, to gore; horny, hard; a corner, a point, an angle; a protuberance or jutting out; a tuft of hair; a headland, a cape; a quarter or one fourth (as of an hour or an orange); a wine-jar; wing of an army; one of the 28 constellations, α and ζ in Virgo; *kok, shing²* to drive (as cattle do), to beat; *yat, kok, ˌman ˌshü*, an official dispatch, perhaps because it used to be carried in a horn; *ˌhei kok*, to borrow money; *kwo² tak, kok*, flush of money; (phrases taken from gambling); *ˈpí kok, ch'ong²* to gore; *chün² ˌwán pát, kok*, to idle about, to loaf; *kok, lok, ˌt'au*, a corner in a room; *ˌchai ˌmái yat, kok*, put it aside (as worthless); *kok, ˈhau* or *kok, ˈtsui*, to wrangle; *pát, kok*, star-aniseed; *ˌá kok, kai²* tufts of hair on children; *ˌtiú ˈngán kok*, to ogle, to glance; *chik, tun²*, and *yui² kok*, are terms for right, obtuse, and acute, angles; *ˈtsung kok, ˌshí*, childhood; *ˌtiú ˌsám kok*, to pitch cash into a triangle.

捾 Kioh. To seize an animal and drag it along by the horns; to stab an animal.

桷 Kioh. A rafter, the strips on which the tiles rest; a mallet; a handle; a tree in Kwángtung, called *ˌtò kok, ˈtsz'*, whose fruit is the size of an egg.

埆 Kioh. Rough land, hilly and rocky; bad, poor land, like barrens; a rugged country.

覺 Kioh. Grand, exalted; correct, upright; to understand, to perceive; intelligent; to notice,

to advert to; awake, aroused to; conscious; to feel; to bring to light, to manifest; *'ngo ,'m kok, p'ung' ,ts'an 'ni*, I ran against you inadvertently; *kok, 'ng'* aroused to a sense of; *fat, kok,* divulged, discovered, transpired, brought to light; *kok, ,wong*, Budha; *kok, tak, t'ung'* it hurts, I feel the pain; *shat, kok,* inattentive; *'ts'z' kok, hai' 'kòm*, I think it was like that; *Kok, ,lo*, the Ghioro, the surname of the reigning family in Manchú; *,fan ,mai pat, kok,* stupid from grief; *'ngo kok, tak, 'kòm*, I understood it in this way. Read *káu'* to awake.

較 Kioh, Brazen horns used to support the flagstaffs and spears in a chariot; a boot in a car; to wrangle.

(204) K'ok.

確 K'ioh, A rock very prominent; hard, firm, solid; really, certainly, in fact, indeed; sincere, truthful; resolute; *,'m k'ok,* doubtful; *k'ok, shat, hai'* verily so; *tik, k'ok,* in fact, even so; *k'ok, tsok,* substantial; *k'ok, ,in*, surely.

慤 K'ioh, Sincere, guileless, good hearted, ingenuous, upright. Much the same as the preceding.

榷 K'ioh, A kind of drawbridge, where toll is gathered: *k'ok, shui'* toll; a species of Hovenia.

筦 Kioh, A lifting-net for fish, made of fine bamboo network.

涸 Hoh, Dry, dried up, exhausted, run out; *,kon k'ok,* thirsty, parched by the sun, out of funds, needy; *,sú k'ok, ch'it,* to supply one in need, to give life [to a fish] in a dry rut.

壑 Hoh, A valley, bed of a torrent, a deep gully; a fosse, a city-ditch; *,ngui ,ngám tsüt, k'ok,* an abrupt precipice, a road impassible from gulches and ravines; *tái' k'ok,* the ocean; *,k'ai k'ok,* mountain streams.

郝 Hoh, A place in Táyuen fú in Shánsi, called Hoh, *,hiáng*; a surname.

貉 Hoh, A kind of animal, allied to the fox; it burrows, and sleeps much; has a sharp nose and long piebald fur; a badger? *'tá k'ok, shui'* sleepy, lethargic.

恪 K'oh, Diligent, attentive to, careful of, as one who serves in a temple; to respect, to regard, to revere.

(205) Kòm.

甘 Kan, Sweet, grateful, relishing, agreeable to the taste; pleased, happy; voluntary, willing; pleasing, delightsome; specious, winning; the 99th radical of characters of taste; *,kòm ,sam*, pleased, contented, resigned; *,kòm mi'* luscious; *,kòm ,kòm tik,* rather sweet; *,kòm 'chi*, pleasant food, such as is given to aged parents; *,kòm ,lam*, a timely rain; *,kòm 'fú*, prosperity and adversity; *,kòm ,in*, a soft answer, kind words; *kòm lat, 'i*, very sweet;

ˌkòm ˌyam ˌyam, delicious; *ˌkòm ʻkʻü kéˀ* it was stolen.

柑 Kán The coolie-mandarin orange *(Citrus margarita)*, called *ˌkʻá ˌchí ˌkòm*; *ˌkòm ˌpʻí*, orange peel; *ˌhoi ˌkòm ˌpiú*, to gamble with guessing orange seeds; *ˌfan ˌkòm ˌtʻung miˀ* to have the same taste after dividing the orange, to divide a delicacy with others; *ˌkòm kòmˀ táiˀ piˀ* a nose as big as an orange, supercilious.

甘 Kán Liquorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy, called *ˌkòm ʻtsʻò*.

泔 Kán Water in which rice has been washed, called *ʻmai ˌkòm ʻshui*; it is used for washing sores.

疳 Kán A disease of children arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; *ˌkòm tsik*, pot bellied; *ˌkòm ˌchʻong*, venereal ulcers.

橄 Kán The Chinese olive, called *ˌkòm ʻlám*, the *Canarium*. It belongs to the Terebinthaceæ, and resembles the real olive chiefly in shape.

敢 Kán To walk up to and take; to dare, to have the hardihood, to venture; presuming, bold, rash, intrepid; saucy; to offend good manners; at the beginning of a sentence, it answers to how, can; *ˌʼm ʻkòm tsòˀ* dare not do it; *ˌʼm ʻkòm ˌtong*, presume not to take it, can not venture; *ʻhi ʻkòm*, how can I presume?—are all polite expressions; *ʻtám ʻkòm*, fearless, valorous; *ʻkòm tsok*, *ʻkòm ˌwai*, not afraid of doing.

鹹 Kán A mudfish; *ʻkòm ˌü* or *ˌfá ʻkòm*, a dusky green silure, the *Pimelodus guttatus*, common in Canton in the spring months.

感 Kán To move the feelings, to excite; affected by, influenced, physically or mentally; *ʻkòm ˌyan*, grateful, thankful; *ʻkòm tʻánˀ* moved to tears, sorry; *ʻkòm kák*, to act upon beneficially; *ʻkòm tséˀ ʻní*, obliged for, thank you much—the word *cumshaw* is corrupted from this phrase; *ˌto ʻkòm*, many thanks; *ʻkòm fáˀ ˌyan ˌsam*, to transform the heart, converted; *ˌkáu ʻkòm*, influence of the dual powers, conception; *ʻkòm màˀ ˌfung ˌhon*, affected by the weather; *ʻkòm tak ˌsham*, or *ʻkòm kik* deeply thankful; *ʻkòm ʻkòm*, thanks.

啱 An adverb of quality, so, thus, this manner; an interjection of surprise; *ʻkòm ʻyéung tsòˀ tak*, this will do, very well; *tsauˀ ʻkòm*, stop, well; *ʻkòm ʻyéung ʻtsz'* such a style! used in depreciation; *ʻkòm wáˀ* if you say so, if it be so; *ˌtʻung ˌtò haiˀ ʻkòm kéˀ* they are all just so, all alike; *ʻkòm kéˀ! ˌʼm ʻhò ʻkòm*, so! don't do so, that'll not do; *ʻkòm ʻtám tsòˀ* so daring, brave.

咁 An adverb of quantity; so, such; *kòmˀ ʻün*, so far! *kòmˀ ʻtsò*, so early! *kòmˀ mat ʻyé*, why so? what is the reason? *séungˀ mauˀ kòmˀ ʻchʻau*, such an ugly face; *kòmˀ ˌshá ʻtám*, great courage; *kòmˀ ˌto*, so many.

紺 Kán A violet color, a rose red, which the good man, it is said, does not wear.

贛 Kán The prefecture of Kánchau in the southern part of Kiángsí; Kán hien is a district in this department.

灨 Kán The large river of Kiángsí which flows north into the Poyáng lake.

(206) Kon.

干 Kán A shield, a buckler; arms, defensive armor; what protects, or fends off; a bank of a stream; to seek, to try and obtain from, to procure; to provoke, to draw down on one; to oppose, to offend, to break laws; offense, crime, guilt; incumbent, appertaining to, concerning, bringing results to one; trunk of some plants, a stem; a frontier; *ˌkon ˌkwo*, arms, war, tumult; *ˌkon fán²* to commit a fault; *ˌkon ching² ˌyan*, a witness; *ˌ'm ˌséung ˌkon*, no matter, does not concern me; *ˋmò mat, ˌkon hai²* no great consequences; *ˋü ˋngoˋmò ˌkon*, none of my business; *ˌkon ˌlin*, bad results, involved in; *ˌt'ín ˌkon*, "celestial stems," or *shap, ˌkon*, "ten stems," are ten characters used in the cycle; *ˋngoˋmò ˌkon ship*, I had no hand in that, I'm not implicated there; *ˌkon ˋki tái²* a great affair; *ˌkon áu² ˌchung mat, yung²* no use to contradict so.

杆 Kán A valuable tree, good for spear handles; a club, a staff; post in a railing; *ˌwai ˌkon*, a mast, a flag-staff; *ˌk'i ˌkon káp*, the clamps or fids which uphold a mast; *ˌpín ˌkon*, a walking stick.

竿 Kán Culm of the bamboo; slender wooden things as a rod, pole, cane, shaft, staff, &c., often made of bamboo; *ch'ing² ˌkon*, beam of the dotchin; *tiú² ˌkon*, a fishing-rod; *yat, ˌkon chuk*, a bamboo; *tsín² ˌkon*, shaft of an arrow; *chéung² ˌkon chuk*, stick for a curtain valance.

玕 Kán An inferior gem, a kind of coral; *ˌlong ˌkon*, name given to ornaments made of branching coral of the genus Isis.

肝 Kán The liver; it belongs to wood, and rules the system; intimate; the feelings; a brown, umber color; *'pí tong' ˌsam ˌkon*, he is as my heart and liver, as myself; *ˌchü ˌkon shik*, dark brown, color of pig's liver; *ˌkon ˌch'éung ts'ün² tün²* liver and bowels cut into inches, greatly afflicted.

乾 乾 Kán Dry, exhausted; to dry; clean, entirely; *ˌkon tseng²* limped, pure; *mái² ˌkon tseng²* all sold; *ˌkon mút,* to defraud; a defalcation, use of another's goods; *ˌkon fú²* an adopted father of different surname; *ˌkon ˋfo ˋshau*, a shoplifter; *shái² ˌkon*, to dry; *ˌkon ts'ò²* feverish, heated; *ˌkon ˋshong*, dry, airy; *hong² ˌkon*, to dry at a fire; *ˌkon hong² ˋhi ˌlai*, deluded by vain promises; *ˌkon ˌkung*, "dry work," a sinecure; *ˌkon ˋnái*, a dry nurse; *ˌkon ˌúi pò²* to gull one, to report falsely, or without inquiry.

趕趕 Kán To pursue, to run after; to hurry, to do quick; to expel; to strive with, to emulate; busy, urged by, hastened, in a hurry; *'kon fái'* in a hurry, haste; *'kon 'kan tsò'* do it quick; *'kon ch'uk,* to drive out, to eject; *'ngo 'kon 'shéung 'ní,* I'll catch up with you; *'kon 'yau sz'²* hurried by business; *'kon lò'* to hasten one's pace; *'kon ch'ám'* to hurry home; *'kon tò' 'mò lò'* driven into a corner, no means of relief; *'kon shun' 'shui,* to avail of the tide; *'kon kwo' ,t'au,* needlessly fast.

秆 Kán Stubble, straw of rice; *'kon sò'* a straw broom; *'kon ,yan,* an effigy; *,wo 'kon,* paddy straw; it is called *'Kwong ,tung ,chín, i. e.* a Canton blanket; *'kon ,t'au,* roots of grain, stubble.

幹 Kan The trunk of a plant; the material of, the basis or original; to bribe, to give money; capable, skillful; business, affairs; to do business, to attend to; a well curb; *'tá kon'* to bribe; *'mò mat, kon' lò'* indifferent to bribes; *kon' sz'²* to do business; *kon' ko' k'üt, 'ngán,* to buy an appointment; *kon' ,ying ,shang,* to pay for a situation with a trader; *'yau mat, kwai' kon'* what is your business? *,kung kon'* public affairs; *kon' fú' ,chí 'kú,* to follow a father's occupation; *kon' ,sün tái' sz'²* to bring about a settlement of, to make peace; *kon' ,t'au ,yan,* to buy the post of a headman.

骭 Kan The tibia; the ribs; applied to the bones of the body generally.

(207) Kong.

岡 Káng The ridge, the watershed of hills; a summit; the culminating point; *,kong púi' ,fung,* a side wind; *,shá ,kong,* a sand hillock; *,kong 'tsai kòm' tái'* large as a hommock (speaking of waves, piles of dirt); *,kong 'teng ,ts'ung,* [like a] hill-top fir, unapproachable.

剛 Kang Hard, solid, unyielding, firm, rigorous, inflexible; intrepid, enduring, valorous; an adverb of time, just now, recently; *,kong 'yung,* valiant, courageous; *,kong* and *,yau* are opposites, odd even, hard soft, positive negative, &c.; *,kong sing'* obstinate, overbearing; *,kong ,kong hū' 'liú* just gone; *,kong ching'* firm, upright, integrity; *,fong ,kong,* athletic; *sz'' tai² ,kam ,kong,* four giants which guard Budhist temple-doors; *,kam ,kong shek,* corundum, diamonds; *,kam ,kong ,shá,* emery; *,kong ,ts'oi,* recently; *,kong ,kong kau'* just enough.

綱 Káng The large rope to which a net is strung; a bond or institution of society, great principles; *,kong 'ling* a controling or guiding power; argument of a book; *,sám ,kong,* "three bonds," are the relative duties of a king, father and hus-

band; *ˌkong muk₂* a synopsis of; *ˌkong kám²* a survey of (dynasties, or) princes, a history.

鋼 Káng Iron assayed by fire, steel; hard; *ˌt'au hok₂ ʻyau kong²* hardheaded; *kong² ˌpín* a steel whip, a sort of mace.

㽘 Káng A star; *ˌt'ín ˌkong*, the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, the Dipper; much used in charms.

扛 Káng To carry between two; to bear burdens on a pole; several lifting a thing; *pat₂ lik₂ ˌkong*, to draw and paint; *ˌkong ʻkiú*, to carry a sedan; *ˌkong ˌt'oi*, to carry; *ˌkong ˌp'ái kéuk₂ shik₂* boasting of one's honors, a braggart.

江 Kiáng A river; par excellence, the Yángtsz' kiáng, also called *tái² ˌkong*, the great river; *ˌkong ˌho*, or *ˌkong ˌshán*, the empire, the government, the country; *kok₂ ˌkong fo² mat₂* goods from every quarter; *ˌkong ˌú hák₂* itinerant professional men; *ˌkong ˌchü*, a cetacea found in the Yángtsz'; *ˌt'au ˌkong*, to drown one's self; *kwo² ˌkong ˌhing tai²* brothers in affliction; *ngoi² ˌkong ˌyan*, people from another province, northerners.

缸 Káng An earthenware jar, usually glazed: *ˌkong ʻngá*, pottery generally; *ˌkong ung²* glazed jars, used to contain water, oil, &c.; *lin² ˌkong*, dyeing jars; *ʻpi ung² ˌkong ʻni tsò² ʻtám*, give you a jar for your gall-bladder—you want more spunk.

缸 Kiáng An iron-tire on a hub; a sconce, a globular shade in which to hang lamps; a lamp; *ˌkam ˌü ˌkong*, globular jars for fish; ornaments or fastenings on the ends of beams.

肛 Kiáng The colon; the large intestine; the anus; *ˌkong ˌmún*, the rectum; *t'au² ˌkong*, the piles.

講 Kiang To converse, to talk, to speak about, to narrate, to relate; to explain, to unfold, to discourse, propound, or preach; to investigate; to plan; to confer; to reason upon; discourse, talk, explanation; *ˌ'm ʻhò ʻkong*, don't speak about it, better be still; *ʻkong kéuk₂* to boast; *ʻkong ˌwo*, to propose peace; *ʻkong ʻkú*, to tell stories, to talk on former things; to preach the Gospel is so termed; *ʻkong kau²* to investigate, to search into the truth of; *kòm² ʻkong kau²* so fine! superior, beautiful, first rate; *ʻkong tsáp₂* to hold disputations, a colloquy; *ʻkong ʻkái ˌman ngai²* to lecture on literature; *ʻkong shüt₂ wá²* conversation, speech; *ʻngo ˌ'm ʻúi ʻkong*, I know not how to speak it; *ˌ'm tsoi² ʻkong*, no need of telling of it, I know all about it; *ʻkong ˌsam*, honest, plain talk; *ˌmò tak₂ ʻkong*, nothing more to be said; *ʻkong min² ʻtsz'* of good credit, worthy of trust; *ʻkon ˌwáng ʻkong tim²* to carp at; *ʻkong tò² ʻk'ü fuk₂* to convince one by reasoning; *ʻkú ʻní ʻkong siu²* I think you are joking.

港 Kiáng Streams diverging, as one ascends a river; a passage for ships, a reach; a frith, an estuary; a rivulet running into the sea, a cove; *'kong 'hau*, a port, a mart, a spot where traders meet; *'kong kéuk, ˌshün*, ships from India are so called at Canton; *'pún 'kong ˌshün*, native junks; *kok, 'kong fo'* the products of every port.

降 Kiáng To descend, to come or fall down (as rain), to go down; to send down, to confer; to subject, to reduce to submission; to degrade; *kong' fuk*, to bless; *kong' k'ap*, to degrade, really or nominally; *kong' lok*, to descend (as a bird); *kong' shai'* to come into the world; *kong' ˌkái*, to go down the steps; *ˌming ˌshing òm' kong'* apparent gain or rise, but real loss; *kong' tán'* to be born; *'ní 'kí ˌshí ˌkwong kong'* when will you deign to visit me? *há' kong'* to come down, to visit; *'tá koug'* to erase, to draw a line through; also to fire at a picture of *ˌSéung kong' ˌshan*, a custom known at Canton in the month of October.

洚 Kiáng Waters overflowing, an inundation; waters swelling over their banks, and running in many directions.

絳 Kiáng A deep red, like the petals of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, a deep rose color.

虹 Hung A vapor on a hill-top; the rainbow, vulgarly called *ˌt'in kong'*.

杠 Kang A cross-piece on the legs of a bed; a flag-staff; a foot bridge; thills of a sedan; the yards on a ship; cross-pieces in frames; *'tá kong'* highway robbery; *ˌt'oi kong'* altercation, tiresome bickering.

(208) K'ong.

亢 K'áng The neck of a man. Read *k'ong'* strong, overbearing, domineering; unbending; to oppose, to resist; to shelter, to protect; a star near Arcturus; *ˌséung k'ong'* are equally matched.

吭 K'ang The neck or throat of a bird; an important pass into a country; to swallow. Usually read *ˌhong*.

慷 K'ang Generous-minded, magnanimous; *'k'ong k'oi'* noble, liberal, unmoved by slander, firm, grieved at wrongdoing.

伉 K'ang To compare with, to match; *k'ong' lai'* a pair, a man and wife, a match at a game or fighting; to hate, to oppose, inimical.

匟 K'ang A wide couch or sofa, having a low table in the middle, and placed at the head of the room; a bedstead, or sleeping-place, made of brick, so that it can be warmed underneath; *k'ong' ˌkí*, the stand in a wide couch; *'fo k'ong'* a fire warmed bed.

抗 K'ang To raise with the hand, to lift; to oppose, to withstand, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to shield; to rescue; *k'ong' ˌkún*, to oppose the

government; *k'ong' sing'* perverse; *k'ong' 'k'ü*, to prevent coming, to resist, disobedient; *ꜜfan ꜜt'eng k'ong' 'lai*, disputing about precedence; *'léung ꜜséung kít, k'ong'* the two contracted an enmity, two parties matched against each other.

(209) **Kòp.**

合, Koh A measure, containing about a gill; ten make almost a pint; to join together, to come together, to meet, to correspond, like the edges of shears, or two lids; *'hò 'ts'oi! kòp, tái' wá²* good! it matches his lie; *i. e.* he lied, but it happened to be true; *kòp, káu' 'tsín 'hau*, scissar blades meet; *kòp, ꜜmái*, to join, to make one. Often pronounced *hòp₂* in many phrases, with the same meaning.

蛤, Koh Bivalve shells, thin and marked, like a Tellina or Donax; *ꜜman kòp*, shells with ribs or lines; *ꜜshán kòp*, a sort of striped toad; *ꜜt'ín kòp*, or *kòp, 'ná*, a frog; *kòp, kái'* a kind of gecko, brought to Canton as an aphrodisiac, and commonly thought to be a transformation of a swallow.

鴿, Koh The Columbidæ; a dove, a pigeon; *pák₂ kòp*, a house pigeon; *fong' pák₂ kòp*, to let off a pigeon; to make a false marriage; *'yé kòp*, a wild pigeon; *tí² kòp*, a ground pigeon.

(210) **Kot.**

割, Koh To cut, to gash; to hack; to wound, to injure; to cut in twain, to separate, to divide; to deduct; to take off; to cede, to make over to; to turn, as a debt to a creditor; *kot, ꜜhoi*, to cut open; *kot, 'tün*, to sunder; *kot, oi'* to sever friendship; *kot, ꜜngan*, to look to another for pay; *kot, ꜜwo*, to reap; *kot, 'sün*, to wound; *kot, ꜜho ꜜpáu ké'* a cut-purse; *kot, ꜜp'ò tün² í²* to break off all intercourse; *kot, ꜜfán*, to take off, to deduct; *kot, ꜜkung ꜜngan*, to deduct from wages; *kot, tak, oi'* or *'hò ts'ít, kot*, to part with a beloved thing; *kot, 'shé*, obliged to part with; *kot, 'k'ü 'nín yak₂* [it will] cut a slice off him, said of a stingy man holding on to his money.

葛, Koh A creeping edible plant (the *Dolichos tuberosus*), of whose fibres a yellow coarse cloth is made; creepers; *met.* relatives, posterity; *'yau mat, ꜜkwá kot, 'ní*, is there any relationship between you? *ꜜmò ꜜkáu kot*, nothing to do with him; *kot, pò'* coarse summer cloth; a plant *(Dolichos trilobus)* producing a long spindle-shaped root, used for food, called *'fan kot*, the mealy taro; its stems are tough.

轕, Koh The rushing clamor of chariots to battle; hasty, precipitate, violent motion; *ꜜkáu kot*, glancing of armor, confused melée.

(211) **Kú.**

孤 ˏKú — Fatherless; an orphan; destitute, alone, singular; no protector; unequaled, solitary, applied by the emperor to himself; ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness; *ˏkú fú² ˋní ˏyan*, unthankful for your affection; *ˏkú ˏhon*, neglected and poor; *ˏkú ˏká*, I the emperor; *shai² ˏkú*, left alone and diminished; *ˏkú ˏwan*, a neglected orbate spirit; *ˏkú tuk*, alone, no kindred; *ˏkú fú² ˋsho mong²* to frustrate one's hopes.

沽 ˏKú — Name of a river in Ts'iuen-chau fú in Fuhkien; to trade in, to contract, to buy or sell; unworthy, anything trashy; to abridge; *ˏkú ˋtsau*, to buy wine; *ˏling ˏkú*, sold by retail; *ˏkú ˏmeng*, to buy a name, to purchase office.

酤 ˏKú — To buy or trade in liquor; liquor just made or kept over night; a liquor-shop; *ˏt'ò ˏkú ˏchí sz²* an eating-house. Interchanged with the last.

姑 ˏKú — A polite term for females; a husband's mother is called *ˏkú* or *ˏyung ˏkú* by his wife; *tái² ˏkú, ˋsiú ˏkú*, a husband's sisters; *ˏkú ˏnéung*, a paternal aunt, a respectful term for young ladies; *ˏkú ˋmò* and *ˏkú ˏp'o*, a father's and grandfather's sisters; *ˏkú ˏyé*, a husband's brother-in-law; *ˏts'ün ˏkú*, village girls. To tolerate, lenient, lax, yielding; for the time, temporarily, just, merely; *ˏkú ˋch'é mán² mán²* let it be, gently; *á² ˏkú*, a girl, a miss; *ˏsám ˏkú*, are nuns, wizards, and wives of Rationalists; *ˏkú ˋsò*, sisters-in-law; *ˏkú sik*, indulgent, easy with, lax; *ˏkú sik, ˋyéung ˏkán*, too much leniency nourishes treachery.

蛄 ˏKú — A variety of the mole-cricket, called *ˏlau ˏkú; wai² ˏkú*, a variety of the cicada.

鴣 ˏKú — *Ché² ˏkú*, the partridge, but seems also to include other birds of the same habits and size.

辜 ˏKú — A fault, a crime; guilt, sin, transgression; necessary to be, must; to engross goods, to monopolize; to dissect a sacrificial victim; *ˏmò ˏkú*, innocent, guiltless; *ˏkú fú²* ungrateful, unmindful of; *ˏmò ˏkú shau² lai²* to compromise the guiltless.

觚 ˏKú — A wine vase used in feasts, holding two or three pints; square, angular; a law, a rule, a plan; *kím² ˏkú*, a sword-hilt; *küt, ˏkú ˏchí ˏyan*, a litigious man.

枫 ˏKú — Interchanged with the last; angular, a corner; the cornice of a house.

罛 ˏKú — A fishing-net, a large net dragged between boats; to fish; *yat, ˏkú ˏnáu*, a haul, all taken together, lump them; *yat, ˏkú kwát*, a clean sweep, take them all.

罟 ˏKú — Interchanged with the last; nets dragged along; nets for birds; the net of the law; *ˏt'o ˋkú ˏshün*, fishing-smacks; *tsúi² ˋkú*, involved in guilt; *ˋmong ˋkú*, nets for fishing.

菇 Kú A water vegetable, called *tsz' kú*, the Caladium, cultivated for its tubers; *mo kú*, and *t'ò kú*, are edible varieties of mushrooms, the former is brought from Tartary; *fúi kú*, or *ngau shí kú*, a puff-ball, the lycoperdon; *ts'ò kú*, or *tung kú*, small edible mushrooms. A sort of upland rice. These two characters are often interchanged.

古 Kú Ancient, that which has come down through *ten mouths*; remote, from of old; antique, old; antiquity; former, old, practiced in, accustomed; *kú kam*, ancient and modern; *kú tung*, antiques, curiosities; *kú kú tik*, old fashioned; *kòm kú kwái* so odd, strange; *kong chek, kú tsai*, to tell a strange story, a funny incident; *kú lò yéung* of an ancient shape; *kú chap*, set in his way, fixed; *kú yan*, or *sin kú*, ancestors, one's progenitors; the ancients; *kú tsik*, relics, sacred or venerated spots; *kú man*, ancient writings, the classic style; *tsok, kú yan*, to die; *tsz kú i loi*, from of old; *sám kú*, the three periods of antiquity, *i. e.* at B. C. 2850, 1120, and 550.

估 Kú To price, to estimate, to value; to guess, to reckon; price, value; *t'oi kú*, to raise the price; *kú hai mat*, what do you think it is? *kú lêung* to suppose, to give an opinion; *tsoi pat, kú*, very unexpected; *ni kú chung* you guessed right; *kú kai* to reckon the price of; *kú kú há*, make a guess.

牯 Kú A bull; the male of quadrupeds, usually of those domesticated; *chü kú*, a boar: *ma kú*, a stallion. According to Kánghí's dictionary, a cow.

詁 Kú To explain the words of the ancients by modern illustrations; *kú fan* to expound: *kú in*, traditions.

皷 鼓 Kú A drum, skin instruments of music once made of earthen; radical of characters pertaining to drums; earthen seats or flower-stands; a measure of about ten pecks; drum-shaped; to drum; to excite, to encourage, to arouse; to urge a fire; to soothe; a watch of the night; to play on a lute; *kú ngok*, instrumental music; *yat, fú kú ngok*, a band of music; *lán tái kú*, a vile wretch; *kú chéung*, to clap the hands; *kú chü* to melt metals; *t'ung kú*, a knobbed gong; *kú ts'ò* a great bubbub; *pong kú*, a tamborine; *fá kú*, a side drum; *i kú*, the second watch; *tá káng kú*, to strike the watches; *tsz p'á shün, tsz tá kú*, I can myself paddle and drum—I am independent; *shek kú*, an earthenware seat or stand; *ü kú*, a fish tamborine used by the Rationalists; *lui kú*, to drum rapidly: *kú fuk*, pursy, corpulent; *ho kú*, the stars α, β, γ in Aquila.

瞽 Kú Eyes without pupils, or which can not see objects; blind; a leader of an orchestra, a musician; *ü kú*, musicians in the

palace; *ʻkú muk₂ ˌyan*, a blind man; *ʻkú muk₂ ün²* a blind asylum; *ʻléung ʻkú ˌséung ˌfú*, a blind man leading another.

羖 Kú A ram, a particolored ram; a sheep, male or female; *ʻng ʻkú tái² ˌfú*, the lord of the five sheepskins—a story of Peh-lí-hí, B. C. 660.

胈 **股** Kú The haunches, the upper part of the thigh, the rump; the leg; a strand of a cord; a share in a concern; a division; a proportion, a fold, a quota; a chapter or head of a discourse; a spoke in a wheel; strong, stable; *ˌfan ʻkú ʻtsz'* to pay the portion due to writers in a yámun; *yat₂ ʻkú ˌshang i²* a share in a business; *tái² ʻkú fan²* the head partner; *ˌfan ʻkú* to divide the assets; *ˌsám ʻkú ˌshing*, a threefold cord; *ʻkú chin² ˌi lut₂* trembling with fear; *ʻkú ˌkwang*, the limbs, *met.* statesmen; *pát₂ ʻkú*, eight heads in an essay.

賈 Kú A shopman, one who trades in a market, a resident tradesman; to trade, to traffic; *ʻkú ʻshí*, a market, a bazaar; *ˌshéung ʻkú*, a merchant.

蠱 Kú Worms in the abdomen, which are thought to cause dropsy; a venemous worm, used to poison people; a slow poison; an inquiet ghost; to disturb, to disquiet; to stir up; to delude; suspicious; to trouble one with doubts, to pervert from rectitude; the 18th diagram; *ʻkú chéung²* the dropsy; *fong² ʻkú*, to poison one, said to be done by the women in Kwángsí; *shau² ʻkú*, poisoned; *ˌfi ʻkú*, flies produced from worms in grain; *ʻkú tuk₂* poisonous; *kon² ʻkú ˌchí ʻtsz'* a son who atones or repairs a parent's errors; *ˌiú ʻkú*, possessed by a malicious goblin, elf-shot; *ʻkú wák₂* to impose on, to cozen.

鹽 Kú A salt pond in near or Shántung; not lasting, not durable, badly made; to suck; temporary, for the time.

故 Kú A cause, an occasion, pretext, that which affects or induces a result; a reason for; because, therefore, on that account, on purpose; that which was formerly, old, forgotten, neglected; to die, to decease; old, long in possession; death; a matter or affair; *yat₂ yat₂ ˌü kú²* daily the same as before; *kú² ˌhéung*, my native village; *kú² fán²* presumptuous error; *kú² sz'²* an old affair, an ancient story; *ʻpái kú² sz'²* to parade old things, as in a procession; *tái² kú²* death of parents, the 'great death;' *ˌshan kú²* or *mat₂ kú²* dead; *kú² ʻyan* an old (or deceased) friend; *ˌho kú²* why; *kú² ʻts'z'* therefore; *kú² i²* purposely; *kú² kau²* old, long used; *ˌmò kú²* causeless, unseasonable; *ˌsé ˌsui sai² kú²* a trifling matter.

顧 Kú To turn the head and look, to look after, to attend to, to care for, to regard; considerate; to reflect upon, to consider; consonant to, corresponding; to assist with one's

counsel or business, to patronize; an initial word, but, on the contrary; *kú' chü² 'k'ü* look after him, to see to; *kú' nim²* to remember, to consider; *pat, kú'* to disregard, inattentive; *kú' hau²* to lay up, to reflect on the consequences; *ˌséung kú'* correspondent, mutual action; *kú' 'pún* to be careful of one's capital; *'ní kú' 'kan*, do you look well after it; *tsz'² kú' pat, há²* I have no leisure (or not enough) for myself; *ˌ'm kú' mín² ˌp'i*, careless of one's name, disreputable; *ˌmung ˌkwong kú'* to favor one with custom—a shop phrase; *ˌ'm ˌshui kú'* not heeding; *kú' ˌmún 'hau*, to regard the reputation of the shop. Used for the next.

僱 雇 Kú' To hire, to rent, to engage for wages; to borrow; *kú' ˌkung*, workmen; *kú' ˌshün*, to hire a boat; *kú' yam² ˌkong*, to rent a house; *kú' 'teng 'kiú* engage a sedan.

固 Kú' Shut around, shut up; well strengthened, fortified; impervious, solid; firm, constant, obstinate, pertinacious, fixed, determined; chronic, as disease; to defend; to render stable; assuredly, certainly, firmly; vulgar, rude, rustic; *'chü kú'* lasting, strongly made; *kú' chap, pat, ˌt'ung*, immovable and deaf to reason, perverse; *kú' ˌin hai² 'kòm*, it certainly is so; *kú' ˌts'z'* to decline firmly; *kú' lau² 'yé ˌman*, the rustic, unpolished people; *kú' ˌtang*, or *kú' i'* willful, will have his own way.

錮 Kú' To fuse iron or copper to mend cracks, to stop up carefully; *kam' kú'* to bind more carefully, to keep out, to repress, to prevent, as good men reaching office.

痼 Kú' A chronic, incurable disease, such as leprosy, gout, &c.

(212) Kü.

ˌ居 Kü To dwell, to stop at a place, and live there, to inhabit, to reside; to seat one's self, to remain stationary; to fill an office or station; to be acting, and thus is often merely a participial form of the next verb, as *ˌkü ˌsong*, in mourning; *ˌkü üt*, lying in; *ˌkü king'* being respectful; *ˌséung ˌkü*, widowed; to consist in; to hoard, to collect; to engross goods; retired, not in public life; to desist; *ˌkü ˌk'i*, goods kept to raise the price; *ˌkü chü²* to live at; *ˌhán ˌkü*, living in retirement or *otium*; *ˌkü ch'ü'* a residence; *man² hau² 'hí ˌkü*, to inquire about one's health or circumstances; *'hí ˌkü*, acting and quiescent, operating and ceasing; *ˌkü ˌsam sán' tong²* heart bent on dissipation; *ˌsan ˌkü*, a new residence; *ˌch'á ˌkü*, a tea-shop, a restaurant; *hít, ˌkü*, to visit, to lodge; *ˌkü ˌkún*, to be in office; *ˌmò 'sho ˌkü 'chí*, no abiding place; *ˌkü sz'²* a retired scholar.

裾 Kü The skirt of a robe, the tail of a coat; *ˌch'éung ˌkü*, a long skirt, a train; proud, haughty.

堀 Kū A tree found in Honán, used for whip-handles, and old men's walking-staves.

琚 Kū Ornamental gems hanging from the girdle, one on each side; *ˌk'ing ˌkü*, precious ornaments, bijoutry; *ˌkü p'úi'* girdle trappings.

車 Kū A wheeled barrow, vehicle, cart, &c.; the 159th radical of characters pertaining to vehicles; the jaw-bones; *yat, shing² ˌkü*, a carriage; *'fo ˌlun ˌkü*, a rail-car; *ˌkung ˌkü*, a public office; *tso² ˌkü*, to ride in a carriage; *há² ˌkü*, to get out of a car, to arrive at; *hok, fú' 'ng ˌkü* (or *ˌch'é*) master of five cart-loads of books—very learned; *há² ˌkü ˌi 'ch'i*, having just arrived here.

俱 Kū All; altogether, at once; both jointly, together with, the two; fully supplied, all right, prepared; *ˌkü ˌts'ün* complete, perfect in all its parts; *ˌkü shí² yat, 'yéung*, all are the same; *ˌkai pí²* all is ready; *ˌkü hò'* all are good; *ˌkü 'mò*, nothing at all.

舉 **拳** Kū To raise with the hands, to carry between two, to elevate; sometimes denotes the action of the next verb, as *'kü 'yam*, drinking; to raise in public opinion, to introduce to, to recommend to; to venerate, to rise in one's esteem; to speak of, to allude to, to extol, to praise; to advance, to promote; all, the whole number; to confiscate; an ancient weight of three taels; *'kü ˌyan*, or *'kü pák*, a "promoted man," a *küjin* graduate; *'kü ˌhéung ˌin*, to set forth (or nominate) a village worthy; *'kü tsín'* to recommend one; *'kü tái² ˌtò*, to lift a falchion; *ˌkung 'kü*, nominated by the public; *'kü shai'* mankind; *pat, ˌchung ˌt'oi 'kü*, not worth bringing forward; *'lò 'kü*, a whore (also called *ˌman ˌngau*, from the parts of this character); *'kü 'shau* to raise the hand; *'kü 'chí*, deportment; *'kü on' ˌts'ai ˌmí*, "table even with the eyebrows," to respect a husband—refers to an old legend of Mang Kwáng.

矩 Kū A carpenter's square; a rule, law, usage; a pattern; strict, exact; what is constant, uniform; an angle; to square, to adjust; *ˌkw'ai 'kü*, usage, custom; *pat, ü² 'kü*, [Confucius] did not overstep equity; *kút, 'kü*, rules of conduct which influence others.

莒 Kū A name for the taro in Shántung; name of an petty ancient state in that province, now the superior district of Kü chau in Ichau fú.

筥 Kū A round osier basket, holding about half a peck of rice; four handfulls of grain, or a sheaf.

踽 Kū A stately, solitary, independent gait; going alone, unsociable; *'kü 'kü ˌléung ˌléung*, careless way, wanting no help.

句 Kū A stop in reading, a comma; a period, a sentence; a phrase, an expression, a term, a word; a line in a stanza; a classifier of phrases, as *yat, kü' wá'* a

phrase; *yat, kü² ˌshí*, a verse; *ˌfan kü² taw²* divide it into sentences; *ˋki kü² shüt, wá²* several phrases; *ˋtím ˋt'ün kü²* punctuate it; *ˌ'm tuk, tak, ˋt'ün kü²* you don't read it properly; *ˌ'm ˌshing ˌchéung kü²* ungrammatical, unintelligible; *yat, kü² kü² ˌtò ˋhiú*, I understand every word.

鋸 Kü² A saw; to saw, to divide; to reduce; *kü² ˋch'i*, teeth of a saw; *kü² ˋkeng*, cut his throat; *kü² ˋch'i ip*, a leaf with serrated edges; *ˌlái kü²* to saw; *kü² ˋkám tik, ká²* cheapen it a little.

具 Kü² Prepared, arranged; placed together orderly; to present, to furnish, to lay before; tools, implements; *ˋkan kü²* carefully prepared; *kü² ˌtsai pi²* all is ready; *ˌchí ˌming pat, kü²* I omit the name, as you know it; *kü² fung² kwo² ˋní*, give them to you; *ˌying kü²* implements of torture; *hí² kü²* theatrical apparatus; *kü² ˌShan ˌchí ˌLing ˋché*, in whom is the Spirit of God.

遽 Kü² Hastily, instantly, suddenly, quickly; fleet, hurried, swift; agitated, trembling, fluttered; to forward, to send on, to transmit; a post, an express; *kap, kü²* hurried, urged on; *ˌking kü²* frightened: *kü² kin²* a slight glance at; *ˌch'ün kü² chí yik,* a postman, a courier.

窶 Kü² Poor, miserable; rustic, rude, unceremonious; *kü² ˌp'an*, poor; *kü² shò²* a defense for the head when carrying burdens.

據 Kü² To lay the hand on; to defend, to bar off; to maintain a place; to seize, to take possession of; to lean against or on; to have form or substance; substantial, tangible; proof, testimony, evidence; relying, according to, depending on; conformably to, it appears that; *kü² p'ò²* to take possession of a shop; *chím² kü²* to occupy by force, to eject; *pá² kü²* to usurp; *kü² shüt,* from what he says, &c.; *kü² ˋshau*, to guard carefully; *kü² yéuk,* according to the contract; *kü² sz²² ˌlun sz²* each thing to be done in its own way; *ˋyau ˌho ching² kü²* what proof is there?

颶 Kü² A furious wind, common along the southern coasts of China; a whirlwind, a cyclone, a tyfoon; *kü² ˋmò*, or *ˌfung kü² ˋtan*, the prognostics of a tyfoon.

鐻 Kü² A frame for a bell or drum; read *ˌk'ü*, an ancient table utensil of gold or silver.

倨 Kü² To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way; a proud, sans-souci, haughty, carriage; a vain, self-confident gait; strong, as *kü² ˌngá*, strong teeth, tusks; *kü² ngò²* haughty.

踞 Kü² To squat, to sit on the feet; to sit in a rude, uncivil style; *ˌki kü²* to sit like a tailor; *kü² tso²* to take the best seat; *ˌp'ún kü²* to sit improperly.

巨 Kü² The chief, the great one, first of its sort, great, vast, very, mighty, large; *kü² mán²* a myriad of myriads, innumerable; *kü² ˌch'á*, the great raft, is supposed to refer to Noah's ark; *kü² mák,* the thumb; *ˌchéung ˌhoi kü² ˋhau*, to open the mouth wide.

詎 Kü² How, in what manner? often implying the opposite of what is said; to stop at, to reach to; ignorant of a language; *kü² ˏü 'ts'z' ˏú*, was it till this? *kü² i²* who would have thought it? *i. e.* it was unexpected, unwished. The last is sometimes used in this sense.

鉅 Kü² Hard as iron or steel, obdurate; great, chief; fierce, implacable; *kü² ˏkung*, a term for the emperor; *kü² t'ü*, iron-hard.

秬 Kü² A kind of black millet, of which spirits used in libations were anciently made.

懼 慨 Kü² To fear, to stand in awe of; apprehensive; *'hung kü²* or *kü² p'á²* to dread, afraid lest; *wai² kü² wong² fat*, to respectfully fear the laws; *ˏhò ˏmò kü² tán²* not afraid a bit; *chín² kü²* trembling with fear.

簴 Kü² The upright posts of a frame on which bells or tinkling stones are hung; *sun² kü²* a bell-frame.

椐 Kü² A reddish, sweet fruit; *'chí kü²* the *Hovenia dulcis*, used to settle spirits or wines.

屨 Kü² Shoes or sandals, formerly made of coarse cloth; *ˏch'ün kü²* to put on shoes; *sít, kü²* to steal a pair of shoes.

(213) K'ü.

拘 K'ü To grasp with the hand, to detain, to grapple with, to stop; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to hold, to adhere to: obstinately attached to, bigoted; to take, to receive; to hook; *pat, ˏk'ü 'wong ˏloi*, no limit upon your proceedings, come as you please; *ˏk'ü chap*, or *ˏk'ü ní²* obstinate, self-willed in one's own views; *ˏk'ü ˏná*, to seize, to arrest; *ˏk'ü chuk*, to restrain, to keep in order, as inferiors; *ˏk'ü ˏhín*, to drag along; *ˏtò ˏ'm ˏk'ü*, intimate, perfectly free, no restraint; *pat, ˏk'ü 'ki ˏto*, no limit as to the number; *ˏ'm 'shai ˏk'ü*, don't be so particular, don't stand for trifles; *ˏk'ü ˏnai pat, ˏt'ung*, obscure, unintelligible; *ˏk'ü chap, kwo² ˏt'au*, too fastidious.

駒 K'ü A colt under two years' old; a fine colt; a small sized horse, a pony; *ˏts'ín 'li ˏk'ü*, a swift horse, a term of praise for sprightly lads.

區 K'ü A place or hold for storing or concealing; a dwelling, a hamlet, a small house or storeroom; to class, to sort, to assign to its own place or rank; a line of division, a boundary; *ˏk'ü ˏk'ü*, trifling, petty; used to denote one's own things, gift, or opinions; *ˏk'ü pít*, to properly discriminate; *ˏk'ü ˏts'ong*, to hide away *ˏk'ü ˏk'ü ˏchí ˏsam*, my private feelings, my trifling regard.

軀 K'ü The body, the entire person; a body or substance; *yuk, ˏk'ü*, the body; *ˏkün ˏk'ü wai² kwok*, to offer one's self for his country.

驅 敺 K'ü A fleet horse, to run fast; to drive out beasts from grain; to drive them in to a battue; to lash, to switch up; to drive

on; to urge, to exhort; to move, to order into their place; ₍k'ü *chuk*₂ to drive out, to expel; ₍*sin* ₍k'ü, the vanguard; *hau*² ₍k'ü, the rearward; ₅*ch'i* ₍k'ü ₍*pan* ʻ*tsau*, to whip up and gallop fast; ₍k'ü ₅*ts'é*, to expel what is noxious; ₍k'ü ₍*hiú* ₅k'ü *hü*² take him out.

₍祛 K'ü To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert evil; ₍k'ü ₅*fung*, to expel windy humors; ₍k'ü ₍k'ü, strong; ₍k'ü *sán*² to scatter.

₍袪 K'ü The cuff of the sleeve, a wristband; an ornamented cuff; a sleeve.

₅璩 K'ü A sort of ring; a surname.

₅籧 K'ü A kind of coarse bamboo mat, used for floors; it is likened to a shriveled, deformed, man; ₅k'ü ₍*hong*, a tray for silkworms.

₅蘧 K'ü A kind of wild wheat, called ₅k'ü *mak*₂ used in simples; a mushroom; ₅k'ü ₅k'ü, contented, satisfied.

₅劬 K'ü Labor, care, anxious solicitude; ₅k'ü ₅*lò*, the toils and troubles of parents, the pangs of childbirth.

₅戵 K'ü A fearful glance of a bird, timid, apprehensive; to look at; to examine wildly, carefully, or hurriedly; a surname. Also read *kü*²; carefully, circumspect; ₅*léung sz*'² *kü*² *kü*² a discreet, wellbred scholar; *kü*² ₅*in*, alarmed.

₅癯 K'ü Thin, emaciated, poor, like a ghost; ₅*ying* ₅*yung sham*² ₅k'ü, a lean, cadaverous look.

₅衢 K'ü A street, a broadway, a highway, a public road, from which others diverge; ₍*t'ung* ₅k'ü, a thoroughfare; *pò*² *yap*₂ ₍*t'in* ₅k'ü, to go to the equator, *i. e.* to see his Majesty.

₅鸜鵒 K'ü A species of thrush, or grackle called ₅k'ü *kuk*₂ or *pát*₂ ₍*ko*; its plumage is black, with a white spot on the secondaries (the *Turdus violaceus?*); ₅k'ü *kuk*₂ ʻ*ngán*, the grease colored spots seen in argillite inkstones.

₅磲 K'ü A kind of milky stone, resembling argentine, used for cap knobs by officers of the sixth rank; it is called ₍*ch'é* ₅k'ü.

₅蕖 K'ü The water lily, called ₅*ho* ₅*fú* ₅k'ü; *ché'uk*₂ *yéuk*₂ ₅*fú* ₅k'ü, splendid as the lotus flower.

₅渠 K'ü A drain, aqueduct, or gutter; a pool, pond, or cesspool, into which a drain empties; great, ample, wide; gradual; a district of Shunking fú in Sz'-chuen; a personal pronoun, he, she, it, for which the next is now chiefly used; ₅k'ü ₅k'ü, careful; *luk*₂ *mak*₂ ₅k'ü, a large sewer passing through the new city at Canton.

₅佢 K'ü Used for the last; the third person personal pronoun; he, she, it; ₅k'ü *ti*² they, them; ₅k'ü *ké*² his; ₅k'ü *hai*² it is him; *hai*² ₅k'ü *ké*² it belongs to him.

₅拒 K'ü To ward off with the hand; to stop, to obstruct, to withstand; to oppose a plan, to stand out against; k'*ong*² ₅k'ü, to resist; *lik*₂ ₅k'ü, strenuous opposition; ₅k'ü *pò*² to resist

legal authority; *ʻk'ü tsüt*, to repel utterly; *ʻk'ü ˏshéung ʻhò ˏto ˏyan*, wounded many men; *ʻk'ü chü²* to stop one, to defend one's self.

ʻ距 K'ü — A cock's spur; a dew-claw, a hallux; to go to, to reach; to oppose, to attack; to stand over against, opposite; to border on, conterminous; the distance between, distant from; to skip or leap over; to stab backhanded; *ˏkai ʻk'ü*, a cock's spur; *ˏkau ʻk'ü*, a sort of grappling-hook, used in war, a lure; *ˏch'iú ʻk'ü*, to leap over.

(214) Kù.

ˏKù. To pout; *ˏkù ʻhí ʻtsui*, to pout out the lips.

ˏK'ù. To roll up in a ball; to rumple; to rub between the hands, *ˏk'ù ʻün*, to roll up in a ball; *mok, ˏk'ù ˏch'áu*, don't rumple it; *mat, ˏk'ù kòm² lün²* why is it so tangled? *ˏk'ù lù²* improperly, troublesome.

(215) Kúi.

ʻ儈 Kwái — One who acts as a broker to keep up or settle the price of goods; *ˏngá ʻkúi*, a midsman in trade.

ʻ劊 Kwái — To cut off, to amputate, to decapitate; to break asunder, to cut in two; *ʻkúi ʻtsz'* or *ʻkúi ʻtsz' ʻshau*, a headsman.

ʻ檜 Kwei — A durable kind of wood, a sort of juniper or cedar, the timber of which is suitable for coffins and ships; ornaments on coffins; an ancient principality in Honán.

ʻ獪 Kwái — Crafty, cunning, mischief-making; *ʻkáu ʻkúi*, deceitful, fraudulent.

ʻ膾 / ʻ鱠 Kwái — Hashed meat or fish; a salad; to cut small; *ʻkúi chek*, hashed and roasted.

癐² — A colloquial word; tired, weak, without strength, worn out; *kòm² kau² kúi²* so tired and weak; *kéuk, kúi²* weary from walking.

(216) Kuk.

谷, Kuh — A valley, a gulf, a ravine, with or without a stream; the 150th radical of characters relating to valleys; a channel for water between hills, the bed of a rivulet; an empty space; the east wind; to nourish, to sustain; difficulty, embarrasment; *ˏshán kuk*, a valley; *ˏyéung kuk*, and *múi² kuk*, the place of sunrise and sunset. Often used erroneously for the next.

穀, 穀, Kuh — Grain, cereals, corn; real, well off, substantial; good, excellent, virtuous; a succession, connected, to continue; living, alive; income, salary; *ʻng kuk*, the common kinds of grain; *pák, kuk*, all kinds of vegetables; *pat, kuk*, "the not worthy," *i. e.* I, your humble servant; *ˏshau kuk*, to lay up provision; *kuk, tán²* a lucky day; *kuk, ˏts'ong*, a granary, a bin; *kuk, ˏts'éung*, the beard or awn of grain,

轂 Kuh, The nave or hub of a wheel, *met.* wheel, carriage; *ɻlun kuk꜀* hub of a wheel; *ɻch'ui kuk꜀* to push on the nave, to recommend one; *lim² kuk꜀ ɻchí há²* at or about court.

毂 Kuh, To inform with haste, an urgent communication; *tai² Kuk꜀* the emperor Kuh, B. C. 2435, or 720 years after the deluge.

梏 Kuh, Manacles, handcuffs; sedition; a neck-collar; *chat꜂ kuk꜀* fetters, stocks; *hám² ɻü kuk꜀ ɻmong*, involved in sedition and death. Read *Kok꜀*; self-restrained; straightfoward.

牿 Kuh, A shed, stable, or pen, for cattle and horses; *ɻt'ung ɻngau kuk꜀* a pen for calves.

鵠 Huh, A target, a bull's eye; an end, a design; a little bird; the swan, called *ɻt'in ɻngo* or sky goose; white, hoar, venerable, like an old man; *kuk꜀ ɻchí chí'* high, comprehensive views, great designs—alluding to the aerial flight of the swan; *kuk꜀ lap꜂* to stand on the lookout like a swan; *kuk꜀ fát꜂* grayhaired.

鶪 Yuh, A species of singing thrush, called *ɻk'ü kuk꜀* or more commonly *'liú ɻko.*

掬 Kiuh, To hold or grasp with both hands; a handful, the hand filled; the hollow of the hand; *pat꜀ ɻying yat꜀ kuk꜀* not enough for a handfull; *siú' ɻyung 'ho kuk꜀* much pleased with; *kuk꜀ ɻmái 'k'ü*, to drain one of funds, to bring in custom to; *kuk꜀ 'hí ɻp'áu ɻsoi*, to swell out the cheeks in anger; *kuk꜀ ɻts'au*, overworked, no rest.

菊 Kiuh, Syngenesious flowers like the Aster, Chrysanthemum, marygold, &c.; *kuk꜀ ɻfá*, the China aster; *kuk꜀ ɻfá 'tsau*, spirits with petals of the aster steeped in it; *'shéung kuk꜀* to enjoy the beauty of Asters.

鞠 Kuh, A ball, a sort of chaff football; an awl; to bear, to bring up, to nourish, to train; to rule; a boy, a child; being, life; full, much; to bend the body; to investigate; to push to an extreme; *kuk꜀ ɻkung*, to incline the head; *t'ap꜂ kuk꜀* to kick a football; *kuk꜀ yuk꜂* to nourish, to rear; *kuk꜀ 'tsz'* a stripling.

鞫 Kuh, To investigate a case judicially, to question a criminal, to get at the truth; *'sham kuk꜀* to inquire into and judge a case; *kuk꜀ man²* to strictly examine. Often interchanged with the last.

麴 Kuh, Leaven, barm; the slime or mother which collects on liquors; *kuk꜀ ít꜂* spirit-cakes, used for fermentation.

局 Kiuh, A square on a chessboard; a game of chess; an order, a rank, a distinction; contracted, coiled, bent up; narrow, mean, low-lived; the body confined or cooped; appearance, look, aspect; an affair, matter, undertaking; a company, a club, association; a place where work is carried on, which must be guarded or carefully looked to, as a mint, a powder-factory, or a manufactory; a gaming-house; to delude, to put out a bait for; to bake, to heat under a cover,

to make tea; curly; *ˢní ˌ'm ˌchí kuk₂ ˌchung ˌchí ˢfú*, you don't know what trouble will attend it; *kuk₂ ˌchung*, a tea-cup with a cover; *ˌtong kuk₂ ˢché ˌmai*, besotted with [gaming or venery]; *kuk₂ ˌlò*, an oven; *ˌmò ˌshing kuk₂* an unfinished game or affair, a still-born business; *ˌp'ing kuk₂* a fair, even, bargain, no loss on either side; *ˢt'ai mat, ˢyé kuk₂ mín²* see what is meant by it, learn the real object; *ˢkí ˌshí ˢliú kuk₂* when will the casting be over, when will the matter be finished? *ˢmí ˌyan kuk₂* a house of assignation; *ch'ít, kuk₂* or *ˢpái kuk₂* to do a game well, to take one in nicely; *kuk₂ ngoi² ˌchí ˌyan*, a looker-on, one not concerned in; *ˢhá yat, kuk₂ ˌk'í*, to play a game of chess; *kuk₂ tsuk,* confined, too narrow or too small; *kuk₂ léung² ˢpín ˢsiú*, a little minded, mean-spirited fellow; *kák, kuk₂* appearance of, physiognomy, symptoms, looks; *yéuk₂ kuk₂* a dispensary; *ˌts'in kuk₂* a mint; *chan² tsai² kuk₂* a room for dispensing food to the poor; *kuk₂ shai²* the position of a game, a situation, advantages of; *ˢtò kuk₂* a gaming-shop; *kuk₂ p'in²* to trick one; *shau² kuk₂* gulled; *ˌ'm ˢpí yap₂ kuk₂* not let him join the company, to black-ball one; *ˢhò ngoi² kuk₂* great show, all pretension, fine outside; *kuk₂ shai² ˢí ˌshing*, the matter is all arranged, the contract is made; *kuk, ˢtò ˢk'ü*, to pigeon or fleece one.

踡 Kiuh To bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; *ˌk'ün kuk₂* bent.

曲 This character is often pronounced *k'uk*, when meaning a song; but the most correct sound is *huk*, which see.

(217) Kün.

[The first five of these characters are often pronounced *ün*.]

涓 ˌKiuen Beautiful, comely, elegant, pretty, slender; pleasing, sprightly, *ˌshin ˌkün*, a lady-like woman; *ˌkün ˌkün* somber, distant; *ˌlün ˌkün*, arched, crescent; *pín² ˌkün*, dancing, gesturing, pantomime.

蜎 ˌKiuen Little red larvæ found in puddles; the larvæ of musketoes; a large caterpillar; crawling; to stir up, to disturb, to agitate. Used for the last.

悁 ˌKiuen Angry, irritated, impetuous; distressed; anxious; *ˢfan ˌkün*, angered; *ˌkün ˌkün*, careworn, tristful.

捐 ˌKiuen To reject, to throw away, to cast off; to disdain, to leave, to renounce; to subscribe at a call from government, to buy office or title; to part, as at death; *ˌkün ˌt'ai*, to subscribe; *ˌkün ˌngan*, to pay up money; *ˌkün chik,* to buy a title; *ˌkün ˌkún*, to buy an office; *ˌkün náp₂* to contribute to government; *ˌhoi ˌkün*, to open a subscription to aid government; *ˌkün hí²* to risk, to cast away, to die; *ˌkün ˌpán*, he purchased the office.

A colloquial word; to examine carefully, to pry; to

kin

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a family, one's household ; *ˌmò ˌká kün²* widowed ; *kün² kú²* to regard with affection, to see to carefully ; *ˌyan kün² tai²* your relative by marriage ; *ˌt'in kün² shai² ˌyan*, Heaven's gracious regard for men ; *kün² ʻmai*, rice for family use, best rice ; *noi² kün²* women are inside—a notice to visitors.

絹² Kiuen A thin cheap silk, used for linings or covers, for painting on, &c.; a kind of lustring or taffeta, of which there are many sorts ; a bird-net, once made of lustring ; *wá² kün²* lustring for painting on; *ˌséung kün² ˌpin*, to bind the edge with lustring ; *kün² pò²* cotton lustring or lutestring.

罥² 絹² Kiuen A net or gin for taking animals ; to entangle or catch in a net.

狷² 獧² Kiuen To skip about, frisky, playful ; hasty, prompt, light-minded ; a moderate, modest man of probity, but not talented, one who must be guided.

圈² K'iuen A pen for animals is commonly called *kün²*, as *ʻmá kün²* a horse-stable, or shed. Otherwise read *ˌhün*, as *ˌhün chü² ʻk'ü tsò²* give him this for a stint.

倦² Kiuen Tired, fatigued, wearied ; to desist from labor ; *ˌp'i kün²* fagged out ; *ˌmò kün²* unwearied, persevering ; *pat, ˌchí ím² kün²* indefatigable ; *ˌshan kün²* tired out ; *ʻhò kau² kün²* very tired.

(218) **K'ün.**

拳 K'iuen The hand doubled up, the fist ; boxing, fisticuffs ; strong, vigorous, athletic ; to hold in the hand, to grasp ; *ˌk'ün ˌt'au*, the fist ; *ʻtá ˌk'ün*, to learn to box ; *ˌkün fat*, pugilism ; *ˌch'ái ˌk'ün*, the game of morra ; *ˌhung ˌk'ün*, empty-handed ; *ˌk'ün ˌk'ün*, careful, respectful, attentive ; *sung² ʻní ˌk'ün ˌt'au*, to shake the fist at ; *yat, ˌk'ün ˌchung kwo² hü²* a blow with the fist ; *ˌmo ˌk'ün ts'át, ʻchéung*, itching to have a fight.

惓 K'iuen Careful ; *ˌk'ün ˌk'ün*, attentive, earnest about, applying one's self ; to stop.

蜷 K'iuen The limbs contracted or doubled up ; *ˌk'ün kuk*, stooping, bent up.

鬈 K'iuen A fine head of hair ; curly hair ; *ˌk'i ˌyan ʻmí ʻch'é ˌk'ün*, he is handsome and adorned with fine hair.

權 K'iuen The weight of the steelyard ; a weight ; to weigh ; to balance, to equalize ; to plan, to devise ; power, authority, influence ; influential ; circumstances, position ; meanwhile, for the time, temporary ; contracted ; *ˌk'ün ʻch'é*, under the circumstances ; *ˌk'ün ˌí*, temporarily obliged ; *ˌchá ˌk'ün ping²* to wield power ; *ˌk'ün ʻtsz² ʻmò*, to get interest on money ; *ˌk'ün ˌheng chung²* weigh it ; *ˌk'ün pín²* to adapt one's self to circumstances ; *ˌk'ün ˌü*, in the beginning ; *ˌk'ün ˌshan*, a powerful statesman ; *ˌk'ün*

ˌnang, power and ability, influential; *ˌp'ing ˌk'ün*, military power; *ˌk'ün ˌmau*, to plan at the instant, sagacious; *tsung²ˌk'ün*, according to circumstances; *'yau ˌk'ün*, powerful, having the authority; *ˌk'ün yam²* a substitute in office, left in charge.

顴 K'iuen 'The cheek-bones; *'léung ˌkün*, the cheek-bones; *'léung ˌk'ün ˌkò, shál, ˌfú ˌtò*, [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.

(219) Kún.

官 Kwán An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities, rulers; a title of adulation or respect; the government collectively; an office belonging to government; a public court; official; business; *ˢng ˌkún*, the media of the senses (eyes, ears, nose, mouth and eyebrows); *tsò² ˌkún*, to be in office; *ˌkún 'fú*, officers, an officer; *ˌman, 'mò, hok₂ ˌkún*, officers of the civil, military, and literary departments; *'ni hai² mat, ˌkún*, what is your name or office? *ˌTing ˌkún*, Mr. Ting, or Tingqua, as it is commonly called in Canton—the change to *qua* is derived from *ˌkwⁿá*, the pronunciation of *ˌkún* at Amoy; *'ki 'pan ˌkún*, what rank is he? *'hí ˌshan ˌkún*, about to vacate office; *'t'ai ˌkún 'yau 'ngán*, he has eyes for an officer, he fawns on rank; *à² ˌkún 'tsai*, a young gentleman; *yap₂ ˌkún*, to confiscate; *ˌkún lò²* a highway, a public road; *ˌkún ˌyan*, term a wife calls her husband; *'tá ˌkún ˌsz'* to carry a case before the authorities; *ˌkún wá²* the court dialect, the language of scholars; *ˌkún 't'ai*, official dignity or dress, stately, awe-striking; *ˌkún ˌch'éung ˌchung ˌyan*, a person belonging to the government; *ˌkún ˌsing 'hín*, his star is rising, he will soon be in office; *tsik₂ ˌkún shai²* trusting to official power; *ˌ'm p'á² ˌkún, 'chí p'á² 'kún*, don't fear the officer, but the ruler; *ˌt'in ˌkún ts'z'' fuk₂* may the ruler of heaven send you down blessings; *ˌkún ˌch'éung ˌchung*, among the rulers; *ˌkún ˌkún ˌséung wai²* officers countenancing each other in evil.

倌 Kwán The emperor's charioteer, or one who has the care of his carriage.

棺 Kwán That which closes all affairs for this world, a coffin; the inner one, when there are two; to encoffin, to close up; *ˌkún ˌts'oi*, a coffin; *ˌkún ˌts'oi tsok₂* a reproachful epithet, you coffin-chissel! *wan² ˌkún*, to take a coffin home; *'shé ˌkún*, to give coffins—a religious act; *ˌts'z' hí² ˌkún ˌts'oi*, a crockery coffin, *met.* a skinflint; *ˌkún ˌts'oi ˌshan ch'ut, 'shau*, a hand comes out of the coffin, grasping till death; *ˌkún cháu²* a pall; *ˌkún ˌts'oi hám²* one sick unto death.

觀 觀 Kwán To look at carefully, to see; to observe, to travel and see; to take a wide view of; to manifest; observed, manifested, the appearance of; a spectacle; many; *ˌkún mong²* to look at; *ˌkún ˌkwong*, first entrance to the literary examination; *ˌkún séung²* to judge physiognomies; *ˌKún ˌyam ˌp'ò sát*, the idol Kwányin, called the Goddess of Mercy; *ˌkún ˌfung*, to mark the manners and wonders of a place; *ˈmí ˌkún*, a beautiful aspect, a fine action; *ˌkún ˌt'ín ˌman*, astrology; *ˌkun ˌyam ˌp'ing*, a lady's man. Read *Kún²* a temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a secluded cell or retreat; a gallery; to make known; *ˈˈNg ˌSin kún²* the Five Genii monastery in Canton.

冠 Kwán A conical cap or bonnet, a covering for the head; comb of cocks, crest on the head of birds; *ˌká ˌkún*, to cap a young man; *ˈts'ing ˌshing ˌkún*, please remove your caps; *ˌkai ˌkún ˌfá*, cockscomb flower; *há² ˌkún*, wattles; *ˈmín ˌkún*, off with your caps, said to officers in the presence of their judge; *ˌkún ˈmín sz'²* with parade, showy. Read *Kún²*; to cap a young man, now done at marriage, and equivalent to putting on the *toga virilis;* the chief or head; able, superior; *ˈyung kún² ˌsám ˌkwan*, the bravest "capped" in three armies—one who has been promoted for courage; *kún² ˌch'éung*, excelling in the three martial tests.

管 管 Kwán A little flute or flageolet; a reed, a tube, tubes to make pencils of; a classifier of fifes, flutes, pipes, quills, and tubular things; to rule, to govern, to control; to have the management or care of; to sway, to influence primarily; *ˈkún ˌká*, a butler, a major-domo; *ˈkún ˌhá²* to rule over; *pat, ˈkún*, tube of a pencil; *ˈkún sz'² ˌfong*, a manager's room, a pantry; *ˈkún tím²* a coolie, a shop assistant; *ˈkún ˈlí*, to manage, to rule; *ˈkún kín²* to see partially, as through a tube; one's imperfect views, my opinion; *chat, ˈkún* before other verbs intimates compulsion or constraint, can not be helped,—as *chat, ˈkún tsò²* must be done; *chat, ˈkún ˈkong*, talk away, let him talk; *ˈkún shò²* a treasurer or money-keeper; *ˈtsung ˈkún*, a superior ruler, to superintend; *shau² ˈkún hat*, governed by; *ˈkún ˈk'ü ˌ'm*, must make the best of him, hard to manage; *ˈkún ˌ'm chü²* unmanageable.

琯 Kwán A tube of stone, made into flutes; to polish metals; a gem-like pebble.

瘝 Kwán Impotent, weak, worn out; sick from grief or disheartened by disappointment.

館 館 Kwán A hotel, an inn, a caravanserai, a lodging or stopping-place for travelers; a council-room, an assembly-hall, an exchange or place for public consultations, a hall; an office, study, or counting-room, when they are built separately; a saloon; a room for any public

purpose; a school-room; *hák, ʻkún*, a tavern; *ˌkung ʻkún*, a governmental hall, the lodging of an officer; *úi² ʻkún*, a mercantile hall, often called in Canton, a consoo-house; *ˌshü ʻkún*, a college, a school; *ʻkún shé²* lodgings to let, a hired hall; *ʻsé ʻchí ʻkún*, office for opium-orders; *ˌhoi ʻkún*, to open school; *pán² ʻkún*, purveyor in a yámun; *ˌkò ˌlau ʻkún*, an eating room; *shui² ʻkún*, custom-houses; *ʻkún tí²* a post in a yámun as a writer, a literary man's occupation; *ʻkún kuk,* salary; *ˌí ʻkún*, a hospital.

ʻ管 Kwán A fife or small wind instrument like it; a string to suspend drums; to rule; a shuttle.

ʻ莞 Kwán *ˌTung ʻkún ün²*, the district east of the Pearl River, near the Bogue. Read *ˌün*, a kind of coarse grass (*Coix lachryma?*) used to weave mats; to smile, to look pleased.

貫² Kwán A string of 1000 cash; to thread, to string upon, to run thread through; to connect, to traverse; linked, joined to; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through; *yat, kún² ˌtsʻin*, a string of cash; *kún² ˌming*, to see through; *tsik, kún²* origin and parentage, account of one's self required at examinations; *ˌü ˌlui kún² ʻi*, like thunder piercing the ear; *kún² chʻün²* to run or get through, to bore through; *kún² ʻkan ʻkʻü*, fasten it tightly, as by running a string through.

灌² Kwán To run or flow together; to discharge or disembogue into, to water, to moisten; to give one drink, to pour down one's throat; much; bushy trees; *kún² ʻkʻü ʻyam*, force him to drink; *kún² ˌfá*, to water plants; *kún² tsui²* made him drunk. Used for the next.

裸² Kwán To pour out a libation on the ground to spirits; *kún² ʻtsau* to offer a libation when calling upon the spirits.

罐² 礶² Kwán A jar, a gallipot, a cruse, a vase, a mug; a water or oil jar, round and having no spout; *ˌchʻá kún²* a tea-canister. The second form is local.

鶤² Kwán A crane; two species of it are noticed, the *pák, kún²* entirely white; and the *ˌú kün²* of an ashy plumage and a black tail.

(220) Kung.

ˌ公 Kung The opposite of selfish or mean; common, public, universal; open, general; just, equitable, fair; male of animals; a duke; a lord, master or head, a term of respect and dignity added to names of relationship; *ˌkung ˌká*, the imperial family; *ˌkung ʻchü*, a princess; *ˌká ˌkung*, a husband's father; also, my father; *ˌkung ˌsz²* a public company; in Canton, the East India Company; a mercantile firm; *ˌkung ˌsz² ˌní*, E. I. Co.'s woolens; *kung ʻsho*, a public hall, a town-house; *ˌkung ˌpʻing* or

kung tò² fair, just; *s'm kung*, mean, dishonorable; *kung úi²* a corporation, a public company; *kung 'tsai*, images, playthings, statuettes; *kung tséuk* the rank of a duke; *séung² kung*, a gentleman, a master; *kung sam*, public-spirited; *kung sz'* public and selfish, the government and private purposes; *kung yé*, my lord duke, my grandfather; *t'ái² kung*, a grandfather, an old man; *Wai² kung*, Mr. Wai—used by equals; *nai á² kung kwo² 'hoi*, when the clay god crosses the river—he can not secure his own safety; *'mau kung*, a certain gentleman; *'lò kung*, a husband; *ngoi² kung*, a maternal grandfather; *kung kung*, a eunuch; *chü kung*, you gentlemen; *kung mún*, a government office; *kung t'ong*, the room where a court is held; *kung hong²* public funds or articles; *tong kung mò²* for the government use; *kung 'tsz'* a gentleman's son, an officer's son; *'léung kung p'o*, a married couple; *kung ü chi há²* leisure from public duties.

蚣 Kung An insect; *s'ng kung*, the centipede, commonly called *pák tsuk* or hundred feet.

工 Kung A laborer, a workman, an artisan, a mechanic; labor, craft; art; an ornament requiring skill; a work; an officer; the 48th radical; *kung yan*, laborers; *kung tséung²* artisans; *kung fú*, work, labor; *kung fú ch'á*, congou tea; *kung ngan*, or *kung ts'in*, wages; *hoi kung, shau kung*, to begin work, to stop work; *'tün kung* or *sán² kung*, job-work; *ch'éung kung*, constant occupation; *'tá kung 'tsai*, assistants, clerks; *kung tsok* skill; quality of work; *'tá kung*, to work; *ts'ò kung*, poor work; *p'ún² kung*, a piece of work; *tsò² fá² kung*, the maker of all things; *tsing kung*, or *'háu kung*, skillful or fine work; *'yau kung fú*, busy, occupied; *kung tsz'² pat ch'ut t'au*, the letter *kung* has no head—a workman can not become a boss.

攻 Kung To attack, to assault, to fight with, to beat; to put in order, to set to work at, to apply diligently to; to rouse, to reprove for faults; to stimulate the energies or vital powers; urgency of desire on the heart, temptation; strong, enduring; *kung 'tá*, to set on, to fight; *kung shü*, to study hard; *kung 'fú*, to seize robbers; *yat sam kung chi 'ché chung'* a crowd of desires attack the heart; *kung yuk* to work gems; *kán kung*, to join battle.

功 Kung Actions deserving praise, honor, reward, or merit; meritorious; virtuous, worthy; a good service, work, or affair; virtues of medicines; *kung lò* merit, that which deserves reward; *kung lik* merits; very efficacious as medicine; *tái² kung*, nine months' mourning, put on for uncles; *'siú kung*,

five months' mourning for cousins; *ki'* ⁽*kung*, to record merits; ⁽*shing* ⁽*kung*, a finished work; ⁽*king* ⁽*i tsz'* ⁽*kung*, self-laudation, vain-glorious; *'yau* ⁽*kung*, meritorious; *'mò* ⁽*kung*, undeserving; *pat₂ kai'* ⁽*kung*, regardless of the labor; ⁽*tséung* ⁽*kung shuk₂ tsúi'* to expiate faults by good deeds; *yéuk₂ lik₂* ⁽*kung háu'* the virtue of the medicine is great; ⁽*kung* ⁽*ming*, high rank; *'hai* ⁽*pín ch'ū' yung'* ⁽*kung*, where do you study? ⁽*kung* ⁽*nán 'pò kwo'* no good acts can wipe out his crimes; ⁽*kung t'ung tsoi' tsò'*, your goodness has [as it were] recreated me.

弓 Kung. A bow; the 57th radical of characters relating to bows; archery; crescent, curved; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six *ch'ek₂* the length of a bow—fifty made a bowshot; to measure; ⁽*kung tsin'* bows and arrows; ⁽*kung* ⁽*hái*, women's shoes; ⁽*kung* ⁽*ch'á*, a stretch used in archery; ⁽*kung* ⁽*in*, a bowstring; ⁽*lái* ⁽*kung*, to pull a bow; ⁽*kung*, ⁽*tò*, *shek₂* trials in pulling a bow, fencing, and in lifting stones—at the military examinations.

芎 Kung. A medicinal plant, the root of which resembles tormentilla; the best is from Sz'-ch'uen, called ⁽*ch'ün* ⁽*kung*; the decoction is used to purify the blood.

躬 Kung. One's person, personally, one's self or body; ⁽*kung* ⁽*ts'an* ⁽*k'i sz'* to do a thing one's self; *'cham'* ⁽*kung*, Ourself, the emperor; *shing'* ⁽*kung*, the sacred person; *huk₂* ⁽*kung*, the bended body.

恭 Kung. To respect, to behold with regard, to venerate by an outward serious, sedate, deportment; respectful, complaisant, collected, courteous, affable in one's conduct; as an adjective, often merely enforces the next word; ⁽*kung 'hi*, respectfully wish you joy; ⁽*kung king'* respectful, venerating; ⁽*kung shun'* submissive; ⁽*kung ho'* congratulatory presents; ⁽*kung* ⁽*kung* ⁽*ū 'lai*, very polite, according to etiquette; ⁽*kung* ⁽*yan*, ladies of officers of the 4th rank.

供 共 Kung. To place before, to offer or present to, to lay out, to arrange; to supply with; to provide, to succor, to give; to confess, to give in evidence, to declare; ⁽*kung kap₂* to furnish; ⁽*kung ying'*, to provide superiors, to pay the dues of office; *'hau* ⁽*kung*, verbal evidence; *'ngo* ⁽*kung 'k'ü*, I accuse him; ⁽*kung* ⁽*ch'ing*, he confesses saying; ⁽*ch'ün* ⁽*kung* ⁽*yan*, interpreters for witnesses; ⁽*kung 'tong*, to tell of one's accomplices; ⁽*kung* ⁽*p'án*, to accuse falsely; ⁽*kung chik₂* to assume an office; ⁽*kung úi'* to pay back to the club one's proportion. Read *Kung'*; to nourish, to support; offerings; *kung' yéung'* to sustain one's parents; *kung'* ⁽*in*, to offer in worship; *ch'it₂ kung'* to arrange the offerings.

龔 Kung Interchanged with the two last; a surname; to give; respectful.

宮 Kung A mansion, a building; now confined to the imperial residence; the palace; a wall; a temple; a district college; the first note in the octave; to castrate; to surround; the circuit of; *ˌkung tin²* a palace; *ˌkung ʻtsʻam*, the seraglio; *ˌkung ʻfi*, imperial concubines; *ˌkung ˌying*, "punishment of the palace," castration; *ˌkung ˌngo*, maids of honor; *hok₂ ˌkung*, a college in a district or prefecture; *ˌhang ˌkung*, a rural palace; *ˌchai lok₂ ʻláng ˌkung*, put her in the "cold palace," said of a wife or concubine who is discarded; it refers to the hareem where rejected women used to be sent; *ʻshau ˌkung*, a house lizard.

拱 Kung To join the hands before the breast as when bowing; to hold or take with both hands; to encircle; an arch; arched, bowing; *ʻkung ʻteng*, a dome, a cupola; *ʻkung ʻshau*, to bow with the hands even with the head; *ʻkung pit₂* to bow and part; *ʻkung ˌpʻung*, a kind of door-porch; *kat₅ ˌsing ʻkung chiú²* may happy stars shine around you; *ʻkung ʻngá*, semi-cylindrical tiles.

拱 Kʻung A post, prop, or pillar; *ʻkung ʻtau*, the capital or top of a pillar.

鞏 Kung To bind with thongs, to bind securely; firm, strong, well secured; well guarded against attack; to shrink or dry at the fire; a district in Honán fú in Honán; *ʻkung kú²* well guarded; *ˌshū ˌpʻi ʻkung ʻhi*, the book-covers warp; *ʻkung ˌkon*, to dry at a fire.

貢 Kung To offer to a liege, to present; to offer tribute or taxes; tribute, taxes, or presents given by inferiors or fiefs, as the peltry, gems, &c., of Tartar tribes sent to Peking; to announce; offers of service—and hence merit, worthy actions; *tsun² kung²* to offer tribute or taxes; *kung² ʻpan*, articles of tribute; *kung² sz²* the tribute-bearer; *náp₂ kung²* to pay taxes; *pát₅ kung²* a selected siútsái; *kung² ün²* provincial examination-hall; *kung² ˌshün*, vessel bringing tribute.

共 Kung Generally, all, altogether, in all, collectively; in fine, in short, to sum up; with, and, together with; the same, alike; to include in, to live with; *kung² ʻtsung*, the whole, altogether; *hòp₂ kung²* in all, all taken together; *kung² kai²* the whole amount; *kung² ˌtʻung ʻkʻü hü²* all are gone with him; *ʻngo kung² ʻni*, I and you; *ˌtʻung ˌsam kung² ʻshui*, of the same mind; *pat₅ kung² yat₅ shat₅* can not live in the same house; *kung² ˌshing ʻmi ʻkü*, it will be a good act to make up the sum; *kung² ʻhwai ʻkong ˌmé*, have you been talking with a ghost? Read *ʻKung*, to superintend work; towards; openly.

(221) K'ung.

窮 K'iung. Brought to the last degree; poor, abandoned, exhausted, impoverished, no means; the poor; poverty; the end, the final termination of; to make helpless or poor; to search thoroughly, to investigate to the bottom; to exhaust; *ˌk'ung kw'anˀ* destitute, on resources; *ˌk'ung kikˌ* at the end, nothing at all; *ˌmò ˌk'ung*, inexhaustible, endless; *'shui ˌk'ung ˌshán tsunˀ* no way to go, no way open; *ˌk'ung kauˀ* to thoroughly examine; *ˌk'ung ˌchui*, to pursue everywhere; *ˌk'ung ˌt'òˌ* left on the road without means; *ˌk'ung hokˌ 'ché*, a poor scholar; *sungˀ ˌnin ˌk'ung*, idolatrous ceremonies at the year's end; *ˌk'ung hiˀ ˌséung 'yé*, you will get poor too; *ˌk'ung ˌk'i ˌün*, to search out a thing to the bottom.

穹 K'iung. Lofty; high and vast as the sky; eminent; spacious, empty; *ˌk'ung ˌts'ong*, the azure canopy, the empyrean; to stop up, to prevent entrance.

邛 K'iung. An inferior department near Chingtú fú in Sz'ch'uen; name of a river; poorly, sick, infirm; troublesome.

筇 K'iung. Bamboos fit for making walking-sticks for old men; a kind of bamboo.

銎 K'iung. The eye of an ax or hammer: *'fú k'ung*, the hole of an ax.

蛩 K'iung. A fabulous animal like a griffon; a kind of locust; *ˌfi ˌk'ung 'mún 'yé*, the flying locusts fill the plains; *ˌk'ung ˌk'ung*, concerned for, sad; *ˌk'ung ˌyam*, the locust's chirp.

(222) Küt.

決ˌ 決ˌ Kiueh. Name of a river; streams flowing different ways; to flow, to lead streams; to spread abroad; to decide, to pass sentence, to settle; to cut off; decided upon, certainly, fixed, positively; doubtless; *kütˌ ˌin*, certainly is so; *'ch'ü kütˌ* to sentence to death; *kütˌ tsütˌ* to utterly renounce; *kütˌ iúˀ* must have it; *kütˌ yukˌ* to take out of prison.

訣ˌ Kiueh. Parting or dying words; to take leave, to depart; a farewell; an art, a rule, a precept; a mystery or secret; abstruse doctrine; a trick, a sleight; *piˀ kütˌ* undivulged secrets; *kütˌ pítˌ* to take a lasting farewell; *ˌlau kütˌ* a dying legacy or words; *ˌch'éung kütˌ* eternal separation; *makˌ kütˌ* the doctrine of the pulse; *'hau kütˌ* gibberish; to teach a craft. Interchanged with the last.

玦ˌ Kiueh. A broken or halved ring, formerly used to indicate breaking off all connection; a semicircle; an archer's ring; personal ornaments.

缺 Kiueh, A broken, defective, clipped, or cracked, vessel; deficient, wanting, short; defects; a deficiency; to make a vacancy in an office; duties of an official post, of which there are three sorts—*ʻkàn küt*, an easy post, *ˌchung küt*, medium post, and *iù' küt*, an important post; and the salaries are proportioned; *ˌhoi küt*, to make a vacancy; *ʻpò küt*, to supply a vacancy; *ʻhò küt, fan²* a good office, a profitable situation; *küt, fát*, wanting, not enough; *ˌpang küt*, broken, defective; *tái² küt, hòm²* a grievous thing or event; *küt, ʻpún*, to affect or reduce the principal.

缺 Kiueh, To hope or expect impatiently, to long for one's return; to make known; to regard with dissatisfaction; to want; deficient.

闕 Kiueh, To shut the door, to close the office; to stop, to rest; terminated, done; to prohibit; end of a song; *fuk, küt*, to take off mourning; *ˌko shò' küt*, several tunes or songs.

乚 Kiueh, A catch, a mark by which to remember a character; to mark off; *ˌkau küt*, to mark off criminals for execution, as is done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

厥 Kiueh, A personal pronoun, he, she, it; that, that one, the man; its, his; short; to project stones; to bow the head to the ground; *küt, ʻtang*, they.

劂 Kiueh, A gouge, chissel, burin, or graver, used by carvers and carpenters.

橛 Kiueh, A post, a stake, a pile; used for half of a thing; a stick, a lever, a piece of wood; a post in the middle of a gateway; the bit in a bridle; a drum-stick; *kot, yat, küt*, cut off a piece, cut about a half; *ʻkám yat, küt*, take off half, cut it in two.

蕨 Kiueh, An edible fern; the stalks are cooked for food when tender, and a flour is made from the root; *küt, ʻfan*, farina of the fern-root. The drawing of the *küt*, resembles an Aspidium.

獗 Kiueh, Insolent; *ˌch'éung küt*, unruly, ferocious, disobedient, according as applied to children, robbers, or animals.

蟨 Kiueh, An animal that carries another; the vague description of it may refer to some marsupial animal.

蹶 Kiueh, To stumble, to fall, to slip down; to fail in; to leap, to jump; prostrate, to go quick.

鐻 Kiueh, Tongue of a buckle, a hasp; a ring on a carriage for fastening the reins to, called *küt, náp₂*; a ring with a tongue or hook for fastening to; part of a lock.

譎 Kiueh, Feigned, counterfeited; to impose on; hypocritical, crafty; to please or agree with one to gain an end.

鵙 Kiueh, A shrike, called *pák, ˌlò*; it sings in the seventh month, and is said to eat its dam; *ˌshán pák, ˌlò*, the wild butcher-bird, an epithet for disobedient children.

(223) Kút.

佸, Kwuh — To unite all the parts, united strength; to tug at; to reach; to collect or assemble; *kút, kút,* tugging.

括, Kwoh — To inclose or embrace; to bundle-up, to tie up, to envelop; to infold, to comprehend; to examine into; to arrive at; *ˌpáu kút,* to bundle or wrap up; to contain, to have an understanding of; *ˌnong kút, sz'' ʻhoi,* he "bags up the four seas," *i. e.* he knows everything; *kút, fát,* to do up the hair in a coil.

聒, Kwoh — To make a great clamor, to stun one, to make a din; importunate, bothering, distracting, noisy; to injure an affair by talking; *kút, kút,* inapt, ignorant; *ˌto ˌin kút, ʻi,* to din in one's ears; *kút, ʻiú,* clamorous.

适, Kwoh — Fleet, hasty; quick; to hasten one; a man's name; *kút, ˌt'ung,* to understand soon; *Pák,-kút,* was one of Wan Wáng's officers.

蛞, Kwoh — A garden slug, called *kút, ˌtù;* vulgarly *pi² t'ai² ˌch'ung,* or the snivel worm; a frog's eggs; *kút, ˌlau,* the mole-cricket.

豁, Kwoh — An open valley; to penetrate through; to understand; liberal, magnanimous; *kút, tát,* perspicacious; *kút, ˌin ˌming,* fully understand it.

(224) Kwá.

ˌ瓜, Kwá — General name for gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, egg-plant, squash, &c.; the 97th radical of characters pertaining to melons; *ˌsai ˌkwá,* the watermelon; *ˌwong ˌkwá,* cucumber; *tsút, ˌkwá,* a hairy squash; *ˌai ˌkwá,* egg-plant; *ˌfán ˌkwá,* small yellow squash; *ˌtung ˌkwá,* a large coarse squash; *muk, ˌkwá,* the papaya; *ti² yźuk, ˌkwá ˌfan,* the country is cut up (or apportioned) like the carpels of a squash; *ʻyau ˌkwá kai,* there is a liaison or intercourse of some kind; *ˌkwá ts'oi² ˌt'án,* a greengrocer's stall; *tséung² ˌkwá,* a kind of pickle made of the tender *pák, ˌkwá; ˌkwá ˌk'i ˌi toi²* change it when melons are ripe, *i. e.* next year; *ˌkwá tít, ˌmin ˌmín,* a numerous progeny, many descendants.

ʻ寡, Kwá — To distribute to several; few, little; seldom, unusual, rarely; alone; deficient, what is short; a widow; the regal We; *ˌkú ʻkwá,* orphans and widows, left alone desolate; *ˌto ʻkwá,* much or few, how many? *ʻkwá ʻfú* or *ʻkwá ʻmò ˌp'o,* a widow; *ʻkwá ˌyan,* Ourself, I, the king; *ʻkwá ʻlò,* a widower, an old bachelor; *ʻkwá pat, tik, chung'* alone I can't stand them all; *ʻkwá ˌman,* little experience.

卦, Kwá — Divining lines or diagrams invented by Fuhhí, to serve as an abacus by which to philosophize; first there were

eight, then these were involved to sixty-four; to divine; *ˌchím kwá˨* or *puk˩ kwá˨* to divine; *ˌngá ˊch'i ˊtá kwá˨* shivering from cold or terror; *kwá˨ ˌt'au ˊchun*, he guessed right.

挂 掛 Kwá To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; to divine by straws; to remember; to distinguish; to lay aside; in suspense, anxious; *kwá˨ hò˨* to enter names in a visiting-book, to make or keep a list of articles or names; *kwá˨ ˊch'i*, to make people talk of; *kwá˨ mong˨* to hope for; *kwá˨ ˌsam* or *kwá˨ lü˨* to be anxious for; *kwá˨ ˊshéung*, to hang up; *kwá˨ ˌkún*, to secretly leave office; *kwá˨ chü˨ ˊk'ü*, to keep thinking of; *kwá˨ nim˨* to bear in mind; *tò˨ kwá˨* a small green parrot; *kwá˨ ˌmeng*, to call by, in name only; *kwá˨ ˊhí fán˨ wok₂* you may hang up the griddle—out of business.

褂 Kwá A jacket worn over the robe, having short and wide sleeves; *ˊmá kwá˨* a riding-jacket, a sort of dress overcoat or sack; *tái˨ kwá˨* a pelisse worn by ladies, a short robe; *ˌp'ò kwá˨* ceremonial dress, robes; *ˌkwan ˌki kwá˨* a sort of vest, with very short sleeves.

罣 Kwa An impediment, a hindrance; to hinder, to obstruct; to fall into a snare; *kwá˨ ngoi˨* an obstruction.

詿 Kwa To deceive, to cozen, to impose on; to disturb; *kwá˨ 'ng˨* to mislead; *kwá˨ lün˨ ˌt'in há˨* to distract the empire.

卦 A final word, indicating a doubt, or one's opinion of; *ˊk'ü ˌlai ˌhiú kwá˨* I think he has come; *wák₂ ˊché hai˨ kwá˨* I think it is so; *p'á˨ ˌ'm hok₂ tak˩ kwá˨* I'm afraid I can't learn it; *kòm˨ kwá˨* so? are you sure it is so?

胯 袴 Kwá The thighs, space between the legs, the crotch; *kwá˨ ˊmá*, to bestride a horse; *kwá˨ yuk₂* to shame one by making him go between one's legs; *kwá˨ ˌfú*, one forced to submit. The second character also means trowsers.

跨 Kwa Interchanged with the last; to pass over, to straddle, to bestride; to surpass, to excel; to border on a country; the crotch; *kwá˨ tsò˨* a son who excels his father; *kwá˨ üt₂* to excel; *pat˩ kwá˨ ˌk'i kwok˩* not incroach on his territory; *kwá˨ ˌhoi túi˨ ˊshau*, to stretch or throw out the arms.

(225) Kw'á.

夸 Kw'á Prodigious; to vaunt, to brag; magniloquent; self-conceited. Same as the next.

誇 Kw'á To talk big, to boast; to vaunt; bragging, grandiloquence; conceited, arrogant; wide, ample—said of a dress; *ˌkw'á ˊhau* boastful; *ˌkw'á ˊtséung ˊk'ü*, to adulate one; *tsz'˨ ˌkw'á*, self-laudation.

姱 Kw'á Vain, conceited; good, pretty; *ˌkw'á tsít˩* regardful of one's appearance or conduct, fastidious, finical.

(226) Kwai.

歸 歸 Kwei — To return to the same place or state; to go, or send back, to restore, to revert to; to terminate, to end; to belong to; to go home; to marry out; to send a present, to give, to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus *ad quem*; a home, a country, a native place, a refuge, a center; to divide fractional numbers: *ˊfán hŭ' ˊkwai*, to go home; *ˊkwai mat, ˌyan*, whom does it belong to? *ˊkwai kau'* to lay the blame on the right one; *ˊkwai ˊkan*, to trace to the end; *ˌkwai fuk,* to return to obedience, to give up rebellion; *ˌmò 'sho ˊkwai*, no home, wandering—said of ghosts; *ˊkwai ˌwán 'ní*, send it back to you; *ˊkwai ˌmái yat, pín*, to go or put aside; *ˊkwai 'kú* or *ˊkwai shai'* dead; *ˊkwai ˌning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *ˊkwai ˊŭ 'ť'ò*, to be buried; *ˊkwai ˌť'ín*, to resign office, to return to one's homestead; *ˊkwai fát,* division; *ˌť'ín há' ˊkwai ˊsam*, the country looks to me; *ˊkwai 'pán tsik,* to bring a region under rule; *ˊkwai ˊkwai yat, yat,* put everything in its place; *'kau ˊkwai*, a table for reducing fractions.

皈 Kwei — To conform to, to receive instruction, to comply with; *ˊkwai ˊi, fuk, fát,* to hearken and conform to instructions—as disciples do.

圭 珪 Kwei — A sceptre or baton made of stone, given to noblemen and princes as a sign of rank, and used at levees; a measure equal to a pinch or six grains of millet; some say, 64 grains, or what can be taken up in three fingers; *chap, ˊkwai*, to hold the baton.

刲 Kwei — To butcher; to eviscerate, to cut open; to stab, to stick a knife into.

奎 Kwei — The stride of a man; the 15th of the 28 constellations, answering to parts of Andromeda and Pisces, and auspicious to students.

閨 Kwei — The door separating the private from the public part of a house; the apartments of the women; unmarried females, who have not yet left the hareem; women; female, lady like, feminine; *ˊkwai 'nŭ*, a virgin, a young lady; *ˌsham ˊkwai*, the inner apartments; *ˊkwai ˌmún*, to stay at home, of a retiring disposition—said of maids; *ˊkam ˊkwai tsik,* a rollster.

龜 龟 Kwei — The tortoise, the chief of mailed beings; the 213th radical of characters pertaining to the cheloniæ; *ˊkam ˊkwai*, a small species of Emys, whose carapace, divided into 28 plates on the edges, is used in divination; *ˊkwai hok,* a tortoise's shell; *ˊkwai ˊkung*, a cuckold; *ˊkwai 'cháu*, a pimp; *ˊkwai tán'* or *ˊkwai 'tsai*, a bastard; *ˊkwai púi'* arched over, like a tortoise's back; *tái' ngong' ˊkwai*, you stupid dolt.

鬮 Kiú Lots made of paper or wood; to choose by lot; ⁽nim ⁽kwai, to draw lots.

'鬼 Kwei A spirit of a dead person, a manes, that which the soul reverts or turns to at death; the 194th radical of characters of demons, phantasms, &c.; a ghost, an apparition, a spectre; a demon, a devil; a horrid looking object; a miserable person, a wretch; the Cantonese stigmatize foreigners as ⁽kwai, and say their shrill voices resemble the plaintive cry of spirits; 'ni kin² 'kwai ⁽mé, have you seen a ghost—what are you scared at? 'kwai ⁽t'au 'kwai 'nò, to peep, to hide and seek; 'kwai 'shū, a suspicious, dishonest, person; 'kwai 'shai 'ni ⁽mé, did a sprite get you to do this? chong² 'kwai, to meet a foreigner; 'kwai ⁽t'au ⁽fung, a whirlwind; t'ai² 'sz' 'kwai, a wretch taken instead of the real criminal; tsò² wái² 'kwai ⁽t'au, done altogether wrong; 'kwai ⁽mai 'ni, are you possessed! ⁽shang 'kwai kòm² 'fán, frisky as an elf; 'kwai 'tá 'kwai, a joint plan to swindle one; 'kwai suk, the 23d of the 28 constellations, stars γ, δ, η, θ in Cancer; 'kwai ⁽shan, the gods, spirits; 'shui 'kwai, ghost of a drowned man; ⁽á p'in² 'kwai, a besotted opium-slave; ⁽ün 'kwai, unavenged spirit of a murdered man; 'kwai 'ná, badly done, careless; ⁽mún 'kwai, a catch in a bolt; yap₁ 'kwai ⁽mún ⁽kwán, entered the door of demons—dead; ship, ⁽sing kwai kòm² yéung² he is like a ghost, afraid of the face of men.

'簋 Kwei A dish for holding grain at sacrifices, once made round within and square without; a dish or platter; 'kau tái² 'kwai, nine platters—a set out; 'kwai 'ún, large dishes or basins; muk₂ 'kwai, wooden open dishes, used for holding the grain in the equinoctial worship of Confucius.

'宄 '軌 Kwei An axle; a rut; a trace, a vestige; an orbit, a path; a law, a rule; treasonable plans against a country; to imitate; pat, 'kwai, unconformable; 'kwai tò² to follow in the path, a constant path.

'匱 Kwei A box; a casket for papers; to put in a box; to bind with cords.

'堽 Kwei A ruinous wall, one ready to fall; ruinous, dilapidated; to destroy, to demolish.

'詭 Kwei To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to blame, to reprimand; to oppose what is good; to vilify, to insult, to defame; bad, malicious, perverse; odd, strange; 'kwai kwat, crafty, fraudulent; 'kwai chá' lying; ⁽mò ⁽ts'ung 'kwai ⁽ts'ui, do not follow cunning tales; 'kwai i² extravagancies, wonderful things, incredible; 'kwai 'má kéuk, shik₂ a bad fellow.

'晷 Kwei A gnomon, a dial; daytime, the day; yat₂ 'kwai, a sun-dial; mat, 'yé 'kwai hák₂ what is the mark on the dial? ⁽fan ⁽kò kai² 'kwai, to prolong the day by burning candles.

貴 Kwei Honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, worthy, good; your, thine, in direct address; dear, high-priced; precious, valuable; to esteem, to honor, to desire, to make much of; *kwai³ sing²* your name; *kwai³ tak₅ tsai³* very dear; *ˌtsun kwai³ ʿyau tak₅* to honor the virtuous; *kwai³ séung²* a noble, ingenuous countenance; *ʿyau mat₅ kwai³ kon²* what is your business? *ˌt'ai ˌkò kwai³ ʿshau*, please lift up (or off) your hand, please let me off; *ˌking kwai³* rare, precious; *kwai³ sai³* delicate, elegant, as manners; *kwai³ hí²* precious things—applied to darling children; *kwai³ tái³ ˌyan*, your excellency; *kwai³ chung³ ʿyé*, a rare article.

季 Kí Little, tender, junior, whatever is young and immature; the least or last of a series; a season, a quarter of the year; half of the year, when speaking of crops or paying rent; *mang², chung², kwai³*, a series of three; *sz³ kwai³* the four seasons; *ˌch'un kwai³* spring; *ˌch'un kwai³ üt₂* the third month of spring; *kwai³ ʿtsz²* the youngest child; *kwai³ shai³* the last generation or dynasty; *ʿmán kwai³* the late or second crop.

悸 Kí To perturb; agitation of mind; the end or fringe of a belt or girdle.

桂 Kwei Cassia tree (*Laurus cassia* and *cinnamomea*); *met.* literary reputation and honor; *kwai³ ˌp'i*, cassia bark; *kwai³ ˌp'i ˌyau*, cassia oil; *kwai³ ʿtsz²* cassia buds; *ʿshau ˌp'án ˌtán kwai³* to pick a cassia twig,—to become a küijin; *kwai³ ˌfá*, the *Olea fragrans*; *kwai³ ˌfá pò³* figured calicoes; *üt₂ kwai³* the monthly rose (*Rosa semperflorens*).

癸 Kwei The last of the ten stems, which with *ˌyam*, belong to water; the character is supposed to represent water flowing to a center; to consider, to calculate; *ˌt'in kwai³* the menses; puberty.

瑰 Kwei A perfect pearl, which is lustrous by night, called *ˌmúi kwai³*; hence *ˌmúi kwai³ ˌfá*, the red rose; rare, precious, excellent, admirable; *ˌk'ing kwai³* a kind of jasper.

饋 Kwei Food, victuals, viands; presents of food; to prepare food; to attend to the kitchen, to present food to one; *kwai³ ˌyan*, a king's baker.

餽 Kwei To present to, to give, to offer; gifts of food. Nearly the same as the last.

簣 Kwei A basket or hamper of straw or bamboo for carrying; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry-spinach, having a red stem; name of a hill.

櫃 Kwei A case with doors, a press, a chest, a locker; exhausted, wearied out; to fail in; *ˌshü kwai³* a book-case; *kwai³ ˌwai*, a counter; *kwai³ ʿt'ung*, a drawer; *ˌi fuk₂ kwai³* a wardrobe, a bureau; *át₅ kwai³* a sum put in deposit for rent; *ʿk'i kwai³* or *ʿchéung kwai³* a

clerk in a shop; *ˌkam ˌt'ang kwai²* state records, archives of state.

跪² Kwei To kneel, to bend the knee to the ground; the legs; a crab's leg; *kwai² há²* to kneel down; *pái² kwai²* to bow and kneel to; *kwai² lín²* to kneel on chains—a mode of torture; *kwai² sat₅* knee-pads.

蹶² Kwei Quick, active, diligent; to play with the feet; *kwai² kwai² ˌts'ung sz'²* to stir up one to attend to business, diligent.

(227) Kw'ai.

規 Kwei A pair of compasses; a law, regulation, custom, usage; a douceur for connivance; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men according to usage; to regulate; to calculate, to plan; to line or draw a line; the disk of the sun or moon; *ˌkw'ai wák₂* to draw lines; *ˌkw'ai ˈkü*, usage, custom; *ˌkw'ai lai²* law; *üt₂ pún² ˌkw'ai*, moon half full; *ˌshau üt₂ ˌkw'ai*, to receive the monthly fee; *ˈmún ˌkw'ai*, the time covered by the fee is up; *tsít₅ ˌkw'ai*, fee due three times a year; *ngák₂ ˌkw'ai*, a fixed fee; *ˌkw'ai ching²* to regulate others; *ˌhong ˌkw'ai*, bye-laws of a guild.

窺 Kw'ei To peep at, to look furtively at, as through a crevice; to spy; to look on slily; to observe for one's own use; the length of a step; *ˌkw'ai t'ám²* to spy, to go about looking into; *ˌkw'ai shi²* to make secret inspection of; *ˌkw'ai sz'²* to wait for one, to see what is going on; *ˌkún ˌkw'ai*, "a tube-view," a partial examination of, a bird's-eye view.

闚 Kw'ei To peep from under or behind a door, or through a crack; to observe; to glance at, or have a slight view of; *sít₅ ˌkw'ai*, to look at by stealth. Interchanged with the last.

盔 Kw'ei A helmet, a casque or defense for the head; a block on which caps are ironed and fashioned; a basin or porringer; *ˌt'au ˌkw'ai*, a casque made of iron plates, worn by military officers; *ˌkw'ai káp₅* armor.

葵 Kw'ei A term for malvaceous plants resembling the Malva, Geranium, Althea, Hibiscus, &c. *ˌkw'ai ˌfá*, the *Althea rosea*; *ˌwong shuk₂ ˌkw'ai*, the *Hibiscus manihot*; *héung² yat₂ ˌkw'ai*, the sunflower; *ˌkw'ai shín²* leaf fans, made from the leaves of the *Raphis flabelliformis*; *ˌkw'ai ˌp'ung*, awnings or thatch made of leaves; *ˌkw'ai ts'oi²* an esculent mallows.

攜 Hwui To lead by the hand, as a child or blind man; to go with, to take along, to join, to lock arms; to carry; to take up from the ground; to leave; *ˌt'ai ˌkw'ai*, to lead by the hand, to carry, to recommend one; *ˌkw'ai tái²* to take along, to sustain from falling; *ˌkw'ai ˈshau*, to take by the hand, to take an arm; *ˌkw'ai ˌlám*, to carry a basket on the arm.

觿 Hwui An ivory stiletto or horn bodkin, for opening knots, anciently worn on the girdle; a kind of tortoise; the name of a star.

畦 Hwui A field containing 50 *'mau*, or about 8 English acres; a plat of ground; a low wall around a field; *ˌkw'ai ts'oi'* a kitchen-garden.

頍 Kw'ei The jaw-bones, the sides of the face; a place where nine or many roads meet, a thoroughfare; name of a mush-room; *ˌchung ˌkw'ai*, a man of the T'áng dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils, and drawn clutching a sword, and standing on one foot.

夔 Kw'ei A one-legged monster, dragon, ox and man combined; a statesman in the days of Shun; a certain plant.

揆 Kw'ei To consider; to calculate, to guess; to surmise the meaning, to weigh in the mind; to examine; *'kw'ai tok*, to estimate, to reason upon; *pák, 'kw'ai*, a superintendent.

暌 Kw'ei The sun and moon in apposition; distant from, absent from, separated; *'kw'ai ˌwai yat, 'kau*, [we have been] a long time sundered.

愧 媿 Kw'ei Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; shamefaced, bashful; to feel shame when detected; conscience-stricken, remorse; *ˌsau kw'ai'* ashamed; *kw'ai' 'ngo ˌmò ˌts'oi*, I feel shame for my stupidity; *kw'ai' fúi'* contrite.

(223) Kwái.

乖 Kwái Perverse, obstinate, to turn the back on; cross-purposes; to contradict; strange, extravagant; cunning, crafty; *ˌkwái 'háu*, wily, ingenious; *mat, tak, kòm' ˌkwái*, so well trained—said of children; *ˌtsing ˌkwái*, clever, ingenious at contriving; *ˌkwái p'ik*, malicious.

'夬 Kwái Different, to pull or flow different ways; parted, dividing; absolute, certain; the 54th of the 64 diagrams.

'拐 Kwái To deceive, to swindle, to gull; to seduce, to kidnap, to decoy one in order to carry him off; to entrap persons; *'kwái p'in'* to gull, to swindle; *'kwái 'tsz'* a kidnapper; *'kwái p'in' ˌyan ts'ip*, to elope with a man's concubine; *'kwái tái' ˌyan 'hau*, to cajole in order to carry off; *'kwái kéuk*, crippled, lame; *'kwái ˌyan lok, tam²* to lead one into evil.

'枴 Kwái An old man's staff or crutch, with a crooked top; *'kwái chéung²* a cane or staff.

'蒯 Kwái A rush or grass, used for making sandals, withes, or mats; *'kwái 'li*, grass sandals, used by chief mourners; a surname.

'怪 Kwái Strange, marvelous, extraordinary; bizarre, supernatural, portentous, monstrous; rare, wonderful, curious; to dislike, to bear a grudge against; to deem strange, sur-

prised at; ˏk'i kwái' strange, surprising; kwái' mat, a monster, an apparition; ˏ'm 'hò kín' kwái' don't be surprised, don't feel angry; 'fán kwái' 'ni, he lays the blame on you wrongly; kwái' chák, 'k'ü, reprimand him; ˏnán kwái' 'k'ü, can not (or ought not to) blame him; kwái' ˏtsoi, strange! kwái' ˏ'm tak, not surprising; ˏchiú kwái' to bring blame on one's self; kwái' tán' 'chí sz'' marvelous, ghost-like; ˏkwai kwái' horrid, ugly; 'yau mat, kwái' ˏt'au, what wrong have I done?

(229) ## Kwák.

摑 To slap the face with the hand; kwák, yat, ˏpá, a single slap; kwák, ˏsheng, a clap.

縪 A colloquial word; a loop, a bight of a rope; to tie up with a loop; a stroll; 'tá yat, ko' kw'ák, make a noose; kw'ák, chü' 'k'ü, catch him in a lasso, noose him; ˏt'ung 'ní hü' kw'ák, 'há, let us take a turn.

(230) ## Kwan.

ˏ君 Kiun A chief, head of society; a prince, sovereign, or ruler; honorable, in high station, exalted; superior, wise, one who can influence others; a term of respect given to others, and used by all persons; to rule, to fulfill the duties of a sovereign; ˏkwan 'tsz' the princely man, the beau ideal of virtue; good people; ˏfú ˏkwan, my husband; ˏsin ˏkwan, a deceased father; 'lèung ˏkwan, your son; kwok, ˏkwan, the emperor; 'fú ˏkwan and t'ái' ˏkwan are father and mother in epitaphs; ˏwan ˏkwan, a blue-beard, an unkind husband; sai' ˏkwan, my wife.

ˏ軍 Kiun An army, a force of 12,500 men; the head-quarters of a troop; an inclosure; military, warlike; ˏkwan ˏying, a camp; ˏhang ˏkwan, to move troops; kám' shí' ˏkwan, servants who attend the candidates within the hall; hon' ˏkwan, Chinese Bannermen; ˏkwan ˏman 'fú, a sub-prefect; ˏkwan ˏki tái' ˏshan, the General Council of state; ˏt'au ˏkwan, to enlist; 'yau mat, ˏkwan 'má, what plan has he, what will (or can) he do? ˏkwan ˏkung, military merit; man' ˏkwan, banishment to the garrisons.

ˏ昆 Kwan Together, alike or comparable, at the same time; evident, clearly; an elder brother; descendants; many, a multitude; with, then; to take precedence; ˏkwan tai' or ˏkwan chung' brothers; hau' ˏkwan, descendants; ˏkwan ˏch'ung, all insects; 'ní 'kí ˏkwan kwai' how many brothers have you?

ˏ崑 Kwan The Kwanlun or Koulkun range of mountains, lying about lat. 35° N., between the Desert of Gobi and Tibet; the Chinese regard it as the abode of everything mysterious and supernatural.

鯤 Kwan The roe or spawn of fishes: a leviathan, a whale; *ˌkwan fá² ˌwai ˌp'ang*, the whale turned into a roc.

鵾 Kwan A sort of gallinaceous bird; perhaps a heathcock or jungle-fowl.

均 Kiun An instrument for moulding pottery; equal, just, in similar parts; even, level, plane, flat; to equalize, to adjust or harmonize; a musical instrument; *ˌkwan ˌfan*, equally divided; *ˌkwan ˌp'ing*, impartial, equal; *'fú lok₂ ˌkwan ˌchím*, sorrow and joy equally portioned; *ˌkwan ˌts'ai ˌfong ching²* all regular and proper; *ˌkwan ˌchí hai²* let it be so now, don't change it.

鈞 Kiun A quarter of a *shek₂* or pecul; a weight of 30 catties; a potter's lathe; to equalize, to harmonize; just; important; *tái² ˌkwan* or *ˌhung ˌkwan*, the Great Framer, wheel of events, heaven, nature; *ˌkwan ü²* your wishes or orders—a polite phrase. Used for the last.

筠 Kiun The green tough skin of the bamboo, which contains silex. Also read *ˌWan*.

焜 Kwan Fire, fiery, the flame of a fire; *ˌkwan iú²* blazing. Read *wan²*; flame; *'fo wan² wan² ˌí shéung² ˌching*, the lambent flame curled upwards.

棍 Kwan A round stick, a club; to bind up sticks; a sharper; *tsáp₂ 'im kwan² ˌshing*, practice makes a thing natural; *ˌkwong kwan²* a "bare-stick," a scoundrel; *ˌín mín² kwan²* a pastry roller; *ˌkwan ˌt'ò*, a knave, a band of pestilent fellows; *tsung² kwan²* a pettifogger; *kwan² kòm² ˌkwong*, bare as a stick, poor; *kwan² kéuk₅* a dangerous fellow.

郡 Kiun An inhabited place, a principality, a small district; now applied to a prefecture; *'fú kwan²* a department; *'ní hai² mat₅ kwan²* what prefecture are you from? *kwan² 'má*, a king's brother-in-law or neice.

(231) Kw'an.

坤 Kw'an The earth, *q. d.* inferior or obsequious to heaven; hence applied to the moon, statesmen, wives, and to whatever has a correlative superior; the 2d diagram; favorable, compliant, obedient; *'tau shat₅ ˌk'in ˌkw'an tái²* a cottage can contain a great mind; *ˌkw'an 'kán*, a betrothed's horoscope.

髡 Kw'an A punishment of shaving the head, inflicted on the prince's family for slight offenses; bald; a leafless tree.

裙 Kw'an The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, sometimes elegantly embroidered; rim of a turtle's skell; *ˌchung ˌkw'an*, or *noi² ˌkw'an*, petticoats; *ˌwai² ˌkw'an*, an apron, a bib; *ˌch'iú ˌkw'an*, an embroidered silk apron worn by officers; *ˌkw'an kéuk₅ ˌmúi*, waiting-maids; *ˌkw'an ˌch'á*, a gore in a skirt; *ˌkw'an tái² ˌchí ˌts'an*, relatives of a different surname; *'héung ˌkw'an*, a skirt with bells or jingles.

羣 K'iun A flock of sheep, as few as three; a herd; a concourse, a group, a multitude, a horde, a company; men of the same sort; friends, equals, companions, fellow-officers; a form of the plural number; to sort with, to agree with; *ˌkw'an ˌshang*, all living; *ˌkw'an 'tong*, a company, messmates; *ˌkw'an ˌmái yat, túi²* to form a group, to go together; *ˌmái ˌkw'an*, to consummate a marriage.

'惃 Kw'an Sincerity, singleness of heart; unadorned, simple, said of style; *'kw'an shat*, unaffected, simple-minded; *ˌyung ˌshan tsé² 'kw'an*, I can not forget your kindness—used at the end of letters.

'捆 Kw'an To tie or put together; to plait; to make firm by beating, to work at; *'kw'an kü²* to weave sandals. Same as the next.

'綑 Kw'an To bind, to tie up with cords, to fetter; to plait, to braid; a border or fold on the skirt of a garment for ornament; to hem, to put on a band or fold; *'kw'an 'leng*, to bind the neck of a dress; *'kw'an 'pong*, to bind up; *'kw'an ˌmái yat, ch'ük*, tie them up together; *'kw'an ˌt'iú*, tape used for hems; *'kw'an ˌpín*, a broad fold; *'kw'an ˌt'ang* to bind with rattans; *'kw'an ˌshan*, to tie on the girdle; *ˌséung 'kw'an*, to insert a fold or band on garments.

'惃 Kw'an To bind with rope; full, well-provided; *'kw'an tsoi² ˌi ˌkwai* to return home well laden, successful in business.

'菌 Kw'an The mushroom; mold on bread or paste; *fát, 'kw'an*, moldy; *ti² 'kw'an*, toadstool; *'kw'an kwai²* a sort of fine-quilled cassia; *ˌwo 'ts'ò 'kw'an* fine mushrooms raised on muck.

'閫 Kw'an A threshold; door-posts; a small door in a gate; door of the female apartments; females; *'kw'an noi²* and *'kw'an ngoi²* are terms used for within and without the palace, the court and country.

'麕 Kiun A general name for deer; perhaps specially the *Antilope gutturosa*, the doe of which is hornless, and both sexes are easily frightened.

'攜 Kiun To take up and put in order, to put to rights; to complete an unfinished work.

'壺 Kw'an Paths between or among buildings or rooms in the palace; to dwell in; *ˌkwai 'kw'an*, a virtuous woman.

'鯀 Kwan A large fish; name of the father of Yú the Great, who lived B. C. 2200.

'袞 Kwan Imperial robes embroidered with dragons; *'kw'an 'mín*, robes and crown, a royal dress; *'kw'an 'kw'an 'ho, t'eng* worth hearing.

'滾 Kwan Water flowing in a rapid, bubbling manner; boiling, welling up, rolling; to roll, to go off; to boil; *'kw'an 'shui*, boiling water; *'kw'an pá²* clear out, be off! *'kw'an tán²* to go away; *ˌts'oi ˌün 'kw'an 'kw'an*, my capital must be constantly circulating—a shop phrase. *'kw'an lan²* boiled to rags;

ʻkwʻan lün² to make mistakes; *ʻtá ʻkwʻan*, to roll about, to make a feint in fencing by rolling over; *ʻlo ʻkwʻan ʻngo*, he vexes me.

綄 Hwan A ribbon, a cord; to sew, to stitch together; to bind.

困² Kwʻan A ruined house; confined, cramped, cribbed, like a plant which has no room; exhausted, disheartened, weary, worn out, jaded; poor, beggared; weak, diseased; wanting, insufficient, needy; to tire, to weary, to repress; to impoverish; to influence so as to hinder, to be the slave of; hampered for want of; the 47th diagram; mourning for, sorry, afflicted, oppressed with; to put forth labor; flustered; *kwʻan² kün²* wearied out; *pí² ʻtsau kwʻan²* confused by drink; *kwʻan² chïï²* to restrain, to disable; *kwʻan² ʻshau*, poor, nothing to do; *kwʻan² kik₂* beggared; *ˌhang ʻlí kwʻan² fát₁* in want of funds or baggage on a jaurney.

窘² Kiun Afflicted, enfeebled; poor, distressed, in urgent want of; urged by; to distress, to harass; *kwʻan² pik₁* straitened; *kwʻan² kap₁* in need.

囷² Kʻiun A round granary; a spiral; twisted; *ˌlun kwʻan²* contorted like roots, spiral.

(232) Kwán.

關 Kwan To shut or bar a door, to stop up a doorway; to fasten, to fix, to stop a thing for a little while; the cross-bar of a door; a gateway to a market; a frontier-pass; a place where goods enter, a custom-house; a post-house; a limit, a line, a boundary, both literally and metaphorically; to bear upon, to effect, to have a relation to or connection with, to belong to, to concern, to allude to, to involve; consequences, results; to pass through or by way of; to pierce, to penetrate; *ˌkwán mak₂* the middle pulse in the wrist; *ˌkwán pò²* or *ʻhoi ˌkwán*, the collector of customs, called a hoppo; *ˌkwán ʻhau*, a custom-house; *ˌʼm ˌkwán ʻngo sz'²* none of my business; *ʻní ˌʼm ˌkwán ˌsam*, you did not pay attention; *pat₁ ˌkwán ship₁* no connection with, independent of; *ˌkwán tsít₁* covert assistance; the circumstances or condition of; *ʻtá ˌkwán tsít₁* to give a douceur for underhand aid; *ʻtsau ˌkwán muk₂* to act on the boards; *sung² ˌkwán*, to pass free of duty; *ˌKwán tai²* the God of War; *ˌkwán ˌsam chiú² liú²* look after it carefully; *ˌkwán hai²* results, consequences; *ʻhò ˌkwán hai²* a very serious matter; *ˌkwán ˌcham*, a pin; *ˌkwán ˌchung*, "inside of the pass," is a term for Shensí and the neighboring regions; *ˌkwán ˌshü*, proposals to engage a teacher or secretary; *át₁ ˌkwán* is the money sent with the letter.

瘝 Kwan Diseased, infirm, sick; incapable, incompetent for the duties of; *ˌkwán ˌkún*, an inefficient ruler.

鰥 Kwán A large fish; a widower; an old man, who has never been married; alone, single, unattended; *ˌkwán ˌfú*, a widower; *ˌkwán ˌkü*, to live alone; *muk₂ ˌshéung ˌkwán ˌkwán*, sleepless, restless.

慣' Kwán Accustomed to, experienced; habitual, addicted to; practiced in; to slip, to stumble; *kwán' shuk₂* used to; *hü' kwán'* often going there; *ʻfán kwán'* very playful; *ˌ'm kwán'* unskilled, unused to; *kwán' ʻtò*, to stumble and fall; *kwán' ˌking*, in the habit of; *yat₂ ˌkáu kwán' ʻtò*, a fall; *kwán' lai²* the common way or custom; *ʻtá kwán'* to overlook, to be easy with; *ʻtò kwán'* addicted to gaming.

丱' Kwán The two tufts made in dressing children's hair, commonly called *ˌá kok₂ kai'*.

(233) Kwang.

轟 Hung The rumbling of wheels, muttering of thunder, roaring of cannon; a buzzing, stunning noise; *ˌlúi ˌkwang*, noise of thunder; *ˌkwang lit₂* irascible, techy; *ˌkwang ˌkwang*, stunning, as a noise; *ˌkwang ˌlang*, the clang of glass, tin, or other sonorous bodies.

肱 Kwang The upper arm, the humerus; the arm; *huk₂ ˌkwang ˌi ʻcham*, to pillow his head on his arms.

觥 Kwang A large cyathiform goblet made of rhinoceros' horn; *ʻtsau ˌkwang*, a wine cup.

薨 Hung The death of a prince or grandee; to die; many; fleet, prompt; *ˌkwang ˌkwang*, the buzzing or hum of insects.

訇 Hung Noise of drums or bells, clamor; rushing of waters; din of loud voices.

洶 Hung *ˌKwang ˌkwang*, roaring of waters over stones; dashing of waves.

(234) Kwáng.

逛' Kwáng To wander about, to ramble, to take a walk, to go to and fro; *hü' kwáng'* to walk abroad; *kwáng' ˌün ʻyam ˌch'á*, take a cup of tea after a walk.

纊' A colloquial word; to latch, to fasten or loop two doors, with a string or hoop; *kwáng' ˌmái ˌmún*, fasten the door; *kwáng' ʻkau*, to tie up a dog; *yat₂ kwáng' lang'* a number or load of things tied together.

To rub against, to run upon one in the street; *kwáng' ˌts'an ʻk'ü*, rubbed against it; *kwáng' lán² ˌshám*, to tear one's dress by catching it; *kwáng' ʻk'ü lok₂ ˌlai*, catch it (a kite) down; *ʻt'ai kwáng'* lookout, [lest I] run against you!—a porter's cry.

篋 Colloquially called *ˌkw'áng*, as *ˌlám ˌkw'áng*, baskets.

ʻKw'áng. A twig, a sprig, the small stems of herbs and trees; peduncles, stalks of leaves; *ˌlau ʻkw'áng*, willow twigs; *ˌchi ʻkw'áng*, twigs, stalks.

(235) Kwat.

骨 Kuh, The bones of bodies; whatever is hard that is inclosed in something soft, as the ribs of leaves, sticks among leaves, knots in cloth, or seams in garments; the 188th radical of characters relating to bones; the figure, the person; *kwat, kák, tái²* a large frame or person; *yat, fú² kwat, kák,* a skeleton; *shü² kwat,* heart-wood; *kwat, 'tsz'* particular, exact, finical; *kwat, yuk,* brothers, children, relatives by blood; *shau² kwat, ˌü ˌch'ái,* lean and bony as a stick; *'mò ˌiú kwat,* regardless of his promise; *'fán kwat,* to turn against one for a slight cause; *ˌsung kwat,* to crack the joints; *tsz'² 'yau kwat, lik,* the characters are vigorously written; *tsín² kwat, ˌt'au,* you baseborn runt; *kwat, ˌp'ái,* dominoes.

汩 Kwuh, The noise of waves; to confound, to mix; to unstop, to let flow out; to rise, to float; *kwat, ˌch'au,* to confuse. Read *Mat,*; a river in Hú-nán, called *Mat, ˌlo ˌkong,* which enters Tungt'ing Lake on the southeast.

橘 Kuh, A small kind of orange; *ˌkam kwat,* the *Citrus madurensis,* or kumquot orange, used for sweetmeats; *ˌkam kwat, 'tsz' tai²* a dear little fellow; *kwat, ˌhung,* dried orange-skin brought from Hwá chau in the S. W. of Kwángtung.

譎 Kiueh, False, crafty, intriguing; to impose on; time-serving, wily, crooked; *kwat, chá²* tortuous conduct.

掘 Kiueh, To dig into the ground, to excavate, to scoop, to open, to hollow out; *kwat, ˌlung,* to dig a hole: *kwat, ˌkam,* to dig for gold; *kwat, 'ch'ung* to dig a grave; *kwat, ˌháng,* to open a drain. Used for the next.

崛 Kiueh, Rising loftily like a solitary peak; eminent, distinguished; *kwat, 'hi* standing alone.

倔 Kiueh, Obstinate, opinionated; *kwat, ˌk'éung,* perverse, willful. A colloquial word: to cut off short; a dull or broken point; abrupt; a way stopped up; *lò² kwat,* the road is stopped; *shüt, wá² kwat,* an abrupt sentence; *ˌtsim* and *kwat,* are opposites, sharp and dull.

(236) Kwát.

刮 Kwáh, To pare or scrape off, to abrade, to rub or rasp; to burnish; to even off grain; to raze; to extort; *kwát, séuk,* to scrape; *met.* to oppress; to cheapen; *kwát, ˌtséung,* to stiffen cloth; *kwát, ˌp'ing,* to even (grain); *'tau kwát,* a striker; *kwát, ˌp'ing ti² ˌfong,* to destroy a place; *kwát, muk, ˌséung ˌhon,* to rub one's eyes and to treat well—spoken of another's sudden prosperity; *li² kwát,* a tongue-scraper. *Kwát,* is used in Canton for a *quarter,* in imitation of the English sound.

(237) Kwik.

隙 隙 Kih — A crack, a chink, a crevice, a fissure, a cleft, a gap, an interstice; leisure-time, an interval; an occasion for, an opening for variance; suspicion, dislike; *'yau kwik*, split, as a board; suspicious, resenting; *ts'am kwik*, to seek occasion against; *ɔhán kwik*, at leisure; *yat, kwik, ɔchi ɔkán*, in an instant.

洫 Hiueh — A water-course in fields; a moat; a sluice for water; overflowing.

淢 Yih — Same as the last. Read *wik*, to flow rapidly; a current; water foaming and rising.

恤 Hiueh — Quiet, silent, peaceful; taciturn; *kwik, tsing*² peaceful, undisturbed.

馘 聝 Kwoh — To take the heads, or to cut off the left ears of persons killed, or prisoners taken in battle, and send them to court—this was done in ancient times as evidence of victory; the face.

虢 Kwoh — The gash or marks made by a tiger when seizing his prey; a surname; name of a state in the Tsin dynasty, now Yungyáng hien in K'áifung fú in Honán.

虩 Kih — To terrify, to make afraid; alarmed; as when seeing a tiger; a kind of fly.

鴃 Kiuh — The tailor bird, called *'háu 'fú 'niú*, "the cunning wife," and many other names; it sings at the equinoxes, and marks the seasons.

紼 Kih — A sort of coarse hempen fabric, made of the Dolichos; anciently used for towels and kerchiefs.

閴 Kih — Silent, from being unoccupied; empty, solitary, alone.

(238) Kwing.

扃 K'iung — A door-bar or latch outside of a door; to bolt or bar a door; a bar or frame in a chariot to hold weapons; an ear or handle; *ɔkwing ɔmún*, to bolt the gate; *ɔkwing ɔkwing*, to examine.

坰 Kiung — A desert or void place, a wild remote from towns; the edge of a forest.

洞 Kiung — Distant, remote; profound, vague; an abyss; to forbid.

炯 Kiung — To examine with a clear light; brightness, lustre; *'kwing 'kwing*, effulgent.

絅 綮 Kiung — A garment without any lining and of a plain color; to drag or lead one along quickly.

迥 Hiung — Void, waste, desert; remote; also, bright, lustrous; *'kwing pí*, very different.

駉 Kiung — A large and fat horse, one in good case; a pasture or paddock for horses; *'kwing 'kwing 'mau 'má*, robust, fine stallions.

憬 Kiung — To advert to and understand, to be excited upon; distant, to appear remote; *'kwing kok*, to perceive. Also read *'king* in the Fan Wan.

(239) Kwít.

A squeaking noise at night, called *kwít, ⸢sheng*, is thought to be the cry of ghosts; the squeaking of mice; clever, astute, sagacious; *kòm' kwít,* so smart—said of children.

(240) Kwo.

戈 ⸢Ko A kind of halberd, the cross bar of which is used as a hook; the 62d radical of characters referring to arms; warlike weapons; *⸢cham ⸢kwo toi² tán²* laid on their arms till morning; *tung² ⸢kon ⸢kwo,* to take up arms, to commence war.

過 ⸢Ko 過 ⸢Ko To strike, to whip a horse; a switch, a lash; grass, plants; wide, easy; hunger; the first of these is also read *⸢chá.*

渦 ⸢Ko A branch of the R. Hwái, which rises in Honán, and flows S. E. into it at Hwái-yuen hien in Ngánhwui.

⸢果 ⸢菓 Ko Edible fruits, fruits with seeds or kernels in them; to overcome, to surpass; results; to conclude, to see the end of; courageous, hardy; really, truly, indeed; perfection or nigban of the Budhists; *pák, ⸢kwo,* all sorts of fruits; *⸢kwo ⸢án,* certainly; *kít, ⸢kwo ⸢k'ü,* finish him, make away with him,—said of criminals; *⸢kwo tün'* to decide finally or justly; *⸢kwo⸢tsz'* fruit; *⸢kwo⸢kòm,* great courage, intrepid; *⸢yan ⸢kwo,* cause and effect; absorption into Budha; *⸢ü ⸢kwo hai² ⸢kòm,* is it so, really? or as a reply, it certainly is so; *⸢kwo ⸢pan,* sorts of fruits; *⸢kwai ching' ⸢kwo,* to reform one's conduct; *⸢ní tik, ⸢kwo ⸢shang,* this fruit is green; *⸢fan ⸢kwo,* meat cakes steamed; *⸢t'ong ⸢kwo,* sweet meats; *⸢kwo tip,* plates of fruit; *⸢shí ⸢kwo,* fruits in season; *⸢kwo ⸢lán,* a fruit-market; *⸢k'i sz'² pat, ⸢kwo,* the matter is not yet ended. The second character is commonly used for fruit.

蜾 ⸢Ko The solitary wasp or sphex; *⸢kwo ⸢lo,* wasps, which imprison caterpillars in their nests.

裹 ⸢Ko To bundle up, to wrap or wind around; to envelop; a bundle; the receptacle of flowers, place where the fruit sets; *⸢kwo kéuk,* to bind the feet; *⸢páu ⸢kwo,* to wrap up; *⸢chong ⸢kwo,* habiliments of the dead; *⸢kwo ⸢t'ò,* a belly-wrapper, a stomacher.

過 Kwo To overpass, to exceed, to go beyond, to pass along; to pass, to spend, as time; beyond, further; to transgress, to violate propriety; an error, a transgression, an imprudence, a sin of ignorance; denotes past time, the pluperfect; a sign of comparison, great, much, too; the 28th and 62d diagrams, are called *tái² kwo'* and *⸢siú kwo'; kwo' hü'* to go, to go by; *hü' kwo' ⸢lai,* gone, I've been there; *tsoi² hü' kwo'* go again; *t'ái² kwo'* a great blunder; *pat, kwo' ⸢sám ko'* only three, no more than

three ; *kwo' shai'* or *kwo' ⸢shan*, deceased ; *⸢'m kwo' tak, i'* mistaken, I was in error ; *⸢'m kwo' tak, hü'* impassable, I can't do it ; *'hò kwo'* better, improving ; *'hò kwo' ko' tik,* better than that ; *⸢t'eng kwo'* I have heard it ; *shí' kwo'* I have tried it ; *kwo' ⸢k'i*, it is past the hour ; *⸢tò kwo' tak,* I can get along on a pinch ; it will do ; well, make it do ; *kwo' ⸢t'au*, too, very ; a common superlative, as *fút, kwo' ⸢t'au*, too broad ; *⸢nán kwo'* hard to get by, or over, or along ; *kiú' 'k'ü 'tsau kwo' ⸢loi*, tell him to come quickly ; *kwo' ⸢hiú*, gone, past ; *⸢p'ing kwo'* evenly balanced or matched, at quits ; *kwo' yé'* to pass the night ; *kwo' ⸢kwong*, to gloss over, to make a false show ; *kwo' 'há ⸢t'im*, wait a while ; *'yau kwo'* faulty, guilty ; *kwo' tsò'* season past, as fruit ; deceased ; *kwo' shan'* too cautious ; *⸢'m ⸢ts'ang kin' kwo'* I have not seen it ; *kwo' sun' yat, i'* give me a little credit ; *⸢mò kwo' ⸢ü shí'* none better than this ; *kwo' ko' ⸢pín*, go on that side ; *⸢'m kwo' tak, 'shau*, don't give it into his hand ; *⸢'m kwo' tak, 'ngán*, intolerable, I can not suffer it.

(241) Kwok.

國 国 Kwoh — A state, country, kingdom, empire ; a nation, a people ; a region ; national, governmental ; *mán' kwok,* all nations ; *kwok, ⸢wong*, his majesty ; a sovereign ; *'pún kwok,* my country ; *⸢shán kwok,* a hilly country ; *kwok, ⸢ká*, the state ; *kwok, 'mò*, the empress ; *ng oi' kwok,* foreign countries ; *tái' ⸢Ts'ing kwok,* the Manchú empire ; *'ní mat, 'yé kwok, 'fan* what country are you of ? *⸢t'in kwok,* the kingdom of keaven ; *⸢hoi kwok,* to found a state ; *chín' kwok,* the contending states, about B. C. 400–260.

蟈 Kwoh — A kind of small green frog, called *⸢lau kwok,* with long thighs.

幗 Kwoh — A hempen cap or kerchief worn by women when mourning ; a female headdress ; *⸢kan kwok, ⸢chí yuk,* the "disgrace of kerchiefs,"—poltroonry.

摑 Kwoh — To slap one's head or mouth ; often pronounced *kwák,* in Canton.

膕 Kwoh — The popliteal space ; the calf of the leg.

郭 Kwoh — The wall inclosing the gates of Chinese cities, forming a greater security for defending the gate, commonly called *ung' ⸢hün* ; a surname.

鞹 Kwoh — Hide, dressed and curried skin, with the hair taken off.

椁 Kwoh — A coffin or box which incloses the true coffin ; to measure ; *shek, kwok,* a stone sarcophagus.

(242) Kwong.

光 ⸢Kwang — Light, splendor, lustre ; illustrious, brilliant, bright ; honor, éclat, glory ; *met.* one's

presence ; naked, smooth, bare, bald ; only, barely ; to illuminate, to adorn, to reflect credit on ; *yat₂ ⁽kwong*, daylight ; *⁽kwong ⁽sin*, smooth and new ; *⁽kwong ⁽t'au*, bald, bare-headed ; *⁽kwong ⁽ts'oi*, splendid ; shaved clean ; *⁽fan ngoi² ⁽kwong*, too bright ; *⁽tò ⁽kwong ⁽liú*, all consumed, bare of ; *⁽hò ⁽kwong*, a nimbus on the head of idols ; *⁽kwong shê²* a sunbeam, a gleam of light ; *fong² ⁽kwong ⁽ch'ung*, a glow-worm ; *⁽kwong mín² ⁽kung ⁽fú*, eye-service ; *⁽kwong ⁽tsung*, to glorify one's ancestors, by one's good conduct ; *fong² ⁽kwong*, incandescent ; *hau² ⁽kwong*, we wait for your presence ; *tsé² ⁽kwong*, to borrow clothes (jackdaw-like) or other articles of one ; *⁽kwong ⁽shan ⁽lai*, come without any baggage ; naked ; *⁽kwong ⁽máng*, the light is too bright.

桄 Kwáng A kind of palm like the areca, called *⁽kwong ⁽long*, of which sedan thills are made ; a cut water ; *⁽kí ⁽kwong*, the beam of the loom.

洸 Kwáng Water sparkling and glistening in the sun ; a river in Shánsí; wide; *⁽kwong ⁽kwong* martial, threatening.

胱 Kwáng The bladder is called *⁽p'ong ⁽kwong*, the last word referring to its breadth.

⁽廣 Kwáng Broad, extensive, wide, spacious ; large, ample ; to enlarge, to make broader or wider, to extend ; to increase ; to diffuse ; a body of 15 chariots ; *⁽kwong ⁽hang*, extensively diffused or made known; *⁽kwong tái²* large, profound, as one's learning or estate ; *⁽kwong ⁽yéung*, to publish everywhere ; *⁽Kwong ⁽tung ⁽sheng*, the city of Canton ; *⁽lò ⁽Kwong ⁽tung*, an old resident of Canton ; *⁽Léung ⁽Kwong*, the two Broad provinces ; *léung² ⁽kwong*, able to drink much.

⁽誑 Kwáng Wild, incoherent talk ; to deceive, to mislead, to lie to ; *⁽kwong ⁽in*, lying words ; *yau² ⁽tsz² ⁽shéung shí² ⁽mò ⁽kwong*, children never mislead one.

礦² 鑛² Kwáng The ore of iron, lead, and other metals ; minerals ; the lode of metals, gems in the matrix ; *t'it₂ kwong²* iron ore, ironstone.

(243) Kw'ong.

⁽狂 Kwáng Mad, crazed, raging, raving, wild, incoherent ; hasty ; unable to judge about matters, stolid ; cruel, irascible ; eccentric, enthusiastic, new-fangled, precipitate, rash, imprudent,—often sneeringly applied to the acts of others ; deranged, insane, delirious ; *⁽kw'ong ⁽mong*, extravagant, mad, vicious ; *⁽tsau ⁽kw'ong*, silly from liquor ; *fát₂ ⁽kw'ong*, raving mad ; *⁽kw'ong ⁽hün*, a mad dog ; *⁽shü ⁽kw'ong*, book-mad, pedantic ; *⁽kw'ong ts'ò²* light-minded ; *mok₂ ko² kòn² ⁽kw'ong*, don't be so hasty ; *⁽kw'ong sing²* headstrong.

(244) **Lá.**

喇 Lá A final particle expressing certainty, permission, or what will do; it often follows *pá*², as *ʻt'ai pá² ˩là*, come, let me see; *ʻhò ˩lá*, well; *tsau² ʻkòm ˩lá*, that will do; *tsò² sz'² ˩li ˩lá*, to do things wrong, at sixes and sevens; *˩lá ˩pá*, a long pipe or bugle, called *˩hù ˩lù*.

揧 To take with the fingers, to grab at, to clutch up; *ʻlá ʻhi ˩lai*, take it up.

𡍮 Hiá A crevice, a cleft, a crack or very slight fissure; *ʻyau lá²* it is cracked, opened; *lau² lá²* leaky; to escape, to elude; *lá² ˩li lù² ˩lung*, a cranny, a hole, by-place; *ká² lá² ʻsé*, write it between the lines; *lá² ʻchá*, dirty, fouled; *lá² kwik₅* a cause of offense; a crack; *hong² lá²* a very narrow alley.

𡎎 A final particle, used when a matter is finished, or will do as it is; *ʻkòm wá² lá²* well, as you say; *tsò² mat₅ ʻyé lá²* what have you been doing?

(245) **Lai.**

犁 Lí A plough; to plough, to prepare ground for crops; daybreak, just before dawn; a piebald ox; forms part of the name of hordes of Huns; *˩lai ʻlò*, old and grimed with dust; *yat₅ ʻpá ˩lai*, a plough; *˩lai ˩tò*, a colter; *˩lai ˩t'in*, to plough; *˩fú ˩lai ˩yan*, a ploughman. Interchanged with the next.

黎 Lí To prepare ground for rice; black, dark brown; many, numerous; *˩lai ˩ming*, early dawn; *˩lai ˩man*, the black-haired race—the Chinese; *˩lai chung²* the people, a multitude, all; *˩Lai ˩yan*, tribes of aborigines in Hánán I.

藜 Lí A kind of herb, whose leaves are edible when young, and the stalks fit for canes when grown; a sort of golden rod; *p'ú² ˩lai*, a confused multitude; *˩lai chéung²* a cane; *tsat₂ ˩lai*, a spinous herb used in ophthalmia.

𠊎 A colloquial word used for 來 *˩lɔi*; to come; able; to begin; used with other verbs, to denote a command, as *˩ning ˩ch'á ˩lai*, bring tea here; a final particle, making the present perfect tense; *yau² ˩lai yau² hü²* coming and going; *˩lai ˩'m ˩ts'ang*, has he come yet? *ʻt'ai ˩lai ts'au² ˩lo*, see if it can do, or will suit; *˩lai lok₅* coming! —used as a reply; *˩fán ˩lai*, come back; *tsò² mat₅ ʻyé ˩lai*, what have you been doing? *ch'ut₅ ˩kái ˩lai*, I have been out; *˩lai ʻchí ˩p'ái*, to play cards.

𠱁 A colloquial word; to turn, as *ʻlai ʻchün ˩t'au*, to turn the head; stiff, as *fan² ʻlai ʻkeng*, a stiff neck from sleeping awry; to accuse falsely; *ʻlai ʻk'ü tsò² ts'ák₂* impeached him as a robber; *˩ün ʻlai ʻk'ü*, involved him falsely; *ʻlai ʻshau ʻpi*, gave it behind his back; *ʻlai ʻshau ˩tò ʻhang*, he'll take less if he is beat down.

ˈ禮 ˈ礼 Lí Propriety, etiquette; ceremonies, rites, acts which are meet when serving the gods; decorum, manners, politeness; the rules of society, what is requisite and becoming to a station; official obeisance, worship; courtesy, prompted by good feeling; offerings, a gift required by usage; *ˈlai ˌi*, or *ˌkon ˈlai*, a present of money; *ˈlai shò²* requirements of politeness, rules of society; *ˈlai máu²* good manners; *hòp₂ ˈlai*, courteous; *ˌmò ˈlai*, impertinent, rude; *ˌkam yat₂ ˈlai pái²* to-day is Sabbath; *yat₂ ko² ˈlai pái²* a week; *ˈlai pái² ˌi²* Tuesday; *ˈlai pái² ˌtˈong*, a church; *sung² ˈlai*, to send a present; *ˈlai ˌkam* or *ˈlai sz²* money paid at betrothing; *shap₂ ˈlai*, a present (not of money); *ˈlai ˌto*, obsequious; *ˌshéung ˈlai*, usual etiquette; *ˌhang tái² ˈlai*, to perform a high obeisance; *ˈlai ˌfong*, the department or office in a yámun which attends to observances.

ˈ醴 Lí Sweet or newly distilled spirits, made from glutinous rice; sweet, applied to fountains; *ˈhéung ˈlai*, an imperial feast; *ˈtsau ˈlai*, spirits used in sacrifice.

ˈ澧 Lí Name of a river emptying into Tungting Lake; *ˈLai ˌchau*, an inferior prefecture in the north of Húnán.

ˈ蠡 Lí A wood borer, bugs which eat wood; *ˌpˈáng ˈlai*, a marsh in Yángchau fú. Read *ˌlai*, a calabash; *ˈi ˌlai chˈak₂ ˈhoi*, to measure the ocean with a gourd—presumptuous ignorance.

厲² Lí A whetstone; to grind, to rub, to sharpen; to inspirit, to excite, to animate; to discipline; to commence; severe, harsh, stern, majestic; raging, furious, violent, cruel, excessive, tyrannical; ugly; to ford a stream; dangerous disease; *ˌim lai²* severely strict; *lai² ˌman*, to oppress the people; *lai² ˌping*, to animate troops; *lai² ˈkwai*, an orbate spirit, a fierce demon. Used for the four following.

勵² Lí To exert; to encourage, to animate; to urge to; *ˈmin lai²* to rouse up to effort.

濿² Lí To cross a stream on stepping-stones, to ford a rivulet; *ˌsham tsak₂ lai*, if deep then get stones to cross.

癘² Lí Foul, virulent ulcers, plague sores; a pestilence, epidemic; noxious vapors.

礪² Lí A coarse kind of sandstone, a whetstone for sharpening tools; *lai² shek₂* sandstone.

糲² Lí Coarse, rough, food; unhulled or uncleansed rice; *lai² shik₂* coarse food; *ˌtsˈò lai²* plain—applied to fare.

蠣² Lí A rock oyster, called *ˈmau lai²*; *lai² ˌfong*, the shell of this mollusk used as a medicine.

麗² Lí A stag walking and then stopping; an adjective of praise; elegant, graceful, glorious, adorned, good, lovely, fair, beautiful—according to the character of the noun; luxurious, extravagant; flowery, bright; to couple, a pair; attached to, belonging to, as

clothes or the heart do to the body; a boat; a beam; a number; to hit; ⸢wá *lai²* magnifical; ˢ*mí lai²* beautiful; ⸢*Kò lai² kwok*› Corea; ⸢*séung fú² lai²* proportional, corresponding to, as guilt and punishment.

麗² Li. A pair, a couple, as husband and wife; together with; companions, mates, fellows; *k'ong' lai²* a match.

曬² Lí. To look at, to gaze; ˢ*ngán lai² lai²* to stare at; ˢ*ní* ˢ*mai lai² chü²* ˢ*ngo*, don't stare at me.

酈² Lí. Name of a place in the state Lú, now comprised in the prefecture of T'angchau in Shántung; a surname.

例² Lí. To compare together, to classify, to adjust, to arrange; laws, rules, regulations, directions, by-laws; order, disposition of things, mode or custom of; *tsak› lai²* rules of the Boards; regulations; ˢ*pí lai²* to compare; *fán² lai²* or ⸢*wai lai²* to oppose or break the law; ⸢*hoi lai²* to make a rule; ⸢*'m hòp› sz'² lai²* it is not the way or custom; *lai² ⸢t'au*, a regulation; *lai² shau²* "would have legally been given,"—a phrase applied to titles of deceased graduates; *lai² pat› ⸢fú*, not according to etiquette or law; *teng² lai²* a settled custom; ⸢*shing lai²* it has become a custom.

柳² Lí. Trees growing in rows; a kind of wood used by cartwrights. Read *liu›* a kind of wild chestnut.

荔² Lí. A fruit tree, the lichí or laichi *(Dimocarpus leche)*; a kind of flag with fibrous roots; *kwá² luk› lai² ⸢chi*, small-pit laichi, the best sort; *tái² ⸢ho ⸢páu lai² ⸢chi*, the early laichí.

(246) Lái.

⸢賚 Nai. The last child; ⸢*lái* ˢ*tsai*, the youngest child; ⸢*lái* ˢ*mi*, the last one; ⸢*kwá ⸢lái*, any small ⸢*kwá* or melons.

⸢拉 Láh. To pull, to drag along or up to one; to lead; to claw, to seize with the talons or fingers; ⸢*lái kü²* to saw; ⸢*lái tsün²* to work a bit; ⸢*lái* ˢ*ch'é*, to pull, to tear apart; ⸢*lái chü²* to hold to detain by force; ⸢*t'o ⸢lái* ˢ*shau*, to take one's hand in walking; ⸢*lái lám²* to pull a boat; ⸢*lái tak› ⸢ngan*, to borrow money; ⸢*lái mang²* to pull; to borrow money; ⸢*lái ⸢ch'ün ⸢lái pái²* no one will trust me; ⸢*lái tak› fo²* to get goods on credit; ⸢*lái kwo² tik›* move it along a little; ⸢*lái* ˢ*tò*, to settle a matter, to hush up or quash an affair; ⸢*lái* ˢ*tò ⸢yan*, to nab a man, to arrest one; ⸢*lái ⸢fá*, open worked carving; ⸢*lai ko² ⸢p'ing kwo²* even now, the matter is balanced. Read *lap›* in the Fan Wan.

⸢噸 A colloquial word; to leave behind one, to omit, to pass over; tired, indisposed to; ⸢*iú ⸢lái kwat› ts'ik›* tired out, my back aches; ⸢*lái lau²* careless, slovenly; ⸢*lái ⸢t'au sát› ˢ*mi*, negligent in everything.

癩 Lái A virulent blotch or eruption; the leprosy or a scrofulous affection like it; now applied to the itch, the impetigo, and other chronic cutaneous diseases; *ˌkon lái²* the itch; *shap, lái²* the impetigo; *ˌshang lái²* to have the itch; *lái² ˌsin,* one covered with itch; *lái² ˌch'ong,* itch sores.

賴 頼 Lái To depend on, to lean on; to rely on, to confide in, to trust to; to assume, to act on a falsity, to trump up; to profit one's self, to get advantage; to calumniate, to accuse falsely; to leave, to forget; *ˌt'ò lái²* to involve the guiltless in punishment; *ˌmò ˌliú ˌmò lái²* living by his wits, a haphazard living: *ˌmò lái² ˌchi ˌt'ò* no dependance on, a loafer, a lazy fellow, a suspicious chap; *lái² lok₂* to forget to take away; *lái² shò²* to extort a trumped up debt; *kung² ˊk'ü lái² ham²* very intimate with him; *lái² ˌhiú tsz'²* to omit a character; *lái² shing² yat, ˌt'iú,* left one behind me; *lái² ts'o²* to accuse falsely, a groundless charge.

賴 Lái Fallen in ruins; remiss in sacrificing; *ˌchü lái²* to curse, to imprecate.

賴 Lái A water vegetable, a sort of celery; to cover, shaded; *ˌsám lái²* capoor cutchery.

籟 Lái A musical pipe with three tubes or reeds; any arrangement of tubes or pipes; a whizzing, moaning, or soughing noise; *t'in lái² tsz'² ˌming,* the whistling of the wind.

(247)

Lak.

肋 Leh The ribs, the side of the body; *lak, ˊim,* the side; *lak, shák, kwat,* the ribs; *ˊtá* (or *t'üt,*) *ch'ik, lak,* barebacked; to strip; *lak, kak,* rugged, uneven, as a path; *lak, ˌt'iú kwat,* a spare rib; *ˌkai lak,* "hen's ribs," is a useless thing or man. Often pronounced *lák,*

扐 Leh To divine with fifty straws between the fingers; they are reduced to 49, and divided into two parcels at hazard, from one of which a straw is taken and put by the little finger, and four others then selected to put with it, the remainder of the parcel being distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is then divided in the same manner on the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to ascertain the luck. Also, to bind.

勒 Leh A bridle-bit, a curb; a headstall; to bridle, to rein in, to restrain; to oblige, to require, to force to do; to exact unjustly, to vex; to engrave, to cut in stone; to tie up or around, to strangle; *ˊmá lak₂* a horse's bit; *lak₂ sok,* to extort; to compel one to take up with: *lak₂ chü² chek₂ ˊmá,* hold in the horse; *luk₂ ˌiú,* to tie by the waist; *lak₂ pik,* to force or insist on doing; *lak₂ ˌyam,* to require to resign; *lak₂ chu'* to oppress in order to get money; *lak₂ ˊsz'* to strangle to death.

勒竹 Leh — A spinous and thorny kind of bamboo, used for hedges; bamboo roots; spines, thorns; *lak₂ kòm' ₍hái*, rough as a bramble; *lak₂ lam²* a bramble or quickset bush: *'fo ₍yéung lak₂* a cactus; *'ch'ái chéuk, lak₂* to stick a thorn in the foot. The first character is also read *₍kan;* the second is unauthorized.

(248)

Lák.

喀 — A final particle, implying a fullfilment, a finish of a matter; *'hò lák,* very well; so, that will do; no more; *hü' lák,* certainly, he's gone.

(249)

Lam.

啉 — A bud; to cover or bend down over; *kòm' ₍lam lut,* such a gabble, reiteration; *á' ₍lam 'tsai,* a girl of the streets; *'ching ₍lam tik,* make it sloping a little; *₍lam ₍lam tséuk,* a hooting owl; *₍fá ₍lam,* a flower bud.

₍林 Lin — A grove, a clump of trees or bamboos; a wood, a forest; a luxuriance or abundance of; one's village or native groves; a group of, a company: *₍ch'á ₍lam,* a tea-shop; *luk₂ ₍lam,* a mountain in Húpeh, hence a den of thieves; *luk₂ ₍lam hák,* a band of robbers; *shü' ₍lam,* a forest; *ü' ₍lam ₍kwan,* the Imperial Guard; *₍yam ₍lam,* an out of the way place, a bye-corner: *₍lam há' ₍ts'oi 'chü,* an opulent retired officer.

₍淋 Lin — Dropping; dripping, water running off; to soak, to moisten, to wet; *₍lam ₍fá,* to sprinkle flowers; *₍lam ₍lí,* soaked, drenched, continual dropping; *chiú' ₍t'au ₍lam,* to throw water on one; *₍lam shap,* wet through.

₍霖 Lin — Interchanged with the last; a timely rain of three days fall; incessant rains; *₍kòm ₍lam,* an opportune shower; *'ü ₍lam ₍t'au,* wet in a shower; *met.* care taken after losing things.

₍琳 Lin — A kind of precious stone, called *₍k'au ₍lam,* perhaps a species of prase.

₍痳 Lin — A disease of the bladder or ureter; a strangury or dysury arising from any cause; *₍shá ₍lam,* gravel; *hüt, ₍lam,* bloody urine.

₍臨 Lin — To look down upon, to behold with a care for, to superintend; a superior regarding or going to an inferior; to bless or curse, by coming to; to descend upon; to go to; to commence, at the point of, about to do; during, when, time of meeting; makes the present gerundive; the 19th diagram; great; *₍lam 'sz'* near death, when he was dying; *₍lam ₍man* to superintend or govern the people; *₍lam shai'* to come into the world; *₍ts'an ₍lam 't'ai,* go and see myself; *₍lam ₍shi 'ng² sz'²* to hinder a matter at the time; *₍lam hü'* going; *₍lam kap, ₍lam ₍mong,* to hurry one's self, be quick; *₍lam yé²* nightfall: *₍kwong ₍lám ₍máu shé'* you honor my hamlet; *₍lam ₍sham,*

to face or brave danger, fearless; *ˌlam lok₂ ˌlau*, when he goes down stairs; *ˌlam ʿlò yap₂ ˌfá ˌtsʿung*, to take a young wife when old; *ˌlam tʿip*, to imitate a writing; *ˌlam ching²* to examine diseases; *ˌlam ˌchʿiú*, to be at a levee; *ˌlam ˌpʿún*, time of childbirth.

ʿ凜 Lin Shivering with cold; great cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling, fearing, as people should in presence of rulers; *ʿlam ʿlam*, piercingly cold; awe-struck; *ʿlam lit₂* stern, terrific; *ʿlam ˌtsün*, trembling obedience.

ʿ廩 Lin A government granary; a corn-house, a grange, a dépôt for grain; to give grain to students; *ˌtsʿong ʿlam*, a granary; *ʿlam luk₂* the stipend for certain students; *ʿlam ˌshang*, a stipendary siútsái; *ʿpò ʿlam*, to get on the list of stipendaries.

A colloquial word; to sooth, to make sleek, to soften what is harsh, to smooth; *ʿlam ˌtsím ˌtʿiú ʿmi*, smooth its tail, *met.* polish or mollify his expressions.

ʿ懍 Lin Fear, respect; *ʿlam ʿlam*, serious, afraid of, reverentially obedient or accordant to.

ʿ稟 To nourish, to give, to sustain, to provide food or pay for; to give out grain.

琳² A colloquial word; to pile up, to lay on each other; a group, to go in a crowd; to sooth, to soften what is harsh; *lam² ʿhi*, pile it up; *lam² ˌchʿá*, pile up tea; *ʿtsau ˌmài ˌyan lam²* to hide in the crowd; *lam² ˌtsʿai*, to pile or lay even; *lam² ˌtsʿéung*, to lay a wall.

(250) Lám.

ˌ婪 Lán Covetous, greedy of gain; to desire, to long after; *ˌtám ˌlám*, avaricious, niggardly; *ˌlám sáp₂* grasping, close; *ˌlám ˌtsong*, hoards obtained by griping dealings;

ˌ嵐 Lán Vapor or cloudy mist on a hill top is called *ˌshán ˌlám*; name of a hill near Táyuen fú in Shánsí.

ˌ籃 Lán Baskets, usually with cross handles, made of bamboo, wire, or rattan; *ˌlám ˌkwʿáng*, baskets in general; *ˌmá ˌchʿéung ʿi ˌlám*, to back a long-eared basket—to be a beggar; *ˌfá ˌlám*, baskets made of flowers.

ˌ藍 Lán A plant used to dye blue, the Isatis; *ˌlám shik₂* a blue or indigo color; *ˌyéung ˌlám*, foreign indigo; *ʿlò ˌlám*, blue black; *ˌlám ˌtʿin*, the blue field, a famous place in the district of that name near Síngán fú in Shensí; *ˌlám tin²* native indigo. Used for the next.

ˌ襤 Lán A single coverlet; ragged, mean clothes, without collar or trimming; *ˌá ˌshám ˌlám lü²* tattered raiment; *ˌlám ʿlau*, dirty, as raiment.

ʿ欖 Lán *ˌKòm ʿlám*, the *Canarium*, of which the *pák₂ ʿlám* is the *Canarium album*; and the *á ʿlám* is the *Canarium pimela*; *ʿlám shí²* or *ʿlám kok₂* a condiment of olives; *ˌhám ʿlám*,

salted olives; ˌhau ˈlám, Adam's apple; ˌhòm muk₂ ˈlám, to hold a wooden olive—silent; ˌtiú ˈlám wat₂ carved olive seeds.

攬 擥 Lán To grasp, to carry with a firm hold, to carry in both arms; to usurp, to interfere in; to monopolize, to hoard; grasping; an armful; ˈlám fo³ to engross goods; ˈlám ˈts'ü, to carry in the arms, to seize all; ˈlám ˌmái pán² to manage alone; ˈlám ˌt'au, head manager of an affair; ˌch'ái yat₂ ˈlám, an armful of wood; ˈlám ˈpong, the last name on the list of kiijin graduates; ˈlám ˌshan ˈlám shai² to wrestle and play.

覽 Lán To behold, to look at carefully, to see from a distance; to understand, to perceive; yat₂ ˈlám, at one view; ˈlám shi² to see; ˌkung ˌching ü² ˈlám sent up for his majesty's inspection; ˌp'ai ˈlám, to publish judicial cases to the people; ˈlám ˌkún ˌkam ˈkú, an extensively read man.

纜 Lán A rope, a hawser, a cable, a painter; to tie on, to bind with cord; to drag with a rope; lám² ˌshün, to track a vessel; tái² lám² a cable; ˈtà lám² to twist ropes; ˈkái lám² to weigh anchor; lám² ˌt'au pák₂ to bind on a mourning cap, a funeral garb; ˌlái lám² to haul the rope; lám² ˈkáu ˌ'm ˌmái, a rope will not join them,—very unlike; lám² lò² a tracking path.

濫 Lán A fresh, a rising of water; excess; incroaching, overflowing, violating, intruding on; to float; to soak; excessive, profuse, beyond bounds; irregular, careless, loose, or lawless, according to the circumstances; lám² ˌying, illegal punishments; lám² yung² to use profusely; lám² ˈsé, scribbling; ˌmò lám² no excess; lám² fai³ to waste; lám² ˌkáu, to associate with the lowbred; lám² ˌhoi shò³ muk₂ to charge higher than the settled price.

檻 Hien A baluster, a railing, a row of bars below a window; a den for furious beasts; to cage; lám² lám² rumbling of carriages; lám² ˌch'é, a cart with a cage on it. Sometimes read Kám², and used for the last.

艦 Hien A war-junk; a man-of-war with strong bulwarks, a frigate; a kind of defended round-house on deck; chín² lám² a man-of-war.

(251) Lan.

ˌLan. A colloquial word; quick, speedy; ˌp'an ˌlan, in a hurry, quick.

(252) Lán.

攔 A colloquial word; a bazaar or row for the sale of an article; ˌhám ˌhá ˌlán. the salt-shrimp row; ˌYau ˌlán ˌmún, the Oil-row Gate on the south of Canton, called the Petition Gate; lok₂ ˌlán hü² gone to the bazaar; ˌmái ˌlán, to take to the bazaar, to turn peddler; ˈkwo ˌlan, the fruit market.

躝 ˏLán To overstep, to pass over; to creep, to twine around; *ˏlán tí²* to crawl on the earth; *ˏlan ˏt'ang*, to twine over, as a grape vine grows.

欄 ˏLán A railing or balustrade for a support and defense; a pen or bar for animals; to rail in; *ˏlán ˏkon*, a railing; *ˋmà ˏlán*, a horse pen.

蘭 ˏLán A general name for gynandrous flowers, and others with a single flower on a peduncle; used in a good sense in comparisons; *met.* adopted, sworn; pleasant, delightful; *ˏchú ˏlán*, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*; *tiú² ˏlán*, the air-plant; *kit, pái² ˏkam ˏlán*, to adopt one for a sister; *ˏlán ˋtsé*, an adopted sister; *ˏlán ˏhing*, a sworn brother; *ˏlán ˏp'ún yéung²* cyathiform.

闌 ˏLán A door-screen; a wristlet; to shut in, to seclude, to separate; late, evening; failing, fading, falling into ruins; few, rare; in limited quantities, moderate; *ˏlán yap₂* to go in abruptly; *ˏmún ˏlán*, a door-screen; *yé² ˏlán*, the night nearly past, very late.

攔 ˏLán To stop with the hand, to hinder, to prevent; to embarrass; to divide, to separate; *ˏché ˏlán*, to hinder, to prevent seeing or going; *ˏán ˋü ˏché ˏlán*, to bamboozle, to dissuade, to use amphibology; *ˏlán ˏü*, to stop an officer's sedan; *ˏlan lò² ˋts'éung kip₂* to stop up the road to rob men; *ˏlán ˏhoi*, to part [combatants]; *ˏlán ˏkái hat, shik₂* beggars blocking up the street; *ˏmò ˏkwán ˏlán*, nothing to guard it with; *ˏlán tsit₂* to stop the way; *ˏlán ˏt'au chong²* to wait to meet one.

瀾 ˏLan Swelling, continuous waves, surges; dirty rice-water; *ˏpò ˏlán*, rolling waves; *ˏÚi ˏlán ˏk'iú*, the Eddy (or returning current) Bridge, the bridge near the Factories.

斕 ˏLán A mixture of colors on animals, mottled, speckled; *ˏpán ˏlán*, striped, brindled.

嬾 ˏLán A listless, lazy lout; remiss, sluttish; sleepy; averse, disinclined to do; *ˋlán to²* lazy; *tái² shik₂ ˋlán*, a lazy glutton; *ˋto ˋlán*, to shirk work; *ˋlán ˋsán*, to lofe, to dawdle; *ˏshan ˋlán*, to gape and stretch; *tso² ˋlán ˏshan*, an idler; *ˋlan ˋlò kê² ˏkung ˏfú*, very easy work; *yat, ˏshan ˋlán kwat,* incurably lazy.

爛 ˏLán To cook thoroughly, to boil to rags; rotten, corrupted, putrid, over-ripe; torn, tattered, worn out, broken, spoiled, ruined; to break; splendor, bright; to oppress; many; very, a superlative, as *lán² ˏlo*, a great many; *ˋkong wá² lán² ˋlò*, he speaks very well; *lán² ˋtsai*, a rascal; *lán² ˋhau*, a blackguard; *chü² lán²* worm-eaten; *ˋtá lán²* to break; *lán² ˋliú*, broken, spoiled; *lán² ˏhái*, old shoes; *lán² ˏt'ung lán² t'it,* bits of broken copper and iron; *lán² ˏch'ái ˏt'au*, a hard knot to split, *met.* a hard matter; *lán² meng²* a hard fate; *lán² ˏt'au ˋt'eng*, a reckless dare-devil; *lán² ˏchin ˏt'ò lán²* a beggarly scamp who tries to involve one.

(253)

Lang.



A colloquial word; a jingle of tin or glass vessels is called *ˌkwang ˌlang*; *ˌmá ˌlang ʻtʻeng*, a kind of tanka boat pushed by two oars, common at Canton.

Lang² A lot of things tied together is called *kwâng² lang²*.

(254)

Láng.

(This is read *lang* in the Fan Wan.)

Lang

Cold, icy, chilly; frigid, indifferent; still, clear; *ʻláng tám²* distant, neglectful, as friends; insipid, as books; dull, as trade; *ʻláng ˌtsʻing ˌtsʻing*, still, quiet, alone; *ʻtá ʻláng chan²* to shake with cold; *fat, ʻláng*, the ague; *ˌyan ˌtsʻing ʻláng ʻnün*, men's feelings are very changeable; *ʻláng tʻít, tʻit*, very cold; *kam² ʻláng kéuk*, "to forbid cold feet," means to prevent strangers seeing small-pox patients; *ʻláng ˌshéung ˌfung*, nose snuffling from cold; *ʻláng ngáng² ʻshau kéuk*, hands and feet benumbed; *ʻláng ʻngán ʻtʻai kin²* to look at coldly or carelessly; *ʻláng ût ˌcham*, a thermometer; *ʻláng fán² ˌtʻau*, China root.

(255)

Lap.

Lih

A rain hat, made of splints; an open basket, a hamper; a glove; an imposition, cheat; to hoodwink; *tái² ˌfá lap*, to catch one in a basket; also, to wear a false or paper bridal coiffure; *tʻán² yat, lap, lap*, each basket of coal; *lap, ʻtò ʻkʻü*, humbugged him; *ʻshau lap*, a glove; *yat, ʻteng ʻtau lap*, one umbrella hat; *lap, chü² ʻshau*, to put on gloves; *lap, chü² ʻkʻü*, to put in a basket.

Lih

Similar to the last; a pen or inclosure; a basket for carrying game; *ˌchü lap*, a basket to carry pigs in.

(This is often pronounced *láp*.)

Lih

To stand erect, to stand; established, erect, fixed, upright; to establish, to found, to set up, to institute, to perfect; to agree upon, to settle, to fix, to effect; to place in order, to arrange; the 117th radical; soon, presently, the arrival of the time of; *ʻhí lap* stand up; *lap hák*, instantly; *lap ˌchʻun*, it is now spring—one of the 24 terms; *lap î²* or *lap ˌsám*, to resolve on, determined; *lap ˌkung*, to establish one's fame; *ʻní lap kéuk, mí² ʻwan*, have you just entered upon these duties? *lap lün²* in disorder, all in confusion; *lap tsʻíp*, to take a concubine; *lap ʻpan*, to reform, sown his wild oats; *lap shat*, to set up a house, to marry; *lap ting² kéuk*, engaged to stay.

(256)

Láp.

A colloquial word; to take up a number of things in the arms; to lump or take all toge-

ther ; *láp*, *ˌmái ˌchai ko' ch'ü'* take and put them all there ; *láp*, *ˌmái ˈyau ˈkí ˌto*, how many are there in all ?

擸 Lieh To hold and manage ; to lump, to take together ; *láp₂ ˌmái yat₂ ˌtúi*, put them all in a pile ; *láp₂ sáp*, refuse, dirt, offal ; *láp₂ láp₂ tsáp₂ tsáp₂* mixed up, heterogenous, disorderly.

臘 Láh To sacrifice after the winter solstice ; to dry flesh ; *láp₂ üt₂* the twelfth month ; *láp₂ áp*, dried ducks ; *láp₂ ˌkon*, to jerk meat ; *láp₂ mí'* cured meats ; *ˌChan láp₂ kwok*, Cambodia.

蠟 Láh Wax, beeswax ; waxy, waxed, glazed ; *pák₂ láp₂* insect wax obtained from bugs on the *láp₂ shü'* or wax-tree ; *ˌfung láp₂* beeswax ; *láp₂ ˌün*, waxen pills ; *láp₂ shek₂* yellow or greasy quartz ; *láp₂ ˈchi*, paper smoothed with a soaped stone ; *láp₂ ˈpeng*, wax tapers ; *láp₂ ˈtsui*, a hawfinch (the *Coccothraustes melanura*.)

(257) **Lat.**

角 A colloquial word ; to let go, to leave off, to loosen ; broken off, severed, come off, parted ; *lat*, *ˈshau*, take off your hand, let go ; to part from, as friends ; *ˌ'm tak*, *lat*, it won't come off ; *lat*, *ˈtai*, bottom fallen out, ruined ; *ˌch'ü lat ˈk'ü*, take it down ; *lat*, *ˌhiú*, come apart or off ; *ˈtá lat*, broken off ; *ˌtsing lut*, *ˌpin*, smart enough to take his queue off ; *ˌt'úi lat*, *ˌshan i'* to get rid of a business.

(258) **Lát.**

辣 Láh Biting, piquant, hot, pungent, acrid, taste, like pepper ; severe, heavy, as a punishment ; injurious, recriminating, as abuse ; *lát₂ ˌtsiú*, cayenne pepper ; *kam' ˌt'iú ˈhò lát₂* the prohibitions are very strict ; *ˌká lát₂* a freshwater crab ; *ha' lát₂ ˈshau*, to "down a hot hand,"—to punish severely ; *ˌshang tak*, *ˈlò lát₂* precocious, strong while yet young.

刺 Láh Intractable, wicked ; inhuman, harsh ; to cut in twain, to mangle ; a row of things with interstices between them ; *ˈpí ˌtò lát₂ ˌhoi*, cut it open ; *chung' ˌhoi yat*, *lát₂ lát₂* plant them in open rows ; *ˌkwái lát₂* perverse, cross-grained ; *ˌkáu ˈch'i lát₂* a dovetail. Often confounded with 刺 *ts'z*".

(259) **Lau.**

蓼 荳 Lau The leaf of the betel-pepper (*Piper betle*) ; a plant used to catch fish ; *ˌlau íp₂* betel leaf ; *ˌts'ing ˌlau*, fresh pepper leaves ; *ˈHoi ˌfung ˌlau*, leaves from Háifung hien.

A colloquial word ; to throw or wear over the shoulders ; a cloak ; to hang down, as a shawl does ; *ˌlau ˌyam mú'* a girl whose hair covers her forehead ; *tái' ˌlau*, a cloak ; *ˌlau pok*, *ˌkan*, to wear a shawl ; *ˌlau ts'o' ˌyan ˌp'i*, false, only the skin of a man ; *ˌlau ˌyan ch'ut*, *ˌkái*, constantly asking him to go out ; *ˈhau ˈshui ˌlau*, a bib.

嘍 Lau Loquacity; troublesome and talkative; *ˌlau ˌloi ˌlau hü²* urging, to talk much to get an end; *ˌlau ˌyan ˈmái*, to urge one to buy.

婁 Lau The 16th zodiacal constellation, it is in the head of Aries; a surname; an ox tied up; a troublesome number; frequent, many; a mound; simple, stupid.

僂 Lau Crooked, curved; hunchback, stooping; *ˌlau ˌchau ˌyan*, a beggarly fellow; *ˌlau ˈchí*, to bend the fingers.

嘍 Lau Diligent; contented, joyous, gay; to be pleased; *ˌlau ˌlau ˌchí ˌsam*, a sedulous disposition.

摟 Lau To drag, to draw or pull; to carry off, to elope with; to embrace, to hug; *ˌlau ˈp'ò*, to fall on the neck; *ˌlau chü²* to hold in one's embrace.

樓 Lau A loft, a staging or tower; the upper floor or story of buildings; a peak; a layer; storied, in stories; to assemble; *ˈshéung ˌkò ˌlau*, to go to an eating-room, to tiffin; *ˌlau shéung² ˌlau*, two-storied; *ˈhò ˈts'oi, ˌlau shéung² ˌlau*, good, I'm in for luck! *ˌkáng ˌlau*, a watchtower; *ˈ'ng ˌts'ang ˌlau ˌchü yuk₂* the loin of pork; *ˌlau chan²* sleepers of a floor; *mong² ˌlau*, a lookout tower; *ˌlau shéung²* up-stairs; *ˌwáng ˌlau*, green flower-boats; *ˌts'ing ˌlau*, brothels; *ˈhí ˌlau kòm² ˈhí*, hard to do; *ˌsheng ˌlau*, gateway towers; *ˌchung ˌlau*, a belfry; *ᵘNg ˌts'ang ˌLau*, the Five-storied Pagoda in the city of Canton.

艚 Lau A kind of vessel, with high stern galleries or frames made in stories.

螻 Lau The mole-cricket, called *ˌkü ˌlau*; a kind of ant; *ˈt'ò ˌlau*, a four-horned fabulous goat; *ˌlau ˌlí*, a small dragon-fly.

耬 Lau A sow in heat; *ˌlau ˌchü*, a sow; a certain wild beast.

髏 Lau A skull without skin or flesh; *ˌfú ˌlau* or *tuk₂ ˌlau*, a skull, the upper bones of the skull.

留 Liú To detain, to stop a guest; to hold on to, or keep by one, to keep back; to delay, to procrastinate; remaining; dilatory, slow; a long time; *ˌlau pit₂* a keepsake, a parting gift; *ˌlau lok₂* detained in a place by poverty; left by mistake; handed down from ancestors; *ˌlau ˈk'ü ˌ'm chü²* could not keep him; *ˌlau ˌfán*, to keep for future use; *ˌ'm ˌlau ˌsam*, giveing no heed to, careless; *ˌlau yam²* to keep in office or place longer; *ˈwán ˌlau*, to take by the arm to stop; *ˈts'ing ˌlau pò²* don't trouble yourself to come out—said by a visitor; *ˌlau há²* to leave with one for a while, to relinquish; *ˌmò ˈfi ˌlau*, no murderers remain; *ˌlau tám² hí²* keep in your breath; *pat, ˌt'ing ˌlau*, not to stop a single moment; *ˌlau ˌü ti²*, leave a little space, don't be too hard.

榴 Liú The pomegranate tree; *shek₂ ˌlau*, the pomegranate; *ˈfo shek₂ ˌlau*, the flowering pomegranate; *ˌfán shek₂ ˌlau*, a guava.

猏 Liú A kind of bamboo rat; ˈmá ˌlau (or ˌlau), a monkey; ˈmá ˌlau ˈtsai, a nickname for children.

瘤 Liú A tumor, excrescence, wen, or swelling of any kind; yuk, ˌlau, a tumor; hüt, ˌlau, bloody tumor; ˈhòm tak, ko' ˌlau, made the swelling by a knock; hí' ˌlau, swellings in the neck from anger; ˈfan ˌlau, a sloughing tumor.

飂 Liú The sighing or breathing of the wind; ˌlau ˌlau, waving in the wind.

鶹 Liú A kind of owl, called ˌlau ˌli, which eats birds and mice.

騮 Liú A chestnut or bay horse, with black mane and tail; ˈtsz' ˌlau, a sorrel horse with dark mane.

琉 Liú A pearl; a vitreous, glassy substance; ˌlau ˌli, glassy, shining, like a new mat or ice; also cups for water lamps; ˌlau ˌk'au kwok, the Lewchew Is.; ˌlau ˌli ˈngá, glazed tiles, used on temples.

旒 Liú Pendents of a crown, hung before and behind; ˈmín ˌlau, crown pendents; the narrow pendents attached to a banner, called ˌk'i tái'.

流 Liú The flowing of water; to pass along, to go from one place to another; to circulate, as news; to spread, to diffuse itself; to descend in life, to cast off restraint; to get into ˌlau ˈngán lui' to shed tears; ˌlau ˌman, travelers, people from another province; mat, hòm' ˌlau ˌk'au, why are you so rude and unmannerly; ˌlau hüt, to bleed; ˌlau ˌín, rumor; yat, ˌlau ˌmò peng' I've never before been sick; ˌch'éung ˌlau, continual, everflowing; ün' ˌlau ˌk'i hüt, willingly shed his bad habits; to shed; flowing out; to seek, to select; to beg, to intreat; a class, a low set, the vicious, low-life people; roving, vagrant; shifting, floating; to be transported; ˌlau ˌli shat, ˈsho, vagrant, without a home; pat, ˌlau ˌtò hai' ˈkòm, it is ever so, this is usually the way; yat, ˌlau ˌyan, a class of men; ˈnü ˌlau, females; blood; ˌlau há' and ˌlau ˈshéung, ebb and flood tide; ˈkau ˌlau, the nine professions; ˌlau ˌman, vagrants, vagabonds.

硫 Liú ˌLau ˌwong mút, sulphur, flowers of sulphur; ˌlau ˌwong, brimstone.

劉 Liú To kill, to slaughter; a kind of sword; to arrange, to set in order, to lay out; ˌLau Pí a famous general of the Three States.

瀏 Liú Clear, limpid, deep water; ˌLau ˌyéung ˌkong, a river in Húnán; a strong wind; rustling of trees.

柳 Liú The willow; a groove; brindled, striped; *met.* pleasure, dissipation; slender, wasp-like; arched, crescent; ˌshui ˌsz' ˈlau, the tamarix; ˌfá ˈlau li' ˌfong, places of dissipation; ˈlau ˌt'iú ˌshan, a slender person; ˈlau ˌmí, arched eye-brows; the 24th constellation, it is in Hydra; iú' yap, ˈlau, it must be grooved; ˈlau ˈsü, willow catkins; ko' ˈlau ˈshau, that affair—a slang phrase; ˈlau

ts'iú pò² a kind of striped cloth; *'hí 'lau*, to make a groove.

摝² Liú To take up earth and daub it on, when building a wall; to level with the hand.

A colloquial word; to toss in the arms; to shake in the arms; to toy with; to fuss over; *lau² há² 'k'ü*, dandle him, as a babe; *lau² 'fo ,lò*, make a fire; *lau² ,wan 'k'ü*, shake them up thoroughly.

'簍 Lû A bamboo basket or hamper; *yat, 'lau t'án²* a hamper of coals.

'罶 Liú A trap or net of bamboo for taking fish or crabs, made like a seine.

'綹 Liú A skein or knot of thread, of a hundred lengths; a fob or pocket; *'tsín 'lau ké²* a cut-purse, a pickpocket.

陋² Lau A narrow, dirty residence, a vile place; a strait; low, rude, rustic, vulgar; ugly, ill-favored; uninformed, unacquainted, obscure, ignorant of things; *'ch'au lau²* horrid-looking; *lau² ,kw'ai*, hush-money; *lau² lüt*, vile-looking, useless; *tsoi² lau² hong²* in my poor lane—affected talk.

漏² Lau To drip, to drop on; a clepsydra; to leak, to ooze out; to lose; to disclose, to blab; to evade, to escape from; to forget, to lose sight of or let slip; to moisten; a crack, an aperture, a leak; *sham² lau²* it leaks; *chap, lau²* to mend a leak; *lau² lá²* an oversight, forgotten; *tsíp, lau²* catch the water; *lau² 'kám ,t'iú shò²* forgot to enter in the account; *sít, lau²* to let out a secret; *lau² hí²* waste of breath; *lau² ,hiú*, leaky; *,mò ko² tai² lau²* no such good news as that.

'溜² Liú A river in Kwángsí; to flow; to issue; a gutter under eaves; *wát, lau²* glossy, smooth.

'遛² Lau Lingering, stopping on a journey; *tau² lau²* loitering, lurking about.

(260) Láu.

'撈 Láu To drag or fish for in the water, to grapple from a deep place, to dredge for; to hook out; *,láu 'hí*, to haul up; *'tá ,láu*, to drag for; to make a search for; *'mò ,lí ,láu ch'áu²* no dredge, nothing to help myself with; *,láu ,hò hok*, to dredge for oysters: *t'au² 'tai ,láu*, to price a thing dirt cheap.

(261) Lé.

,哩 Lí A final particle, like *lok*, 咯 denoting that a thing is or should be in a certain manner; rendered by surely, doubtless, so, &c., according to the scope; *'tím ,lé*, [the lamps] are lighted; *hai² ,lé*, it is so: yes, it is; *,lai ,lé*, come; *hü² ,lé*, let us go; *'kwo ,t'au ,lé*, too much, most certainly.

唎² A final and colloquial particle, implying an order; a mere final sound; *hü² lé²* gone; *mat, 'yé lé²* what is it? *hai² 'hòm lé² pé²* let it be so.

(262) Léuk.

掠 Lioh₂ To rob with violence, to plunder, to take things by force; to invade, to waste, to make a foray; to punish with a stick; a sweep stroke to the left in writing a character; *ch'áu léuk₂* to snatch the valuables; *ts'am léuk₂* to make a raid; *'pong léuk₂* to bastinado.

畧₂ 略₂ Lioh To divide or mark fields; a boundary of fields; to plan, to counsel, to contrive; astute, shrewd; to abridge, to diminish labor; a resumé, a digest of, an abridgment; a little, in general, rather, slightly, not minute; to disesteem, to slight; a path, a rule; to take or seize; to walk, to go; to offend, to transgress; to sharpen; *tái² léuk₂* for the most part, in general; *iú² léuk₂* the radical or important parts of; *léuk₂ 'yau*, only a few; *léuk₂ léuk₂ 'hiú*, I understand this somewhat; *mau léuk₂* clever at, foreseeing, shrewd, forecasting; *léuk₂ to tik* rather too many; *hò² léuk₂ mái² yan*, apt to seize and sell people; *léuk₂ chí yat i²*, understand it a little; *léuk₂ ti²* to enter or pass through a region.

(263) Léung.

梁 Liang A plank across a stream, a foot-bridge; a ridge-pole, a lintel, a beam or sleeper, a stretcher; a dam or piles to hinder a current; the fastening of the knob on a cap; *met.* the principal; trustworthy; *k'éung léung*, atrocious, one worthy of death; *pí² léung*, bridge of the nose; *ün léung*, hung himself from a beam; *ká² léung*, to lay the ridge-pole; *met.* to side with the weak in a quarrel; *hái léung*, the ridge-seam on shoes.

樑 Liáng A mast of a boat; used for the preceding; *'shéung léung tái² kat* good luck to raising the ridge-pole—a sentence written on it.

粱 Liáng Large grained millet, a species of Holcus, of which there are yellow, green and white varieties; spirits are distilled from it; *kò léung*, the Barbadoes or tall millet.

糧 粮 Liáng Food, provision, victuals; rations or pay of soldiers; land taxes in kind; *ts'in léung* taxes or their commutation; pay; *shik₂ léung*, in government pay, a soldier; *kon léung* provender for a journey; *léung tò²* commissioner of the land-tax; *kák léung*, to stop the rations; *náp₂ léung*, to pay in taxes; *kwán léung*, to receive rations; *léung 'ts'ò*, rations and provender; food, eatables; *kip léung*, to forage.

踉 Liáng To jump; *t'iú² léung*, to dance and hop about. Also read *long*, to go; *long p'ong*, ready to go, starting.

良 Liáng Goodhearted, gentle, liberal, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable, perfect, superior; a term of praise;

loyal, obedient; capable, skillful; a long time; past midnight; *ˌléung ˌyan*, my goodman; my good wife; *ˌléung shín²* good; *ˌléung ˌsam*, devout, desirous of doing right; *ˈmò ˌléung ˌsam*, oppressive, bad, hardhearted; *ˌléung ˈkau*, a long time; *ˌléung ˌtʻin*, a fertile field; *ˌléung ˌman*, the loyal people; *ˌléung ˌkéung*, galangal; *ˌléung ˌshan*, a fortunate hour or day.

凉 涼 Liáng Cool, fresh; pleasant; refreshing; cool, distant, as manners; little of, sparing; in need of, straitened; a prefecture in Kánsuh; *ˌléung ˌfung*, a fresh breeze; *ˌshing ˌléung*, to take the air; *ˌléung ˈshong*, cool and pleasant; *ˌléung ˌpʻáng*, an awning of mats; *ˌléung kwo² ˈhá chá²* cooling off a little.

两 Liáng A common contraction for the next, when meaning a tael or Chinese ounce, equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ *oz. av.*, or $579\frac{84}{100}$ *grs. tr.*; the highest Chinese nominal money, worth $1.38, or 6*s.* 8*d.*; *ˌngan ˈléung*, money, cash.

俩 兩 Liáng Two, a couple, a pair; both, doubled, twice, again; *ˈléung ˈléung ˈchung* two taels' weight; *ˈléung ˌchí ˌwai*, two masts; *ˈléung ˈfan ˌfan*, divide it equally; *ˌʻm ˌsám ˈkau ˈléung* undignified, degrading; *ˌsám ˌsám ˈléung ˈléung*, in small groups.

Read *léung²*, a classifier of chariots; a car, a chariot. The next is now used in this sense.

輛 Liáng² A classifier of carriages; a car; a pair of wheels.

魎 Liáng An elf or gnome, like a small child; *ˈmong ˈléung*, a sprite.

倆 Liáng Clever at, skilled in; *ˈní mat, kí² ˈléung*, what have you practiced, what can you do?

亮 Liáng² Clear, bright, like the sun or moon; lustrous; transparent; lighted, illumined; trusting in, believing—in which senses it is used with the next; *léung² ˌshá*, transparent gauze; *ˌkwong léung²* lighted up, not obscure, as a room; *ˌtʻin léung²* daylight.

A colloquial word; loud noise, distant sounds; *ˌshing ˌyam ˌliú léung²* the music is sweet; *kòm² ˈhéung léung²* such a loud noise.

諒 Liáng² Sincere words, faithful, veracious; to believe in, to accredit, trusting to; to know certainly; to suppose, to guess, to conjecture; to aid, to assist; *kín² léung²* to excuse, to make allowances for; *pat, ˌnang kín² léung²* inexcusable; *léung² pít, hai² ˈkòm*, I am pretty certain of it; *léung² pat, ˈngo kwái²* I think he will not blame me; *ˌʻm ˈpí ˈkʻü léung² ˈtò*, I shall not do as he supposes.

量 Liáng² To measure, to judge, to estimate; to keep an account of; a measure, a capacity, a limit, a determinate point or quantity; ability to eat or drink, appetite; an enlarged, liberal mind, good feeling; opinion, views of the mind; *mat, kòm² léung² kwai²* why do you drink so little? can't you

stand much wine? *ʻngo léung² chüt,* I don't drink much; *ʻkú léung²* to guess; *kuk, léung² tái²* a shrewd observer of men, astute; *ʻmò tik, léung²* no capacity; *hán² léung² ʻkí ˏto,* what is the limited quantity? *pat, tsz'² léung²* an over-estimate of one's self.

Read *ˏléung;* to measure; to deliberate upon; *ˏshéung ˏléung,* to consult upon; *ʻpí ʻtau ˏléung,* measure it with a *ʻtau,* or peck.

(264) Lí.

ˏ哩 A colloquial word; in disorder, careless; *tsò² sz'² ˏli ˏlá,* he does things slovenly.

ˏ离 Lí Bright; elegant; the 5th diagram; interchanged with the next.

ˏ離 Lí A yellow bird of a beautiful plumage; to retire, to disperse, to scatter, to dismiss, to separate or go from; to leave, to part from; distant, absent, parted; dispersed, scattered; to divide, to cut in two; to arrange or divide off; in pairs; the 5th diagram; *pat, ˏli,* engaged in, attached to, employed upon; *ˏli ˏming,* the morning; *ˏli ˏhoi,* parted; *ˏli ˏsün,* a sister's grandchild; *ˏli ˏt'oi,* to get up from table; *lut, lat, ˏli ˏli,* coming off, very loose; *ˏli ʻhò ʻün,* very far off; *ˏli ˏkw'an,* to leave the company or group; *ˏli sán²* to scatter, to disperse; *ˏli han²* sad from one's absence; *ˏli pít,* to part from one; *ˏli ˏká,* to go abroad; *pat, ˏli ˏfi ʻniú,* [is still] nothing but a bird.

ˏ籬 Lí A fence or wattle of bamboo; to fence, to inclose; a small basket tray; *ˏfán ˏli,* a bamboo hedge; *chuk, ˏli,* a bamboo tray; *cháu¹ ˏli,* a strainer, an open ladle for taking out cakes; *tau² ˏli,* a trellice for beans to run on; *ˏli ˏpá,* a hedge.

ˏ灕 Lí To stretch or open out, to spread out, as wings; to place in order, for a display. Also read *ˏch'í.*

ˏ漓 Lí Water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin and bad; *mak, ʻshui ˏlam ˏli,* the letters dropped like rain from his pencil—calligraphy, beautiful penmanship.

ˏ璃 Lí A vitreous, translucent substance; *ˏlau ˏli ˏchü,* glass beads; *ˏlau ˏli t'áp,* a bedstead with glass in the sides.

ˏ褵 ˏ縭 Lí An ornamented girdle, put on a bride by her mother; a sash; a perfumed veil worn by brides; to sew shoes; *ˏkam yat, kít, ˏli,* she is married to-day. Read *ˏch'i,* sharp, like a cold wind.

ˏ醨 Lí Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor.

ˏ謧 Lí Deceitful language, sportive jokes, bantering; to ridicule; *ˏchí ˏli,* verbose, exaggerated talk; not trustworthy.

ˏ魑 Ch'í A mountain elf, a hobgoblin, called *ˏli mi²,* regarded as malicious.

螭 Ch'i A dragon without horns, just molted; a term applied to cruel men; *tsun' ,li*, a spirited horse.

釐 厘 Li Used for *'li* 理, to subject to, to cause to submit; to regulate; the 1000th part of a tael, nominally equivalent to the coin called a cash; the second term infractions, a hundredth; a very little, a grain, a hair's breadth; a pair; to give; *,li 'tang*, a small money steelyard; *'mò ,li ts'o'* no mistake at all; *'mò ,li 'kan iú'* not the least attention; *'mò ,li yung'* useless; *'mò ,li sz'²* quite at leisure. The last form is used only in numeration.

貍 狸 Lí A name for many small animals, like the fox, raccoon, wild cat, &c.; *'yé ,li*, a sort of wild-cat; *,ú ,li*, the fox, thought by the Chinese to take a human shape; *,ká ,li*, a cat; *'hoi ,li*, a seal; *'fú ,li*, a yellow fox; *,héung ,li*, the civet; *,ú ,li ,tsing*, a fox-fairy, a witch, a siren—a term of reproach; *t'ít ,li shik*, an iron gray color; *'kwo 'tsz' ,li*, a small civet-like animal, which is eaten.

嫠 Lí A widow; *,li 'fú*, a woman whose husband is dead.

罹 Lí A string; sadness, sorrow; to encounter, to incur; to meet or happen to; *tsz'² ,li chung' kau'* to incur great punishment; *,li ,k'i ,hung hoi'* suffered his deadly malice; *mít ,mò ,li*, without any sorrow; *,fung pák ,li*, afflicted with many griefs.

梨 Lí A pear; *tung' ,li*, a face grimed with age; *sŭt ,li*, a russet pear from T'ientsin; *,shá ,li*, native pear; *,li ,ün 'tsz' tai²* play-actors; *sŭt ,li ,kò*, pear jam; *,fá ,li muk*, rosewood.

鸝 Lí A yellow bird, the *,wong ,li*, or mango bird.

驪 Lí A fleet horse, a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses; *,li ká'* a carriage and span.

李 Lí A prune or apricot; to get ready for a journey: *,hang 'li*, luggage; *,nám ,wá 'lí*, a yellow plum; *,t'ò 'li ,chàng ,ch'un*, the peach and plum emulate each other at spring; *tsín' sz'² ,ü ,t'ò 'li*, to recommend a pupil as a plum or pear.

里 Lí A place of residence; a neighborhood, a village, originally of 25 or 50 families; a lane in a village, a place or court in a town, a street; a measure of length of 360 paces, the Chinese mile; it is of various lengths, usually 1897½ English feet, or 27⅘ *lí* to 10 Eng. miles; the geographical *lí* is the $\frac{1}{25}$ of a degree or 1460.44 ft., or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a French astronomical league; mournful, alas; the 166th radical; *'ngo ,héung 'li*, my neighbor or townsman; *,lun 'li*, a neighborhood; *'li ,yan*, one of this place; *yat 'li lò'* one mile; *,ts'in 'li 'má*, a courier; *,héung 'li*, the country, village places.

俚 Lí Rustic, vulgar, gross, low-bred, vile; to protect, to support; a trust, protection, a re-

source; *ʻlí ˏin*, low expressions, vulgar talk; *ʻmò ʻsho ʻlí lái²* nothing to look to, resourceless; *ʻlí ʻtsz'* a term for the people of Wúchau fú in Kwángˢ.

ʻ娌 Lí Brother's wives are called *chuk₂ ʻlí*; or vulgo, *ʻsham ʻmò*.

ʻ悝 A mat sail; any small sail; *ʻch'é ʻlí*, hoist sail; *ʻshai tsun² ʻlí*, set the whole sail; *met.* to exert one's full power; *ʻchün ʻlí*, to wear sail; *ʻlí pʻò'* a sail-loft; *ʻlí ˏtʻau*, the foot of the sail; *ʻlí lám²* halliards; *ʻkám ʻlí*, take in sail; *ʻkám ˏfung ˏʼm ʻkám ʻlí*, is to profit one's self at other's expense.

ʻ裡 Lí A basket or hod for carrying soil; a spade or narrow mattock, for lading in earth.

ʻ理 Lí To work gems according to their veins; to polish, to burnish gems; veins or striæ; style; to govern, to regulate; to control, rule, manage, adjust, rectify, or put to rights, as circumstances require; to meddle with; a match-maker; reason in man, right principles, nature rule of action, that which is felt to be right or proper; the principle of organization or rules by which matter is kept in its essence; *ʻlí* follows some verbs, showing that the first verb is done properly, as *ˏsau ʻlí*, to repair; *ˏtʻai ʻlí*, to look to carefully; *ˏtʻin ʻlí*, heavenly reason, analogous to retribution or overruling Providence; *tí² ʻlí ˏtʻò*, maps; *hon² tí² ʻlí ˏsin ˏshang*, a geomancer; *ˏtʻiú ʻlí*, regulations; the topography or capabilities of a place; *tò² ʻlí*, reason, the propriety of things; *ʻlí lun²* to reason, to debate; *ʻlí sz'²* to attend to an affair; *ˏman ʻlí*, style of writing; *ʻlí úi²* to comprehend; *ʻlí fát*, to dress the hair; *ʻlí shò' hai² ʻkòm*, it should be this way, this is the manner; *ʻlí ˏʼm tò'* I have no time to see to it; *chiú' ʻlí ʻkong*, to talk reasonably; *hóp₂ ʻlí*, reasonable; *ˏʼm yap₂ ʻlí*, unreasonable; *ˏlin ʻlí ʻchí*, a marriage alliance *ʻngo ʻúi ʻtá ʻlí*, I can manage it; *ʻní ʻlí ˏpʻin*, you was in the wrong; *ʻlí chik₂ hí' chong'* reason is mild, anger is violent.

ʻ裡 ʻ裏 Lí A lining, the inside of garments; inside, within, inner; home; *ʻpiú ʻlí*, false silk, burned in ancestral worship; *ʻlí mín²* or *ʻlí ʻtai*, within, in; *ʻlí pò'* coarse cotton lining; *tsoi² ˏká ʻlí*, at home.

ʻ鯉 Lí The carp *(Cyprinidæ)*, the king of fishes, and fabled to change into a dragon; *ˏshéung ʻlí*, a letter; the *ˏkam ʻlí*, yellow carp, is the most common at Canton; *ʻlí fá' ˏlung*, the carp has become a dragon, *met.* rapid promotion in office.

ʻ履 Lí A leather shoe; to put on a shoe; to tread on, to walk; to act, to walk in a way; actions, conduct; *met.* the body, the man; salary, a living, something to depend on, subsistence; *ʻlí ʻtai*, the sole of a shoe; *ʻlí lik₂* record of good acts; *ʻlí ˏyan*, to do humane acts; *tsín² ʻlí*, to tread; *ʻlí ˏhang*, to walk, the conduct; *ʻlí ʻlám*, to go and see for one's self.

利 Lì — Sharp edge or point: acute, keen edged; advantageous, profitable, useful; smooth, fortunate, happy, beneficial; gain, profit; address, cleverness; smart, greedy for gain, covetous; trade; interest on money; to benefit others or one's self, to oblige; to nourish; *ˌmo lì²* to sharpen; *lì² ˈshí*, an advantageous market, prosperous; *lì² hì²* cutlery, edged tools; *ˌfung lì² ˈshí*, (often pron. *lai² ˈshí*) to give cash at newyear to children, or a retaining fee to a physician, or to funeral attendants; *lì² sik₂* or *lì² ˌtsˈin*, interest; *náp₂ lì²* to pay interest; *pat₂ lì²* unlucky, disadvantageous, unsuccessful; *lì² ˈhau*, fluent speech, pleasant tasted; *lì² tuk₂* gluttonous, mean; *lì² pin²* convenient, at hand; *ˌká yat₂ lì²* to get 10 per cent. per month; *ˌchan ˌchan lì² hoi²* truly awful or formidable, stingy; *fái² lì²* keen edged; *lì² kín² tái² ˌyan*, happy if Your Honor notices me; *ˌming lì² ˈléung ˌtˈò*, two pursuits, letters and trade; *ˈmò pat₂ shun² lì²* everything as he wished, always prosperous; *lì² ˈtsui ˌfá ˌngá*, talkative and specious; *lì² lì² ˈshí ˈshi ˌlai*, done carefully and willingly.

俐 Lì — Clever; *ˌmá lì²* active, expert.

脷 Lì — A colloquial word for the tongue, used because the proper sound *shít₂* also means to lose; *ˌshan ˌtˈiú lì²* put out your tongue; *ˈpí lì² ˈtˈim*, taste it; *lì² ˌi*, a furred tongue; *kol₂ lì² ˈkòm ˌsheng*, thickmouthed; *lì² ˌhái*, a strumous tongue; *lì² ˌyam*, final particles.

痢 Lì — A dysentery or flux; *sé² lì²* a purging, a diarrhœa; *ˌhung lì²* a bloody flux; *ˌyau sik₂ lì²* a chronic diarrhœa; *kam² ˈhau lì²* cholera morbus.

莉 Lí — A flower, highly prized by the Chinese; *mút₂ lì² ˌfá*, the white jasmine; also the name of a common song.

蜊 Lí — A sort of clam, called *kòp₂ lí²* found on the coast of Fuhkien, and pickled by the people.

莅 **涖** Lì — Water running down; water grasses, rushes; to come to, to descend towards, to arrive at; to enter upon or assume the duties of; to see; the seat or place where an officer acts; *lì² yam²* to go to an official post; *lì² ˌman*, to govern the people; *lì² sz'²* attending to business, active; *lì² ˌkún*, the rule or conduct of an officer.

詈 Lí — To scold about, to blame or be angry with; *lì² má²* to rail at, to abuse; *lì² yuk₂* to disgrace by much obloquy.

吏 Lí — Officers, magistrates, rulers; deputies or secretaries in offices, any subordinate executive; to rule; *Lí² Pò²* the Board of Civil Office; *lì² ˌfong*, the department of a magistracy which receives officers; *ˌshü lì²* government writers; *ˈtíu lì²* head writers; *lì² muk₂* the deputy in an inferior prefecture; *lì² ˌün*, official attendants; *ˌtiú lì²* an oppressive officer.

(265) # Lik.

櫟 Lih A species of oak *(Quercus serrata?)* hard and tough, considered to be a useless wood, not even fit for fuel; employed as a depreciatory term for one's self.

礫 Lih Gravel, shingle, coarse sand, small broken stones or pebbles; *ˌtán lik*, cinnabar or ore of quicksilver; *ˈngá lik*, potsherds, broken pottery.

轢 Lih Crushed under a wheel; a rut or path for wheels; *ˌkwˈong ˌchˈé tsín² lik*, ridden over by the furious chariots.

躒 Lih To move; motion; a step, a pace. Read ***Lok***, to exceed; *chˈéuk, lok*, extraordinary, surpassing.

櫪 Lih A sort of oak, of which the acorn is edible; a stable or cote for animals; *ˌtsˈám lik*, frames for worms to weave their coccoons on; *ˈmá lik*, a stable; *lik, ˌsz'* to squeeze the fingers between sticks.

靂 Lih A clap; *pˈik, lik*, the crashing, splitting sound of thunder; a name of the God of Thunder.

曆 Lih The heavenly bodies; the course of the spheres; to calendar times and seasons; *lik² ˌshū*, an almanac; *lik² fát*, astronomy. Interchanged with the next.

歷 Lih² Lih To pass over, by, or to; to pass away, as generations do; to pass through, to experience one's self; to transgress, to overpass the laws; arranged orderly; next in order, successive; disordered, confused; to exhaust; to say all; retired, silent; wide apart, as teeth; *lik² ˌchˈiū*, successive dynasties; *lik² toi²* successive generations or ages; *lik² ˌloi*, from the first till now; *ˌloi lik²* the antecedents of, notices of; *ˈyá ˌtsˈang ˌking lik*, gone by, passed; *lik² ˈkau*, long since gone; *lik² lin²* experienced in; *lik² ˌnín*, for a series of years; *lik² lik² ˈho ˈháu*, every item is trustworthy, all can be proven; *lik² tsun² ˌtsˈai ˌléung ˈking*, I have passed through all evils; *lik² lik² ˈho ˈshò*, I can count all to this time, all can be accounted for.

瀝 Lih² Lih A drop, a very little left in a cup; to drink the last drop; to drop or drip; *lik² hŭt*, to stab one's self; *chuk, lik²* bamboo sap, thought to be a febrifuge; *ˈyam tsun² ˌū lik²* drank the last drop; *lik² ˌtsˈing ˈpan kˈau²* humbly petition with the sincerest feelings; *yat, lik² tsˈoi²* a row of vegetables; *ˌhoi yat, lik²* to make a furrow.

瘰 Lih² Lih The scrofula; *ˈlo lik²* the king's evil; *ˈlo lik² ˈngán tsat*, rheumatic ophthalmia; *káp, ˈpán lik²* scrofula under both ears; *lik² kòm² hing² hŭ² tsò²* ardent as the scrofula to do it.

鬲 Lih² An incense caldron, containing about six pecks, placed in temples; the 193d radical of characters relating to boilers, or food cooked in them.

力 Lih² Strength, nerve, brawn, muscular power; the full use of any organ; force, power, vigor, spirit, energy of mind; divine help or succor; assiduous,

smart, diligent, active; the properties or strength of a thing; the stiffness of a bow; the 19th radical of characters relating to force; *yung² lik₂* or *ch'ut₂ lik₂* exert yourself; *lik₂ 'shiú*, weakly; *Fat₂ lik₂* help of Budha; *peng² lik₂* dangerously sick; *lik₂ ˌcháng*, test of strength, to argue; *'tsau lik₂* the strength of wine; *lik₂ léung²* bodily vigor, aptitude; *pat₂ lik₂* a nervous style; heavy penmanship; *'shai ˌngá lik₂* ordering people, talkative and lazy; *ˌts'oi lik₂* trusting to his wealth; *ˌní 'pá ˌkung 'kí ko' lik₂* how much (*i. e.* in catties) is the strength of this bow? *cho² yat₂ pí' ˌchí lik₂* to lend a hand, to assist in anything; *lik₂ yam²* to hold office beyond the usual period; *'ngán lik₂* sharpsighted.

泐 Lih₂ To split rocks; the veins or creases in rocks; to write, as *ˌming ling² lik₂* (or *lak₂*) my name is written elsewhere,—a phrase used instead of a signature.

艻 Lih₂ Interchanged with *lak₂* 簕; spines on plants; prickly, spinous; *túi' mín² lik₂* the *Gardenia spinosa*; *'lò 'shü lik₂* a rough grass, the *Spinifex squarrosus*.

(266)

Lím.

廉 Lien A corner, an angle; by the side or on one side; sparing, economical, moderate; pure, disinterested, uncorrupted; to examine; *'yau ˌlím 'ch'í*, modest, shamefaced, regardful of one's reputation; *'mò ˌlím 'ch'í*, shameless, avaricious, brazenfaced; *ˌhán ˌlím*, over-frugal; *mat₂ kòm' ˌlím*, why so close? *'yéung ˌlím ˌngan*, anti-extortion allowance to officers; *ˌts'ing ˌlím*, uncorrupt, integrity; *ká' ˌlím ˌí mí² ˌkò*, delicate flavored and not high priced; *ˌlím ˌming*, to examine equitably.

帘廉 Lien A screen of cloth or bamboo splints, hung before doors; *chuk₂ ˌlím*, bamboo blinds; *pò' ˌlím*, cloth curtains; *muk₂ 'pán ˌlím*, venetian blinds; *noi² ˌlím ˌkún*, examiners of essays appointed by the fúyuen; *'kün ˌlím*, roll up the screen.

溓 Lien A mountain stream falling in a sheet of water; thin, poor; *ˌlím ˌts'ün ˌháng*, a cascade near the White Cloud hills.

臁 Lien The calf of the leg; *ngoi² ˌlím*, the shin bone; *ˌchü ˌlím t'ip₂* hog's spleen.

鐮 Lien A sickle or reaping-hook; *'fo ˌlím ˌpáu*, a tinder-case and flint; *ˌwo ˌlím*, a sickle.

鰱 Lien A species of silure (*Arius falcatus*) of a dull green color, with a large mouth and 6 cirri.

縑 Lien The embroidered quartering on a banner on the inner edge near the staff.

磏 Lien A coarse kind of sandstone, unfit for polishing; *met.* spurious, hypocritical.

奩 Lien A lady's dressing-case, a perfumery-case or toilette-box; *ˌchong ˌlím*, a bride's trousseau, or portion; *ˌlím ˌí*, a money present to a bride; *keng' ˌlím*, a toilette-case.

簾 Lien A flag, showing where wine is sold; *'tsau ˌlím*, a tavern signboard.

斂 Lien A kind of creeper; *pák, ˌlím*, a drying or styptic medicine.

'斂 Lien To gather in harvest; to amass, to collect together, to hoard, to husband, sparing of; an ingathering, a hoard; *ˌshau 'lím*, to gather in; to harvest; *tsü² 'lím*, to extort; to collect; *'lím sz'²* not to meddle with; *'lím kéuk*, to stay at home; *'lím ˌmái chek, 'shau*, to draw up the arms within the sleeves; *ˌts'ün 'lím*, saving, to lay up little odds. To be distinguished from *ˌhòm* 歛 to desire.

'檢 Lien To draw the hands in the sleeves; *'lím 'yam*, to sleeve the hands, a curtsey; *'lím 'yam pái²* pays her respects—a phrase on a lady's card.

'殮 Lien To shroud a corpse, to lay out a body in all its clothes for the grave; *ˌshau 'lím*, to encoffin; *'siú 'lím*, to shroud without coffining, as Moslems do.

臉² Lien The cheek; the face; *met.* the reputation, honor; *'mò lím²* shameless; *hang² lím²* ruddy cheeks. Read *ˌts'im*, thick soup or gravy.

瀲² Lien Water overflowing; to overwhelm; the edge of waves; *lím² ím²* brimfull, just running over.

輦² Lien A barrow or hand carriage drawn by men; carriage-horses; the imperial chariot; *met.* the emperor or court; to transport, to convey; to take to, to draw; *lím² hà²* at court, at the capital; *lím² tò²* a road in the palace precincts; *'i ˌkü lím² 'mò*, took his mother in a carriage; *lím² ˌkü*, a sort of wheeled sedan.

(267) Lín.

ˌ連 Lien To connect, to continue, to join, to be united, as in marriage; to compromise; reaching to, conjoined, continued, contiguous, annexed; a junction, a succession of; a lumping; an adversative connective particle placed at the beginning of a sentence, even, with, also, and; *kít, ˌlín*, banded together, as thieves; *séung² ˌlín*, close together; *ˌt'ung ˌlín*, joined as by a thoroughfare; *ˌlín ˌká*, a flail; *ˌlau ˌlín* uninterrupted; to hang on, tedious; *ˌlín lui²* implication, to involve; *ˌlín hí² tsò²* do it after that is done; *ˌlín ˌyan*, allied by marriage; *'ng 'tsz' ˌlín ˌtang*, five sons became kujin one after the other; *ˌlín sek*, tin ore; *ˌlín ˌlín*, unceasingly, one after the other, again and again; *ˌlín ˌwán ˌts'éung*, suceessive firings of guns; *ˌlín ˌmái*, taken together; *ˌlín ˌwán kai²* a plan that effects two objects; *ˌlín yat*, for several days; *ˌlín ˌmong*, speedily; *ˌlín mín² ˌtò ˌ'm 'sai*, he does not even wash his face.

ˌ漣 Lien Ripples on the water, a rippling appearance; weeping; *yap, t'ai² ˌlín ˌlín*, unceasing crying; name of a river.

蓮 Lien The lotus or nelumbium; *ˌlín ˌfá*, the water lily; *ˌlín ˌp'ung*, the receptacle of the lotus; *ˌlín 'tsz'* lotus nuts; *ˌho ˌí ˌp'án ˌlín*, a child climbing by the lotus—a scholar acting unworthily; *ˌlín ká²* the lotus seat, *i. e.* Kwányin; *ˌnái ˌlín 'li*, the lotus with the plum—affianced; *ˌkam ˌlín*, "golden lilies"—ladies' feet; *'ts'oi ˌlín ˌshün*, a pleasure boat; *ˌlín pò²* a fine lady-like gait; *ˌlín ˌfá lok₂* a well-known song; *ˌho 'p₂ ˌlín*, the nasturtium.

鏈 Lien Unrefined lead or tin; a chain; *'so ˌlín*, a lock and chain; *ˌpiú ˌlín*, a watch-chain; *'shéung ˌlín*, to wind up [a clock]; *ˌhang 'mún ˌlín* [the watch] is run down; *kwai²ˌlín*, to kneel on chains—a torture.

鰱 Lien A species of carp, (the *Abramis bramula?*) called *ˌpín ˌü*, or broad-fish, at Canton.

憐 Lien To commisserate, to have charity for, to sympathize with, to have compassion on, to love; *ˌlín sut₂* to pity; *'ho ˌlín tik₂* pitiable; *pat₂ ˌhòm ˌlín*, unworthy of pity; *ˌt'ung peng² ˌséung ˌlín*, those in the same disaster sympathize with each other.

璉 Lien Vases or chargers to hold grain at sacrifices in the ancestral halls.

揀 Lien To transport, to remove, to carry in the hands, to take a thing to one; *'lín 'hí*, lift up [to a higher place]; *'lín ˌhoi ˌlai shái²* take them out and sun them; *'lín ˌloi 'lín hü²* to take back and forth; *'úi 'lín lán²* apt to break in carrying; *'lín kwo' ˌyan* take it to the man; *ˌ'm 'k'am 'lín*, it will hardly bear handling.

練² Lien To boil silk, and to soften its harshness; to experiment upon, to learn by practice, to drill; habituated to; to select, to choose; white, a splendent white; a piece of silk; *lín² tsáp₂* to learn to do a thing; *lín² shuk₂ tik₂ ˌsz'* dressed raw silk; *lín² ˌshang í'* to learn business; *kòm' 'lò lín²* very well skilled in; *lín² tak₂ kòm' wái²* quite spoiled by bad habits; *lín² ˌ'm ˌtsing*, does not become skilled in; *lín² ˌí*, mourning for thirteen months; *'shui lín²* the water police.

鍊² Lien To smelt ores of metals; to refine; to forge; wrought; to work upon thoroughly, applied to the mutual action of the five elements; to discipline, to test by trial; experienced, matured, exercised, disciplined, expert, practiced; a chain; *pák₂ lín²* thoroughly refined; *ˌsau lín²* becoming religious; the religious; *lín² Fat₂* Buddhists; *lín² ˌtsing*, perfect; *ˌch'ui lín²* well hammered or wrought, as iron; *lín² 't'ò ˌshang muk₂* earth produces wood when matured.

煉² Lien Interchanged with the last; to separate dross; to test character, to discipline; *lín² ˌtán*, to refine the pill—and become immortal, as the Rationalists do.

楝² Lien A species of cherry or bullace, whose fruit is sour; the river dragons abhor it.

Ling.

鈴 A colloquial word; the tinkling of a bell; *ˌling ˌling ˌsheng*, the ring of money, a metallic sound; *ˌling ˌlam ʻkú*, a two-headed rattle drum used by peddlers.

靈 ʻ巫 ʻ火 Ling Spiritual, pervading, incorporeal, subtle, etherial; that which is efficacious, felicitous, miraculous, or able to act upon other powers and produce effects; supernatural, effective, mysterious; a soul, a spirit, a divinity, a disembodied agency; divine influence or assistance; the type or the most excellent of a class, as man of created beings, or the unicorn, phœnix, tortoise, and dragon of all hairy, feathered, shelly, and scaly beings, which are called the "four *ˌling*;" what is opportune, subtle, ingenious or obscure, as *ˌling ʻü*, a lucky shower; *ˌling ˌki*, a curious contrivance; intelligent, perspicacious; astute, able to hold spiritual converse; *ˌling ˌshan*, an efficacious deity; *ˌling ying*² a divine response; *ˌsin ˌling*, one's ancestors; *ˌyam ˌling*, ghosts, the dead; *ʻmò ˌling pin*² no tact; *ˌling ˌwan*, the human soul; *ˌling wai*² the ante-burial paper tablet; *ˌling ˌpʻái*, an ancestral wooden tablet; *wá*² *tak*, *kik*₂ *ˌling*, a shrewd fortune telling; *pat*, *ˌling*, inefficacious, as physic or a charm; no response, as an idol; stolid, as a dolt; *ˌtsing ˌling*, smart, wide awake; *ˌshang ˌling*, animated beings; *ˌfú ˌling*, to go by the side of the tablet in a funeral procession; *shing*² *ˌling* is used for the Holy Spirit by some; *Shing*² *ˌLing ˌlam ˌsam*, the Holy Spirit affects the heart; *ˌling ˌming*, to readily understand it.

醒 Ling Generous, rich spirits, made with great care, called *ˌling luk*₂.

凌 Ling Ice; collection of ice, an ice-house; to insult, to shame, to dishonor; shameful, injurious; to advance, to exalt; *ˌling yuk*₂ to disgrace, to abuse, to deflower; *ˌwai ˌling*, to intimidate; *ˌling ˌwan*, raised to the clouds, ambitious; *ˌling shat*, an ice-house; *ˌling ˌchʻi*, the ignominious and slow punishment—of quartering. Interchanged with the next.

陵 Ling A mound, a barrow; a hill; a cemetery, a mausoleum; to insult; to invade, to usurp; to desecrate; to aspire to a high place, to aim high; *ˌwong ˌling*, the imperial tombs; *ˌling yéuk*₂ to treat cruelly.

稜 Lang An angle, a corner; a segment; a kind of rice; a classifier of fields; *ˌwai ˌling*, dignity, majesty of a god; *ʻhi ˌling*, has a ridge; *ʻki ˌling ˌtʻin*, how many fields?

棱 楞 Lang Interchanged with the last. A cubical piece of timber; a corner; a beam in the roof of a temple; *ˌmo ˌling ʻshau*, a trimmer, one who tries to please all, a time-server.

菱 Ling An aquatic vegetable, the *ˌling kok*, or water caltrops *(Trapa bicornis)*, sometimes called buffaloe's horns; *ˌling ˌfá*, a poetical name for a mirror; *ˌling ʻfan*, flour made of the *ˌling kok*,; a three horned sort is called *kí²* 芰 and is perhaps another species of Trapa.

綾 Ling Damask; a term for thin silk woven with a glossy surface, as thin satin; *ˌfá ˌling*, damask; *ˌhung ˌling ˌsú*, a cooky with red bean flour inside.

淩 Ling Interchanged with *ˌling* 陵; name of a river in Kwángsí; to gallop over, to pass over or beyond; to tremble.

轢 Ling The traces of, to run over; *ˌling lik*, the rut of a wheel, to crush under a wheel; *ˌling ˌkwang*, the jolting rumbling of wagons.

伶 Ling To play the droll, to act the buffoon; musicians, posture-makers; clever, apt; to employ, to use persons; alone, single; *ˌling ˌkún*, master of the musicians; *ˌling lí²* smart; *ˌling ˌting*, lonely, deserted; the name of Lintin I.; *ˌLing ˌting ˌyéung*, Lintin Bay; *ʻshai ˌling*, a servant, a boy; *tuk, tak, ˌling ˌling lí² lí²* read it very distinctly.

玲 Ling The tinkling sound of gems; *ˌling ˌlung*, beautifully carved, carved out hollow, made in or with grots; also, perspicacious, acute—said of men's wit.

甋 Ling A long necked jar or amphora, with small ears; concave tiles used on roofs.

聆 Ling To try sounds, to hear, to pay attention to; to follow, to obey; *tak, ˌling ˌtsʻing fúi²* I shall be happy to hear your clear instruction—a polite phrase; *shoʻ ˌkü ˌling ˌling*, to understand readily.

苓 Ling A kind of strengthening medicine; *ˌwan ˌling*, China root from Yunnán; *ˌling ʻi*, a sort of boletus or fungus, sometimes used for food.

蛉 Ling An insect; some say a grasshopper; *ˌtsʻing ˌling*, dragonflies *(Libellulidæ)*, which have many local names.

翎 Ling Feathers or wings, plumes; the feathers on an arrow; the tail feathers of the peacock, used in official caps; *ˌshéung ʻngán ˌfá ˌling*, a two-eyed peacock's feather; *ˌlám ˌling*, a plain plume; *tái² ˌfá ˌling*, to wear a feather; *pát, hü² ˌfá ˌling*, to take away an officer's feather; *tsín² ˌling*, the feather of an arrow.

鈴 Ling A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell; they are hung around horse's necks, also on flags, to announce approach; a little bell; a term applied to light literature; *ʻmá ˌling*, a tinkling bell to hang on horses or dogs; *ʻhéung ˌling*, small bells hung from pavilions.

零 Ling The last drops of a shower, small rain; what exceeds a round number; over, a fraction, a residue, a remainder; in numeration used for "*and*," or to show that one denomination is not used, a cypher; *ˌling sui² ˌngan*, bits of silver; *ˌling*

ˌsing, miscellaneous, odd ends; *ˌling ˌtʻau*, a little over the amount, something thrown in, the thirteenth in a dozen; *ˌsám ʻléung ˌling iˀ ˌfan*, 3 taels and 2 candareens; *yatˌ pákˌ ˌling yatˌ* 101; *ʻmò ˌling*, no remainder; *ˌling lokˌ* scattering rain; scattered, out of employment; *ˌling ˌting*, alone, solitary, an individual; *ˌling máiˀ* sold by retail; *ˌling ʻtsin*, to cut off for retail; *ʻkauʻtim ˌling* (or *ˌleng*), a little past nine o'clock; *ˌling ʻkí ˌto*, how many over?

ˌ鴒 Ling — A little bird; *tsikˌ ˌling*, the wagtail; some describe it like a kind of titmouse; *pákˌ ˌling*, a singing lark; *kokˌ ˌling*, a crested lark.

ˌ齡 Ling — The front teeth; *met.* the age, years; *miúˀ ˌling*, young, under age; *ˌhá ˌling*, old, grayhaired; *shauˀ ˌling*, a sexagenary.

ˌ囹 Ling — A prison; a place inclosed by rails; *ˌling ʻü*, a jail.

(The two next are often pronounced *leng*.)

ˌ鯪 Ling — A species of carp, the leuciscus or dace; *ʻtʻò ˌleng ˌü*, a common kind (the *Leuciscus molitorella*), reared in ponds; *ˌwong ʻmí ˌleng*, yellow tailed dace (*L. xanthurus*); *ˌling ˌli*, the pangolin, which the Chinese suppose to be transformed from a fish, and to grow as large as a kraken.

ʻ領 Ling — The throat; the collar of a garment, a neck ribbon or collar; a classifier of upper garments; to manage, to govern, to direct, to attend to; to receive from, to take; to take charge of; to record; *ˌfung ʻleng*, a throat band; *yatˌ ʻleng ʻmá kwáˀ* one pelisse; *ʻling shauˀ* to receive; *ʻling tséˀ* received with thanks—a reply to a present; *ʻling káuˀ* to receive instruction, to wait on one; *tsukˌ ʻling*, I've taken enough; *ʻling mingˀ* to receive orders; to assent to a request—(these three are polite phrases); *ˌsam ʻling*, deeply indebted for; *ˌʻm ʻkòm ʻling*, can not think of taking; *ʻling tsauˀ* "collar and sleeve," a leader, a headman; *ʻling chʻutˌ ˌloi*, to take away, to go and receive; *ˌsham ʻling*, exceedingly obliged; *tsoˀ ʻling*, an officer over 150 Bannermen, a sort of under-resident in the colonies; *yatˌ ˌpúi ʻling lokˌ* to assent to everything, to promise readily; *táiˀ ʻling*, to command, to head; *táiˀ ʻling ʻyan kínˀ* to introduce at court; *ʻling ʻsai ʻlai*, to be baptized; *ʻling szˀ ˌkún*, an officer who receives orders, a consul; *ʻshau ʻling*, a head officer of any kind.

ʻ衿 Ling — The inside of a dress; a bridal dress; a band or neck cloth.

ʻ嶺 Ling — A break or pass in a mountain, where a road passes; a road over a peak; a ridge or chain of mountains; *ʻling ˌtʻau*, a peak, a high summit; *ˌMúi ʻling*, the Plum ridge or Meiling, in the north of Kwángtung; *ʻling ˌnám*, "South of the Ridge," *i. e.* Kwángtung and Kwángsí; *ˌshán ʻling*, hills and mountains; *ˌhang tòˀ tsūtˌ*

ˌlung ʿling, got to the jumping-off place, no way to turn.

令² Ling Law, rule, orders; to enjoin upon, to warn, to prohibit, to command; to cause; a cause of, to oblige to do, to occasion; a period of time; good, excellent, worthy of regard; and hence, in direct address, your, your honored; *ling² ˌtsün*, your father; *ling² ˌtʿong*, your mother; *ling² ching²* your wife; *ling² shuk*, your respected uncle; *chʿik, ling²* an imperial order; *ˌim ling²* the stringent laws; also, to govern strictly; *ˌshí ling²* divisions of time, times and seasons; *ling² tsin²* a triangular warrant issued to a patrol, a flag stuck in the ears of criminals; *ling² ˌyan ˌshang hí²* it will make people angry; *ling² ʿkʿü ˌloi*, cause him to come, bring him here.

另² Ling Dwelling or being apart, separate, distinct; alone, particular; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two; *ling² tsz²* by itself; *ʿkʿü ling² tsz² hü²* he went by himself; *ling² ˌloi*, he came alone; *ling² ngoi²* besides, exclusive of; *ling² ʿyau ʿkí ˌto*, how many more are there? *kok, ling² hü² tsò²* let each do his own work; *ling² yat*, another day; *ling² ʿngán ˌséung ˌhon*, to look at amazedly.

(This character is usually pronounced *leng*.)

靚² Tsing To adorn, to prink up, to paint the face; handsome, elegant, becoming; beautiful, good-looking; clear, transparent, dazzling; *ʿshím leng²* brilliant; *chá² leng²* false beauty; *ʿtʿai leng² ˌʿm leng²* see if it be pretty; *ˌkòm ˌtʿau kòm² leng²* fine as a fresh orange; *chí² leng² hai² ʿkòm*, this is the prettiest agoing.

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Líp.

獵² Lieh To hunt wild animals; the chase, gunning, fowling, hunting, hawking; to pursue earnestly, to get with difficulty, to experience; to move, to shake; to bring together, to hunt up; *ʿtá líp₂* hunting; *fong² líp₂* to go a gunning or hawking; *líp₂ ʿkau*, a hunting dog—must die on the hills.

擸² Lieh To smooth down, to straighten out, to take hold and arrange; *líp₂ ˌsò*, to stroke the beard; *líp₂ tím² ʿkʿü*, put them straight.

躐² Lieh To stride or pass over, to leap over; to overstep, to go out of the way; to tread, to stumble; *pat, ˌnang líp₂ ʿtang*, must not override, can not overstep the regular order.

鬣² Lieh Bristles of a hog, a horse's mane; stiff hair on the head of an animal; bristly, stiff; long pectorals or cirri of a fish; *ˌkong líp₂* a hog; *ˌchʿéung líp₂* a long beard.

鱗² Lieh A name for many fishes like the perch, with spinous dorsals; *ˌün ˌshun líp₂* the soft-lipped perch (the *Pristipoma grammopœcilum*); *ˌkam ˌsz' líp₂* the common kind (*Chrysophrys cardinalis*). Often pronounced *láp*.

(270) Lít.

Hieh 纈 To bind, to tie silk up for dyeing. A colloquial word; a knot, a joint, a knuckle; knots in wood; an altercation, a difference, a quarrel, a lawsuit; *ˈshau ˈchí lít*, the knuckles; *ˈtá ko˅ lít*, tie that knot; *pˈo˅ ˌhoi ˌchˈái lít*, split open the knot; *met.* solve the riddle, explain the difficulty; *ˈlò ˈshü lít*, a slipping-noose; *ˈtá shat ko˅ lít*, to embroil people, to egg on parties to quarrel; *ˈsz˅ lít*, a hard knot; *ˌshang lít*, a loose knot.

Lieh 列 To separate, to distinguish, to dispose properly, to arrange in order or spread out according to rule; to state in order; a rank, series, order; files of soldiers; *ˌhoi lít ˌming pák*, to write out clearly and properly, as a bill; *ˈpái lít* to set in order; *pat, ˈkú pat, ˌshing lít*, without beating the drums, the ranks can not be formed; *lít kwok*, the several states, a name given the feudal states of China, B. C. 300–225; *lít wai˅* you, gentlemen—used in direct address; *lít chan˅* troops in ranks.

Lieh 冽 A cold air; cold, chilly; *ˌfung lít* a harsh wind; *ˈtseng lít ˌhon ˌtsˈün*, cold wells and fountains.

Lieh 烈 Raging fire, burning, ardent, hot; impetuous, energetic, daring, enthusiastic; irritable, fierce, cruel; high principled adherence to virtue, meritorious, excellent, eminent, dignified, majestic, imposing; *kòm˅ lít sing˅* very fierce; *lít ˈnü*, a chaste woman; *lít lít* mournful; imposing, as mountains; *lít sz˅* a patriot.

Lieh 裂 Remnants, cuttings of silk; to tear, to crack open, to split, to rive, to rend or tear in two; *tsz˅ ˈkí lít* split or cracked of itself; *pˈo˅ lít* to tear open; *tsò˅ pik lít* vein it irregularly, as cracked chinaware; *lít ˌhoi ˌshám*, torn clothes; *ˈtá lít* to shiver, to break; *yat, ˌtˈiú lít ˈhau*, a crack; *pik lít ˌtsˈong ˌmúi*, made in an angular manner, irregular, like fancy windows.

(271) Liú.

Liau 蹽 To run; to go off, to clear out; to cross the legs; *ˌliú ˌlá*, begone! clear out! *ˌliú lá˅* he's gone; *ˌliú hü˅ ˌpín*, where's he gone or fled?

Liáu 僚 A companion, a colleague, an associate; a fellow-officer; one of the same rank, an equal; same kind or class; to hold office and serve together; *ˌtˈung ˌliú*, comrades, of the same rank; *ˌkún ˌliú*, a fellow-officer; the magistrates; *yat, ˌliú ˌyan*, a profession or class of men.

Read *ˈliú*, a good appearance, an easy manner.

Liáu 寮 Interchanged with the last in the sense of a fellow-officer, a fellow-student; a small window; to study at the same window or room; a cabin, a shanty, a hut made of thatch

and boards; a stall; dwellings put on boats; *táp, yat, ˏkán ˏliú*, put up a hovel; *tán² ˏká ˏliú*, thatched hovels occupied by tanka boat people on the river side; *ˋshui ˏliú*, aquatic peddling-shops; *ˏch'éung ˏliú*, a brothel.

嘹 ˏLiáu The voice of a creature; *ˏliú léung²* to listen to distant cries; the cry of pain.

憭 ˏLiáu Clever, smart, discriminating; to reflect upon, to examine into; *ˏliú lut*, struck with alarm.

嫽 ˏLiáu To dally, to trifle, to play with; good-looking;—in which senses it is like the next; *ˋmai ˏliú ˋk'ū*, don't play with him; *ˏliú ˏliú*, playful, boisterous; *ˏliú ˏshun kwá² ˋch'í*, to bother one, bothering; a maternal grandmother is called *ˏliú ˏliú* (or *ˏláu ˏláu*), at Peking.

撩 ˏLiáu To take hold of, to pull about, to wield or manage a thing; to regulate; to provoke, to incite to evil, to seduce or lead into evil; to play with; *hò² ˏliú ˏyan*, playful, he likes to sport; *ˏliú lung²* to move about, to lay many plans.

Read *ˋliú*, a colloquial word; to stir up, to brush away; to brush lightly, to tickle, to move along gently; *ˋpí chuk, ˋliú ˋk'ū*, take it off with a bamboo; *ˋliú chuk, tsít*, to entice crickets; *ˋliú ˋi*, to brush the ears, as barbers do; to tickle the ears; *ˋliú ˋhí ˋfo*, poke the fire; *ˋliú ˋseng ˋk'ū*, tickle him to wake up; *ˋliú ˋhi ˋk'ū ˏnau*, to touch him will make him cross.

燎 ˏLiau To burn, to blaze; to set on fire; to enlighten; an illumination; torches placed on stands to illuminate, a link, a faggot; brightness; *ˏmún ˏliú*, a light at the door; *ˏliú ˏsan*, faggots; *ˏliú ˏū ˋchí ˋchéung*, plain as pointing to the palm.

療 ˏLiáu To heal, to cure diseases; to stop an ailing; medical practice; *ˏliú peng²* to heal sickness.

繚 ˏLiáu To bind or wind around, to wrap up; gyves, fetters; to manage; *ˏliú ˋnau*, to wind in a ball; *ˏliú ˋiú*, to saunter about, to pass around from one part to another, as a crowd at a feast or show; *ˏliú ˏsz'* bowlines on the leech of Chinese sails; *sung² ˏliú* or *ˏmái ˏliú*, slack off or haul in—the sail to the wind.

遼 ˏLiáu Remote, distant, far off; *ˋūn ˏliú ˏliú*, very far; *ˏch'éung ˏliú ˏliú*, much too long; *ˏLiú ˏtung*, the country of Liáutung, now Shingking; *ˏLiú ˏho*, the River Liáu in Manchuria.

鷚 ˏLiáu A small bird, like a wren or hedge-sparrow; *ˏtsiú ˏliú*, a reed or sedge wren, which lives in marshy thickets; *pák, ˏliú*, a shrike or butcher-bird.

寥 ˏLiáu Empty, void, silent, solitary, vacant, wide, vast; unoccupied; *ˏliú lok*, unoccupied, deserted; idle, disengaged; *sham² shuk, ˏliú ˏliú*, reduced to a very little, very unimportant.

憀 ˏLiáu Confiding in, to trust; really; care, anxiety for; impatient of; commisserating; *ˏmò ˏliú lái²* no anxiety, nothing to do.

聊 ˌLiáu — A ringing in the ears; to wish, to depend on; a support; in which senses it is used with the last; an initial particle, implying a diminution of, doubtful about, careless about, anyhow, then; *ˌliú ʿū ˌchí ˌmau*, then let us consult; *ˌliú ʿch'é ˌying ˌshing*, promised it offhand; *ˌmò ʿi ˌliú ˌshang*, nothing to live by.

膋 ˌLiáu — The fat around the intestines, the fat taken out of the bowels.

了 ʿLiáu — Fixed, determined; intelligent, knowing; to conclude, to bring to an end, to finish; finished, done, a sign of the past tense; much used in the court dialect, for which *lok₂* is here used; before a verb, *ʿliú* means entirely, clearly, wholly, very; *ʿsé ˌūn ʿliú*, written it all; *ʿsai ʿliú*, washed; *mí² ʿliú sz'²* not yet finished the affair or job; *sz'² ˌ'm tak₅ ʿliú*, the matter can not be done; *shai² ˌ'm tak₅ ʿliú*, strength unequal to it, impossible; *yat₅ muk₂ ʿliú ˌín*, clearly understood at a glance; *ʿliú pat₅ tak₅* very, exceedingly, unequaled; *ʿliú pat₅ tak₅ kòm² ʿlán*, incomparably lazy; *mí² í² ʿliú*, not so easily done; *ʿliú ˌko*, a black grackle; *ʿHoi ˌnám ʿliú ˌko*, the wattled grackle or minor *(Eulabes indicus)*; *ʿkòm tsau² ʿliú*, that's the end, now it is finished; *ʿliú kuk₂* the matter is ended; *ˌchí tò² ʿliú*, We know it; *ʿliú kin sz'²* the job is done; *ʿliú pat₅ ʿho ˌtong*, can not be borne, insupportable; *ʿmò ʿliú ˌk'i*, no end to his troubling.

瞭 ʿLiáu — A clear, bright eye; good vision, clear sighted; to see afar.

蓼 ʿLiáu — An acrid herb, a species of polygonum; *met.* sorrow, calamity; *ʿsiú ʿliú*, a marsh polygonum, smart-weed.

料² Liáu — To measure, to estimate, to judge, to reckon, to calculate; to take a census; to manage, to dispose properly, to give out orderly; to reflect; stuff, materials of which things are made; glass; an employé, one who is of service, as a clever man; provender, grain; manure; clear sound of a drum; to pull; *liú² tak₅ ʿki ˌto*, how many do you think there are? *liú² ˌ'm tò²* unforeseen, unexpected; *liú² ʿli*, to manage, to oversee; *ˌnán liú²* hard to say; *tsz'² liú² pat₅ ˌnang*, I think I can not do it; *ˌshui liú²* who would have thought it? *pat₅ ch'u₁ ʿsho liú²* what I expected; *ˌf'in liú²* manure; *ʿmá liú²* gram for horses; *mat₂ liú²* materials; *liú² hí²* glass-ware; *liú² p'ín²* window-glass; *liú² sui²* broken glass; *ˌking liú²* superfine glass ornaments; *ˌch'iú ˌf'ing hí² liú²* to be a statesman, a valuable employé; *ˌchü liú²* paste made of pig's blood; *ˌ'm tsò² tak₅ liú² ʿshai*, I can make nothing of it, useless; *liú² sz'² ˌü kin²* I think you will find it as I say. This character is often pronounced *ʿliú*, when meaning glass.

廖 Liáu — A man's name, a surname.

(272) **Lo.**

囉 Lo A final sound in singing; children's prattle; *ˌlo ˌso*, troublesome, annoying, petty; *ˌlau ˌlo*, banditti. A final colloquial particle, used in answers; *tsò³ tak₂ ˌlo*, it will do; *hai³ ˌlo*, yes; *ˌloi ˌlo*, come on.

羅 Lo A spring-net for birds; a kind of silk, woven like gauze, used for dresses, and sometimes called *ló* or *law;* to spread out, arranged in rows; *yat₂ pˋat₂ ˌlo*, a piece of law; *ˌlo pò³* linen woven in stripes; *tsˋz'² ˌhung ˌlo*, "to give a red law-sash," is to strangle one; *ˌlo ˋmong*, a bird net; *ˌlo chéung³* a bed-curtain; *ˌchéung ˌlo*, to spread a net; *met.* to borrow money; *ˌlo hon³* distinguished disciples of Budha, of whom 18 were personal; *ˌlo hon³ ˌtsˋung*, the yew; *ˌlo hon³ ˋteng*, the Romish tonsure; some Buddhists wear it; *tái³ ˌlo*, heaven, the great canopy; *ˌlo lit₂ shap₂ pát₂ ˌchéung*, he arranges the eighteen essays, he talks confusedly; *ˌlo ˌking* (or *ˌkáng*) or *ˌlo pˋún*, a compass; *ˌLo ˌFau ˌshán*, famous hills near Shiklung; *ˌlo ˌwai ˌkú ˋláng*, to sleep alone and cold—as a deserted wife.

欏 Lo A kind of tree growing in Húnán, easy to burn; *ˌlo lok₂* a fence made of stakes.

濼 Lo A river in Húnán, in which Kiuh Yuen drowned himself, called *Mat₂ ˌlo ˌkong;* it enters Tungting Lake.

籮 Lo Open bamboo baskets, without covers or handles, sometimes with eared holes at the top, in which to run cords, used to keep fruit or grain in, or to peddle; *ˌlái ˌlo*, a "basket puller," is a nickname for the fruiterers in Fruit Row in Canton; *tso³ ˌlo*, a condemned criminal, from their being carried to execution in baskets; *ˌtám ˌlo ˌtˋau*, a peddler; *ˌchˋá ˋtsai ˌlo*, peddling panniers; *ˌlo ˋtsai*, small baskets.

蘿 Lo Parasitic plants and twigs like dodder, convolvulus, &c., which twine around trees; small stems of plants; *ˌlo pák₂* a turnip or radish; *ˌhung ˌlo pák₂* a radish; *ˌwong ˌlo pák₂* a carrot; *kung² kˋt₂ ˌsz' ˌlo*, the vines and tendrils have interlaced—a marriage alliance, derived from the names *ˋnü ˌlo* and *tˋò³ ˌsz'*, two kinds of twining plants; *ˌlo pák₂ kòm³ tái³ ko³ ˌsam*, heart as big as a turnip—generous and grateful.

鑼 Lo A gong; it serves in armies for wash-basins and boilers; *ˋtá ˌlo*, to beat the gong; *ˋtá ˌtˋau ˌlo*, striking the gong ahead—announcing an officer's approach; *ˌming ˌlo tsü² chung³* to sound the gong to collect the people.

騾 Lo A mule; *ˋhoi ˌlo ˌpˋi*, beaver's skin; *ˌtsˋing ˌlo*, a bay mule; *ˌlo ˋmá*, a mule.

螺 贏 Lo A name of spiral univalves, like the Lymneus, Voluta, Helix, Murex, &c.; a conch; a volute; a screw; spiral, screw-like; *ˌtˋin ˌlo*, fresh water

snails ; *ˌmò ʻt'ai ˌlo*, shells with eroded ends; *ʻhéung ˌlo*, conches used for horns; *ˌlo ˌsz'* a screw ; *ˌlo ˌt'in*, inlaid shell lackered-ware ; *ˌlo kai'* a spiral head-dress : *ˌlo hok₂* shells in general ; *ˌlo kòm' ˌlün*, crooked as a screw ; *ˌlo ʻim*, the operculum of univalves. Read *ʻlo*, in the name *ʻkwo ʻlo*, the sphex, or solitary wasp.

ʻ裸 Lo — Naked, barebacked; nakedness ; the naked ; the upper part of the body stripped ; to strip, to make bare ; *ʻlo ˌch'ung*, the "naked insect" *i. e.* man ; *ʻlo ˌshan*, nude.

ʻ婐 Lo — A maid servant, a waiting woman. Read *ʻwo ; ʻwo ʻngo*, delicate, slender, like a weak woman, elegant.

ʻ蓏 Lo — Fruits ripening on the ground or growing on vines and herbs, as melons, pine-apples, tomatoes, water-caltrops.

ʻ瘰 Lui — The king's evil, called *ʻlo lik₂* ; this name refers to scrofula only as it appears in the neck.

ʻ攏 Lo — To rend or split ; to select. A colloquial word ; to get for, to buy or procure, to bring to one ; to vex ; to injure ; *ʻlo ʻlò ˌp'o*, to get married ; *ʻní ʻlo ʻkw'an ʻngo*, you provoke me ; *ʻlo ˌlai ʻngo*, go and get it for me ; *ʻní ˌloi ʻlo ˌngan*, you come and get the money ; *ʻmò ʻyé ʻlo ˌfán ˌloi*, nothing to bring back ; *ˌ'm tsang ʻlo ˌmái*, not yet got all ; *ʻlo ˌmeng*, to vex one's life out, bewitched ; *ʻlo chái' ʻtsai*, a child dying early, before he has recompensed his parents ; *ʻlo chái'* to get a debt ; *ˌkí ˌsí ʻlo ʻhí*, nearly took him off, he was almost done for ; *ʻlo ˌü*, to catch fish ; *ʻlo ˌúi sun'* bring an answer back.

Lo' — Smell of burning animal matter ; to burn, to singe ; *ʻshui ch'au' ʻfo lo'* the water is smoky.

邏 Lo — To cruise about, to patrol ; to make a circuit, to spy, to inspect as a guard ; to inclose and screen, as mountains do a valley ; a guard ; *ˌts'un lo²* to patrol ; *lo² lo² ʻchün*, playing about, here and there.

(273) LÒ.

(Some of these characters are often pronounced *lú.*)

ˌ掳 — A colloquial word ; to mix up in disorder, to confuse ; to hash, to chop sorts of food ; to mix in ; to bother, to make one trouble ; trouble, care, pains ; *ˌlò kéuk₅* to poach on a friend for a meal ; *ˌlò lün²* to turn things over in confusion, to make a bother ; *hü' ˌlò ʻhá ʻk'ü*, go and bother him ; *ˌlò ˌlín ʻhí ˌlai ʻt'ai*, turn them out to look at, as things from a box ; *ˌlò ˌká ʻtsai*, a blackleg ; *chán² tak₅ ʻshau ˌp'í ˌlò*, had my trouble for my pains ; *ˌlò ˌsín*, to give false hopes, all talk ; *ʻyau mat₅ ˌlò ˌt'au*, what pay or perquisites are there ? *ˌlò ˌch'éung tik₅* a little profit ; *ˌlò tik₅ ˌt'ong*, put in a little sugar.

勞 Láu To toil, to labor, to exert one's self, to fag; to trouble one; wearied, fatigued; service, toil, distress, exertion for; anxious, careworn; worthy deeds, merit; *ʻyau ˌlò ʻnǐ*, I am troubling you; *ˌlò ˌshan*, to weary one, tired out; *ˌkʻan ˌlò*, to be diligent; *ˌlò ʻfù*, toilsome labor; *ˌlò tungˀ ˌyan*, to trouble people and engage their help; *ˌlò ˌlò lukˌ lukˌ* wearied and distracted; *ˌlò kǎˀ* excuse me for the trouble I have given you, Sir—said to a visitor; *ˌlò ˌsam*, obliged to you for your kind thoughts.

癆 Láu Sickness and wasting of the body from toil or care; consumption, atrophy of the viscera; *ˌlò pengˀ* consumption, phthisic; a pining away from grief; in Corea, poisonous drugs; *ˌlò làtˌ* the pain of a sting.

蟧 Láu A kind of univalve shell-fish; a small species of cicada, called *ˌtʻai ˌlò*; *ˌkʻam ˌlò*, a gold spotted spider.

牢 Láu An inclosure or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals, a corral; an aviary; domestic animals; a granary; a prison, a jail; firm, secure, strong; to take firmly, to know certainly; *tsoˀ ˌlò*, in prison; *tʻáiˀ ˌlò*, an ox; *shiúˀ ˌlò*, a sheep; *ˌlò ˌlung kaiˀ* a scheme to inveigle and injure one by false promises; *ˌlò ˌlò ʻkan kíˀ* remember it clearly; *ˌlò kúˀ* secure, strong; *ˌtʻin ˌlò*, the emperor's prison; *ˌlò putˌ ʻho pʻoˀ* it is too secure to be opened, it is very fast.

盧 Lú A vessel for holding rice; a pan for fire; a grog-shop; black; *ˌtong ˌlò*, a shop where warm spirits are sold; *ˌòm ʻhau ˌú ˌlò*, to cover the mouth and laugh. Interchanged with the three next.

臚 Lú The skin; the abdomen; to arrange in order, to spread out; to transmit, to convey orders, to intimate to, to hand down; *ˌhung ˌlò tszˀ* Court of Ceremonies; *ˌchʻün ˌlò*, a name for the fourth among the Hánlin; *ˌlò litˌ* to put in order.

轤 Lú A windlass, a pulley, a snatch-block; *lukˌ ˌlò*, a machine on which ropes turn to haul things.

簏 Lú Interchanged with *ˌlü* 盧; a rush-like bamboo; a large covered basket; a spear handle.

爐 炉 Lú A fire-place, brazier, grate, stove, chafing-dish, chimney, or furnace for lighting a fire; an incense vase; *ʻshau ˌlò*, a hand-stove; *ʻfo ˌlò*, a vessel or place for a fire; *ˌfung ˌlò*, a fogong or portable furnace; *ˌkʻing ˌngan ˌlò*, a refining furnace; *ˌming ˌlò*, an uncovered fireplace; *kukˌ ˌlò*, a bake-pan, an oven; *ˌlò ˌpʻing*, a set of a censer and a jar, usually made of metal.

壚 Lú Black, stiff clods, not yet harrowed; yellow earth; *ˌwong ˌlò*, the yellow clods, the grave, hades; *ʻtsau ˌlò*, a wine shop.

鑪 Lú Interchanged with the last; a vessel for spirits; *ˌtong ˌlò*, a shop where hot spirits are sold; also, a dram-seller.

盧 Lú A queen-post; the peduncle of flowers; ˌlò *kwat*, a fruit *(Eriobotrya japonica)*, the loquat or Chinese medlar. Read ˌ*Lü* in the Fan Wan.

瀘 Lú Name of a river in the east of Kiángsí; an inferior prefecture in Sz'chuen on the Yángtsz' kiáng; ˌlò ʻ*shui*, a tributary of the Yangtsz' in Sz'chuen.

瓐 Lú A gem or a kind of precious stone of a green color.

瞜 Lú The pupil of the eye; to see; ˌts'*ing* ˌlò, a clear eye.

纑 Lú Hempen threads; to hatchel flax or hemp and make it ready for weaving.

艫 Lú A name for boats; the stem or stern of a boat or vessel.

蘆 Lú High rushes along river courses, young and flowerless; reeds used to repair dikes; *muk*₂ ˌ*ú* ˌlò, wooden gourd-shaped floats strapped on children in boats; ˌlò ʻ*wai*, rushes; ˌlò ˌch'*ái*, reed faggots; ˌlò *wai*² aloes; ˌlò *wai*² ˌ*káu*, the juice of the aloes used for the hair.

顱 Lú The skull of a man; ˌt'*au* ˌlò, the skull; ˌ*fù* ˌlò ˌt'*au*, a bare skull, a decapitated head.

鸕 Lú The fishing cormorant, called ˌlò ˌts'z', and poetically ˌú ʻ*kwai*, the black devil.

鱸 Lú A name for fishes like the Labrax family; ˌ*pán* ˌlò, the spotted labrax *(L. Japonicus)*; *pák*₂ˌlò, the white labrax *(Pristipoma pihloo)*; ˌt'*au* ˌlò, the redheaded labrax *(Pristipoma kaakan)*; ˌ*fá* ʻ*tim* ˌlò, the spotted labrax *(Pristipoma nageb)*; ˌlò ʻ*kúi*, hash or slices of the ˌlò fish.

醪 Láu Thick dregs of spirits; ˌ*shun* ˌlò, high flavored spirits, generous wine.

獠 Láu To hunt by night by torches, as in deer-stalking. Also read ˌ*liú*. This is considered the most correct form of the next.

佬 Láu Large. A colloquial and somewhat demeaning word for a man, a person, a fellow, one of a class; it is often equivalent to the termination *er*; ˌ*máng* ʻ*lò*, a blind man; *tai*² ʻ*lò* and *sai*² ʻ*lò*, an elder and a younger brother; ˌ*héung* ʻ*há* ʻ*lò*, a villager; *ngoi*² ˌ*kong* ʻ*lò*, a notherner; ʻ*lò tái*² ʻ*lò*, an old fellow; ˌ*ngoi* ʻ*lò*, a fool; ch'*au*² ˌch'*ung* ʻ*lò*, a foul mouthed fellow; *mat*, *tik*, ʻ*lò*, what fellow is that? what does he do? ˌ*nai* ʻ*shui* ʻ*lò*, a mason; ˌk'*i* ʻ*há* ʻ*lò*, a Bannerman; *ko*² ʻ*lò*, that man, that stranger.

老 Láu Old, seventy years of age; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skillful; venerable, aged; an officer; a term of respect and honor, Mr., your, often prefixed to relationships; to grow old; the 125th radical of characters relating to age; ʻ*lò* ˌ*kung*, ʻ*lò* ˌp'*o*, husband, wife; ʻ*lò* ˌ*yan* ˌ*ká* or ʻ*lò tái*² an old man; ʻ*lò tau*² or ʻ*lò* ʻ*tsz*' a father; ʻ*lò* t'*ái*² a mother, a lady; a tide-waiter; ʻ*lò* ˌ*fung* ˌ*kwan*, a man whose son is an officer; ʻ*lò shat*₂ honest; ʻ*lò* ˌ*yé*, Sir, Your Honor; ʻ*lò* ˌt'*ung* one of the same age; *hok*₂ ʻ*lò*, men of Cháuchau fú; ʻ*lò* ʻ*kŭ*,

a whore; *ˈlò ˌts'in*, versed in, no novice, cute—applied to gamesters; *ˈlò chŭt*, [I am] old and stupid; *ˈlò lín²* well learned in; *ˈlò ˌkwan*, Láutsz', founder of the Rationalists; *ˌshám ˈlò*, the coat is old; *ˈlò ˌhong ˈchéung*, an old trader; *ˈlò Wai²* Mr. Wai; *ˈlò ˌloi ˌk'ung*, poor and old; *ˈlò shiú²* the old and the young; *ˈlò ˈchŭ kú²* old and firm, as a table; an old customer.

(The next six are frequently pronounced *lú*.)

ˈ魯 Lú Blunt, stupid, dull, obtuse; the name of a feudal state, now the province of Shántung; *ˈlò tun²* dull of apprehension; *ˈlò ˌfú*, a coarse, dull, fellow; *ˈlò ˈmong*, dull and easy, bull-headed.

ˈ櫓 ˈ艣 Lú A great buckler of wood; a moving tower; the scull on the stern of boats; *ˈlò sut*, the scull pivot; *ˌt'úi ˈlò*, push the scull, *i. e.* starboard the helm; *ˌmán ˈlò*, port the helm; *ˈt'ai ˈlò ˈmi*, lookout for the scull; *ˌiú ˈlò*, to scull; *ˈlò p'án²*, the scull tie.

ˈ虜 Lú To seize, to capture, to take alive in war; captives, prisoners; a slave to, devoted to; *ˈshau ˌts'in ˈlò*, a slave to money; *ˈlò léuk₂* to capture; *ˈlò ˌyan lak₂ shuk₂* to seize and hold men for ransom.

ˈ擄 Lú Interchanged with the preceding; to capture prisoners; to seize people for slaves or to ransom; *ˈlò ˌyan*, a kidnapper.

ˈ鹵 Lú Salt, rock salt; salt licks, salt ponds, or lands from which salt is obtained; barren lands; the 197th radical of characters pertaining to salt; uncivil, rude; *ˈlò mi²* meat corned with spirits; *ˈlò pò²* order of the emperor's traveling; *ˌshun ˈlò*, barren land; *ˌlò ˈts'ò*, careless, heedless.

賂² Lú To give a present to one, to bribe, to corrupt; to leave; a vessel used in ancestral worship; *fúi² lò² ˌt'ung ˌhang*, bribery prevails everywhere.

輅² Lú A car, a state carriage; *yuk₂ lò²* the emperor's chariot; the traces of the harness; *lò² ˈts'am*, a post-house for the emperor.

路² Lú A road, a path, a way where people go and make it plain; a passage; *met.* a way of action, duty; overthrown; great, principal; a carriage; *ˌsám ˌch'á lò²* a trivia; *shap₂ tsz'² lò²* cross-roads; *kwat₂ ˌt'au lò²* a cul-de-sac; *ˌhang ˌsz' lò²* to act improperly; *tong² shat₂ lò²* missed the way; *man² lò²* to ask the way; *ˈkí ˈün ˈshui lò²* how far is the voyage? *ˈmò lò²* nothing to do, out of work; *ˈhò lò² shò²* prosperous; *mat₂ lò² shò²* what luck do you have? *yá² ts'at₂ pát₂ lò²* or *hak₂ lò²* a dark way (because on the 27th and 28th days, the nights are dark), misdirected; *lò² wát₂* a slippery way; *ˌhang ˌch'éung lò²* exiled; *tsau² lò²* to pass or go around by; *ˌwáng lò²* a cross cut; *ˌyéung ˌch'éung tái² lò²* a straight highway; *ˈmái lò² ˌts'in*, to give black mail; *tak₂ lò²* to commence learning; *ˌhoi lò²* to clear the path for a soul; *ˌt'ung ˌkwai yat₂ lò²* both died at the same

time ; *pat, kòm³ tim² lò²* straight as a pencil ; *ˌhang ˌpin ˌtʻiú lò²* which is the way to go ? *lò² ˌchʻing*, an itinerary ; *ʻkon lò²* to hasten, urgent to get on ; *lò² pán²* a muddy road ; *lò² káng³ shuk,* I know the way well.

潞² Lú A river in Shensí in the prefecture of Lú-ngáu ; a river in Yunnán.

璐² Lú A valuable and beautiful gem.

露² Lú A lithe kind of bamboo, good for making arrows.

勞² Láu To reward labor, to remember services in order to reward them ; to console, to commend, to assist ; *ˌkwan lò² tsak, pái³* return thanks for the prince's rewards.

露² Lú Dew, mist which comes in drops ; to bedew ; to bless ; to disclose, to divulge ; to make manifest, to open, to show through, to exhibit ; naked, disclosed, apparent ; *lò² ˌtʻín*, open to the sky ; *lò² ʻshui*, dew ; *pái³ lò²* to let out (a secret) ; *lò² ʻchʻí*, exposed teeth ; *ˌʼm lò² mín²* not to see a visitor ; *ˌtsʻong ˌtʻau lò² ʻmí*, the cat at last let out of the bag ; *ˌfá lò² ʻshui*, cologne water ; *lò² pò³* general orders in an army ; *lò² ˌying*, to see the real form or nakedness of ; *ʻtá hám³ lò²* to gape ; *lò² chʻut, ʻmá ʻcháu*, the secret is out, it is found out.

鷺² Lú A long legged bird ; *pák, lò²* a white egret-heron ; *ˌchü lò²* a red-headed crane ; *lò² fuk,* a stealthy way of moving, like this bird.

潦² Lau A great rain, an inundation, a rushing torrent caused by rains ; to macerate, to soak ; a collection of water ; *ˌhang lò²* a torrent.

嘹² Láu To hanker after, to dote on ; concupiscence, lustful affection for ; *lün² lò²* sick for love ; *Lò³ Tuk,* a paramour of the mother of Tsin Chí-hwáng ; hence, a libertine, a Sir Francis Chartres.

(274) Loi.

ˌ來 Lai Same as *ˌlai* **嘹** in the colloquial ; to come, to reach ; coming, arriving ; to effect, to bring about, to obtain, to induce ; denotes the future, or progress of time ; *ˌloi* is often joined with *hü²* to denote coming and going, here and there, again and again, &c. ; but after this verb it is often a form of the pluperfect ; after many verbs, it merely indicates their action ; and if a negative is inserted between, the idea of inability of the first verb is implied, as *ˌning ˌloi*, bring ; *ʻmái pat, ˌloi*, can not buy it ; after the verbs *ʻhí* and *chʻut,* it means to begin, showing the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as *ʻséung ˌʼm ʻhí ˌloi*, I can not recall it ; *ˌshang chʻut, peng² ˌloi*, you will become sick ; *tsò³ pat, ˌloi*, it is impossible ; *ʻtim tsò³ tak, ˌloi*, how can it be accomplished ? *ˌloi ʻwong*, going and coming, intercourse

with, to and fro; *ʂloi ʂkwai*, to come home; *ʿní ʿkí ʂshí ʂloi*, when did you come? *ʂloi yat₂* to-morrow; *ʂloi ʂnín*, next year; *ʂloi ʿshau*, one who brings a thing; *ʂloi lò² fo²* foreign goods; *mat₂ ʂloi ʂt'au*, what did you come for? *ʂūn ʂloi ʂt'au*, the original condition of an article or a thing;—*ʂūn ʂloi* is also a kind of adversative phrase, meaning yes, indeed; yet; but truly; *ʂūn ʂloi ʂmò ʿts'z' ʿli*, never was there such a mode; *ʿkong ʂ'm ʂloi*, can not say it, unable to get it; *ʂloi lik₂* origin and history of, antecedents of; *ʿyau ʂloi tsz'²* there is more coming; *ʂloi yat₂ fú² ʂt'im*, get another set; *ʂloi ʂyan*, reason of, cause; *ʂ'm ʿshai man² ʂloi ʂyau*, dont ask the reason of it; *lok₂ ʂloi*, come down; *ʿní ʿtá ʂpín ch'ū² ʂloi*, where did you come from? *ʿyau ʂloi lik₂* there is proof; *ʂloi ʂyan wá² ʿmò ʿchun*, story-tellers are not to be believed.

Read *loi²* to receive one, to meet one coming.

峼 Lái — A mountain in Sz'chuen, one of the peaks of the Min Mts., near the confines of Shensí.

徠 Lái — Interchanged with the last; also, to receive strangers with kindness.

睞 Lái — The pupil of the eye distorted, to squint; *ʿmín ʂloi*, to glance at sideways, to look at earnestly.

秺 Lái — A local name in Shántung for wheat.

騋 Lai — A mare, seven cubits high; a powerful tall horse.

萊 Lái — A thistle, wild herbs growing in waste places; waste, sterile, untilled ground; to clear up jungle; *ʂt'in ʂloi*, a fallow, or neglected field; *ʂloi fuk₂* a turnip; *ʂloi ʿts'ò*, a sow thistle, its leaves are esculent.

賚² Lái — To confer upon, to bestow on an inferior; a largess; *ʂlò loi²* to reward for services; *loi² ts'z'²* an imperial reward.

耒² Lui — The handle and beam of a plough; the 127th radical of characters pertaining to tillage; to plough; *loi² tsz'²* a plough; *met.* agriculture.

誄² Lui — A eulogy on the dead; to eulogize, to write epitaphs; *loi² shut₂* to narrate one's virtues; *loi² ʂman*, a eulogy, or prayers for the virtuous dead, often burned at the burial.

(275)

Lok.

咯 Loh — Disputatious; read *kok₃* a cock's cry. A colloquial final particle, like *ʂlo*, used in answers, implying indeed, certainly; finished, done; so; *hai² lok₃* yes, indeed; *tsau² ʿkòm lok₃* well, that'll do.

烙 Loh — To burn in, to brand; to spit, to toast, to cook by roasting; red hot; a branding-iron; *ʿtá yan² lok₃* to brand; *lok₃ t'it₂* a spit-iron; *lok₃ ʂkon*, to toast or roast till dry; *lok₃ tò² ʂtsiú*, roast it thoroughly.

絡 Loh — Hemp not yet rotted; silky cotton fibres, staple of cotton; continuous, joined; to bind, to tie around; to encompass; a coarse net, used to carry boxes

in, slings; the blood vessels; *mak₂ lok₅* the pulse; *ˌlün lok₅* mutual assistance, joined; *lok₅ ˈmá ˌt'au*, to halter a horse; *ˌsam ˌpáu lok₅* the pericardium; *yat₅ túi³ ˌt'ang lok₅* a pair of rattan slings; *sin³ lok₅* netted slings; *shau² ˌyan ˌlung lok₅* duped, taken in; *lok₅ ˌch'au*, a sort of sarsnet.

犖 Loh, A speckled or brindled cow; open, manifested, patent; *pok₅ lok₅* a particolored ox; *ch'éuk₅ lok₅* preëminent, to excel, distinguished; *lok₅ lok₅* clearly understood; *lok₅ hok₅* hard and even, like a good road.

酪 Loh, Cream; dried milk; racky made from mare's milk; fat, greasy, unctuous; *hang² lok₅* or *hang² ˌyan ˌch'á*, an emulsion of almonds; *ˈü lok₅* thickened milk, porridge.

駱 Loh, A white horse with a black mane; *Lok₅ ˌt'in*, a country near Annám; *lok₅ ˌt'o*, a camel.

雒 Loh, A kind of bird; interchanged with the preceding, and with the next; *lok₅ lok₅ ˌin*, afraid.

洛 Loh, A fine river in Honán, a large tributary of the Yellow River; the dazzling glare from water; *Lok₅ ˌyéung*, the ancient Lohyáng in Honán, the capital of Fuhhí; *lok₅ ˌyéung ˌfá*, a caryophyllus.

落 Loh, The fall of the leaf or of rain; to scatter about; to fall, to tumble off, to let fall, to fall into; to descend, to gather at, to come down to; to lay a thing down; to put into, to enter, as an item in an account; the place to which one falls, one's gathering place; settled, fixed, arranged; *lok₂ ˌloi*, come down; *lok₂ süt₅* it snows; *ˌts'ün lok₂* a village; *tít₅ lok₂ ti²* fell to the ground; *lok₂ ká³* the price has fallen; *lok₂ pok₂* reduced in wealth, poor; *lok₂ ˌshing*, the job is completed; *tái² ˌfong lok₂* a term for the five years in the cycle with *tsz'²* in their name; *lok₂ lik₂* be smart; *lok₂ teng²* to pay bargain money; *lok₂ min²* to upbraid, to abuse with foul language; *lok₂ ˈpún ˌts'in* to advance capital; *lok₂ pat₅* to begin a work, to commence writing; *lok₂ tsoi² ˌpin ch'ü²* where has it gone to? where is he at work? *lok₂ fát₅* to shave off the hair, to lose the hair; *lok₂ ˌkong*, sunset; *lok₂ ˌshün*, to go aboard; *lok₂ ˌshá*, to mix in sand; *lok₅ ˌt'au fo³* export cargo; *lok₂ ˌsam*, be easy about.

樂 Loh, Pleasure, joy, happiness, ease, gratulation; to rejoice in, to delight in, to take pleasure in, to esteem a pleasure; *lok₂ ˌú ˌt'in ming²* pleased with fate, to accord with the decrees of heaven; *ˌhang lok₂ ˌt'ò*, a portrait; *tsok₅ lok₂* to make merry; *lok₂ tak₅ ˌwai*, pleased to do; *ˌho lok₂ ˌü ˌchí*, where shall I be better pleased? *lok₂ ˌsam*, contented.

濼 Loh, Name of a river in Shántung. A bank, a large pool or estuary.

爍 Loh, Interchanged with *yéuk₅* **鑠**. Dead branches of trees; withered leaves. Read *ch'éuk₅* light, bright, splendid; brilliant, refulgent; to ˈshin, to glisten; to embellish.

(276)

Long.

郎 Láng A place or summer-house in the Lú state; a term of respect for officers and persons; a gentleman; a male; *ling² ˩long*, your son; *˧san ˩long*, a bride-room; *˧ts'an ˧ká ˩long*, attendants at a bridal procession; *˩kon ˧chü ˩long*, to lead a boar to sow; *˩long ˧kwan*, my husband; *pún² ˩long*, groomsmen; *tái² ling² ˩long, i² ling² ˩long*, first young gentleman, second young gentleman; these terms are added by others to the names of sons; *tái² ˩long* is a term a wife gives her husband's eldest brother.

廊 Láng Rooms or porches on the two sides of a hong between the halls, or on the sides of court, somewhat like a gallery or corridor; chambers adjoining a hall; *˩ts'un ˩long*, a portico or porch, where watchmen stay; *˩long miú² ˩ts'oi*, distinguished talents—as of statesmen; *˩long ˩mò*, side galleries.

根榔 Láng A species of palm, the wood is good for sedan thills, and the pith for food; *˩kau ˩long*, a species of Prunus, found in Kwángtung; *˩ming ˩long*, a kind of rattle used to drive fish into nets.

瑯琅 Láng Ornaments made of coral, called *˩long ˧kon*; *˩long ˧tong*, a sort of necklace or clasp for the neck.

鋃 Láng Interchanged with the last; a kind of locket; *˧kam ˩long ˧tung*, a little bell.

狼 Láng A wolf or jackal, a beast whose howl scares animals; cruel, furious, oppressive; *˩ch'ái ˩long ˧tong tò²* a wolf is in the road—said of cruel rulers; *˩long ˧sam*, cruel; *˩long tsik₂* more than is wanted, scattered about, confused; *˩long púi²* fettered, embarrassed, involved; *˩long tuk₂* truculent, callous and cruel.

簍 Láng Young bamboos, called *˧ts'ong ˩long chuk₅*; a basket; a screen for a carriage.

稂 Láng Weeds in rice or grain, or whatever hinders its growth; *˩long ˩yau*, darnel, tare; *pat₅ ˩long pat₅ ˩yau*, neither darnel nor grass—good for nothing.

蜋 Láng A mantis, called *˩t'ong ˩long*, *met.* ineffectual efforts; *˧t'ong ˩long pò² ˩shin*, the mantis catches the cicada, (and the shrike catches the mantis). Also read *˩léung*; *˧kéung ˩léung*, the tumble-dung, a kind of Ateuchus.

閬 Láng A lofty door; vacant, empty, unoccupied; *˩long ˩ün*, fairy land; *˧kò ˩long*, a high gateway; *˩long ˩long*, extensive, waste.

朗 Láng Clear, lustrous, bright, as the moon; distinct utterance; lustre, clearness; *˧kwong ˩long*, light; *˧ts'ing ˩long*, limpid, pure; *˩long chiú²* to receive or ask assistance of, blessed of; *üt₂ ˩long*, moonshine; *˩long ˩long tsung² ˧king*, to recite the classics in a clear voice.

埌² Láng A cemetery, a tomb, called *˩fán long²* in Shánsí; *fong² long²* a desert waste.

浪² Láng Waves, billows, surges; a drum; dissipated, extravagant, wasteful, profligate; impertinent, disrespectful; unsettled, unfixed in mind; *mong² long²* rude and unmannerly; *ˌfung long²* waves; *long² tˋong²* vagabondish, inconstant; *yéuk, long²* ridiculing, audacious; *long² ˋtsz'* a spendthrift; *long² yung²* wasteful; *long² ˋü ˌfá ˌin,* foolish and lewd talk.

Read *ˌlong,* in the river *ˌTsˋong ˌlong* in Shántung.

晾² Láng To dry in the sun; to hang up to dry; *long² ˌkon* hung up till dry; *long² ˌhoi,* spread out to dry; *ˌyam long²* dry it in the shade.

Read *long²*; a colloquial word; to stand a thing on trestles, or on whatever will raise it from the ground; to put a thing upon a shelf or place; to chock or shore up; *long² ˋhí ˋkˋü,* raise it from the ground; *long² ˌkò tik,* raise it a little higher; *ˌshün ˋpí shek, long² chü²* the ship is stranded on the rock.

(277) Lü.

(The pronunciation of the characters under this syllable and those in the 279th and 280th ˌis often difficult to distinguish.)

ˌ廬 Lü A thatched hovel, a cottage, a choultry by the roadside; a lodge or shed in a field, for workmen; a poor house; a term for one's own house; to pass the night; *pai² ˌlú,* my house; *ˌlü shé²* a cottage, my lodgings; *ˌtˋin ˌlü,* a cabin in a field.

ˌ驢 Lü An ass; *ˋyé ˌlü,* a wild ass; *ˋkín ˌlü,* a limping or slow ass; *ˌlü ˌtúi,* ill-setting, as clothes, bulging out.

ˌ蒘 Lü A plant, used to boil with fish, in order to give it a pleasant flavor.

ˌ閭 Lü The gate of a village or lane, a gate; a hamlet of 25 houses; a habitation; to dwell; *ˌmún ˌlü,* a dwelling; *ˋí ˌlü,* leaning against the door—and hoping for one's return; *ˌlü ˋlí,* a village gate.

ˌ櫚 Lü A kind of palm, with pointed, sharp leaves; *ˌlü muk,* a fine grained red wood from Annam.

ˋ呂 Lü The spine;—represented by the character; tones in music; *luk, ˋlü,* the six flat notes; *ˌsam ˋlü ˌchí ˌshan,* a loyal minister; *ˋLü sung'* Spain; *ˋsiú ˋLü sung'* Luzon or Manila.

ˋ侶 Lü A colleague, a companion, a fellow; to associate with, to accompany; *ˌhang ˋlü,* a traveling comrade; *kit, ˋlü,* to agree to go in a company, to make up a party; *pún² ˋlü,* a partner.

ˋ裏 Lí This character is often pronounced *ˋlü,* in the sense of within, inside.

ˋ旅 Lü A battalion of 500 men; a stranger, a visitor, a guest, a sojourner; a company, many; to travel about or to other provinces; to lodge; an imperial sacrifice to heaven; a path; orderly, to arrange in order; foreign; self-planted grain; *ˌhang ˋlü,* a traveler; *ˋlü hák,* or *ˌshéung ˋlü,* a traveling merchant; *ˋlü tsˋz"* in order; *ˋlü tím²* a lodging-house.

ˈ脊 Lü The backbone, the spine; *ˈyau ˈlü lik₂* he has great strength.

慮² Lü To think upon anxiously, to expect, to care about, to feel sad for; to plan, to calculate, to devise; to cogitate, to turn over in one's mind; concern, dubious of, suspicion, anxiety; *ˌsz' lü²* serious thoughts of; *lü² hau²* to think of the future; *lü² tò²* precautionary, thoughtful of; *ˌmong lü²* not to particularize, a general view of; *lü² nim²* to have anxious thoughts.

ˈ謢² Lü Deceitful; to deceive; a man's name, Cháu Puhlü in the Sung dynasty.

鑢² Lü A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to file smooth, to give lustre to; to correct or reform one's self; *ˌmo lü²* to polish, to file.

屢² Lü Frequently, reiterated, many times, often; continually, successively; prompt; *lü² tsˈz'* many times; *lü² ˌnin*, for many years; *lü² lü²* again and again; *lü² lü² hai² ˈkòm*, he is always just so—he is stupid.

寠² Lü Usually pronounced *kü²*. Rustic, unpolished. Read *lü²* in the Fan Wan.

縷² Lü Hempen or silken fibres not yet spun; a forfeit of cloth; a hank or knot; *pò² lü²* coarse cotton cloth; *ˌtˈiú ˌfan lü² sik₅* to arrange and speak of points in order; *yat₅ lü² ˌsz'* a knot of floss.

褸² Lü Interchanged with the last; the lappet of a coat; *ˌlám lü²* ragged clothes, seedy garments.

(278) Lù.

ˌLù. A colloquial word; to spit; to spit out of the mouth; *ˌlù chˈut₅ ˌlai*, spit it out.

Lù². A colloquial word; confused; *ˌkù lù²* all in disorder.

(279) Lui.

ˈ彙 Wei A hedgehog or porcupine; a class, a series, a collection, many of the same sort; to classify; dense, abundant; *tsz'²ˈlui*, a dictionary. Also read *wai²*.

ˈ蟦 Lí A worm which eats wood. Usually pronounced *ˈlai*, which see.

ˈ磊 Lü A heap or pile of stones; to pile or throw stones together into a pile; *ˈlui ˈlui lok₂ lok₂* clearly understanding.

ˈ壘 Lui A military wall, a rampart; to pile up, to heap, to lay on each other; a pile; reiterated; graves in a row; *ˈlui shek₂* to pile up stones; robust, vigorous; form, figure; *ˈlui ˈlun ˌchí ˌngai*, imminent danger—as of breaking a pile of eggs; *ˌkwan ˈlui*, an intrenched camp; *yat₅ ˈlui shek₂* a heap of stones; *ˈlui pik₅ ˌchˈan*, a constellation including parts of Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.

ˈ蕾 Lui A flower-bud, flowers partly opened; *ˌfá ˈlui*, a flower-bud.

ˈ傀 Lui Interchanged with ˌlúi 擂, and often pronounced *lui²* To drum, to beat a drum or gong; to turn over stones; *sát, ˈlui pˈáu²* to beat a reveille and fire a gun; *ˈlui ˈkú*, to drum.

ˈ傀 Lui To destroy, to injure mutually, as in a fight; *pái² ˈlui*, to rout; *fái² ˈlui*, puppets, automatons; *tsz'² ˈlui ˌkˈi ˌshan*, he injured himself.

ˈ瞲 Lui A kind of vine or melon; *kol, ˈlui*, a sort of gourd; *ˌtsˈin sui² ˈlui*, a sort of vine.

ˈ鼬 Lui A flying squirrel, called *ˈlui ˈshũ*; they are considered medicinal, and allied to the bat.

戾² Lí To stoop, to bend, to crouch; to offend; to reach to, at; determined, set; curved, distorted, crooked; perverse, rebellious, stubborn; ungovernable, impenitent, criminal; *tsui² lui²* wicked; *ˌün ˌfi lui² ˌtˈin*, the kite flies to heaven.

㮈² Lí Like the preceding; to bind so as to force out the blood; incurable, virulent, as a disease; a plant furnishing a green dye; *tsˈák, lui²* a thief; *lui² ˌfú*, an unreasonable man.

唳² Lí The chirping of a bird; *ˌliú lui²* the scream of storks or herons.

淚² 泪² Lui To weep, to cry; tears; grief; *ˌlau ˈngán lui²* to weep; *ˈũ lui²* to rain tears, to weep bitterly; *ˈman lui²* to dry up the tears; *ˌchũ lui²* pearly tears; *lui² ˈngán*, eyes red from weeping; *lui² ˈmún ˌchím ˌkˈam*, tears bedewed the coat; *ˌpi lui²* tears and sorrow; *lui² ˌhan*, the traces of tears; *lui² ˌying ˌsoi*, tears wet his cheeks.

類² Lui Good, unselfish, excellent; a species, a sort, a class, a kind; a *lui²* is contained in a *pò²*, and larger than a *ˈchung*, as a class, genus, species; imperial sacrifice or worship; to class with, to become one with; *ˌtˈung lui²* of the same sort; *ˈsho ˈyau mɐt, lui²* whatever things there are; *lui² ˈtsˈz'* similar in kind; *chˈuk, lui²* domestic animals; *pat, ˌséung lui²* unlike, not of the same sort; *lui² kin³* to appear at court on succeeding to a father's title; *shin² lui²* the good; *lui² ˈngo*, become like me, make one of us; *lui² ˈtsˈz' ˈkˈũ ˈkòm ˈyéung*, very much like it.

纇² Lui Knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; out of sorts; perverse, unmanageable; harsh; *ˈfan lui²* morose.

ˈ累 累² Lui Interchanged with *lũ²* 屢; to bind, to detain, to tie together; to lay on or above, to heap; repeatedly, often; *hai² ˈlui*, to tie up; *ˈlui ˌsz'* to emboss, to make raised figures on a plain surface.

To involve, to compromise, to implicate; to put an affair on another, to bring trouble to; embarrassed, oppressed, troubled with many affairs; *ˌtˈo lui²* to involve another; *lui² chui²* embarrassed with; *ˌlín lui²* to implicate in punishment; *ˌmò kwá³ lui²* no care about; *lui² shai³ ˈkwai*, a most annoying wretch; *chui² lui² ké³ shüt, wá²* constant repetitions; *lui² kˈap, ˌyan*, to involve another.

(280) Lúi.

蠳 ˏLui An edible salt-water oyster or clam, found in the waters off the Bogue.

雷 ˏLui Thunder; a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like; *ˊtá ˏlúi*, or *ˏhang ˏlúi*, to thunder; *yat˩ ˏshing ˏlúi*, a clap of thunder; *ˏlúi ˏkung*, the Thunderer, *sc.* Jupiter tonans; *fán² ˏlúi*, killed with lightning; *ˏlúi ˏf'ung*, to hit upon the same as another has; *ˏlúi ˏkung ˏü*, a tadpole; *ˏlúi ˏkung ˏkwang* a peal of thunder; *ˏlúi p'ek˩ p'ò²* a shaving shop where money is lent at high rates; *ˏlúi ˏpín*, a flash of lightning; *ˏp'ing tí² yat˩ ˏshing ˏlúi*, a clap of thunder in a field, a sudden surprise.

擂 ˏLui Interchanged with *ˊlui*, in the sense of to drum. To rub fine, to triturate with a pestle; to treat harshly; to precipitate; *ˏlúi ˏtséung*, to make flour for starching; *ˏlúi ˏngán liú²* to grind paints; *ˏlúi ˏch'ui*, a pestle for triturating; *ˏlúi lán² ˊk'ü*, grind it fine; *ˏlúi ˊkú*, to drum; *ˏlúi shek˩* to throw down stones.

縲 ˏLui To bind with ropes, to secure one, as a criminal; a black rope; *ˏlúi sít˩* fetters, bonds.

纍 ˏLui To join together in a series, to concatenate; to place on, to superimpose, to add to; to die or be condemned, when innocent; to involve, to entangle; to bind, to detain, to arrest; to creep over and entangle; hooks or ties of armor; *ˏlúi ˏlúi*, forlorn, forsaken; *ˏlúi hai²* to bind with cords.

罍 ˏLui A sort of porcelain wine-vase with looped ears, having clouds painted on it, to show its inexhaustibility; a bowl used in sacrifices.

纍 ˏLui Same as *ˊlui* 蘲; a kind of hod or basket to carry earth; creeping plants.

蔂 ˏLui Interchanged with the preceding. Also read *ˏlo*, in *ˏlo ˊlí*, a basket.

羸 ˏLui Lean, meagre, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, debilitated, infirm; entangled; turned over; *ˏlúi shau²* very thin; *ˏlúi ˏk'i kok˩* caught by the horns; *ˏlúi fuk˩* turned over or bottom up.

(281) Luk.

碌 Luh A green colored stone, chrysoprase? stony, rocky, uneven, rough ground; laborsome, toilsome; small; a chunk of timber; *luk˩ luk˩* rough; unimportant, insignificant; following after another; *ˏlò luk˩* unwearying, painstaking; *yat˩ luk˩ ˏshü²* a length cut off from a tree; *ˏyung luk˩* an inefficient man, a drudge; *luk˩ luk˩ ˏmò ˏnang*, a man of no parts, or force; *ˏpò luk˩* a vulgar name for a pumelo.

摝 Luh To move; to shake, to rattle; to roll over or on the grouud; to rock; *luk˩ lok˩ tí²* rolled over and fell down; *ˊpí kéuk˩ luk˩*

roll it with the foot; *luk*, *ˌmái*, rolled together, like two drops of quicksilver; *luk*, *ˌmái ˌpin chʻü*ˀ where has it rolled to? *luk*, *ˌkʻau*, to roll a ball; *luk*, *ʻkú*, a rattle drum; *luk*, *ˌnai*, to roll earth smooth; *luk*, *wát*, rolled smooth; also said of men well versed in; *luk*, *ˌngau*, a game of rolling coppers; *luk*, *ˌloi luk*, *hü*ˀ to rock to and fro; *luk*, *mak*, to roll ink in printing; *luk*, *ʻtò chʻü*ˀ slipped down.

轆 Luh The rut of a wheel; a roller or wheel; *luk*, *ˌlò*, a windlass; *ˌchʻé luk*, a colloquial word for a wheel; *luk*, *ˌchʻé*, a waggon.

漉 Luh A river in Chángshá fú in Húnán; to ooze out; water drained off, dregs; to drag from the water; *luk*, *chap*, *ʻshá tí*ˀ the dripping water sprinkled the ground.

麓 Luh The foot of a hill; woody places on a hill-side; *luk*, *ʻshau*, a forest ranger, a forester.

簏 Luh A high pannier basket for inclosing fowls; *ˌshü luk*, a basket for books; *met.* a stupid pedant.

鹿 Luh A deer; the 197th radical of characters relating to cervine animals; *luk*, *ˌyung*, harts-horn; *ˌmúi ˌfá luk*, or *ˌkam ˌtsʻin luk*, the white spotted axis deer.

六 Luh Six; *taiˀ luk*, the sixth; *luk*, *ˌfong*, the six departments in a provincial yámun; *luk*, *hòp*, zenith, nadir, and the four cardinal points; the twelve horary stems coupled into six pairs; *luk*, *shap*, *ˌfá káp*, the cycle of sixty years; *chák*, *luk*, *shik*, to throw six dice; *luk*, *luk*, thirty-six.

陸 Luh High, dry land, terra firma; land, as distinguished from water; used as a complex form of the last; *luk*, *lòˀ* a land journey; *ˌhang luk*, to go by land; *luk*, *tsuk*, in succession, successively; *luk*, *lòˀ ˌping*, land troops; *luk*, *tsuk*, *ˌloi*, came one after another.

穋 稑 Luh Late planted grain, which yet ripens early in the season.

綠 Luh Green color; *ˌtsʻing luk*, color of young leaves; *ˌmung luk*, dark green; *táiˀ luk*, *mòˀ* to be a cuckold; *shek*, *luk*, malachite; *luk*, *ˌfán*, green vitriol; *ʻLü sungˀ luk*, an emerald; *luk*, *ˌi ˌlong*, a rising man, a distinguished man.

祿 Luh Emoluments of office, salary, rations, pay, income; prosperity, the enjoyment of a thing; to enjoy an income; to salary; *pat*, *luk*, a defunct scholar—one who died before entering office; *luk*, *waiˀ* an office; *ʻfung luk*, a salary; *shik*, *luk*, pleasures of the table, gusto; *ˌi luk*, *pat*, *tsuk*, insufficient food and raiment; *ˌmò luk*, *shik*, no salary; *ˌKwong Luk*, *tszˀ* the Banqueting Office at Peking—also applied ironically to cooks.

淥 Luh Interchanged with *luk*, 漉. clear water.

菉 Luh A plant or grass of which cloth can be made; *luk*, *tauˀ* a green-colored bean.

錄 Luh, A metallic lustre or color; veins on a shell; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to make a note of; a record, a narration; an order, a series, an index; the teeth; *ˌch'áu luk₂* to copy; *luk₂ ch'ut₂ ˌlai*, to compose, to write; *muk₂ luk₂* an index; *ˌín hang² luk₂* record of one's words and acts; *'ts'ü luk₂* to be selected out from the candidates for a degree; *luk₂ sz'²* to detail, to write an account of; *yat₂ ˌch'éung tsuk₂ luk₂* one act worth noting; *'kí luk₂ shap₂ ts'z''* to be recorded ten times—as worthy officers are; *luk₂ tsik₂* a record of a family, a register; *luk₂ ˌwai*, to inscribe and to reject candidates for degree of küjin; *tái² kai² luk₂* the triennial report of officers; *shi² luk₂* inscribed as a küjin; *luk₂ 'hau ˌkung*, to take minutes of evidence.

籙 Luh, A map or chart; a book; ancient records; *ˌfú luk₂* a charm, a magic writing.

醁 Luh, A pleasant kind of spirit, called *ˌling luk₂*, made with the water from the Lake Ling in Húnán.

騄 Luh, A famous steed called *luk₂ ˌi*, belonging to the emperor Muh-wáng of Chau dynasty.

僇 Luh, To disgrace, to injure, to put contempt on; to act foolishly; *siú² luk₂* opprobrium, ridicule of men; *luk₂ yuk₂* to act disgracefully.

戮 Luh, To kill in war or for crimes, to massacre; to mangle a body, to disgrace a corpse by exposure and cruelty; to act foolishly, to disgrace; *shát₂ luk₂* to slaughter; *luk₂ ˌts'au*, to put prisoners to death; *luk₂ lik₂* united effort.

蓼 Luh, Long and large, like vegetation or grass; *luk₂ luk₂ 'ché ˌngo*, the long, large rush.

(282) Lun.

ˌ囷 A colloquial word; to gnaw a bone; to lie uneven; stammering; uneven, as crumpled paper; *shüt₂ wa² ˌlun ˌchun*, hesitating talk, stammering; *ˌlun kwat₂ ˌt'au*, to gnaw a bone; *ˌlun ˌmái tik₂ ˌto*, pick your bones clean.

ˌ倫 Lun, Constant, regular, that which is acknowledged by men as right, proper; a species, class, sex; relationships, affinity of things and classes with each other, a natural law; to distinguish or choose; *'ng ˌlun*, the five relationships of society; *yik₂ ˌlun*, to violate these duties by inhuman and atrocious acts; *ˌlun ts'z''* a series; *ˌt'in ˌlun*, one's parents; *tsül₂ ˌlun*, to exterminate people.

ˌ崙 Lun, A range of mountains, called *ˌKwan ˌlun*, the Koulkoun Mts. in Koko-nor.

ˌ掄 ˌ逾 Lun, To choose fit persons for office; to select, to pick out; to connect with; to come in turn, to take by turns; *ˌlun sün²* to select fit ones; *ˌlun ˌts'oi*, to select men of talent; *ˌlun ˌpán*, to attend to in turn; *ˌí ˌká ˌlun tò' 'ní*, it is your turn

now; *ˌlun lok₂ ˌloi*, come in regular rotation. The second character also means to walk with difficulty; parsimonious.

淪 Lun A ripple, "white caps;" an eddy, a whirl of waters; chaos, turbulent water; to sink or be engulfed, submerged, drowned; to be lost in perdition, damned; *ˌlun lok₂* sinking in destitution and vice; *ˌch'am ˌlun*, lost for ever; *ˌlun song²* extinct, as a dynasty or family; *ˌlun mút₂* destroyed utterly.

綸 Lun To arrange or twist raw silk for weaving; to wind silk; a silken cord; to compare and distinguish, to classify, to adjust; to know; *ˌlun ˌyam*, "silken sounds" are His Majesty's words; *ˌsz' ˌlun*, sorted silk, fine thoughts; *ˈmún fuk₅ ˌking ˌlun*, eloquent, full of just thoughts.

Read *ˌkwán*, in the phrase *ˌkwán ˌkan*, the cap of Kungming.

掄 Lun *ˌLun ü²* the name of a boat; the bow timbers of a vessel.

蜦 Lun Crawling of insects or snakes; a large frog; others say, a kind of serpent.

輪 Lun A wheel with spokes; a wheel; a disc; a round face; a round, a revolution, a circuit, a turn; large; to rotate, to roll round; *ˌlun ˈchün*, to turn round and round; *ˌlun ˌmún*, to go from one door to the next; *fong² yat₅ ˌlun p'áu²* to fire a volley of cannon; *ˌlun ˌúi*, transmigration; *ˈchün ˌlun*, to reënter life; *ˈkü ˌch'é ˌlun*, to lift the [stone] wheel—a trial of strength; *ˌlun ˌlau ˌhon ˈshau*, to watch in rotation; *ˈkwong ˌlun*, latitude and longitude, the area or expanse of a country; *ˌlun chéuk₅ ˈk'ü*, it is his turn; *ˌlun ˌhoi tsò²* do it by turns.

燐 粦 Lin An ignis fatuus, supposed to be an exhalation from the blood of murdered persons; shining; *ˈkwai ˈfo ˌlun ˌlun*, devil's fires abounding and shining.

僯 Lin Feeling ashamed, abashed, disconcerted.

嶙 Lin Precipitous, lofty peaks of mountains; *ˌlun ˌsun*, lofty mountain cliffs.

粼 磷 Lin Water murmuring over the stones; stones by the brook; clear water of a brook; *ˈshui lok₅ ˌlun ˌlun*, the water tumbling clear over the stones. Read *lun²*; to rub a stone thin, to make thin; shingle, gravel.

潾 Lin Name of a river; clear water, issuing from rocks and running among hills.

璘 Lin A veined appearance, like that of agate; *ˌlun ˌpan*, chatoyant, variegated.

轔 Lin The rumbling of wheels, for which the next is also used; a threshold; abundant, full; *chung² ˌch'é ˌlun ˌlun*, the noise of many chariots; *ú² ˌlun*, a doorway.

鄰 Lin Near, contiguous, proximate; connected with, supporting, assisting, as ministers do a prince; conterminous, neighboring; a neighborhood, neighbors; five families; *ˌlun ˈlí*, the neighbors; *kák₅ ˌlun*, next house, near to one's house;

kan² ₍lun, a neighboring village; *sz'' ₍lun*, neighbors; *₍lun kwok₅* contiguous countries; *cham² ₍lun*, adjoining; *₍lun kan²* near to.

鱗 Lin A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

鱗 Lin Scales of fishes, soft and overlying; scaly animals, as snakes and fishes; repeated, succeeding, like scales; *₍ü ₍lun*, fish-scales; *₍fung sai² ʿshui ₍lun ₍lun*, the breeze raises the scaly ripples; *₍lun pò²* scaly tribes.

麟 Lin The female of the unicorn; *₍kʿi ₍lun tsoi² ʿtsʿz''* the unicorn is here—written on bridal sedans; *₍lun ʿchí ₍chʿing ₍tsʿéung*, the unicorn's hoof has brought luck—an heir is born. The idea of the Chinese unicorn may have been derived from a one-horned Tibetan equine animal.

遴 Lun To walk with difficulty; covetous, avaricious, grasping.

ʿ卵 Lwán An egg; the roe of fish; testicles; *₍kai ʿlun*, hen's eggs; *ʿlun ʿtsz'* the testes; *ʿlun ₍shang*, oviparous; *ʿlun yik₂* to bring up, to cherish; *shai² ₍ü fuk₂ ʿlun*, like one screening or setting on eggs.

論² Lun To discourse upon, to consider about and discuss; to reason, to think upon, to consult; discourse, deliberation, counsel; a process or regular train of reasoning, a full account of a matter; according to, by the, speaking of; *lun² ₍kan mái²* sold by the catty; *₍'m lun² ₍to ʿshiú*, no matter how many; *₍tʿám lun²* to converse upon; *pín² lun²* to dispute, to argue; *kok₅ ʿyau ₍tʿüi lun²* each maintains his own views; *₍chʿui lun²* to infer; *tsok₅ mak₂ lun²* to write a diagnosis of a disease; *ʿü ₍mò lun² tsʿz''* to discourse without method; *yéuk₂ lun²* if we admit, premising; *lun² ʿhí*, to talk about; *lun² ₍yan*, to speak about people.

吝²
悋²
恡² Lun Avaricious, stingy, mean, sordid, sparing; to dislike, to part with, to spare; to be ashamed of; *lun² sik₅* close, to hold on to; *₍sau lun²* ashamed of, reddening; *lun² pò²* afraid of one's steps; *hang² mat₂ lun² yuk₂* I hope you will not regret your steps—a phrase on an invitation; *pat₅ lun²* unsparing, liberal.

綸² Wan Raveled, as thread; confused, intricate, involved; to embroil, to confuse; *pat₅ ₍yung lun²* to disallow any confusion.

閏² Lin A rush proper for making mats; a surname; *ʿmá lun²* the iris or fleur-de-lis; *lun² shek₂* stones on walls for throwing down upon an enemy.

蹸² Lun The rut of a wheel; to run against or drive over one when riding.

(283) Lün.

擰 Liuen To bind or tie in any way, to connect; the hands or feet contracted by disease, bent over; crooked, winding; to crook or bend; to take hold of and drag along; *₍lün kuk₅*

crooked ; *ˌlün ˌmò*, curly hair ; *ˌlün ˌiú*, bent over, as a hunchback ; *ˌlün ˌshang*, twins ; *ˌlün ˌkün*, winding, devious ; *ˌlün ˏmái*, bent up, cuddled, as from cold ; *wat˃ ˌlün*, to bend, to warp ; *sat˃ ˌlün*, bandy-legged.

ˏ欒 Lwán A kind of tree, slender like a spear, from which a drug called *ˌlün ˌking*, is procured ; a sort of gynandrous plant ; the ends of an angular bell.

ˏ鸞 Lwán A fabulous bird, the embodiment of every beauty and grace, a phœnix ; the *ˌlün ˌkai*, or argus pheasant, seems to have furnished the type ; the cock is *ˏlün*, the hen is *ˏwo ; ˏlün fung² ˏwo ˏming*, the phœnixes sing in concert—a marriage ; *ˌkú ˏlün ʿkwá suk˃* the solitary phœnix and lone star—unmarried ; *ˌhung ˏlün*, a star lucky for marrying ; *ˌchü ˏlün ʿtsʿoi*, elegantly colored. Used for the next, because the bells were suspended from a phœnix's bill.

ˏ鑾 Lwán Little bells, such as are hung on imperial cars ; imperial, royal ; *ˏlün ˏü*, His Majesty's chair ; *ˌkam ˏlün tin²* the palace ; *ˌkam ˏlün ˌpo*, a term for the Hánlin college ; *ˏlün tso²* an idol's shrine ; *ˏúi ˏlün*, H. M.'s return ; also applied to the reinstalment of Shángtí ; *ˏlün ˏí wai²* the emperor's guardsmen ; *ˏlün ká²* his godship ; *ˏlün ˏling*, small bells.

ˏ巒 Lwán The vertex or peak of a hill, a pointed summit ; to surround.

ˏ聯 Lien Connected, joined to, as the ear is to the head ; to combine with, to make alliance with ; to associate, to assemble, to unite ; to join in a regular order ; a distich or parallel aphorisms ; *ˏlün ˌkwʿan*, to crowd together, a company or flock ; *ˏlün ˌí fuk˛* to baste or stitch clothes ; *ˏlün ʿtong*, to combine in cabals ; *túi² ˏlün*, antithetical couplets hung up in houses ; *ˏlün ˌkü*, dwelling in a row or near to ; *ˏlün ˏming*, to subscribe names, as to a petition ; *ˏlün ʿshau*, united strength ; *ˏlün ˌsam hòp˃ tsok˃* to do with united purpose.

戀² Liuen Ardently loving, to long for, to think of continually ; to dote on, to hanker for ; *lün² mò²* strong attachment ; *lün² ʿtsau*, to hanker for spirits ; *lün² shik˃* lecherous ; *lün² lün² pat˃ ˏmong*, in tender recollection.

亂² 乱² Lwán To confuse, to disorder, to throw into trouble ; discord, anarchy, insurrection, commotion ; in confusion, tumultuous, out of place, disarranged, raveled ; wrong ; to regulate, to put in order ; *tái² lün²* commotion, turmoil, in a house or in a state ; *lün² chong²* to meet rudely ; *ˏmong kwok˃ kòm² lün²* all in confusion, at sixes and sevens ; *tsok˃ lün²* to rebel, insurrection ; *ˌsam lün²* disturbed in mind ; *ˢmai ʿtá lün²* don't mix them up ; *lün² ˏlai*, disordered, it is all wrong ; *lün² shai²* to disturb the country, to turn the world upside down ; *lün² tso²* to sit awkwardly.

(284) Lung.

窿 Lung Sometimes written 吼, but erroneously; a hole, an aperture, a wide cleft; *ˈlò ˈshü ˌlung*, a rat-hole; *yap₂ ˌwong ˌnai ˌlung*, gone into the clay hole—buried; *ˌhoi ko˧ ˌlung*, make a hole; *pi˨ fat₂ ˌlung*, the nostrils; *ˌch'ün ˌlung*, bored, has holes; *ˈhung ˌlung*, or *ˌfú ˌlung*, a hole; *ˌlung lá˧* an opening, a crack or hole.

龍 Lung A dragon, the chief of scaly animals, thought to have supernatural powers, and of which many kinds are supposed to exist; geomancers say much of them; an emblem or badge of imperial power and awe; the emperor's power; imperial, dragon-like; to pervade; to bud; gracious, kind; *ˌlung ˌshün*, dragon boats, so named from the carving on the bow; *ˌlung ˌhéung*, the ancestral effigy at weddings; *ˈhoi ˌlung ˌwong*, the Neptune of the Chinese; *ˌlung wai˧* the throne; *ˌlung ˈt'ai*, the emperor's person; *ˌlung ˌngán*, His Majesty's presence; *ˌlung ˈngán ˈkwo*, the lungan (*Dimocarpus* [*Euphora*] *longan*), a fruit; *ˌlung ˌp'á ˌlung*, paddling boats, that go fast; *ˌlung ˌp'ái*, the imperial tablet, adored by officers; *ˌlung tin˧* a shed or erection for the *ˈtá tsiú˧*; *ˌshing ˌlung*, to get married; *ti˨ ˌlung*, an earthworm; *ˈúi ˌná ˌlung*, can seize a dragon—clever; *ˌts'am ˌlung ˌü*, the sturgeon; *ˌlung mak₂* the "dragon's pulse," refers to subtle geomantic influences and tokens; *ˌlung ˌchung ˌchi ˌnin*, decrepid, old; *ˌlung lui˧* the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.; *ˌlung üt₂* the "Dragon's Cave," or Lankeet I. near the Bogue.

嚨 Lung The throat; *ˌhau ˌlung*, the gullet; *ˌhau ˌlung ˈhéung*, a sound in the throat.

攏 Lung To grasp, to seize, to drag; to attack, to charge on; to collect or assemble; to effect an end, to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to lay hold of, to act with; *ˌlung ˌmái ˈshau*, to sleeve the hands; *ˌlung kan˧* bring [the boat] near; to cause to approach, to near; *ˈmá ˌlung ˌt'an*, a headstall; *ˌlung fát₂* to tie up the hair; *ˈmò ˌlái ˌlung*, no intercourse or business with; *ˈpi ˌtò ˌlung kwo˧ hü˧* he was cut with a knife; *ˌlung léuk₂* to capture; *ˌlung tik₂* to charge an enemy's force; *ˌlung lok₂ chü˧* to detain by excuses.

曨 Lung The rising sun obscured; *ˌt'ung ˌlung*, break of day; the sun scarcely seen.

朧 Lung The rising moon; *ˌmung ˌlung*, obscure, dim, as the beclouded moon or a dirty glass.

礱 Lung A wooden mill for hulling rice; to rub, to grind down, to sharpen; to grind; *ˌmo ˌlung*, to grind; to study hard; *ˌlung kuk₂* to hull grain; *kuk₂ ˌlung*, a wooden hand-mortar; *ˌlung lai˧* to sharpen, to rub and make bright.

瓏 Lung A dragon-shaped gem used in deprecating drought; *ˌling ˌlung*, the tinkling of gems; also clear; the sighing of the wind.

攏 Lung A cage, stockade, or inclosure of wood for birds or animals; *ˌts'au ˌlung*, a cage to carry prisoners in; *ˌfong ˌlung*, to confine behind bars; *ˌlím ˌlung*, to screen off for privacy; *shau² ˌyan ˌlò ˌlung*, to be taken in, deluded. Interchanged with the next.

籠 Lung A cage, a den; an open worked basket, for holding earth or animals; a quiver; to monopolize or engross goods; *'tá ˌlung*, to entrap birds; *ch'it, 'tá ˌlung*, to inveigle people; *púi² ˌlung*, a frame for drying clothes; *tséuk, ˌlung*, a bird-cage; *ˌchü ˌlung*, a pig basket; *ˌchü ˌlung ˌfá*, the Nepenthes flower; *ˌhá ˌlung*, a shrimp net; *ˌlung fo² mat,* to hoard up or buy up goods; *ˌlung cháu²* a fish-net made like a basket to cover fish; *met.* a sentence giving the key or subject-matter of a book or essay; *ˌlung lok,* a bridle; *met.* to insnare by words, to get control of. Also read *'lung*, a trunk.

聾 Lung Deaf, hard of hearing; unperceived or hidden, like things covered up; *á² ˌlung*, a deaf person; *ˌchong ˌlung chá² 'á*, feigning to be deaf and dumb; *ˌch'i ˌlung*, silly and deaf.

蘢 Lung A species of water polygonum; *ˌmung ˌlung*, overgrown with weeds, concealed, hidden by something; *ˌlung ˌsú ts'oi²* asparagus (?)

朧 Lung The leggings or overalls worn by Chinese in winter.

隆 Lung Grand, eminent, high above what surrounds, exalted, conspicuous; abundant, overfilled, opulent, fertile; exalting, glorious; to glorify, to exalt, to magnify; to rise up; *ˌhing ˌlung*, prosperous; *ˌlung pok,* generous and mean; *ˌsham 'ling ˌlung ˌts'ing*, to receive distinguished favors; *ˌtsün ˌlung*, highly honored; *ˌlung shing²* affluent.

癃 Lung Infirm, weak in the back; *ˌlung peng²* diseased from age; *ˌlung pai²* costive.

壟 Lung A mound in a field; a grave, a tomb, a tumulus; to engross or buy up goods; *'lung tün²* undulating, as a road or country; to speculate in, as a broker; *ˌyau 'lung*, a mound, a grave, a hillock; *ˌsz' 'lung tün²* peculation, to use other's money in speculation.

A colloquial word; the inside of a thing; hollow, empty of, nothing in; *ˌkún ˌts'oi 'lung*, inside of a coffin; *ˌhung 'lung*, empty, all taken out.

隴 Lung A dike to prevent the irruption of waters; *'lung 'mau ˌchi ˌkán*, among dikes and fields—in agricultural pursuits; *'lung ˌsai*, an old name for the west of Shensi, now a district in Kánsuh; *'lung 'tsung*, all, the whole; *tak, 'Lung mong² Shuk,* having got Shensi he wanted Sz'chuen.

櫳 An unauthorized character; a trunk, a box, a case for carrying articles; *ˌp'i 'lung*, a lea-

thern trunk; *á ˈlung*, a clothes trunk; *ˌshau lokˌ ˈlung*, pack it in the trunk: *ˈfo shikˌ ˈlung*, a case for eatables.

弄² Lung To play with, to trifle and toy with; to dally with, to use badinage, to treat disrespectfully; to make, to handle, to do, to feel; *hí² lung²* to sport with; *lung² ˈngá*, to bear a daughter; *lung² tekˌ* to play a fife; *ˈmò lung² ˌtsün ˈchéung*, to despise dignities; *lung² fán²* to cook rice; *lung² ˈpá hí²* to play tricks of hand; *lung² ˈká ˌshing ˌchan*, to fullfil what was promised in joke; *lung² wái²* to spoil; *lung² kwán² ˈliú*, thoroughly practiced in; *mái² lung²* to show off, bragging; *ˈmò lung² tsˈo² ˈpi ˌyan*, don't give it to the wrong man; *lung² ˌshan lung² ˈkwai*, to make much ado about the gods.

哢² Lung The note or song of a bird, to chirp; *tsò² sz'² kon² ˈhò lung² chˈung²* he does things very carelessly.

(235) ## Lut.

嘩 A colloquial word; out of order, morose, cross; to talk; *lut, chut,* disarranged, difficult to do, not rhythmical, muddy, as a style; *ˌlam lut,* scolding, hard to suit, sullen, selfish; *lut, hí² tú² ˈngán watˌ* to flach the eyes, to set the eyes on; *lut, ˈhí ˌkún wá²* to speak the court dialect.

聿² Yuh A pencil, style, or writing utensil; to narrate, to obey, to follow; to declare, to write; an initial word, forthwith, then, straightway, accordingly; the 129th radical.

律² Liuh A statute, an ordinance, a fixed law or regulation, a command, a penal law; a military code; to divide, to distinguish; the sharped musical notes, or *lukˌ lutˌ*, are the *yáng* ones; a stanzas or distich; the rules of versification; to state, to record; to estimate the merits of, to adjust; to trim the hair; *fát, lutˌ* laws; *ˈhò ˌyam lutˌ* in good tune, good rhythm; *yat, ˈshau lutˌ ˌshí*, a stanzas of eight lines; *lutˌ lai²* the statutes and ordinances, the code of a country; *kái² lutˌ* precepts, commandments; *lutˌ ˌshū*, law books.

滀² Yuh Water flowing rapidly. Also read *kˈiutˌ* to gush out as a fountain; an islet.

繘² Yuh A well rope; *lutˌ sokˌ* a rope for drawing water.

遹² Yuh To follow, to comply with, to obey; to narrate; an initial particle; *lutˌ ˌkˈi ˌman ˌtsˈing*, to review or examine his writings.

騙² Yuh A black horse with white hind quarters.

栗² Lih A chestnut; chestnut wood; used for tablets; firm, solid, durable; severe, strict, exact; to overpass, to exceed; to respect; full grown grain; *ˌfung lutˌ* the chestnut; *shekˌ lutˌ* a sort of acorn; *ˈshui lutˌ* water caltrops.

慄² Lih Cold; *lutˌ litˌ* a piercing, cold wind.

慄 Lih² Afraid, pale, apprehenvive, trembling, fearful; *chín' lut₂* trembling from fear; *lut₂ lut₂ ˏngai kü'* quaking with dread.

溧 Lih² The name of a river in Kiáng-sú, and of a district (Lihshwui hien) near Nánking; *Lut₂ ˏchau*, an island in the Yáng-tsz' kiáng near it.

率 Liuh² A scope, a mark; a stretch, as of a bow; the opening of the lappel of a garment.

繂 Liuh² A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats, or letting down into mines; cords used in lowering a coffin; *lut₂ ˏlo*, a pulley; *lut₂ ˊiú*, cords for letting down a coffin.

霱 Yuh² Clouds of various colors, felicitous clouds, which are tri-colored.

鴥 Yuh² To dart down upon, as a hawk does; to fly swiftly and high.

膟 Liuh² The fat around the inwards of a sacrifice, which was anciently burned in temples, called *lut₂ ˏliú*; fat.

(286) Lüt.

劣 Liueh, Infirm, feeble, weak, inadequate; humble, poor, insignificant, a term used by one's self, as *lüt₂ ˏts'oi*, my poor talents; inadequate, a little, barely, scarcely; rustic, vulgar, vile, rude, mean, unpolished; *lüt₂ ˏk'am*, depraved gentry, who tyrannize over the villagers; *ok₂ lüt₂* exceedingly bad; *lüt₂ 'tang*, siútsái who can not pass review, and are degraded; *lüt₂ tak₂* small virtue; *lüt₂ yéuk₂* useless; *lüt₂ 'má*, vicious horse.

埒 Liueh, A low dike or path dividing fields; a mound; to mark or survey fields, and designate their limits; the same, equal, alike; a mountain tarn, a pool; *'tang lüt₂* same sort; *'má lüt₂* a bridle-path.

捋 Liueh, To take in the fingers, to draw through the hand, to grasp; to scrape, to brighten, to rub, to exfoliate, to amass; *lüt₂ ˏmái yat₂ ˏtüi*, to bring together into a pile; *lüt₂ ˏkò ˏlai ˏtsín*, take off the fat for trying; *lüt₂ ˏk'ün ˏt'au*, to brandish and rub the fists, as if eager to fight; *lüt₂ ˏmái sái'* scraped everything together; *'shau lüt₂* to scrape or rub off with the hand, as leaves from a twig; *lüt₂ wok₂* to scrape a boiler of the skin left after cooking; *lüt₂ ˏkon tseng²* rub it off clean; *lüt₂ 'nái*, to milk; *lüt₂ tim²* straighten it out; *lüt₂ ˏsú*, to stroke the beard.

酹 Lái, To pour out a libation in worship; *'i 'tsau lüt₂* (or *lái²*) *ti²* to pour out spirits on the ground. Often read *lái²*.

(287) 'M.

唔 Wú, A colloquial word; a simple negative, not, do not, no; *ˏ'm ˏts'ang*, not yet; *ˏ'm hai²* no; *ˏ'm ú'* no, not at all—a reply; *'k'ü ˏ'm*, he wont; *ˏ'm ˏsheng*, he says nothing; *'ni 'sé ˏ'm hai² ˏni?* did you write this?

Also read *ˏ'ng*, a sound in singing; *ˏi ˏ'ng*, a refrain at the end of a line.

(288) **Má.**

孖 Tsz. A twin; to bear twins; to go halves, to divide in two; a moiety, a half; to share with, to take equal responsibility; to duplicate; *ʻk'ü ˏmá ˏshang*, he is a twin; *ˏshang ˏmá ʻtsai*, to bear twins; *ˏmá ʻfo pún²* to go equal shares; *ˏmá ʻk'ü tsò²* join him in doing it; *ˏmá ʻchí*, a double thumb; *ˏmá ˎt'au*, a double head, one with a large tumor on it; *ˏmá ˏmái hü²* gone off together; *ˏmá ʻt'ò tí²* two gods of the land, placed back to back near the treasurer's office in Canton; *hak₅ ˏmá ˏmá*, pitch dark; *ˏmá tsz'²* a duplicated expression, a repetition; *ˏmá ˏmá ˏfú*, well, no great matter, as you please. *ˏMá* is also heard at the end of a question, as a contraction for *ˏ'm ˏá*, is it not so?

媽 A colloquial word; a nurse; *ʻnái ˏmá*, a wet nurse; *ˏkon ˏmá*, a nurse; *ˏsho ˎt'au ˏma*, a tiring woman; *chap₅ ˏmá*, a midwife; *ˏmá ˏmá*, mother, mamma; *ˏkú ˏmá*, aunt, aunty.

ˏ麻 Má Hemp, the female plant; *(Cannabis)* the linen of the Chinese; sackcloth or mourning apparel; hempen; linen or grasscloth; a kind of drum; the 200th radical; *ˏmá pò²* hempen fabrics; *ˏmá sin²* hempen thread; *ˏmá ˎlám*, a hamper for holding the *tsik₅ ˏmá*, or hatcheled hemp; *ˏts'ò ˏmá pò²* sackcloth; *ˏmá ˏyau*, hemp oil; *ˏts'ò ˏi ˏmá pò²* the hempen and coarse clad—poor persons; *ˏsam lün² ˏü ˏmá*, troubled, like tangled hemp; *ˏmá ˏmá tik₅* let it pass; *ˏmá ˏch'á*, dim, obscure; *ˏmá li²* quick, prompt.

ˏ蔴 Má An unauthorized form of the last; *ˏchi ˏmá*, or *ˏyau ˏmá*, the sesamum; *ˏchí ˏmá ˏyau*, the oil of sesamum; *ˏmá tséung'* ground up sesamum seeds, used in cooking; *ˏmá ʻkwat, ʻkwái chéung²* a staff of hemp is useless.

ˏ痳 Má A cutaneous disease of children, like chicken-pox or measles; torpidity, paralysis; *ch'ut₅ ˏmá*, he has the measles; *ˏmá muk₂* numb; *kéuk₅ ˏmá*, foot is asleep; *ˏmá ˏfung*, leprosy.

ˏ蟆 Má A striped frog; *ˏhá ˏmá*, the edible frog. Read *mok₂* a sort of gnat.

ˏ媽 Má A mare; a mother; a maid-servant, a waiting-woman; *ˏp'o ʻmá*, a grandmother, an old maid-servant, a granny; *á' ʻmá*, a female servant.

ˏ馬 Má A horse; the 187th radical of characters pertaining to horses; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the right foot put forward; to clamp, to stitch; to join together, a clamp, a stretcher which joins things; *ˏléung ʻmá*, a gentle horse; *ʻmá ˎt'au*, a landing place, an anchorage for boats, a ferry; *ʻcho chü² ʻmá ˎt'au*, to stop a man, as beggars do; *ʻmá shéung² tsò²* do it immediately, as if on horseback; *ˏts'in ʻli ʻmá*, a swift courier; *ʻtsau ʻmá ʻshéung yam²* to go to an office immediately; to bury as soon as dead; *ʻmá ˎt'au*

ˌkwan, or *ˢmá ˌfú*, an hostler or horsekeeper; *ˢteng ˢmá*, an avant courier, one on horseback in processions; *ˢmá ˌú*, a square wooden stool; *ˢmá ˌcháp*, a camp-stool; *ˢmá táp, tang²* a stirrup; *ˌchˢo há² ˢmá*, just arrived; *ˢmá ˌlán*, a horse-paddock; *cháp, ˢmá pò²* to plant the foot firmly out as in boxing; *ˢhò ˢmá pò²* a firm standing; *ˢmá ˌfong*, a stable; *ˢmò ˢmi ˢmá*, "tailless horses"—a nickname for chair-bearers; *fái² ˢmá ˌlai*, come very quick—like a fleet horse; *ˢmá ˢtˢung*, a close chair; *ˌtsˢun ˌsheng ˢmá*, a letter-carrier; *chˢut, ˢmá*, to do a thing, to advance the money, to bear the expense; *ˢmá chü²* to clamp; *ˢmá ˌteng*, a clamp-nail; *ˢmá ˢkan ˢkˢü kai² ˌteng*, seize him fast by his queue.

螞 Ma — A leech; *ˢmá ˌwong*, a blood-sucker; *ˢmá chá²* a locust or grasshopper.

瑪 Ma — The agate; *ˢmá ˢnò*, the cornelian or agate stone; *ˢmá ˢnò ˌman*, having angular lines, like fortification agate.

碼 Má — Used for the last; a yard; weights for money or goods; *fát, ˢmá* or *ˢmá ˢtsz'* weights; *ˌsz' ˢmá chˢing'* 16 taels to a catty; *i² chˢek, sz" ˌwai yal, ˢmá* 2 cubits 4 puntos make a yard; *tsuk, ˌsz' ˢmá*, full weight.

嗎 Ma — To scold, for which the next is now used; a final, interrogative word, denoting doubt whether it is or not; *ˌhoi pˢò² hai² ˢmá*, have you not opened a shop? *mat, ˢyé ˢmá?* what do you want? *ˢkòm ˢmá*, so eh!—implying disapprobation.

罵 Má — To rail at, to abuse with vile language, to call names, to scold; *ma² pat, chü² ˢhau*, he never ceases railing; *yuk, má²* to vilify; *ˌˢm ˢhang shau² má²* I won't be scolded so.

禡 Ma — Sacrifices or auguries offered by an army to insure a victory; worship to the *dii viæ*, when journeying.

(289) Mai.

呸 — A colloquial word; to purse up the mouth and keep still; *ˌmai ˌmái ˢhau*, to pucker up the lips.

迷 Mí — To deceive, to delude; confused, perturbed; stupified, bewildered, blinded, beclouded, as by vice; stupidly attached to; *ˌmai wok,* deceived by, seduced; *ˌmai ˌwan chan²* infatuated, enslaved by; *ˌfan ˌmai pat, ˢsing*, dead to all remonstrance; *ˌmai ˌmung*, stupid, illiberal; *ˌtong kuk, ˢché ˌmai*, players are stupid—the lookers on see the game best; *ˢkwai ˌmai*, possessed by a spirit, crazed.

埋 Mai — To bury, to inter; *ˌmai tsong²* to bury a corpse; *ˌmai ˌtsˢong*, to hoard or lay up. Usually pronounced *ˌmái.*

霾 Mai — Storms of sand; misty, dark, cloudy sky, arising from fog or dust; *ˌmai fúi²* foggy, smoky; *pút, ˌmai kín² dˢin*, brush away the mists to see the sky—said of a clear writer.

米 Mi Rice after it is hulled; small grains or seeds of plants; the 119th radical of characters relating to rice; food; *ˌlin ˢmai*, lotus seeds; *ˌhâ ˢmai*, dried prawns; *ˌshâ kuk₂ ˢmai* or *ˌsai ˢmai*, sago; *ˌngâ ˌlan ˢmai*, cochineal; *ˢmai tˈáp₂ ˌchˈui* to interfere and spoil a business; *ˢmai ˋtsai*, refuse, broken rice; *ˌhung kuk₂ ˢmai*, red rice; *tek₂ ˢmai*, to buy rice; *tˈiú² ˢmai*, to sell it; *shik₂ shat₂ ˢmai*, he's not worth his food; *ˌˀm ˌchí ˢmai ká²* he does not know the price of rice—inexperienced; *ˢmai ˌngau*, a weevil; also, a rice-shop cookie; *ˋchü ˋní ké² ˢmai*, to cook your rice—to slander you; *ˋtò ˢmai*, spilled the rice—spoiled the affair; *ˢmai ˌkòm ˋshui*, rice gruel; *ˢmai fán²* table expenses, allowance for food.

咪 A colloquial word like *mok₂* 莫; a negative, do not, not yet; *ˢmai ko² tsz²* don't do that yet; *ˢmai ˋfán*, do not play or idle; *ˢmai chai²* don't do it; *ˢmai ˌloi tsz²* wait a while, stop a bit.

袂² Mi A cuff or sleeve, a wide sleeve; to take hold and open, to open out, as drawing the arm from the sleeve; *ˌfan mai²* to "part sleeves"—to take a leave of; *ˌshám mai²* sleeve of a dress; *ˋpá mai²* to seize the sleeves, as at meeting.

謎² Mi An enigma, a riddle, a double entendre; to puzzle, to make an allusion; *mai² ˋü*, a hint, a hidden meaning; *ˋtá ˌtang mai²* to guess a riddle that is written.

(290)

Mái.

埋 Mai To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to come near, to approach to; to lay hold, to annex, to connect with; to hide away to crouch; to concrete; following other verbs, it often means up, in, to, with, at, or merely a past or completed action, according to the context; *ˌmái ngon²* to go ashore; *ˋtá tak₂ ˌmái*, accordant with, agreeable, fit; *ˌˀm tˈai² ˌmái*, not quite shaven; *chˈut₂ ˌmái*, to pay out, to furnish; *ˌmái mút₂* to conceal, *sub rosâ*; *ˌmái ˋshau* to lay hold of, to begin a job; *ˌtiú ˌmái yat₂ iˀ² kok₂* thrown into a bye-corner, indifferent to; *ˌmái ˌshün ˌfung*, the wind has brought us almost there—to quickly avail of; *ˌmái ˌtˈau*, up to the wharf; *ˌhang ˌmái yat₂ ˌpin*, step aside a little; *ˌmái ˌlai*, come near; *ˌhang ˌmái kòm² noi²* long been good friends; *ˌtˈin ˋnün ˌˀm ˌmái*, it won't harden in warm weather; *ˌmái ün²* to harbor ill-will; *ˋseung ˌmái*, to prepare one's words beforehand; *ˋmò tik₂ ˌhoi ˌmái*, nothing at all to give; *ˌˀm ˌtsˈang ˋkong ˌmái*, you've not told it all; *tsˈüt₂ ˌmái*, to condense, to make small.

買 Mai To buy, to purchase; to obtain, to win; *tsò² ˢmái mái²* to trade; *ˢmái mái² ˌyan*, a trader; *ˢmái yap₂* to buy; *ˢmái ˋshui*,

to "buy water" at a parent's death; *ˌling sui² ˈmái*, to buy by retail; *ˈmái pán²* a comprador, a purveyor; *ˈmái pʻá²* to "buy fear"—to give hush money, to curry favor by presents; *ˈmái fuk₂ ˌman ˌsam*, to win the people's hearts; *ˌʼm ˈmái tsz²* I'll not now buy it; *ˈmái chuk₅* to hire villains to injure or inform against one; *ˈmái tò²* obtained by purchase; *ˌshɨu ˈmái₅* wanted to buy; *ˈmái ˌtsʻong wai²* to engage a cabin or a passage.

賣² Mái To sell, to dispose of for money; to betray, to inveigle; to mock, to make game of; to vaunt, to show off; *mái² foˈ ˈshau*, a salesman; *mái² chʻut₅* to sell; *chʻut₅ mái²* for sale; *mái² tsʻiú²* to show off, to trick one's self out; *mái² ˌchü ˈtsai*, sold as a pig—into foreign servitude; *mái² ˈtsui ˌkwái*, to talk glibly; *mái² ˌtʻau mái² ˈmi*, to sell off the driblets cheap; *mái² ˌfung*, to give another the leprosy; *mái² fong²* to allow criminals to escape; *mái² lung² ˌfung ˌtsʻing*, to set off one's charms, to catch admiration; *mái² kwok₅* to betray, one's country, to forsake one's flag; *mái² mín² ˌkwong*, to keep up appearances with one.

邁² Mai To wax old, to pass away; to overpass, to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; vigorously; to go away, to travel far; old, senile; *ˌnín mái²* old; *mái² mái²* indifferent to, remiss; *yat₂ üt₂ ˌkʻi mái²* the days and months pass away.

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Mak.

(All these characters are often pronounced like the next syllable.)

麥² Meh Wheat, grain with an awn; the 199th radical of characters relating to wheat; *ˌtsʻò mak₅* oats; *ˌsám kok₅ mak₂* buckwheat; *suk₅ mak₂* winter wheat; *tái² mak₂* barley; *mak₂ ˌngá*, wheat sprouts, used in soups; *mak₂ ˌtsʻau*, wheat harvest in July; *mak₂ ˌhong*, bran; *sát₅ mak₂* to sow wheat.

默² 嘿² Meh Dark, cloudy, sombre; night; still, silent, retired; meditation, memory, mind; inspired, internal influence; not at ease; *mak₂ ním²* to meditate on; *mak₂ mak₂ ˌmò ˌín*, not speaking a word; *mak₂ ˈsé*, to write from memory; *mak₂ shi²* a silent or spiritual communication, or a revelation something analogous to possession or inspiration; *mak₂ úi²* to understand by meditation; *mak₂ mak₂ pat₅ ˌon*, distressed.

墨² Meh Ink; black, obscure, dark, like ink; *met.* letters, writings; to brand with ink; a measure of 5 cubits; a dejected countenance; *yat₅ ˌfong mak₂* a cake of ink; *mak₂ ˈshui*, liquid ink; shoe-blacking; *ˌshing mak₂* marked and lined—all correct; *ˌtʻán mak₂ sín²* to strike a line; *mín² ˌsham mak₂* chopfallen; *ˌman mak₂ ˌchi ˌyan*, a student; *mak₂ ˈkün*, first draft of essay; *lok₂ mak₂* to write; *ˈní lok₂ mak₂ tsò²* do you begin to do it; *mak₂ ˌü*, the cuttle-fish; *ˈkong pat₅ mak₂* to talk like a book; *ˌchu mak₂* red ink.

經 Meh⁴ A cord, a two-fold cord; to cord up.

脈² **脉**² Meh The pulse, the blood running in the veins; streaks, veins, in wood or flesh; a current of thought, a full idea; a line of succession, a descent, parentage; *hon³ mak₂*, *ʻpá mak₂* or *ʻt'ai mak₂* to feel the pulse; *mak₂ ʻlí*, philosophy of the pulse; *hüt₅ mak₂* the circulation; *ʻtím mak₂* to hit a pulse; *ti³ mak₂* the geomantic forms and marks seen on the earth, supposed to influence the luck of a place, subterranean water courses; *mak₂ ₍mún*, the pulse at the wrist; *yat₅ mak₂ ₍i ₍loi*, an unbroken descent.

霢² Meh Misty, small rain; *mak₂ muk₂* drizzling rain, which falls silently, a slight shower.

陌² Meh A raised path which divides fields; a path or street going through a market; a road; *mak₂ shéung²* on the road; *₍kái mak₂* a market-street; *mak₂ lò² ₍yan*, disagreeable to one, not pleased with.

貘² Meh A tapir, the Malacca tapir, of which many fabulous stories are told; it probably still exists in Yunnan.

貊² **貉**² Meh Sometimes written for the last; a tribe of northern aborigines near the *tik₂*; quiet, settled; *₍mán mak₂ ₍'m ₍chí ₍pong*, the barbarians (the Mán and Meh) do not know their country—said of persons wholly inexperienced.

驀 Meh² To get on a horse; to jump; *mak₂ üt₂* to leap or spring over anything.

(292) Mák.

擘² Pih A colloquial word; to break in two, as a cake; to open, to split, to tear, to pull asunder; *met.* to disgrace; *ʻní mák₂ ₍hoi ʻhau*, open your mouth; *mák₂ fu² ₍hing mín²* to make one's father and brother blush; *mák₂ tái² ʻngán ʻt'ai*, open your eyes and see! *kü² mák₂* the thumb; *mák₂ ʻchí*, to tear paper; *mák₂ p'o² ₍hau*, to split his throat—with crying; *mák₂ ʻpeng*, to break bread.

(293) Man.

₍蚊 Wan A musketo, a gnat; *ʻfú ₍man*, a striped musketo; *₍man chéung²* a musketo curtain; *₍man kòm² ₍ts'ò*, a hum like musketoes; *₍man ₍ín ₍héung*, smoke to kill musketoes; *₍man ₍cham ₍ngau kok₅* like a musketo boring a horn—as hard as it is useless; *₍man₍lúi*, the buzz of musketoes; *₍man fat₅* a musketo whip; *₍man nán²* a musketo bite.

₍文 Wan Strokes, lines, veins, markings, bands, spots, striæ, cloudy; what is variegated or ornamental; symmetrical lines and colors; slender, beautiful, genteel, stylish; elegant, accomplished, scholar-like; what is extraneous as distinguished from the essential; literary, letters, literature; the literary

and official class; a dispatch; a classifier of coins; the 67th radical of characters denoting markings; *yat₂ ⸢man*, a cash, a dollar; *⸢man ˈli*, style in writing; *⸢sz' ⸢man*, fine, chaste, scholarly, genteel; *yat₂ ⸢p'in ⸢man ⸢chéung*, an essay; *⸢t'in ⸢man*, astronomy; *pák₂ ⸢man*, the simple text; *⸢ün ⸢man*, the original text; *ˈk'ü shik₂ ⸢man ⸢chéung*, he is a judge of composition; *pat₂ ⸢man*, inelegant; *⸢man ⸢shü*, a governmental document; *⸢man pat₂* a three-storied literary pagoda; *⸢t'au ⸢man*, to deliver a dispatch; *⸢man fát₂* grammar, rules of writing; *ˈkú ⸢man*, the ancient style of writing; *⸢man ⸢ch'éung tai' ⸢kwan*, the God of Literature; *⸢man ⸢ch'éung sing*, stars θ φ υ in Ursa Major; *ˈhò ⸢man ⸢fung*, a good literary reputation; *⸢man pat₂ ⸢ká ˈtim*, the style is unimprovable; *⸢hü ⸢man*, false, unworthy of credit; *⸢ú yuk₂ ⸢sz' ⸢man*, to disgrace scholars; *ˈyau ⸢man ⸢ts'oi*, learned, scientific.

Read *man²* to gloss over, to moderate; *man² kwo²* to conceal errors.

⸢紋 Wan Pattern, marks, or figures in weaving; a mark or trace of; marks in wood, lines in the hand; *⸢ts'é ⸢man pò²* cotton drills; *⸢man ⸢ngan*, fine pure silver, sycee; *ˈshui ⸢po ⸢mɪn*, ripples on water; *ˈyau tik₂ ⸢man ˈli*, there is some regularity in the figure; rather pretty; *tsau² ⸢man*, wrinkled, puckered; *⸢man lün²* the pattern is awry; *ˈmò ⸢man tsik₂* no lines, a smooth surface; *⸢wáng ⸢man*, across the grain.

⸢旻 Min The autumnal sky, fall of the leaf; to compassionate, to feel for, to sympathize with; *⸢man ⸢t'in*, autumn; *met.* heaven, the clear expanse.

⸢敏 Wan A small fish, with small scales and brilliantly marked. A Sparus?

⸢民 Min The multitude, the people, subjects, the uninstructed and unofficial part of mankind; *sz'' ⸢man*, the four classes of people; *fá² ngoi² ⸢wán ⸢man*, the canaille, the ruffscuff; *ˈtsz' ⸢man*, you poor people; *mán² ⸢man*, all the people; *⸢man chong²* militia, volunteers; *⸢man ⸢yan*, the people; *⸢léung ⸢man*, loyal people; *⸢man ⸢fung*, popular customs or fancies; *⸢man tsik₂* a register of the people; *liú² ⸢man*, to take a census.

⸢緡 Min A fish-line; a cord; to string cash; a string of cash; to give or use garments as bedding; abundant; *⸢iú ⸢ch'in yat₂ ⸢man*, had a string of cash around his waist.

⸢氓 ⸢甿 Mang Simple, country-people; vassals, those who have been fugitives from other countries; ignorant, imprudent.

⸢岷 Min A range of mountains in the north of Sz'chuen province, a spur of the Pih-ling, separating the valleys of the Yellow R. and Yángtsz' kiáng; *⸢Man ⸢chau*, a district in Kánsuh; *⸢Man ⸢kong*, a large tributary of the Yángtsz' in Sz'chuen.

⸢珉 Min A fine kind of stone, like alabaster or marble, but not considered a gem.

ˢ聞 Wan To hear, to perceive by the ear, to learn by report; small; to state to, to cause to hear; report, fame, news; *ˊt'eng ˌman*, to hear; *ˌch'ün ˌman*, to repeat a report; a tradition, a legend; *ˌfung ˌman*, rumor; *ˌsan ˌman*, news; *ˌman ˌü ˌwong*, told it to the king; *ˌman ˌts'ui sik*, smell it; *tsok₂ yat₂ ˌman tak*, heard of it yesterday; *ˌnán ˌman*, hard of hearing, hard to hear; *pat₂ ˈyan ˌman*, distressing to hear, heart-rending.

ˢ閩 Min A kind of snake; the ancient name of Fuhkien; the river Min in that province; *ˌMan Chít, ˈtsung tuk*, the governor-general of Fuhkien and Chehkiáng.

ˢ閔 Min Mourners at the door; to feel for, to mourn with; heart-sick, indisposed, ill; out of sorts, from grief or trouble; to exert one's self, to urge.

ˢ憫 ˢ愍 Min Interchanged with the last; to mourn for, to commiserate, to feel concern for; *ˈman cho²* to befriend; *ˌlín ˈman*, to pity; *pat₂ tsuk₂ ˈman*, not worth one's pity.

ˢ泯 Min Watery, an expanse of water; to flow off; exhausted, drained; destroyed, finished; confused, obscure, distant; *ˈman mút₂* dead and forgotten; *ˈman mít₂* exterminated; *ˈman ˈman ˌfan ˌfan*, all in confusion, anarchy.

ˢ抆 Min To rub, to feel, to smooth with the hand; to dry up by rubbing; to point bricks, to pay seams, to fill up cracks; a horn spatula used in dressing the hair; *ˈman ˌt'au fát₂* to rub pomatum on the hair; *ˈman ˌchün ˈhau*, to point bricks; *ˈman lui²* to wipe away tears; *ˈman ˌfúi*, to rub in pitch or putty; *ˈman mat₂* fill it in tight.

ˢ汶 Wan A river in Shántung, running west into the Grand Canal, near Wan-sháng hien; *ˈman ˈman*, contumely, disgrace.

ˢ吻 Wan The corners of the mouth; the lips; *met.* speech, talk; *tsíp₂ ˈman*, to join the lips, to kiss; *t'ò² ˈhau ˈman*, to pout; *mok₂ ˌheng k'üt, ˈman*, don't be too facile with your lips—be careful of your words.

ˢ脗 Wan To join; to blend as one; blending and mingling; *ˈman hop₂* joined, harmoniously blended.

ˢ刎 Wan To cut one's own throat; *ˈman ˈkeng ˌkáu*, the tenderest friendship, close friends; *tsz'² ˈman*, to cut one's throat; *ˈman ˈkeng tsz'² ˌming*, I am quite aware of the consequences.

ˢ敏 Min Active, clever, quick, smart, prompt; serious, respectful; quick at perception, witty, ingenious, skilled at, capable; the great toe; *tsít₂ ˈman*, ready at, quick-witted; *ˌts'ung ˈman*, ready, quick parts; *ˈman tsít₂ ˌkung ˌfú*, fine and quick work; *ˈman lik₂* energetic, smart; *ˈman pín²* ready at retort or argument; *ˈman ˌk'au*, to earnestly beg.

ˢ鰵 Min A perch-like fish common at Macao, the *Corvina catalea*, spotted dark brown.

ˢ賢 Min Strong, robust, able to perform things.

ʿ黽 ʿ黾 Min — To be constrained, forced to do anything against the inclination or strength; to strive; to urge, to push; *ʿman ʿmín*, compelled, unwilling to do.

Read *ʿMang*; a toad, known in some places as *ʿtʻò áp*, or earth ducks; a kind of dark striped toad; the 205th radical of characters pertaining to *ranæ*.

呎ʾ — A colloquial word; the edge of a thing, the brink; near in time, last moment; to go near to the limits of; *ˌʾm kot, kòmˀ manˀ* don't cut it so close; *ʿkʻi tak, tʻáiˀ manˀ* he stands very near the edge; *manˀ ʿmí*, the last of; *ˌhang manˀ kwoˀ ˌtʻau*, you go rather too near; *ʿtang tòˀ kòmˀ manˀ ˌmún*, waited till the last moment.

聞² Wan — Character, reputation; place to which sound reaches; *ˌshing manˀ ˌüˌtʻín*, the sound reached to heaven; *lingˀ manˀ* your fame.

問² Wan — To demand, to exact of; to ask, to search into, to ascertain; to inquire of or about; to investigate, to try, to examine a case, to convict, to give sentence; to clear up a doubt; a command, a mandate; *manˀ táp*, a dialogue, conversation; *manˀ ˌkwan*, transported for crime 3000 *ʿli* to the garrisons or yámun; *manˀ ʿhín*, exiled to the colonies as a convict; *manˀ ʿchám*, to sentence to decapitation; *manˀ ˌming pák*, ask distinctly; *manˀ kwoˀ ʿkʻü*, then ask him [if you doubt]; *manˀ ˌon*, or *manˀ hauˀ* to inquire after another's health; *manˀ ˌmán*, to search into the reason of, to get difficulties explained; *manˀ ˌmeng*, to ascertain a girl's lineage—when betrothing; *ʿtsʻing manˀ* I beg to ask; *ˌkung manˀ* a government mandate; *manˀ ˌmún*, to salute a bridegroom's relatives; *pat, ʿchʻi háˀ manˀ* do not be ashamed to ask of inferiors.

(294) Mán.

ʿ櫛 Mán — A colloquial word; to turn over, to push, to pull down to or towards; to bring down, as pride; *ˌmán tik, ʿyé lok*, take down something; *ˌmán ˌfán kwoˀ ˌlai*, to recover, as a lost case; to get back; *ˌʾm ʿkòm ˌmán ˌpʻúi ʿní*, I can't venture to contest with you; *ˌmán ˌhoi ˌmún*, pull open the door.

ˌ蠻 Man — A very weak worm; barbarous tribes and aborigines of the south, unreformed by Chinese civilization; *met.* the south of China; external and barbarous; fierce, brutish, unreasonable, not amenable to reproof · *ˌnám ˌmán* is an old name for people south of the Mei-ling and of Formosa; *ˌmán ˌi*, barbarians, savages; *ˌmán ˌsing*, ungovernable; *ʿfán ˌmán*, rude, willful, uproarious; *ʿní fongˀ ˌmán*, you have no fear or respect; *ʿtá ˌmán ʿkong*, you speak like a savage; *ʿhò ˌmán kéˀ* an unreasonable man; *ˌmán shek*, rubble-stone.

饅 ˊMwán Leavened wheaten bread or cakes steamed; *ˎmán ˎt'au*, steamed bread; *ˎmán ˎt'au ˊpeng*, steamed cakes.

晚 ˊWán Evening, sunset, decline of the sun, night; late in time or in life; the last; late, tardy; afterwards; *ˎkam ˊmán*, this evening; *ˊmán ˎts'án*, evening meal; *ˎái ˊmán*, towards evening; *yé² ˊmán*, late at night; *ˊmán ˎkán*, in the evening, till midnight; *ˊmán ˎshang*, your pupil, your servant, I—a polite term used in both writing and speaking; *tsok, ˊmán*, last night; *ˊman ˎnín*, old, aged; *ˊtsò ˊmán*, early and late, morning and evening; *ˊmán ˎwo*, or *ˊmán tsò²* the last crop of rice; *ˎ'm ˊmán*, I am not late; *sui² ˊmán*, late in the year; *ˎséung kin² han² ˊmán*, I regret I did not know you before; *fái² ˎchí ˊmán ˊi*, it is now too late to repent; *ˊhéung ˊmán fuk*, to enjoy happiness at last.

萬² 万² Wán Bees which swarm in numbers under a queen; a myriad, ten thousand, the highest number usually employed in notation; an indefinite number, many, every one, all; a strong superlative, great, very, high; *mán² pat*, on no account, a strong negative; *mán² mán² pat, ˎnang*, I can not possibly do it; *mán² sui² ˎyé*, the emperor; *káp, mán²* a strong-box, a money chest; *mán² shau²* his Majesty's birthday; *mán² ˎman*, all people; *mán² pat, shat, yat*, wholly correct, all right; *mán² pat, tak, ˊi*, must not be omitted or fail in; *mán² yat, 'sz'* a myriad to one he will die; *mán² ˎyan ˎün*, "all men's interest," is a name for the *ˊtá tsiú'*; *yat, pák, mán²* a million; *shap, mán²* a lakh; *mán² pat, k'ap, yat*, not one can equal him, unsurpassed; *mán² shau² ˎkung*, the emperor's temple, erected in every district; *ˎshing mán² ˎtò ˊyau*, there's fully a myriad; *ˊLò mán² ˎshán*, the Ladrone Is.; *mán² shau² ˊkwo*, the papaw; *mán² mán²* ten thousand times ten thousand, innumerable; *mán² ˎchung ˎmò yat*, the very best.

曼² Mán Long, lengthened, extended; good, fine; marked with lines; an adversative particle, not yet, not, do not; without.

慢² Mán Used for the two next; remiss; slow; *mán² ˎsé*, stop a little.

嫚² Mán To despise, to affront, to slight, to contemn, to disgrace; to scoff, to insult to reproach; *ˎú mán²* to vilify, to upbraid; *mán² ˊkwai ˎshan*, to blaspheme the gods; *ˊmò wán²* contemptuous.

慢² Mán Indifferent to, negligent, remiss, careless about; disrespectful to, disobliging, proud, rude, supercilious; to contemn, to treat haughtily; slow, dull, sluggish, dilatory, easy about; scales falling from light weight; *mán² mán² ˎhang*, go slower, easy! *ˊlán mán²* lazy, heedless; *tsò² sz'² ˎmò kap, mán²* he'll take his own time,

he never hurries; *mok₂ ⸢heng mán² ˢk'ü*, don't be rude to him; *⸢t'eng ⸢chiú mán² mán²* tomorrow morning when at leisure; *mán² ˢshau*, a slow hand; *mán² ˢliú ˢni*, he was rude to you; *⸢sin, mán²* are terms used for heavy weight and light weight; *mán² ⸢'m kau²* the steelyard falls, it is light; *ˢsé t'ái² mán²* you write very slowly; *mán² tò² ⸢ü ˢts'z*, be careful how you speak so.

謾² Mán Used for the last; to deceive a superior, unfaithful to a trust; to insult; *chá² mán²* cunning; *mán² ⸢ín*, to exaggerate.

漫² Mwán Often used for *mán²* 慢; an expanse of water, a sheet of water; breaking bounds and destroying like water devastating; spreading, diffused; reaching like water, everywhere; to let go, to set loose; color of clouds; vague, diffuse, as writing; *lán² mán²* scattered, all dispersed; *mán² mán²* long and far, like a road; *mán² chung²* to saw broadcast.

蔓² Mán A sort of bean (a *Dolichos*); to shoot forth as vines do, to ramify, to creep; creepers, vines; wide-spreading vegetation; intricate, tangled, abstruse; *⸢in mán²* to spread forth, to expatiate, diffusive as style; *kot₂ mán²* a sort of vine; *mán² mán² yat₂ mán²* spreading every time more vigorously.

幔² Mwán A curtain; tapestry or brocade hangings; a screen; *ˢkiú mán²* sedan curtains; *chéung² mán²* a screen; to curtain off.

鰻² Mán A sort of eel *(Congrus)* called *mán² ⸢lái*, like the conger eel, with large pectoral fins.

(295) Mang.

(All these characters, and the last five especially, are often heard pronounced like the next syllable.)

⸢mang A colloquial word; coarse; *⸢ts'ò ⸢mang ⸢mang*, very coarse, inferior; *⸢mang ⸢kai*, scars about the eyes; *ˢlò ⸢mang*, a scull-tie.

⸢míng To germinate, to bud, to send forth shoots; a sprout; incipient, fisrt risings of; to plough up; the starting again of old evils or habits; *⸢mang ⸢ngá*, to sprout; *ˢtsò ⸢mang ⸢ü ⸢sam*, thoughts rising in the heart; *⸢mang tung²* brewing trouble, incipient risings of discontent.

⸢盟 Mang An oath, anciently taken in blood or smearing blood; a contract, an alliance, agreement; to swear, to bind one's self before the gods; to form a pact; a chulkan or corps among the Mongols; *⸢mang ⸢sam*, guileless, with the whole heart; *⸢mang shai²* to take an oath; *⸢Ts'un Tsun² ⸢chi ⸢mang*, the compact of Ts'in and Tsin states—a family alliance; *⸢mang ⸢shü*, a contract, an agreement in writing.

ˢ猛 Mang A fierce, strong dog; strong, resolute; determined, brave; rigid, severe, inhuman, sharp, cruel; hot, as fire; biting, as wind; to rouse, to inspirit; *ˢmang lit₂* ferocious, violent; *ˢfo ˢmang*, a strong fire; *ˢmang ˢyung*, valorous, valiant; *⸢loi shai² sham² ˢmang*, his approach

was terrible; *ˌwai ˈmang*, awful, stern, majestic; *ˈmang sing²* a violent temper; *ˌfung ˈmang*, the wind is high.

ˈ蜢 Mang A grasshopper or locust; *ˈts'ò ˈmang*, a grasshopper; also called *chă² ˈmang*.

ˈ艋 Mang A small boat, a pinnace; *chá² ˈmang*, a ship's gig, a jolly-boat.

猛² A colloquial word; to pull, to stretch to pull out, to pull to and fro; to pull up, to weed; *mang² ˌhau tát, ˌts'éung*, it pulls my throat but he heaves it to the wall—a trifle to him but life to me; *ˌlái mang²* pull it along; *mang² ˌfung shín²* pull the punka; *mang² lat,* pulled it off; *mang² ˌsho*, thin out [the grain]; *mang² ˌch'éung*, stretch it out, pull it taught.

孟² Mang Great, eminent, large; senior, the first, the eldest; first month of the quarter; to use effort, to exert; to begin, the beginning of; *mang² chung² kwai²* a triad, the 1st, 2d, 3d, of a series; *Mang² ˌfú ˈtsz²* Mencius, the Chinese sage; *mang² long²* exaggeration, bragging.

(296) Máng.

ˌ繃 A colloquial word; to pull, as a bow; to cover, to pull over and cover; to draw over for shade; *ˌmáng ˌkung shé² tsín²* to draw the bow and let fly the arrow; *kéuk, ˌmáng*, gaiters used by women; *ˌmáng pò² chéung²* to stretch out an awning; *ˈkan ˌmáng ˌmáng*, keep it (or him) very tight; also hard pressed for funds.

ˌ盲 Máng Blind from loss of the pupil or optic nerve, having eyes but no vision; blinded in heart, deceived, obtuse; *ˌmáng ˌfung*, a variable wind; *ˌmáng ˈngán*, blind; *fát, ˌkai ˌmáng*, to have night blindness; *ˌmáng ˌmúi*, a blind songstress; *ˌmáng ˌkung chuk*, a blindman's stick; *met.* a guide; *ˌmáng ˌnín*, a year without the *lih ch'un* term; *ˌmáng tsz² ˌˈm shik*, totally ignorant of letters; *ˌmáng ˈlò*, a blind man.

(297) Mat.

乜 A colloquial word; what; who; why; in what way; a diminutive of quantity; *mat, ˌshui*, who? *mat, ˈyé* (by elision, *mi-yé*), what? what is it? *mat, ˌmeng*, what is its name? *mat, ˈní ˈkòm ké²* why do you act so? *ˈmò mat, ˌyan*, not many men; *mat, tak, ˈni kòm² ˈhò*, how did you get such a good one; what, so incomparable! *ˌní tik, ˌˈm hai² mat, ˈhò*, this is not very good; *ˈlò mat*, Mr. Such-a-one, Mr. A.; *á² mat*, a term for boys or servants; *hai² mat*, what is it? *ˌˈm wă² mat*, I can not express all my thoughts; *ˌshang mat, tò iú² ˌlai*, you

must certainly come; *wai*² *mat*₂ *sz*²₍ *m tsò*² why don't you do it? what is the delay?

勿₂ Wuh A negative, do not; a banner or standard at temples; *mat*₂ *mat*₂ in haste, diligent, desirous of; ʻ*shau mat*₂ *lung*² do not touch it; *mat*₂ *pʻà*² ₍*nán*, do not be afraid of obstacles.

汐₂ Wuh A particle of dust, an atom; *mat*₂ *muk*₂ inexhaustible, minute; abstruse.

物₂ Wuh A thing, a substance; an article, goods; matter; a creature, a being; a day; to discriminate, to distinguish by appearance; to have a knowledge of; *mat*₂ *kín*² a thing; ₍*kam mat*₂ to-day; *tsok*₂ (or ₍*tsʻam*) *mat*₂ yesterday; *mán*² *mat*₂ all things (exclusive of man); ₍*yan mat*₂ a man; *mat*₂ *kú*² deceased; *tái*² *mat*₂ a tiger; ₍*sám mat*₂ are the dog, cock, and hog; also, three leading moral duties; *fo*² *mat*₂ merchandize; ʻ*chʻán mat*₂ natural productions; ₍*shan mat*₂ lusus naturæ, strange things; ₍*shang mat*₂ living things; *mat*₂ *ip*₂ possessions, property; *mat*₂ *shik*₂ to judge of by the looks; *shik*₂ *mat*₂ eatables.

宓₂ Mih Still, silent, rest; secret; to stop; ₍*Tsʻun Mat*₂ a sage noted in the Sán Kwoh Chí.

密₂ 密₂ Mih Thick, close together; fine; small; intimate, friendly; hidden, not to be seen, occult, secret, still, mysterious, retired, profound; to stop, to rest; to repeat or do rapidly, to ply; ₍*tsʻan mat*₂ very intimate, constantly with one; *mat*₂ *tik*₂ ʻ*shau*, ply your hand, work sharp; *pí*² *mat*₂ hidden, concealed; ₍*chʻau mat*₂ placed close together, not open to the air, thickset; ₍*kí mat*₂ a hidden cause, the secret spring of a machine or conduct; *pák*₂ *mat*₂ drive it up close; *mat*₂ *mat*₂ *ti*² be a little still about it; *mat*₂ ʻ*ngán*, blind.

蜜₂ Mih Honey, nectar; sugar; sweet, luscious; *met.* honeyed, sweet, flattering; ₍*fung mat*₂ bees' honey; *mat*₂ *tsín*² ₍*tʻong* ʻ*kwo*, sweetmeats, comfits; *mat*₂ *láp*₂ beeswax; ₍*i mat*₂ confectionary, cakes; ₍*pʻo* ₍*lo mat*₂ the jack-fruit; *mat*₂ *chap*₂ *kòm*² ₍*tʻim*, dear as honey.

謐₂ Mih To speak quietly, in a low tone, to whisper; careful, still, silent, quiet; *tsing*² *mat*₂ quite still.

(298) Mát.

抹₂ Máh See *Mút*₂. This word is often pronounced *mát*₂ when meaning to wipe.

襪₂ Wáh Stockings, socks, hose; *yat*₂ *túi*² *mát*₂ a pair of stockings; *káp*₂ *mát*₂ lined socks; ₍*mín mát*₂ quilted socks; *tái*² ʻ*tʻung mát*₂ a stocking to fit all—something that is generally useful; ₍*chai tsoi*² *mát*₂ ʻ*tʻung*, stick it into the stocking—as is done with pencils, foot-rules, &c.; *pò*² *mát*₂ stockings made of cotton cloth.

(299) **Mau.**

蹘 A colloquial word; to sit on the heels; to rest upon, to perch, to roost; to thump; *ˌmau ˌt'au hok*, to rap the head with the knuckles; *ˌmau 'tò ch'ū'* squat you there; *ˌmau ko' ung' ˌlai*, to squat in a jar—to be ignorant of the world; *ˌmau ˌtai*, to sit on the heels.

謀 Mau A stratagem, an artifice, a device, a plot; to make plans; to devise, to ponder, to forecast; to deliberate, to consult with and upon; to plot, to go about, to contrive; *ˌmau hoi'* to plot against; *ˌk'i ˌmau*, a cunning scheme; *ˌmau shát*, to murder, to devise one's death; *ˌmau ˌshang*, or *ˌying ˌmau*, to lay plans for a livelihood; *ˌmau 'fán*, to plot, to cabal; *ˌmau mín'* to see one, to mark one's physiognomy; *ˌmau k'ap, 'fú ˌyan ˌying 'sz'*, he died for telling the scheme to his wife; *ˌmau léuk*, a plan, a plot; *ˌmau sz'' tsoi' ˌyan, ˌshing sz'' tsoi' ˌt'in*, man deviseth his ways, but heaven completes his plans.

牟 Mau To low, to bellow; to take, to usurp, to incroach, to deprive of; to surpass, to pass beyond; to like; to double; an earthen utensil. Used for the next.

麰 Mau Barley, also called great wheat; *ˌmau mak*, barley, or barley and wheat.

侔 Mau Equal, of the same sort or class, alike; even; to accord with; *'kwing pat, ˌséung ˌmau*, truly they are unlike, very dissimilar.

眸 Mau The pupil of the eye; the eye; *ˌmau 'tsz'* the apple of the eye; *ˌming ˌmau shin' loi'* a clear eye glances brightly.

繆 Miú Hempen threads bound around; intimate intercourse, closely bound, familiar; wrong, perverse, erring; *ˌch'au ˌmau*, intricate, thick, closely united.

Read *muk*, a bad name in an epitaph.

鍪 Mau An iron pan or boiler; a kind of hat casing; *ˌtau ˌmau*, an ancient helmet, worn by officers, with a flaring rim.

某 ㄠ Mau A certain person, time, place, or thing, used when the name is unknown; and also for I; used as a blank, when one or two of the contracted form are used instead of inserting the name; *'mau 'mau ˌyan*, a certain man; *'lá 'mau*, to emphasize a passage by adding *yat, ˌlín 'mau*, a row of *'mau* on the side, equivalent to small capitals; *'mau üt*, a certain month; *'mau ˌsín ˌshang*, such a gentleman; *'mau hák, ˌlai*, a certain stranger is here.

畝 Mau A Chinese acre, which has varied much in size at different eras; it is now estimated at 260 *pò'*, which makes it equal to 733⅓ sq. yds., or 6$\frac{61}{100}$ *'mau* to an English acre; *met.* fields, arable land; *yat, 'mau tí'* an acre of ground; *ˌt'in*

ˈmau, fields and farms; shuiˀ ˈmau, taxable fields.

ˈ拇 Mú — The great toe; tsuk, ˈmau, the great toe; ˌpˈing ˈmau, a double toe.

ˈ牡 Mau — The male of quadrupeds; in a few cases applied to plants; a bolt of a door; a male screw; the part of a lock which slides in; a piston; ˈpan ˈmau, female and male; cow and bull; ˈmau ˌtán ˌfá, the mowtan pæony; ˈmau ˌtán ˌchˈá, the mowtan camellia.

茂² Mau — Exuberant foliage, rank, a luxuriant growth; flourishing, thrifty, highly developed, a high rank or quality of; a term of praise, as elegant, fine, and much used in names; to exert, to endeavor, strong, vigorously; a group of five persons; mauˀ shingˀ exuberant, excessive; mauˀ ˌtsˈoi, fine talents; all cyclic years with sul, 戌 in them are called ˌim mauˀ; aiˀ mauˀ ˈkòm ˌtˈau, a dolt-head; sauˀ mauˀ thrifty, rich foliage; mauˀ ˈin, many descendants.

楙² Mau — Interchanged with the last; to exert one's mind, force of moral purpose; full, luxuriant; pít, mauˀ ˈnái tak, with a fixed purpose, virtue will be strong.

謬² Miu — Extravagant words of a fool; falsity, error; mistake; to deceive, to err, to irritate, to confound or mislead; táiˀ mauˀ a great error; ˌhò ˈmò ˌchˈá mauˀ not the least error; ˌhü mauˀ fabulous, unworthy of belief.

(300)

Máu.

矛 ˌMau — A spear or lance, a hooked weapon; the 110th radical of characters relating to spears; ˌmáu ˈtˈun, "shields and spears" is a contradiction, opposing words; tszˀˀ ˌséung ˌmáu ˈtˈun, self-contradiction; ˌtˈin ˌmáu, star β in Bootes.

茅 ˌMau — Reeds, or high rank grass, which can be used for thatch; a kind of low palm, resembling a Thrinax, or perhaps a scrub pine; thatch; ˌmáu shéˀ a cottage, my humble dwelling; ˌmáu ˌliú, a lodge in a field; ˌmáu uk, a thatched house, a hut; ˌkˈau ˌhoi ˌmáu sak, pray to have my mind enlightened; ˌsín ˌmáu, a sort of scrub pine; ˌmáu ˈtsˈò, rushes for thatch; tˈiúˀ ˌmáu ˌshán, to perform prayers by Táu priests over the sick; pák₂ ˌmáu ˌkan, roots of couch grass—a febrifuge.

蝥 / 蟊 ˌMau — A grub which destroys the roots of grain; ˌpán ˌmáu, a lady-bug found on the Dolichos, and used for blistering; cantharides.

髦 ˌMau — An ancient country situated in the present province of Szˈchuen.

茆 Máu — An aquatic vegetable, like mallows; the leaves are smooth.

貓 ˌMau — A cat; ˌmáu ˌí, puss; ˌmáu ˌli, a striped fox; máiˀ ˌmáu ˈkòm ˈhau, as smooth-spoken as a cat-seller; ˌmáu ˈshü ˌtˈung ˌmín,

the cat and the rat sleep together—rulers and thieves at league ; *ˌmáu ˌí ˈngán*, the cat's eye ; *ˌmáu pi² kòm² tung²* cold as a cat's nose—a hopeless thing. Often spoken *ˌmáu*.

ˈ卯 Máu The fourth of the "ten stems," belongs to wood and is referred to the rabbit ; a horary character ; morning ; a time, a day, an instalment, a term ; a catch on a carrying-pole ; flourishing, luxuriant ; *ˌkáu ˈmáu*, 5 o'clock A.M. ; *ching² ˈmáu*, 6 o'clock ; *ˈmáu üt₂* the second month ; *wát₂ ˈmáu*, a smooth catch ; to fail in paying money ; *ˈmò ˈmáu tám² ˌkon*, a smooth beam, a slippery fellow ; *ˌhoi ˈmáu*, to make the first payment of a series ; to begin to bamboo upon the opening of offices after new-year ; *ˈpí ˈmáu*, to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors ; *t'ai² ˈmáu*, substitutes who sell themselves to be bambooed ; *ying² ˈmáu*, to answer the roll by a substitute ; *ying² chü² ˈmáu*, to forego a thing to another ; *ˈtím ˈmáu*, to call the roll ; *ˈmáu ˌk'i*, 3d and 8th days in a month (the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, and 28th), when papers are received by magistrates ; *wák₂ ˈmáu*, to answer a summons, to appear ; *kwo² ˈmáu*, to pass by, to overdo.

ˈ昴 卯 Mau The eighteenth of the 28th constellations, answering to Pleiades.

貌² Máu Aspect ; the outward mein, manner, gait, form, look, appearance, or figure ; the visage, the countenance ; used in definitions to express an abstract quality of a thing ; to draw a likeness ; *ˌyung máu²* form, figure ; *ˌmín máu²* countenance, expression ; *ˈmí máu²* handsome ; *máu² ˈch'au*, ugly, homely ; *ˌying máu²* outline, aspect, as of a mountain ; *ˈhò ˈpan máu²* good and elegant ; *ˌfá ˌyung üt₂ máu²* beautiful as the moon and fair as flowers ; *máu² shín² ˌfong ˌsam tuk₂* be careful of smooth faced fellows.

(301) Mé.

ˈ哌 A colloquial word ; to carry a child pickapack ; to carry on the back ; to back ; *ˌmé ˈtsai*, to carry children ; *ˌmé ˌpáu fuk₂* to carry a pack ; *ˌmé tái²* a pack-wrapper ; *ˌmé ˈshéung ˌshan*, to take the responsibility of, to acknowledge. Also, a final interrogative interjection, expressive of doubt ; *ˈkòm yéung² ké² ˌmé*, such a sort, eh ! *hai² ˌmé*, is it so !

ˈ咩 Mé The bleating of a sheep ; *ˌmé ˌsheng*, a bleating ; *ˌyéung ˌmé*, a sheep, a kid, a lamb.

ˈ歪 A colloquial word ; awry, askew, crooked, asquint, twisted ; to put or lay wrong ; *ˌwái ˌwái ˈmé ˈmé*, all wrong, all awry ; *ˈmé ˈtsui*, a wry mouth ; *ˈmé ˌt'au*, a wry neck ; rather boozy ; *ˈmai fong² ˈmé*, don't lay it crooked ; *ˈk'i ˈmé tik₂* to stand at ease, to loll, to lean against.

(302) Mek.

擘 A colloquial word; to throw a thing away; *mek₂ lok₂ ⸢shü*, to throw a book on the ground.

(303) Meng.—*See Ming.*

⸢*Meng*. This sound is often heard as a contraction for ⸢*'m ⸢ts'ang*, not yet. Also ⸢*ts'ung ⸢meng*, rosin, gum of the pine or fir.

(304) Mí.

抿 To purse up the mouth; to shut, to close, as the eye or mouth; the last; small, minute; to sip; ⸢*mi tik₂ 'tsau*, sip the wine; ⸢*mí ⸢mái 'hau*, silent; *lok₂ 'ü ⸢mí*, fine rain; '*shau 'chí ⸢mí*, the little finger.

⸢微 Wi Small, insignificant, mean, trifling; minute, delicate; in a slight degree, rather; obscure, mysterious; hidden, abstruse, recondite; to fade, to dwindle, to decay, to diminish in value; to hide away, to conceal; to repress, as grief; not, without, have not; an ulcer on the calf; ⸢*mí sai³* very small, fine work; ⸢*mí ⸢hò*, trifling, unimportant; ⸢*mí miú³* exactly the thing, it just went in, minute, very small; ⸢*mí pok₂* too thin; ⸢*mí fung*, a little breeze; ⸢*mí ⸢ch'an*, dusty, atoms of dust; ⸢*mí tsin³* vulgar; inferior; ⸢*mí mat₂* trifling, said of a present; a thing of little or no use; ⸢*mí mút₂* very little, the least bit; ⸢*mí ⸢mí siú³* a passing smile.

⸢濊 Wi A slight shower of rain; ⸢*mí ⸢mí 'ü*, fine, small rain; a torrent flowing in a ravine.

⸢薇 Wi A kind of pot-herb; vegetables for the table, herbs; ⸢*ts'éung ⸢mí*, a variety of rose; *pák₂ ⸢mí*, swallow-wort. (An asclepias?)

⸢媚 Mei A delicate, beautiful woman; elegant, handsome.

⸢眉 Mei The eyebrows; old, aged; brink of a well; ⸢*shau ⸢mí pat₂ 'chín*, to knit the eyebrows, contracted eyebrows, rueful; '*ngán ⸢mí*, the eyebrows; ⸢*ngo ⸢mí*, arched eyebrows; *wá³ ⸢mí*, a green, white-eyed thrush, a songster; '*lò ⸢kwan ⸢mí*, "Láu-tsz' eyebrows,"—a fine pekoe tea; ⸢*mí muk₂ ⸢kiú lai²* beautiful eyes and brow.

⸢湄 Mei The margin or brink of a stream; water plants growing along the banks, mixed and tangled like a thicket; ⸢*Mí ⸢ú*, a lake in Honán.

⸢嵋 Mei A famous peak, called ⸢*Ngo ⸢mí ⸢shán*, in Kiáting fú in Sz'chuen, near the Tá-tú River.

⸢楣 Mei The lintel of a door or window; the plate of a roof; ⸢*shang 'nü tsok₂ ⸢mún ⸢mí*, to bear a daughter is as a lintel [which upholds the house]; ⸢*wáng ⸢mí*, a cross-piece of timber in a roof or story.

⸢鄍 Mei A district town in Fungtsiáng fú in the S.W. of Shensí, south of the R. Wei.

麋 ˌMí An elk or large species of deer; a stag; ˌmí ˌyung, stag's horns, not deemed the best sort; ˌmí luk, a stag.

縻 ˌMí A halter for an ox; to tie up, to fasten. Used for the next.

薿 ˌMí A sort of rose, called ˌtsʻéung ˌmí, or cinnamon rose.

醾 ˌMí A spirit made from wheat, and drank from off the dregs; double fermented spirit.

糜 ˌMí Rice gruel, thin congee; dissolved, macerated by action of fire or water; scum; entirely; ˌmí chuk, rice boiled to pieces; ˌmí lán² boiled to rags; met. oppressed, harassed to rebellion; ˌmí fai³ to waste extravagantly; ˌpʻò ʻhí ˌtsʻang ˌmí, a scum floats on it; kwok, ˌká ˌmí pai³ the state is wholly ruined.

弭 ˌMí A bow unstrung and bent back; at ease, resting; to desist, to hinder, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down; ˌmí tò³ ˌon ˌléung, to put down the seditious, and quiet the loyal; pat, ˌnang ˌmí ˌmong, I can not forget it.

靡 ˌMí Laid out, spread abroad, dispersed; troops retreating, put to flight, scattered, defeated; overturned, inclined; poured out: profuse, showy display, prodigal luxury, extravagant; not having, not, without; to implicate, to involve; ʻmí ʻmí, slowly; private, small, insignificant; ˌmò ʻmí fai³ no waste of it; ˌtʻin ming² ʻmí ˌshéung, heaven's decrees are not unchangeable.

黽 ˌWí Unwearied, indefatigable, continued exertion; willing; ʻmí ʻmí, unceasing.

尾 ˌWí The tail of animals; the end, the extremity, the tail of, the last, the remnants of, driblets; little things, the hinder part of; a stern; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals; ˌshau ʻmí tai² tʻ a very poor sort of, inferior; ʻshau ʻmí or ˌtʻau ʻmí, beginning and end, head and tail, first or last; ˌshau ʻmái ˌngan ʻmí, broken and bad money bought; ʻmí ʻtai, the results of, what follows; ˌkan ʻmí, to follow one, as a lackey; ʻpái ʻmí, to wag the tail; tap, ʻmí, to put the tail between the legs; shò³ ʻmí, small unsettled balance; ˌʻm ˌchí ʻshau ʻmí, I don't know where it was put, I don't know about the matter; ˌmò tik, ʻshau ʻmí, heedless, immethodical; ʻmí hau³ afterwards; ʻmí hau³ ʻtim, what happened then? yat, ʻmí ˌü, one fish; ˌtsʻam ʻmí, look for a few more like this.

美 Mei Sweet, delicious, well-flavored, savory, beautiful, excellent, good-looking, handsome; happiness; good, well; to delight in, to esteem; to praise, to commend; ʻmí ʻnü, a pretty woman; ˌwá ʻmí, elegant; ʻmí mi² good tasted; ʻmí ˌtʻám, well-said, good words; ʻmí tí² rich lands; tsán³ ʻmí, to praise; ʻmí ˌchung pat, tsuk, his happiness is not perfect; ʻmí lai² fine, as a gem or piece of work; yat, ˌchʻéung ʻmí i³ a good intention, a kind thought.

未² Wí Not yet, not now; denotes the sixth moon: the eighth of the "twelve branches," and symbolized by a sheep; time from 1 till 3 o'clock P. M.; towards evening; *mí² ting²* uncertain; *mí² pit₂* probably not; *mí² pit₂ ʿkòm*, not so, I am sure; *mí² ˌts'ang*, not yet, no; *hü² tò² mí²* has it got there yet, have you been there? *mí² ʿyau*, none yet, never has been.

味² Wí Taste, flavor, seasoning, relish; a relish, a delicacy, a dainty; the style or beauties of a book or composition; to relish, to take pleasure in, to solace or recreate in; *ʿhò mí² tò²* good, delicious; *ʿyé mí²* game, delicacies from the forest; *ˌshü ˌmò mi² tò²* tasteless, insipid; stupid, as a book; *kang² ˌká yat₂ mí²* season it more, add another taste; *ʿtsau mí²* lost its flavor; *ˌmò mí²* flavorless; *mí² lui²* aromatics, spicery, seasonings; *mí² ˌk'i ˌin*, relished his words; *mí² yap₂ mí²* not yet well seasoned; *hòp₂ mí²* very palatable; *ʿng mí² ká²* a castor; *ʿhò ˌtsz² mí²*, very interesting, pleasant.

寐² Mei To rest from labor, to sleep; sound sleep; stupid, sleepy-headed; *ʿk'ü mí²* he is asleep; *mung² mí²* to dream; *mí² ʿshui*, to dive or walk under water; *mí² ˌmái ˌshéung ʿngán*, to shut the eyes, to keep the eyes shut tight; *ʿká mí²*, to doze.

眯² Mei Dust or mote in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare, called *át₂* (or *ʿím*) *mung²*; *mi² ʿngán*, sand in the eye, an irritable eye.

媚² Mei Smirking, ogling, smiling; bewitching, engaging, attractive; to flatter, to adulate, to speak soft words to; blandishment, dalliance; *ʿch'im mí²* to flatter, to toady; *ʿí shik₂ mí² ˌyan*, to please people by one's looks; *ˌkiú mí²* fascinating, exciting love; *mí² t'ái²* the mincing gait of Chinese girls.

魅² Mei An ogre or demon brute, with four legs and human face, which frightens men; *ˌlí mi²* elves and ghosts.

(305) Mik.

覓² 覔² Mih To search for, to go about seeking; to hunt up, to seek, as quotations; *mik₂ ʿyam shik₂* on the lookout for a dining-place; *mik₂ lò²* to look for land; *mik₂ tak₂* found it; *mik₂ kü²* to search for quotations.

冪² Mih A napkin to cover food with; to cover anything with a cloth; to veil; the 14th radical of characters denoting coverings.

(306) Mín.

ˌ眠 Mien To sleep, to go to sleep; the sleep of animals and plants; dim, confused vision; *ˌmín ˌch'ong*, a bed; *hü² ˌmín*, go to bed; *ʿlau ˌmín*, the sleep of the willow; *ˌking ʿsing ˌmin káu²* frightened out of sleep; *ˌmín ˌngau ti²* a "sleepy cow's land" is a lucky spot; *ˌch'éung*

ˌmín, the "long sleep"—death; *ˌmín tak*, *ˈki fút*, how much room do you use to sleep in?—what use is there in wrangling for such a trifle?

綿 綿 Mien Soft, cottony silk, like floss or raw silk; drawn out, prolonged, extended, outstretched; uninterrupted, enduring, lasting; small, weak; thick, close; *ˌsz' ˌmín*, refuse silk; *ˌmín ˌmín pat*, *tsüt*, unceasing flow of, continuously; *ˌch'ín ˌmín*, wound round and round, bound to by many ties; *ˈün ˌü ˌmín*, weak as floss. Interchanged with the next.

棉 Mien The cotton plant; *muk*, *ˌmín*, the cotton tree (*Bombax ceiba*); cotton; *ˌmín ˌfá*, raw cotton; *ˌmín pò'* cotton cloth; *ˌmín ˌt'oi*, a quilt of cotton wool; *ˌmín ˌshá*, cotton yarn; *ˌmín náp*, quilted garments; *ˌkung ˌmín*, bowed or flocked cotton; *tso' ˌmín ˌfá ˌpáu*, like sitting on a bale of cotton—stable, secure.

免 Mien To put away or off, to free from, to dispense with; to spare, to forego, to excuse, to forgive; to avoid, to prevent, to evade; escaped fiom; to remove from office; a negative, do not, no need of; *ˈmín ˌkún*, to take off a cap; *ˈmín ˌloi*, he need not come; *ˈmin tsúi'* to pardon, not to judge a crime; *ˈmín kin'* he need not come in, can not see him; *ˌk'an pat*, *ˈmín ˌsz'* be careful in noting, and you need not be recalling to mind; *kút*, *ˈmín ˌléung*, to remit the taxes; *ˈmin tak*, *ˈk'ü ˌloi*, prevented his coming; *ˈmín lai'* to elude the laws; to annul a law; *ˈmín chín'* to decline battle; *ˈk'ü kwá' ˈmín chín' ˌp'ái*, he shows the white feather; *mí' ˈmín fai' ˌshan*, he spares no labor; *ˈmín ˌlò*, don't trouble yourself, don't put yourself to inconvenience.

俛 Mien Same as *ˈfú* 俯; *ˈmín ˈshau*, to hang down the head.

勉 Mien To force one's self, unpleasant to one's feelings; constrained, compelled, urged by circumstances; to put forth effort; to urge, to animate, to stimulate, to persuade; *ˈmín ˈk'éung*, unwillingly, by constraint; *ˈmín lik*, to be diligent; *ˈk'éung ˈmín ˈní*, I would urge you on.

娩 Mien To bear a child; *ˌfan ˈmín*, to be brought to bed.

冕 Mien A crown, a coronet, a diadem of the Chau dynasty, made like a Cantab's cap, with pendents; *ˌkún ˈmín*, a crown; *tsò' tak*, *ˌkún ˈmín*, it will do very well, finely done—*i. e.* do for a crown.

眄 Mien To look askance at; to look at fixedly; to ogle, to glance the eyes; *ˈmín yat*, *ˈhá ˈngán*, take a look at it.

沔 Mien A lake near Hányáng fú in Húpeh; a name given the Hán R. near its mouth; exuberant waters, the banks full, flowing over.

湎 Mien To think upon, to reflect on, to consider; to recall to mind.

湎 Mien To urge, to excite, to stimulate.

ˢ湎 Mien Drunk, fuddled, intoxicated; addicted to, immersed, sunk in vice; *ˌch'am ˢmin*, sunk in excess; *ˢmín ˢtsau pat, ch'ut*, so drunk he would not appear; *ˌlau ˢmín*, completely addicted to.

ˢ緬 Mien Fine silk thread; to think upon, to reflect, to imagine; light; obscure; *ˢmín ˢséung*, to ponder; *ˢmín tin² kwok*, Burmah; *ˢmín ˌín*, to look at what is distant.

面² Mien The face, the countenance, the visage; the front, the top, the surface, that which is forwards or anterior; a side, a face; face to face, in one's presence, openly; honor, character, reputation; to front, to show the face, to see one, to turn the face to; personally; the 176th radical of characters pertaining to the face; a classifier of mirrors, gongs, and drums; *mín² máu²* the expression; *mín² muk₂* the face, the look of; *mín² ˌchü*, the cheek bone; *pin² mín²* a fan, a screen; *pát, mín²* the four points of compass and their halves; *mín² ˌkáu*, to give to personally; *ˢni chat, mín² ˌchá*, do you just look for yourself; *mín² héung² ˢshéung*, the top this side up; *ˌtiú mín²* to lose one's character; *ˢli mín²* the inner surface, inside; *ˢfán mín²* displeased with, to turn away the face; *ˌtong mín²* in presence of, to his face; *túi² mín²* opposite; *yat, mín² wá² hü²*, *yat, mín² wá² ˌ'm hü²* one while he says go, and then he says stop; *yat, mín² keng²* a looking-glass; *ˌshün mín²* on deck; *mín² shik,* complexion; *mín² ˌts'in*, before, in sight; *ˌlau ˌfán tik, pok₂ mín²* leave me some reputation; *mín² shin²* acquainted with; *ˢtá chiú² mín²* made a visit; *ˌshang mín²* unacquainted with.

麪² 麵² Mien Wheaten flour; *mín² shik₂* pastry cakes, the dessert of a dinner; *mín² ˌt'au* or *mín² ˌpáu*, bread in loaves; *ˌkon shik₂ mín²* to give money instead of the dinner; *mín² ˢfan*, flour; *ˌch'ái mín²* to knead flour; *ˌngán mín²* to roll out dough; *ˢtá mín²* to fry flitters; *fát, mín²* to raise bread.

(307) Ming.

ˢ明 Ming Bright, clear, plain; evident, open, above-board, manifest; brilliance, brightness, splendor; intelligent, astute, perspicacious; to enlighten, to illustrate, to shed light on by explanations; to distinguish clearly; *ˌming pák₂* clear, intelligible; *ˌchí ˌming pák₂* I know all about it; *ˢni ˌming pák₂ ˌ'm ˌts'ang*, do you perceive it yet? *ˌkwong ˌming*, light, clear; *ˌshan ˌming*, gods, idols; *ˢk'ai ˌming*, break of day; the morning-star; *ˌming yat₂* to-morrow; *ˌming ˌyan*, an honest, trustworthy man; *ˌming ˌkung*, clever, quick-witted; *ˌming tak,* mental power; *ˌsin ˌming*, new, showy; *ˌnan ˌming*, hard to comprehend;

ˌming ˌming tsoi² há² inferiors (or the people) know it well; *ˌming ˌchiú ˈtsò*, early to-morrow morning; *ˌming ˈmái ˌming mái²* a lawful business; *ˌming ˈlong*, transparent; clear, like fine printing; *ˌming ˌming hai²* it clearly is so.

(This character is usually pronounced *meng*.)

ˌ名 Ming A name, that by which a being or thing is called; the given name of persons; *met.* a person; a title; fame, reputation, official merit; éclat, credit, merit; famous, well-known, noted, meritorious, renowned, eminent, celebrated; to name, to designate; *ˌming ˌshing*, reputation, fame; *ˈní kiú² mat, ˌmeng*, what is your name? *ˌyan ˌmeng ˈmò pák, ˈshui*, men's names have no certainty in their characters; *ˈmái ˌmeng*, to buy title or fame; *tsé² ˌmeng*, to borrow or take another's name at an examination, to pretend to; *ˌming tˈip*, a visiting-card; *ˌmeng hò²* or *ˌmeng tsz'²* an epithet or denomination by which a person, shop, or thing is known; *ˌming há²* under or attached to a name; *ˈtim ˌmeng*, to call over the names; *wan² ˌmeng* or *ˌfá ˌmeng*, a nick-name; *mò² ˌmeng*, to forge a name, to use another's influence or name; *ˈü ˌmeng, ˌshü ˌmeng* or *ˌkún ˌmeng*, and *pit, ˌmeng*, are the infant name, the official name, and the style taken by men at different times of life; *ˌkung ˌmeng*, reputation; *ˌkˈau ˌmeng*, to seek honor.

ˌ冥 Ming Dark, dismal, doleful, obscure; deep, dark recesses, like a cavern, night-like; approach of night; mind uninformed or immature, as a child's; the world of darkness, sheol or hades; *ˌtsˈing ˌming*, heaven; *ˌyau ˌming*, lost to sight, the abode of spirits; *ˌming ˈfú*, or *ˌming ˌkán*, limbo; *ˌming ˌwán*, uninstructed, stupid; *ˌhoi ˌming lò²* to "open the dark road," is to ring bells and make incantations for the dead.

ˌ溟 Ming The wide and boundless sea, the deep; drizzling rain, fine mist, clouds on hill-tops; *ˈsiú ˈü ˌming ˌming*, a fine soaking rain; *ˌming ˈhoi*, the blue boundless ocean.

ˌ茗 Ming A lucky plant, called *ˌming káp*, which grew in Yú's palace, and in its foliage followed the moon—perhaps a sort of bulb, the leaves of which alternately sprouted and died.

ˌ蜠 Ming An insect which eats grain and causes blight; *ˌming ˌling*, a caterpillar on the mulberry, which the sphex is supposed to adopt for its young; *ˌming ˌling ˌchi ˈtsz'* an adopted son.

ˌ鳴 Ming The cry of a bird or animal, as a crow, song, buzz, hum, yell, &c.; a sound emitted from a drum or sonorous body; to sound, to cause to yield a sound; to resound, as fame; birds calling to each other; *ˌming ˌchung*, to sound a bell; *ˌming ˌlo*, to strike a gong; *ˌkai ˌming*, cock-crowing; *tuk, ˈchéung ˌnán ˌming*, it's hard to clap with one hand; *ˌming ˌün*, to petition for redress.

ˢ茗 Ming Tea, tender leaves of the tea; *chí² ˢming*, to prepare tea; *ᶜhéung ˢming*, fragrant tea; *ᶜchan ᶜhéung ˢming*, a kind of white (Macartney's?) rose.

ˢ酩 Ming A spirit made from glutinous rice and wheat; *ˢming ˢting*, very drunk.

ˢ銘 Ming To remember, to inscribe on the memory, to record for the purpose of preserving; to engrave, to carve on metal or stone; a book of precepts for one's conduct, guides for conduct; *ˢming ᶜsam*, engraven on the heart; *ᶜpí ˢming*, a stone tablet or record; *ˢming ᶜtsing*, an eulogistic banner carried at funerals; *ˢming ˢkòm ˢˀng noi²* held in grateful remembrance.

ˢ瞑 Ming To close the eyes in death; dull vision, indistinct sight; *ᶜkòm ᶜsam ˢming muk₂* to shut the eyes cheerfully in death; *ˢming ˢming*, obscure vision; *ˢming ˢshan*, the "blind statesman," is an epithet of Sz' Kwáng of Tsin, B. C. 540.

ˢ皿 Ming Utensils, dishes, and vessels used in eating; the 108th radical of characters relating to dishes; *hi² ˢming*, articles used in worship or eating, &c.

(This character is often pronounced *meng*.)

命² Ming To order, to command, to direct; an ordinance, a behest, a rescript giving orders, a direction, a decree; in polite usage, a request, a wish; heaven, fate, destiny, lot in life; nature, natural habits of; fortune, luck; the natural life of beings; animated, living, creatures; *ˢhò meng²* a happy lot; *ˢfú meng²* wretched, unfortunate in life; *ᶜt'ín meng²* will of heaven, fate; *iú² ᶜt'iú meng²* he wants my life; *ᶜkú tuk₂ meng²* alone in the world; *sūn² meng²* to tell fortunes; *fung² meng²* to get orders; *ᶜch'éung meng²* a long life—over sixty years; *ᶜshang ming²* living things, life; *ming² on²* capital cases (in law); *meng² wan²* a horoscope, and its correlative of a ruling character over 5 years; *yat₂ yat₂ ᶜü meng²* every thing done as ordered; *ᶜwong meng²* a death-warrant; *p'ún² meng²* to risk life; *meng² ˢfú*, a titled lady; *meng² ᶜchiú*, natural bias, nature; *ᶜt'ín ming²* to suffer capital punishment.

(308) Mít.

搣 Mieh To strike with the hand; to pull up; to feel of; to push. A colloquial word; to tear off or up, to pull to pieces or apart; to pull off, as a scab; to pinch; to break off, to pluck, as a leaf; *mít₂ ᶜho ᶜlán tau²* to shell pease; *mít₂ ˢi ˢto*, to pinch the ears; *mít₂ ˢchí*, to pull off paper, as when it is pasted; *mít₂ mín² ᶜchü*, to pinch the cheeks.

威₂ 滅₂ Mieh To destroy with fire; to exterminate, to finish, to abolish, to cut off; to put out; *mít₂ ᶜtang*, put out the lamps; *ˢtsiú mít₂* to raze to the ground, to exterminate utterly; *mít₂ ˢteng*, the water is overhead;

tám² mít₂ mít₂ perfectly tasteless, insipid; *'tá mít₂* to extinguish fire, by beating it; *tsz'¹ 'ts'ü mít₂ ⸗mong*, he brought on his own ruin.

蔑 Mieh² Interchanged with the last; not, without; small, minute, worthless; scraped thin, pared; uncivil, to show contempt to; *mít₂ 'yau*, none; *pat₂ mít₂ ⸗man ⸗kung*, not to disregard merit among the people; *mít₂ ⸗in*, dispirited; also, dull in vision.

篾 Mieh² Bamboos or reeds split into rods or slats; splints for weaving baskets, or for hoops; splinters, twigs, thin lath-like slips; skin of the bamboo; *chuk₂ mít₂* bamboo splints; *yat₂ ⸗t'iú mít₂* a hoop.

蠛 Mieh² Sand flies or ephemera about stagnant water, generated in damp grounds, called *mít₂ ⸗mung*, which light and heat destroy.

(309) Miú.

⸗苗 Miáu Shooting up of grain, the tender blade of herbs and grass; descendants, progeny; the imperial summer hunt; *⸗miú 'tsz'* aborigines still found in the south of China; *⸗miú yui²* posterity; *⸗wo ⸗miú*, paddy sprouts; *shuk₂ ⸗miú*, the subdued Miáu-tsz'.

⸗描 Miau To trace, to line, to draw, to design, to sketch; to copy paintings or drawings; *⸗miú ⸗kam* to gild, to make designs in gold; *tám² ⸗miú*, blue pattern [chinaware]; *⸗miú wák₂* to paint or sketch; *⸗miú yat₂ yéung²* take an exact copy; *⸗miú ⸗yung*, to take a portrait; *⸗miú ⸗mí*, to "paint eyebrows," alludes to conjugal affection.

⸗貓 Miáu The mewing of cats; also, a cat; *'má ⸗miú*, a cat; *⸗miú ⸗sheng*, a mewing.

⸗眇 Miáu One eye small or wanting; a contracted, deep sunk eye; to look at with one eye, or with drawn up eyes, to glance at; small, trifling, minute, subtile, abstruse; all, to have nothing beyond or better; *'miú shí² ⸗yan*, to regard proudly, to look down on one; *⸗sham 'miú* mysterious; *⸗mí 'miú*, minute.

⸗渺 Miáu The boundless, indistinct, and dazzling appearance of the ocean; *'miú ⸗mong*, immense, confounding so as to be hardly the subject of proof; doubtful, what can not be predicated on; no telling what will come; *'miú 'miú*, vast, unfathomable.

⸗杪 Miau The end or point of a tree, a small branch; the tapering end of a post; the limit of, the end of a year or season; *sui² 'miú*, the close of the year; *⸗chí 'miú*, the end of a branch; *⸗lam 'miú*, the skirts of the forest.

⸗杳 Yáu Obscure, as the sun setting behind trees, distant and indistinct, dark, dusk; profound, abstruse; confused, not perceiving clearly; *'miú 'miú mok₂ mok₂* very obscure; *'miú ⸗ming*, dull, not plain, applied to the day or the mind; *'miú ⸗mò ⸗yam*, no word from him.

ˢ藐 Miáu A plant yielding a purple dye; small, trifling, petty, contemptible; remote; to regard contemptuously, to slight, to look down upon; supercilious; *ˢmiú shi²* to look at disdainfully; *ˢmiú ˌheng*, to disregard; *ˢmiú ˢsiú*, small, petty.

ˢ邈 Miáu Interchanged with the last. Also read *mok₂*; to look at from a distance; *ˢmiú ˢmiú*, distant; mournful.

妙² Miáu An adjective denoting excellent, capital, perfect, good, admirable of its kind; wonderful, fine; subtle, mysterious, incomprehensible, difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; *miú² kai²* a capital plan; *miú² sz'²* a fine affair; *miú² ˢshau*, a skillful artist; *miú² yéuk₂* an excellent remedy, a wonderful medicine; *miú² ˌnín*, one under age, a youth.

廟² 庙² Miáu A temple of ancestors or of idols, a fane; a church; the front hall of a palace; *ˌká miú²* or *ˢtsò miú²* an ancestral temple; *t'ái² miú²* the great temple of the emperor's forefathers; *ˌshan miú²* an idol's temple; *miú² kín²* a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors; *ˢshéung miú² ˢi sz'²* to go to a temple to consult on business; *ˌlong miú² ˌchí hi²* an utensil for a palace—a likely, rising man; *miú² chuk₅ ˌkung* a temple curator, a sexton.

(310) Mo.

ˌ嫵 ˌ庞 Mo Minute, delicate; an interrogative adverb, what? a final interrogative, suggesting an alternative, or a surprise or doubt; *ˢní ˌloi ˢliú ˌmo*, have you come here? *sham² ˌmo* is a common interrogative in the court dialect, like *mat₅ ˢyé* in the Canton dialect; *ˌloi ˌmo*, has he come? *hai² ˌmo*, is it so, or is it not so? *ˌiú ˌmo*, small, minute affairs.

ˌ嘆 A colloquial word; slow; *ˢní ˌhang ˌmo ˌmo*, you walk very slowly; *ˢní shik₂ tak₅ kòm² ˌmo*, how slow you eat!

ˌ摩 Mo To feel or rub with the hand, to handle, to touch, to feel the texture of; to polish, to rub; to destroy; *ˌyam ˌyéung ˌséung ˌmo*, the dual powers rub each other—are not harmonious; *ˢfú ˌmo*, to pat gently; *ˢshú ˌmo*, to pilfer, to steal like a rat; *ˢshui ˢtai ˌmo üt₂* to seek the moon at the bottom of the water—an impracticable thing; *ˌmo ˌso*, to play or dawdle with; *ˌmo ˌmo ˢhá*, feel of it; *ˌmo ˌsing ˢling*, the Star-scraping Ridge on the White Cloud Hills near Canton.

ˌ麼皿 Wo A cup for water or tea, a tumbler or drmking-vessel.

ˌ魔 Mo A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon; to possess, tormented by a demon; *ˌmo ˢkwai*, the devil; a demon; *shui² ˌmo*, horrid dreams; *ˢtsau ˌmo*, delirium tremens; *ˌshi ˌmo*, poetic

ravings ; *ˌmo peng²* delirious, raving ; *ʻkwai ˌmo ʻní ˌmé*, has the devil got into you ?

磨 *ˌMo* To rub, to polish ; to powder, to grind, to sharpen by rubbing ; to afflict, to be distressed, to be brought down by affliction ; trials ; to examine into closely ; to draw out by torture ; *ˌmo lí² ˌtò*, to whet a knife ; *ˌmo lí²* grind it sharp ; *ˌmo mak₂* to rub India ink ; *ˌmo ˌngán shik₂* to grind paints ; *shau² ˌtsoi ˌmo* to receive trials and misfortunes ; *ˌmo kòm² lik₂ ˌt'au*, to work with utmost strength ; *ˌmo lai²* to examine strictly ; *ʻtá ˌmo*, to polish ; *ˌmo lín²* to practice at, to fag at study.

劘 *ˌMo* To cut, to dissect, to cut open ; to pare off, to slice or divide up.

'莫 A colloquial word ; *ʻmo tsz'²* stop, wait a minute !

磨² *ˌMo* A quern ; a mill for grinding grain ; to grind grain ; *ʻshui mo²* a water-mill ; *mo² ˌtséung*, to make rice starch ; *mo² ˌfong*, the mill-room ; *ˌt'úi mo²* to turn the mill ; *ˌái mo²* to push the quern ; *mo² ˌsam* (or *sut₂*) the pivot of a quern.

(311) Mò.

巫 *ˌWú* A sorceress, a witch, an enchantress, a wise woman ; to perform incantations ; sorcery, magic ; *ʻnü ˌmò*, an enchantress ; *ˌmò shut₂* magic arts, divination ; *ˌnám ˌmò*, a wizard, a sorcerer ; *ˌmò ˌshán*, a mountain and a district in Kweichau fú in Sz'chuen.

誣 *ˌWú* To deceive, to invent, to affirm what does not exist ; to accuse the innocent, to inculpate falsely, to calumniate ; false, visionary, superstitious ; calumny, slander ; *ˌmò hám²* to ruin by slander ; *ˌmò lái²* to implicate one by lies ; *ˌmò kò'* a lying accusation ; *ˌmò níp₂ ʻhò ˌyan*, to trump up a charge against innocent persons.

毛 *ˌMáu* Hair, pelage, feathers, down, fur ; the covering of brutes ; the 82d radical of characters relating to hair ; herbage, the covering of the earth ; nap of felt ; to deprive of hair ; *ˌün ˌmò*, round-haired *i. e.* quadrupeds ; *ʻpín ˌmò*, flat-haired *i. e.* birds ; *ˌyau ˌmò*, a sheep ; *l² ˌmò*, two sorts of hair—gray haired ; *pat, ˌmò ˌchí tí²* a wilderness, a wild ; *met.* savages ; *ˌmò ʻchung*, the weight of a thing, including tare and tret ; *ˌmò peng²* "hair disease," an idiosyncrasy, an eccentricity, a penchant, a weakness or failing ; *ʻhò ˌling ˌmò*, elegant birds, spirited drawings of birds ; *ˌmò ʻkún*, the barrel of a quill ; *ˌmò ˌchín*, a carpet ; *fát₂ ˌmò*, to become moldy.

髦 *ˌMau* The human hair ; the hair on the forehead ; tufts on infants' heads, trimmed on each side of the fontanelle, called *háu² shun² ˌmò* or filial tufts ; the long hairs ; *met.* eminent, courageous, superior ; *ˌmò sz'²* eminent scholars ; *tsun² ˌmò*, superior to the rest.

旄 Mâu A cow's tail, or chowrie used as a signal; a squirrel or marten's tail used at the top of a flag-staff; ˏkon ˏmò, a tail on a flag-staff.

芼 Mâu Overgrown with grass; herbage; vegetables; ˏmò ˏkang, meat pottage; ˏmò ts'oi² pot-herbs, greens.

模 Mú A pattern, model, muster; a mold; a form or guide to go by; the figure; a rule; ˏkw'ai ˏmò, a regulation; manner, deportment; ˏmò yéung² a pattern; 'tá 'chí ˏmò, to make a sign manual.

摹 Mú Interchanged with the last; to imitate, to follow a pattern; to feel with the hand; to sketch; ˏmò 'sé, to sketch a likeness; ˏmiú ˏmò yan² ˙sun² to forge or counterfeit a seal; ˏmò ˏling, obsequious.

謨 Mú Consultation, counsel, matured plan, a well settled course of conduct; a rule of action; to imitate; ˏmau ˏmò, to devise plans; ˏmò ngai² counterfeit.

毋 Wú A prohibitive negative, do not, don't do; a denial; an interrogative, intimating a doubt; the 80th radical; tso² ˏú ˏtséung ˏmò, can I sit down? ˏmò ˏwai tak, shí² don't oppose this special edict; ˏmò 'hü, to deny. Interchanged with the next.

無 旡 Wú Not, none, not having, without, not possessing, destitute of, wanting; not to exist; ˏmò yung² ˏyan, a useless fellow; ˏmò wai² ˏchí sz'² an unimportant matter; ˏmò hán² illimitable, endless; ˏmò sz'² at leisure, no business; ˏmò noi² ˏho, no help for it; chai² ˏl'oi ˏmò noi² ˏho, the governor-general can't help himself; ˏmò mat, ˏchung yung² very little use; ˏmò i² ˏchung 'mái, bought it without deliberation; ˏmò 'sho pat, ˏchí, omniscient; ˏmò yat, pat, 'hiú, there's nothing he does not understand; 'nü ˏmò ch'ut, childless; ˏmò ˏchung ˏshang 'yau, it grew out of nothing, unfounded.

有 A colloquial word, used for the last; none, nothing; not yet, not; 'yau, 'mò ˏní, is there any or not? 'mò tsò² kwo² never did it; 'ní 'mò 'pí 'ngo, you have not yet given it to me; ˏmò ˏsam tak, unintentional; 'mò hü² kwo² never been there.

蕪 Wú Overrun with, rank growth; dirty, dank, stinking weeds; ˏmò wai² covered with rubbish and weeds; ˏfong ˏmò, uncultivated, grassy.

憮 Wú To flatter, to caress, to sooth, to comfort; an expression of love; affection; 'mò ˏín, alas! sad, sad!

廡 Wú A porch, lodge, portico, piazza or corridor near the gate; side galleries; a large vacant house. Read ˏmò, luxuriant, abundant foliage.

膴 Hú Meat dried without bones, jerked meat used in sacrifices: ˏchau ˏün 'mò 'mò, everywhere it is fertile.

母 Mú A mother; a female; she or that which produces; female of brutes; met. earth; district magistrates; the source of; inferior, small; 'lò 'mò or 'mò

ts'an, a mother; *'ü 'mò*, a nurse, a foster-mother; *ngoi² 'mò* or *ngok₂ 'mò*, wife's mother; *kai² 'mò*, an adopted mother, a step-mother; *'tsz' 'mò*, great and small, as in sorts; superior and inferior; *'mò ting héung*, mother cloves; *kwok₂ 'mò*, the empress; *shap₂ 'mò*, the ten stems; *'tsz' 'mò ts'in*, interest and principal; *lung 'mò néung néung*, Amphitrite, the goddess of the seas; *chü 'mò*, a sow; *'chü 'mò*, the principal wife. Distinguished from 毋 by the two dots.

'姆 Wú A childless widow of fifty, who can instruct in female duties; a schoolmistress; an elder brother's wife is called *'mò* by her *'sham*, or younger sisters-in-law; *tái² 'mò*, my sister-in-law.

'侮 Wú To insult, to despise; to hoot; to ridicule, to make fun of; neglect, disrespect; *'mò lung²* to make game of, to be humbugged; *'mò mán²* to insult, to lord it over.

'武 Wú Military, martial, relating to war; strong, warlike, brave, audacious, fierce-looking, majestic, firm; to stop anarchy by force; a vestige, a footstep, a trace; to connect with; *'mò kún* or *'mò tseung²* miliiary officers; *'mò fú*, a hero, a soldierly man; *hok₂ 'mò ngai²* to study tactics; *'háu 'mò*, military examinations for kujin; *'Mò Tsak₂ t'in*, a celebrated empress, A.D. 640, a Messalina, a courtesan; *'mò tün²* to threaten; intimidation; *'mò ká*, a cadet; *'mò ngau*, a stupid cadet—an epithet; *'pí 'mò*, trials of martial skill; *shing k'i 'tsò 'mò*, to perpetuate his forefather's deeds.

'碔 Wú A stone, called *'mò fú*, of a fine grain, but not a gem.

'鵡 Wú A parrot, called *ying 'mò*, of a large size; a macaw, a crockatoa.

'舞 Wú To posture, to play with the body, to gesture, to dance; sleight-of-hand, pantomime, fencing, tumbling; *t'iú² 'mò*, dancing; *'tá 'mò*, boxing; *'mò kim²* fencing; *'mò sz'* one in a lion's figure at play; *'kú 'mò shing ch'au*, to excite others to play and make them enemies; *tsik₂ shai² 'mò k'ün*, to affect another's authority; *'mò pai²* officers winking at delinquencies, official overlooking; *'mò 'má lau*, to play with monkeys.

'傞 Wú To skip and dance; to excite; *chiú 'mò shán*, a mountain in Shántung.

耄² Máu An old man of ninety years; forgetful, in second childhood, decrepit, senile; *mò² tit₂* an old man; *nin 'kí shui mò²* aged and infirm.

眊² Mau An eye with a small iris; dim-sighted, with a dull eye; stupid, bewildered; *'fúi mò²* confused, stupefied.

務² Wú To use great effort, to bend the mind to a subject, to attend to carefully; what is attended to, business, duty, concerns; a strong affirmative, must; *sz'² mò²* what one does, business; *mò² sü iü²* absolutely required

mò² ʻpún ip₂ to attend to one's own duties; *mò² pit₂* indispensible; *ʻpún mò²* my own affairs; *ʂ'm mò²* no application; *ˌchün mò² tuk₂ ˌshü*, engaged in study alone; *ˌsam mò²* a project, an intention; *ʻsiú ˌyan mò² ˌü li²* petty minds are bent on gain; *ˌká mò² tái²* his domestic affairs are important.

霧² Wú Fog, mist; vapor issuing forth from the ground; *yat₂ ʂ'au mò² ʻshui*, it is all a mist to me—unintelligible; *ˌwan mò²* a fog; *ˌhá mò²* a mist, smoky; *ˌwong mò⁴* a dense mist; *ʻk'ü tsò² sz'² ˌhá mò²* he does things very blunderingly; *ʻtá mò²* to go with a paramour.

騖² Wú A gay horse; to prance wildly, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

暮² Mú The evening, sunset; decline of life; end of a period of time; *ˌt'in mò²* decline of the day; *ˌchiú mò²* morning and evening; *mò² ʂnín*, aged; *mò² ˌch'un*, end of spring.

墓² Mú A barrow, a tumulus; a low grave, a tomb, a sepulchre; *mò² ˌpi*, a tombstone; *mò² chí²* a eulogy on a stone; *ˌcháng mò² tí²* disputes about graves; *ˌhoi mò²* to open a grave.

募² Mú To invite, to call upon, to ask people to do; to enlist, to give a bounty to; a public invitation, a general call; *mò² ˌping*, to levy soldiers; *ˌchiú mò² chong² ˌting*, to enlist volunteeers; *mò² fá²* priests begging alms; *mò² fá² ˌch'ung ˌsau* to circulate a subscription-list for repairing something; *ying² mò²* to respond to a levy.

慕² Mú To think upon with affection, fondly to recall; fond of, to long for, to hanker for; to aspire to, ambitious; *mò² fú² ʻmò*, to fondly think of one's paents; *ʻyéung mò²* to look up to, to reverence; *oi² mò²* to love ardently.

戊² Máu The fifth of the "ten stems," which answers to earth; a fortunate day.

冒² Máu A head covering; to go on blindfold, to rush heedless on; to assume, to feign, to take upon one's self without authority, to presume; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, venturesome; false; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm what is false; *mò² ˌmeng*, to assume a name; *mò² múi²* obscure, ignorant and rash; *mò² fán²* to willfully offend; *ʻká mò² ˌkún*, to pretend to be officers; *ʻká mò² ˌchiú ʂp'ái*, to take another's label; *mò² ʻhím*, to rush into danger; *mò² ʂü*, indifferent to the rain; *ʻkòm mò²* to take a slight cold.

媢² Máu Envy, jealousy; to regard with ill-will, envious of other's excellence or prosperity.

帽² Máu A Chinese cap or hat, a covering for the head; *ʂléung mò²* a summer cap; *ʻnün mò²* a warm or winter cap; *tái² mò²* to wear a hat; *mò² tim²* a hat shop; *ʂhung ˌying mò²* cap with red fringe; *ʻts'ò mò²* a straw hat; *chuk₂ káp₂ mò²* a bamboo coolie-hat; *ʻpí kin² ˌkò mò² lap₂ chü² ʻní*, to hoodwink, to bamboozle with fair speeches; *sūt₂ mò²* a cloth hood; *ˌchín mò²* a felt hat.

(312) # Mok.

摸 Moh, To feel for, or after, with the hand, to feel and take, to grasp; *mok*, *sok*, to feel after with the hand; *ˌnán ˈi chuk, mok,* not easy to tell, unlikely; *chéuk, mok,* careless, leaving things half done.

剝 Moh, A colloquial word; to pare off, to skin; to pull or take off, as clothes, from another; *mok, ˌp'i,* skin it; *mok, ˌtsing ˌkwong,* to strip bare; *mok, hok,* peel off the husk.

莫 Moh, A negative forbidding an act; do not, not, no need of; if, unless; when preceding an adjective, often denotes the highest degree of, nothing like, incomparably; to plan; ample, great; peace, tranquillity; *mok₂ ˌloi,* you need not come; *mok₂ ˈkún ˈk'ü,* let him alone, don't meddle with him; *mok₂ ˌfi* is both an interrogative and a strong assertion; *mok₂ ˌfi ˈsé ts'o²* unless you've written it wrong; *mok₂ yéuk₂* nothing like it, the best way, better than; *mok₂ ˌū,* very proper, the best; *mok₂ sham² ˌū oi²* none stronger than love; *mok₂ pat, shi²* it can not but be so; is it not so? *mok₂ shüt₂* don't say it, wonder not—a phrase implying comparison; *mok₂ ˌsü ˈyau,* certainly must be brought about; *mok₂ tsò² ˌfú,* don't make marks on it, don't spoil its smoothness; *mok₂ ko² ˈkong,* don't speak anything; *mok₂ ko² ˌhoi ká²* don't raise the price; *mok₂ ˌwai,* don't do it; *mok₂ kwo² ˌü,* not more than, not more so.

漠 Moh, Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; careless, indifferent to; *ˌshá mok₂* the desert of Shamo or Gobi; *tám² mok₂* simple desires; *mok₂ mok₂ ˌin,* vast, like a desert.

幕 Moh, A curtain, a screen, a canopy; a tent, a large markee; defenses like greaves for the legs; to cover; a secretary, a private military secretary, a confidential clerk; *mok₂ ˈfú,* an encampment, official rooms of a secretary; *mok₂ ˈyau,* or *mok₂ ˌpan,* a private secretary, the adviser of an officer, an authorized clerk; *tsok, mok₂* to act as clerk; *luk₂ mok₂* the universe; *ˌyau mok₂* a secretary on a circuit. Used for the last.

寞 Moh, Still, silent, as at night; *tsik, mok₂* silence.

瘼 Moh, Sickness, disease; one defines it as an itching sickness.

膜 Moh, The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of grasses or eggs; any membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the cornea, the mesentery; *ˈngán mok₂* the cornea; *yat, ˌts'ang mok₂* a thickness of skin on the eye, a pterygium.

Read *ˌmò*; to bow, to make obeisance; to soothe; to receive by kneeling to; *ˌmò pái²* to salute by kneeling.

鏌 Moh, A two-edged sword, called *mok₂ ˌyé,* famous in the Lieh Kwoh Chí.

(313) Mong.

檬 Wáng — A colloquial word; the mango; *ˌmong ˈkwo*, the mango fruit; the name is an imitation of the foreign word; *ˌmong ˈkwo ˌfá*, a mango flower—great promise and no performance; *ˌmong ˈkwo ˌto ˌwo ˈshiú*, when mangoes are plenty rice is dear.

亡 Wáng — Lost, destroyed without a trace, exterminated; dead, out of mind, forgotten; to flee, to escape, to abscond; *ˈsz' ˌmong*, dead; *ˌmong shat*, lost, utterly gone; *ˌmong kú²* deceased; *ˌká sán³ ˌyan ˌmong*, family utterly extinct; *ˌmong ˌyan*, a fugitive; one dead; *ˌmong ˌwan*, comatose, insensible. Used for *ˌmò* 無 not.

忙 Máng — Fluttered, distracted with care; busy, hurried, much occupied; *ˌ'm ˈshai ˌmong*, don't be in a hurry; *ˌlong ˌmong*, fidgetty, hurried; *chéuk ˌmong*, startled by sudden news; *ˌ'm tsoi² ˌmong*, no need of fear; *kap ˌmong*, hurried, pressed.

忘 Wáng — To forget, to escape the mind; to neglect, to leave or disregard; *shín² ˌmong*, absent-minded, a slippery memory; *ˌmong kí²* forgot it; *ˌmong ˌyan*, ungrateful; *fat ˌmong*, negligent; *tso² ˌmong*, to sit vacantly; *ˌmong ˈpún*, to forget one's benefactor or parent; *ˌmong ˌts'ing*, unfriendly.

芒 Máng — The awn or beard of grain; a sharp or spinous point; tail of a comet; *ˌmong chung'* "bearded grain," one of the 24 terms; *ˌmong ˌmong*, grand, much crowded; *ˌmong ˌmong ˌin ˌkwai*, excessively fatigued, he turned back; *ˌkwong ˌmong*, a gleam of light, a ray, a flash.

茫 Máng — The immense expanse of the ocean; vast, uncertain, dazzling; *ˌts'ong ˌmong*, dreary, vast, illimitable.

牻 Máng — Name of a hill; *ˌmong ˌsiú*, a medicine, a kind of salts.

鋩 Wáng — The point or edge of a sword; *ˌfung ˌmong*, the point of a knife or weapon.

邙 Mang — The name of a hill and town near the ancient capital Loh-yáng.

蟒 Máng — A gadfly, a breeze, a fly infesting animals; *ˌmong ˌch'ung* a gnat; *ˌwong ˌmong*, a fly which attacks cows.

罔 Wáng — A net; stopped, hindered; deceived, entangled; not, without, nothing, none; to accuse falsely, to impose upon; *ˈmong kín³* saw nothing of it; *ˈmong múi²* sagacious, intelligent; *ˈmong lui²* to implicate. Used for the next.

網 Wáng — A net for fowling or fishing; a net of any kind, a web; that which arrests people, as the law; a haul of a net; to net, to catch; to implicate people; *ˌch'an ˈmong*, a "dusty net," the world; *ˈmong ˌkan*, a net cap, worn by actors; *ˌt'in ˈmong* the government of Heaven, fate; *ˈmong ˌü*, to catch fish;

ˈmong ˌyau, the mesentery; *ˌchi ˌchü ˈmong*, a spider's web; *tsz'² ˌt'au ˌlo ˈmong*, to run into the net one's self; *ˌt'in ˌlo ti² ˈmong*, sort of a rat-trap; *yat, ˌchéung ˈmong*, a net; *ˌtséung ˈmong*, to bait nets with eggs; *sát, ˈmong*, to throw a net; *yat, ˈmong ˈtá tsun²* to get all at one haul—prompt; *lau² ˈmong*, to escape from justice.

ˈ輞 Wáng The tire or felly of a wheel; the emperor's hunting car had double rims.

ˈ惘 Wáng Flurried, forgetful of one's duties; *ˈmong ˈch'ong*, irresolute, disconcerted; *ˈmong ˌin*, not knowing what to do.

ˈ魍 Wáng A sprite, a gnome; *ˈmong ˈléung*, an elf, an undine.

ˈ莽 Máng A *dog* in the *grass*; thick grass, jungle, underbrush, weeds; a plant noxious to fishes; matted, confused, indistinct; rustic, rude; *ˈts'ò ˈmong*, weedy, tangled; rude, clownish; *ˈlò ˈmong*, careless, rough, impertinent; *ˈmong chong²* intrusive, forcing one's self in, to obtrude on; *ˈts'ò muk₂ ˈmong ˈmong*, like a thicket, tangled.

ˈ蟒 Máng The boa or anaconda, the largest of serpents; *ˈmong ˌshé*, or *ˌwong ˈmong*, the boa; *ˈmong ˌp'ò*, a court dress embroidered with boas; *ˈmong ˌch'ung*, a caterpillar.

ˈ妄 Wang Disorderly, brutish, unmannerly; false, vain, incoherent, absurd, wild; immoral; abandoned; ceasing to exist, not existing; *ˈmong tsok, ˈmong ˌwai*, wild, unseemly behavior; *ˌkw'ong ˈmong*, crazy, disorderly, overbearing; *ˌmò ˈmong*, the 25th diagram; *ˈmong shát,* to give no quarter, useless slaughter; *ˈmong tán²* incoherent talk, absurd, fabulous; *ˈmong ching²* perjury, false witness.

望² Wáng To hope for, to expect, to anticipate; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; to look afar, to espy, to stare; hopes, expectations; near to, opposite, over against, fronting; the full moon; a sacrifice to hills and streams; *ˌkam yat₂ mong² yat₂* to-day is the 15th of the moon; *ˈhí ch'ut, mong² ngoi²* joy beyond all expectation; *mong²ˈtün koˈ yat₂ ˈtsz'* to expect a festival day, to look for a holiday; *hüˈ mong² ˈhá*, go and see if it is so; *kwáˈ mong²* to live in hopes of; *ˌmò ˈsho mong²* hopeless; *shat, mong²* lost all hope; *ˌming mong²* a great reputation; *mong² shéˈ tòˈ* expecting a pardon; *ˈngo ˈchí mong² ˈní tsò²* I've been expecting you to do it; *mong² luk₂ shap₂* nearly sixty years; *mong² mong² ˌin hüˈ* went off disgusted; *chák, mong²* to correct, to reprimand, as a child, for reform; *ˌman mong²* the hope of the people; *mong² ˈk'ü ˌloi*, waiting for him; *mong² ˌwan*, or *mong² kwoˈ sáiˈ* seen it all, looked it through; *mong² ˌch'ün ˌshéung ˈngán*, bored my eyes through expecting you—tired of waiting for you.

(314) # Múi.

妹 A colloquial word; a girl, a maid; *ˌmúi 'tsai*, a girl; *'shai ˌmúi*, a servant girl; *ˌchong kà' ˌmúi*, a maid given a bride at marriage; *ˌmáng ˌmúi*, a blind songstress; *ˌsám toi² ˌmúi*, lepers (girls) of the third generation.

ˌ枚 Mei A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, stick, a whip or switch; a gag; a classifier of rings, the seeds of fruit, of pears, of nails, of coins, &c.; one of, each; *ˌhàm ˌmúi*, to gag; *ˌch'ái ˌmúi*, to guess the fingers, the game of morra; *yat, ˌmúi ˌteng*, one nail; *yat, ˌmúi wat,* a kernel or pit of a fruit.

ˌ梅 Mei A plum, an apricot, a prune; the flowering almond; *ˌsün ˌmúi*, pickled plums; sour plums; *ˌmúi 'tsai*, plums; *ˌyéung ˌmúi*, the Chinese tree strawberry (a *Myrica*); *ˌmúi chéuk*, the "plum bumper," is a cup drank after weddings; *làp, ˌmúi ˌfà*, the *Chimonanthus fragrans*; *ˌmúi ˌfà ˌteng*, a bubo; *ˌpiú ˌmúi*, marriageable; *ˌmúi ˌmúi*, obscure; *ˌmúi ˢü*, spring rains.

ˌ脢 Mei The meat on the breast or between the mouth and heart; *ˌchü ˌmúi yuk,* or *káp, ˌsam yuk,* the brisket of a pig.

ˌ莓 Mei A sort of raspberry or other edible berry; moss; *ˌmúi ˌt'oi*, moss and lichens covering damp places; *ˌlán 'chü ˌmúi ˌmúi*, the bright green herbage by the streams.

ˌ鋂 Mei A door-ring, having two locks, bolting the door, in it; *ˌch'ung ˌmúi*, a double lock.

ˌ霉 Mei Rain in summer, damp weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew; *ˌmúi lán²* moldy, spoiled; *au² ˌmúi*, rotten, moldy; *mat, kòm² shap, ˌmúi*, why are you so dilatory?

ˌ媒 Mei A go-between, a matchmaker, an arranger of marriages; to covet; any thing or person which operates as a cause to produce an effect; *ˌmúi ˌp'o*, a female go-between; *ˌmúi ˌká*, to pledge girls.

ˌ煤 Mei Soot; coals, charcoal, embers; coal; *ˌin ˌmúi*, lampblack; *'fo ˌmúi*, soot; *ˌmúi t'án²* fossil coal; *'lo ˌmúi*, to dig coal; *ˌmúi 'ch'ong*, a coal dépôt; *ˌchí ˌmúi*, a paper match; *'fo ˌmúi ˌyung*, tinder, punk.

ˌ禖 Mei A sacrifice or worship offered by the emperor for a son.

ˌ腜 Mei To conceive, to quicken in the womb; *ˌmúi ˌmúi*, lusty, good looking.

ˌ玫 Mei A bright red stone, called *ˌmúi kwai²*, red coral or jasper; *ˌmúi kwai² ˌfà*, the rose.

ˌ每 Mei Each, every, each one, any one; constantly, usually, always; although; to covet; *'múi ˌshí*, each time; *'múi 'múi ˌü 'ts'z'* it is so each time, it is ever this way; *'múi ˌyan*, each man; *'múi yat, kin² sz'* each affair.

ˌ浼 ˌ浼 Mei To defile, to stain with dirty water, to dirty or foul; used affectedly, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of;

*pái*² ˈ*múi*, to request of; ˈ*múi t'ok*, to get one's kind offices.

妹² Mei A younger sister; a sister; one's daughter; *á*² *múi*² sister, sis; *ngoi*² *múi*² half-sisters; ˏ*hing múi*² brothers and sisters; ˏ*kwai múi*² a woman's marriage; the 64th diagram; ˈ*piú múi*² female cousins; *ling*² *múi*² your sister.

昧² Mei No sun, twilight, dark, obscure, difficult to distinguish things; perfidious; not understanding matters; *múi*² ˈ*shong* and *múi*² *kuk*₂ dawn and dusk; *mò*² *múi*² blindly, inconsiderate of results; *múi*² ˏ*léung*, self-deceived, to act falsely.

沫² Mei Name of a city; name of a stream.

韎² Mei A kind of leather defense of soldiers; a plant used to dye scarlet.

痗² Mei Anxiety, disease brought on by care; infirmity, disease; ˏ*sam múi*² sick at heart.

瑁² Mei Tortoise-shell, called *toi*² *múi*²; a red marbled color; *toi*² *múi*² *shek*₂ ˏ*pán*, the tortoise-shell garoupa *(Serranus megachir)*.

Read *mò*² a sort of sceptre.

(315) Muk.

木² Muh Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; *yat*₁ ˏ*t'iú shü*² *muk*₂ a single tree; *muk*₂ *tséung*² or *t'au*² *muk*₂ ˏ*yan*, a carpenter; *muk*₂ *liú*² timber, lumber; *muk*₂ ˏ*t'au*, a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk*₂ *hok*₁ a wooden dipper; *muk*₂ ˏ*héung*, putchuck; *téuk*₁ *muk*₂ to chop wood; *muk*₂ ˏ*sing*, Jupiter; *muk*₂ ˈ*k'éung*, cross-grained; *chong*² *muk*₂ ˏ*chung*, to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk*₂ ˈ*ngau* ˏ*yan*, an image, a dunce; *sz''* ˏ*fong muk*₂ a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk*₂ ˏ*mún*, "wooden doors," *i. e.* a rich family.

沐₂ Muh To wash and oil the hair; to wash, to cleanse, to bathe; to enrich by kindness, to receive favors; favored, enriched; to rule kindly; *muk*₂ *yuk*₂ to bathe; *muk*₂ ˏ*yan*, received favors; *muk*₂ ˈ*shau*, to wash the hands; *e. it.* to respectfully and carefully do anything.

霂² Muh Small rain; *mak*₂ *muk*₂ drizzling rain.

杗² Muh Ornamented leathern bands put around a car to strengthen it.

鶩² Muh Mallards or wild ducks; ducks of any kind; *hák*₁ *kuk*₁ *lui*² *muk*₂ to carve a stork and make it a duck—a failure.

牧² Muh To tend cattle, to look after flocks; to pasture, to put out to grass; a shepherd, a cowherd, a pastor, a horse-keeper; to watch over, to have the oversight of, to superintend; a ruler of a district, one who is in charge of a place; a religious teacher; *muk*₂ ˏ*ngau*, a cowherd; *muk*₂ ˏ*t'ung*, a shepherd-boy; *muk*₂ ˏ*sz'* an over-

seer, a shepherd, a minister; *ˌwai ˌman muk₂* to be a district magistrate; *muk₂ ˌman*, to rule the people; *ˌyau muk₂* nomads, wandering shepherds of Gobi.

穆 Muh² The pretty appearance of grain; pleasing, beautiful, majestic, inspiring respect and admiration; grandeur, cordial regard; to revere; to gratify; *muk₂ muk₂* admirable, royal; *muk₂* is used for Mohammed in books; *ˌch'iú muk₂* the order of precedence of ancestral tablets, as parents and sons, grandfathers and fathers, left and right, *ˌch'iú* being always superior to *muk₂*; *muk₂ ˌman*, Mohammedans.

目 Muh² The eye; the 105th radical of characters relating to the eye; *met.* the mind, the perception; to eye, to look at; to designate, to name, to particularize; a director, the head of a body, the principal person, a leader; an index, a list, a summary; the meshes of a net; squares on a chess-board; *ˋngán muk₂* the eye; *muk₂ luk₂* an index, a table of contents; *ˌt'iú muk₂* a list; *ˌfo muk₂* literary ranks above *siútsái*, scholars in those ranks; *nò² muk₂* angry; *muk₂ há²* now, before the eyes; *ˌmò muk₂* blind; *muk₂ ˌchung ˌmò ˌyan*, supercilious, contemptuous towards one; *ˋfán muk₂* to turn against, unfriendly; *shò² muk₂* numbers; *sz'' muk₂* the four quarters; *ˋch'ái ˌkwán muk₂* to teach theatricals; *ˋi muk₂ ˌch'éung*, a well informed person.

苜 Muh² A herb; *muk₂ suk₂*, trefoil or clover used to feed horses.

睦 Muh² A kind eye, benignant, harmonious, peaceful; concord among relatives, affection; to agree with, to make peace with; *ˌwo muk₂* harmony; *ˌts'an muk₂* kind, affectionate.

(316) Mún.

捫 A colloquial word; to cover, to cover a thing; *ˌmún ˋkú*, to cover a drum; *ˌmún ˌshū ˌp'i*, to put covers on a book; *ˌmún ˌshá*, to cover with gauze or millinet; *ˌmún ˋkan*, pull it over tight.

捫 Mun² To feel, to lay the hand on, to touch, to take hold of, to examine, to search for with the hand; *ˌmún shat₂* to feel for lice; *ˌmún ˌsam*, to lay the hand on the heart, self-examination.

門 Mun A door, a gate with two leaves, a gateway; *met.* the house, the family in it; the 169th radical of characters relating to doors; an entrance, an opening; a harbor; a sect, a class of people, a profession; a family; a classifier of cannon and affairs; *yat₂ tò² ˌmún*, a single door; *üt₂ ˌmún*, a circular door; *ˋléung shín² ˌmún*, a two-leaved door; *ˌmún ˋhau*, at the door, doorway; *tái² ˌmún*, the outer gate; *ˌí ˌmún*, the medical profession; *ˌshá ˌmún* or *Fat₂ ˌmún*, the Buddhists or

Shamans; *ˌmún ˌlun ˈtsz* door-posts to bar up a door; *yat, ˌmún ˌshang í* one line of business; *shap, ˌmún pˈáu* ten cannon; *ˌwáng ˌmún*, a side-door; *ˌkung ˌmún*, a public office; *ˌhon ˌmún ˌkung*, a door-keeper; *chˈut, ˌmún*, to enter upon office, to go abroad, to marry a husband; *hai ˈngo ˌmún há* he is one of my sect; *ˌmún ˌyan* or *ˌmún ˌshang*, a pupil, a disciple; *ˌmún ˈshéung*, a gentleman's servant, a major-domo; *tái ˌmún ˈhau*, a great family; *pái ˌmún*, to acknowledge one as a patron; *ˌmún ˌfung*, the reputation of a family; *ˌtˈeng ˌmún*, to wait at the door by night; *ˈnau ˌmún*, button-hole; *mín ˌmún*, the cheeks; *ˌmún ˌmún ˌtò ˈhiú*, knows every thing, Jack-of-all-trades; *kiú ˌmún*, to pry up a door; *pák, ˌmún*, to slap on the gate; *mò ˌmún*, the place behind the gravestone; *ˌmún ˌpˈái*, the door-tablet containing names of the family; *ˌmún ˌshán*, a door-bar.

ˌ們 Mun — Sign of the plural of persons; fat, plump; *ˈni ˌmún*, you; *ˈngo ˌmún*, we, us; *ˌyé ˌmún*, official attendants; you, gentlemen; *ˌtˈá ˌmún*, they; *á ˌkún ˌmún*, young gentlemen; *ché ˌmún, ˈná ˌmún*, these, those; here, there.

ˌ墁 Mwán — To paint or ornament walls; ornaments on walls; to cover with earth, as a wall.

ˌ鏝 Mwán — A trowel; *ˌnai ˌnún*, a bricklayer's trowel. Interchanged with the last.

ˌ澫 Mwán — A vast expanse of water, spreading and swelling like a flood. Also read *Mán*.

ˌ饅 Mwán — Steamed bread or wheaten cakes, light and leavened; *ˌmún ˌtˈau*, loaves of bread. Usually read *ˌMán*.

ˌ扪 Mun — A narrow entrance where a stream or frith runs between hills, like a door.

ˌ瞞 Mwán — A flat eye, one whose canthi or corners are nearly level with the face; dull eyes, half closed, as if drunk, obscure vision; to blind one, to deceive, to impose on, to conceal from; *ˈyan ˌmún*, to hide from; *ˌmún pˈín* to deceive; *ˌpáu ˌmún*, deceived; *ˌhí ˌmún mat, ˌshui*, nobody is deceived by it, who does not know it? *shat, pat, ˌséung ˌmún*, I will keep nothing from you; *Á ˌMún*, the infantile name of Tsˈáu Tsˈáu.

ˌ璊 Mun — A valuable stone of a reddish or carnation color.

ˌ滿 Mwán — Full, filled up, surfeited, replete; bulging, full; complete, the whole, entire, all that is included in the subject; to complete, to fill, to abound, to suffice; to finish a set time; the Manchu people; *ˈmún ˌshan*, the whole body; *ˈmún tsoi* full of cargo; *fong ˈmún*, packed full; *tsò ˈmún yat, yam* completed a term of office; *ˌchong ˈmún tik*, fill it a little fuller; *ˈmún üt*, the month of a woman's confinement; *ˈmún í* quite met my wishes; *ˈmún ˌtˈong ˌkwong*, a three-branch lamp; *ˈmún ˌkˈi fát, mái* time having passed, they were sold;

ˈmún kwoˀ ˌtˈau, too full; *ˈmún ˌchiú ˈsün*, the self-sufficient bring on their own misfortunes; *ˈMún ˌchau*, Manchuria; *ˈMún ˌyan*, the Manchus.

悶² 懣² Mwán — Sad, afflicted, grieved, sorry, melancholy; chagrined, heavy at heart; *ˌyau mún²* sorrowful, unhappy; *tsokˌ mún²* to vomit from faintness or heat; *ˌim mún²* to disturb one, to hinder, bothering.

(317) Mung.

懵 ˌMung — Dull, stupid, not intelligent; obscure; vexed, perturbed; grieved, ashamed; to cover, to blind; *ˌmung ˌmung paiˀ* you dolt; stupid; *yatˌ ˌmung ˌsung*, a cloudy, dull day; *ˈlò ˌmung ˈtung*, an old, superannuated fellow; *ˈlò tòˀ ˌmung*, in second childhood; *ˌmung chüˀ ˈngán*, to cover up the eyes; *tˈin ˌmung ˌkwong*, day is breaking.

蒙 ˌMung — A kind of moss; obscure perception of, beclouded, dull, simple, ignorant, immature, rash, childish; a pupil, a youth, a child; to deceive, to conceal, to cover, to behave rudely; obliged for, thankful, grateful for a favor; the 45th diagram; the Mongols; *ˌto ˌmung ˈní*, many thanks for, will be obliged for, beg of you the favor; *ˌmung ˈtsˈü*, obliged for your taking—a shopman's phrase; *ˌhoi ˌmung*, to enter on studies; *ˌmung ˌszˀ* a teacher; *fanˀ ˌmung*, to teach boys; *ˌmung ˌyan*, obliged for a favor; *ˌmung káuˀ* kindly tell me; *ˌmung ˌlung*, not bright, obscure, difficult to see clearly; *ˌmung wanˀ* confused, deceitful, inexperienced; *ˌmung ˌkwong kúˀ* thankful for your patronage or visit; *ˌlung ˌmung*, chaos; *ˌmung múiˀ* rash, blind to; *ˌMung ˈkú*, the Mongols.

幪 ˌMung — A covering; to screen off, to shelter, to defend, as against sun or rain; *ˌpˈing ˌmung*, to screen; *ˌmung ˌmung*, luxuriant.

曚 ˌMung — Sun obscured; *ˌtˈin ˌmung ˌlung*, early in the morning, daylight.

朦 ˌMung — The moon about rising or setting. Interchanged with the last.

濛 ˌMung — Small, drizzling rain; foggy; *ˌmung ˌhung*, vapory, chaotic.

檬 ˌMung — A cassia like tree, having a yellow leaf; *ˌning ˌmung*, a lemon; some write *ˌmung ˈkwo* for the mango.

曚 ˌMung — Dimsighted, weak eyes; unable to see from a disease in the nerves, an amaurosis; unlearned, untaught, ignorant of one's self; *ˈngán ˌmung*, bad sight.

艨 ˌMung — A war junk, long and fast-sailing, called *ˌmung ˌtˈung*; a large sort of vessel.

幪 ˌMung — Ephemera or sandflies; small flies which fly over water; *ˌmung yuiˀ* ephemera-flies.

濛 ˌMung — Drizzling rain; small rain; *ˌmung ˌmung*, a tedious rain.

饛 ˌMung — A dish filled with food, an abundance of food, a plentiful table.

夢 夢 Mung — To dream, to see visions; a dream; a vanity; obscure; *mung² kin'* saw in a dream; *'ni fát, mung² ,mo*, are you dreaming? *fát, yat, ko' mung²* dreamed a dream; *mung² 'séung*, empty hopes, day-dreams; *mung² chiú²* a prophetic dream, a dream which comes to pass; *mung² mi² ,chi sz'²* a visionary affair; *mung² át,* the nightmare; *t'ok, mung²* spiritual visions; *yat, ,ch'éung tái² mung²* "one long dream," —this life, the world; *'kái mung²* to interpret a dream.

(318) **Mút.**

抹 Moh — To rub out, to make a clean sweep, to wipe clean, to obliterate, to scrub, to blot out; to dust; to daub, to rub on, to besmear, to color, to anoint; *yat, 'shau mút, kwo'* to refuse to pay anything; *mút, ,yau*, to rub oil on, to paint; *mút, 'keng*, to rub the neck, or cut one's throat; *mút, hii'* to rub out; *mút, ngák,* a fillet worn by girls; *mút, ,t'oi*, to wipe the table; *'sai mút,* to wash and rub.

秣 Moh — To feed a horse with straw, to give hay to cattle; provender of straw.

沫 Moh — A branch of the Yángtsz' kiáng in Sz'chuen; froth at the mouth, to slaver in sleep; spittle; foam, bubbles on water; *t'ò' mút,* to spit out, to sputter; *,fau mút,* spume on water; *'hau mút,* expectoration.

末 Moh — The end of a branch, the outmost twigs; the end, the last, no more of, the least important part, the meanest; the opposite of the origin or root of a matter; small; weak; used for I when spoken by one's self; distant, far off; the remnants, leavings, ends, dust powder, or refuse of; the limbs; traders, as the least of the four classes; *,ch'á mút,* tea-remnants; *mút, shai'* end of the world; *mút, 'yau*, no more; *,ú ,tsiú mút,* or *'kú ût, mút,* powdered pepper; *,chung mút,* the very last; *mút, tséung'* I the officer; *shuk, tsoi² mút, ts'ik*, it is to your humble relative's.

茉 Moh — The jasmine; *mút, li² ,fá*, the *Jasminum grandiflorum*; the name of a song.

沒 歿 Muh — To sink in the water, to perish, to terminate, to finish one's own prospects; to die; the dead; dead, annihilated, finished; to exceed, to transgress; to enrich one's self by swindling; a negative, implying there is nothing of, without, none at all, not the least, none, utterly; *mút, tát, sát,* at a loss what to do further; *mút, yat, ,hò mi²* not the least taste; *,ch'am mút,* sunk to oblivion; *mút, yéuk,* myrrh; *,mái mút,* to secrete or keep back another's things; *,mong mút,* dead, perished; *mút, yung²* useless; *mút, shai' pat, ,mong*, I won't forget you in death; *ch'út, mút,* to prowl about and then retreat, as a band of robbers; *mút, noi² ,ho*, no alternative.

(319) **Ná.**

瘰 A colloquial word; a scab; *ch'ong ná*, scab of a wound; *tau² ná*, small-pox scab; *kit, ná*, to form a scab; *t'ung shan yat, tát, ná*, all run into one scab.

With, together with, in company; even, alike; to join in, to take part with; to stick to, sticky; *'ngo ná 'ní hü²* I'll go with you; *ná mái tám hü²* carry them all at once; *'m ná 'ní* I'll have no part with you; *mak, 'm ná*, the ink will not stick; *ná chim*, sticky, unctuous; *'m ná táp,* incongruous; not of the same sort; *'mò ná nang²* no intercourse.

A final particle, drawing attention to a thing; lo! see! *mat, 'yé ná*, what is it! *t'ai ná*, see!

拏拿 Ná To lay hold of, to seize, to take, to apprehend, to arrest; to get an idea of, to appreciate; *ná lai*, bring it here; *ná 'shau tsò² tak,* I can take it in hand that it can be done; *ná shat, 'chü t'* it is resolved upon; *ná sz'² mún shéung²* a clerk in charge at an office; *ná chuk,* to arrest one; *ná 'wan*, to grasp firmly, to be pretty sure of; *mò chá ná*, nothing to hold on by, a nickname for a Budhist priest.

呶 Na Unintelligible talk; a wrangling, a noise; a bother; *tsui² tò² ná ni²* drunk, fuddled from liquor.

'娜 A colloquial word; a female of animals, a dam; *á² 'ná*, granny, old mother; *chü 'ná*, a sow; *'ná ying*, a girlish boy, effeminate; *kòp, 'ná*, a frog; *shat, 'ná*, a louse.

'那 Ná To point out; a certain one, that; there, then; which; what, what then; a vocative, O, alas! *t'in 'ná*, O heaven! *'ná ch'ü²* there; *'ná 'li*, where? *'ná nín*, that year, what year! *'ná ko²* that; *'ná sé yan*, those few persons; *'ná shí hau²* that time.

拿² A colloquial word; a final word, implying here it is, here you have it, see, here; *hai² ní ch'ü², ná²* oh, here it is.

(320) **Nai.**

泥 ni 坭 ni Ní Mire, mud; dirt, clay, soil, earth, clods; dirty, miry; *ya, kau² nai*, a lump of dirt; *nai 'shui 'lò*, a bricklayer; *nai pán²* muddy, slushy; *nai tán²* a clay ball; *nai t'ò*, earth, dirt; *lán² nai nán ú pik,* one can't plaster a wall with rotten mud—a useless fellow; *nai kam shik,* a pinchbeck color; *nai chün*, adobie, mud-bricks for making walls; *nai ts'éung*, a wall made of earth pounded; *t'o nai tái² 'shui*, dragged through the mud and water—obscure, nonsensical; *nái liu, muk, sò² ké²* spoken in derision of idols and men; *shau mái ú nai*, "dust wanted!"—a street cry.

(321)

Nái.

奶 A colloquial word; lady; *ˌnái ˌnái* or *ˌsz' ˌnái*, a lady, Madam; *tái² ˌnái, í² ˌnái, ˌsám ˌnái*, are compellations for the wives of three brothers, or for the wives of one man.

ˢ奶 ˢ嬭 ˢ娘 Nái The breast of a woman; udder, dugs; nipples, teats; to suckle; milk; a nurse; a term by which children often call their mother; *ˈnái ˈmá* or *ˈnái ˌnéung*, a wet nurse; *ˌngau ˈnái*, cow's milk; *ˈnái ˌp'í*, cream; *shik, ˈnái*, to nurse; *ts'it, ˈnái*, to wean; *á² ˈnái*, ma, nurse! *ˈnái ˌt'au*, the nipples.

ˢ乃 ˢ迺 Nái An adversative conjunction, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; often used for the substantive verb, or as an illative particle, denoting to wit, then, thereupon, till then, certainly, if, &c., according to the scope, and often needs no rendering; your, it is your's; *ˈnái yéuk*, but as to; *ˈnái ˈho*, will do then; *ˈsz' ˌá ˈnái tsong²* he is dead and buried too; *ˈts'z' ˈnái ˌChau ˌchí fú²* this is Chau's father; *ˌmò, ˈnái pat, hü²* if not, then don't go; *ˈho ˈnái ˈfú ˌying ˌt'ung muk, ˈngau*, how is the prefect like a wooden statue?

ˢ鼐 Nái An iron or metallic tripod of great size, with two ears.

吶² A colloquial word; to tie up, to fasten on; to hang on, or depend upon one, as a family; to belong to; *nái² ˌngau*, tie up the cow; *nái² ˌshün ˈmí*, fasten on astern; *ˈmò mat, kwà² nái²* nothing (or no one) depending on me; *nái² ˌín ˈfo*, the fireworks are for him to give; *ˌt'o ˈshau nái² kéuk*, to tag after one.

疠² Nái A colloquial word; tired, weary, worn out; weak; *kín² nái²* I feel weak.

(322)

Nak.

齮 Nih The toothache; carious teeth.

A colloquial word; to mouth one's words, to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a memorandum of; *nak, ˌngá*, to speak thick, to muffle; *nak, chü² pò²* make a note of, or charge it in the book; *nak, nak, tí²* a little sour or turned; rather raw, as uncooked rice.

(323)

Nam.

ˢ腍 Jin A good taste, well flavored; to gormandize; well dressed, thoroughly done, mellow, ripe. A colloquial word; throughout, quite through; soft, damp; kind, good-natured, amiable; *sháp, ˌnam*, boiled through; *ˌnam shín²* very good-natured, placable; *ˌ'm ˌts'ang shap, ˌnam*, not wet through; *ˌ'm ˌts'ang fát, ˌnam*, not soaked enough; *ˌnam ˌnam tik*, a kind pleasant person; *ˌt'ín ˌshí ˌnam*, humid air; *shuk, ˌnam ting²* thoroughly ripe, ready to drop.

ˌ稔 Jin Grain fully ripe, matured in; a year, a season; laid up, accumulated; *'nam ˌnín*, an abundant year; *'òm 'nam ˌts'oi 'chü*, a secretly rich man; *'nam ok*, apt in wicked ways.

ˌ念² Nien Muddy, thick, splashy; to dredge mud. A colloquial word; sound, as sleep; slow going; to reiterate, as a throw of dice; soaked through; *shok, nam²* deep mud, slushy, sloppy; *fan² nam²* sound sleep; *nám² ˌsám*, to successively divide threes at gambling cash; *ˌhang tak, òm² nam²* he walks very slow; *mak, 'shuï nam²* the ink has spread; *nam² ˌü*, a gudgeon *(Eleotris cantharius)*; *nam² ü²* eaten to the full, stuffed; *'t'ím nam² pat*, soak the pencil full of ink.

(324) Nám.

ˌ男 Nán The male of human species, a man; the lowest of the five ranks of nobility, a baron; *ˌnám ˌyan*, a man; a husband; *ˌnám 'tsz'* a man; *ˌshang ˌnám*, to bear a boy; *ˌnám tséuk*, a baron; *ˌfá ˌnám*, a boy; *ˌnám 'nü*, men and women, male and female; *'nü k'au ˌnám*, to send the girl's horoscope first by the matchmaker; *háu² ˌnám*, a filial son—said after a parent's death; *ˌnám 'tsz' ˌkwang ˌkwang*, a spirited man, one above low acts; *ˌnám 'tsz' hon²* a high spirited man.

ˌ南 Nán The south; to go south; to face south; southern, austral; *ˌnám ˌfong*, southern regions; *ˌnám ˌmò*, to recite prayers; to chant before idols; *ˌnám ˌmò ˌsín ˌshang*, Táu priests; *ˌnám ˌmò Fat*, O Budha! to rehearse or respect Budha's name; *ˌwo ˌnám*, to clasp the hands in prayer; *'ho 'sz' ˌnám mín²* he can sit to the south—he can reign; *tso² ˌnám*, a northern exposure; *héung² ˌnám*, facing the south; *ˌúi ˌnám*, changed to a south wind; *ˌNám 'hoi ün²* the district of Nánhái in which the Foreign Factories at Canton lie.

ˌ喃 Nán Incessant talk, gabbling; *ˌní ˌnám*, a twittering, as of swallows.

ˌ諵 Nán Noise of conversation, hum of talking; to chant, to sing; to mutter, to perform incantations over, to exorcise; *ˌnám ˌnám*, incessant gabble; *ˌnám kwo² 'k'ü ˌt'eng*, sing it for him; *tái² ˌnám tái² 'shai*, loud shoutings and great cuttings, like Baal's priests.

ˌ楠 ˌ柟 Nán A kind of yellowish wood, very hard and suitable for furniture, beams, &c.; a sort of plum; *'tsz' ˌnám*, or *ˌnám muk*, a kind of iron wood; *ˌk'e ˌnám*, an astringent medicine brought from Annam.

ˌ蚺 Nán A large serpent, said to be eatable. Also read *ˌim*.

'揇 Nán To grasp with the hand.

ˌ揇 Nán A colloquial word; to measure by spanning the fingers, a span, a finger's length; to beat, to chastise; *yat, chuk, kò*

'nám yat, ,shün ,yan, to beat a whole crew with one stick—to rail at one as belonging to a class; *'léung 'nám yat, ch'ek,* two spans make a foot; *'shai kwan' 'nám 'k'ü*, take a stick to him.

'腩 Nán Boiled meat, dried meat. A colloquial word; the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen; *'t'ò 'nám tái²* a big belly; *,chū p'áu' 'nám*, a hog's belly.

'蹝' A colloquial word; to stride over, to step across; to miss, as a line in reading; *nám' kwo' hü'* step over it; *nám' (or lám') lá' tuk,* read every other line.

(325) ## Nan.

,奶 A colloquial word in Macao; milk; to nurse; *shik, ,nan*, to nurse, to drink milk.

'囥 Lun To cut off corners, to go across; crosswise.

A colloquial word; to play with, to handle, to rub in the fingers; to dirty, to defile, to be dirtied; to train, to breed, as pigeons; *'t'ai 'nan 'ngán*, to defile the eyes—by obscene things; *'nan pák, kòp,* to train carrier-pigeons; *p'ung' 'nan ,shan*, to get dirty by running against one; *mok, 'ching 'nan ,i fuk,* don't dirty your clothes; *'pi 'k'ü 'nan*, let him play with it; *'tá 'nan ,mái*, to get well dirtied.

(326) ## Nán.

,難 Nán Difficult, hard, grievous, not easy or pleasant, irksome, fatiguing; distresses; to distress, to afflict, to harass, to make another do; *,nán tsò²* hard to do; *,nán 'kong*, hard to say, ashamed to say; *,nán ,ts'ung 'ni meng²* I can not do as you say; *,nán tak,* hard to get; *,nán wai² 'ni*, vex you, to injure another; *,nán 't'ai*, I do not wish to see it; *tái² ,nán*, a sluggard, one who takes things hard; *,nán tò²* hard to say, it can not or must not be; also used as an interrogative; *,nán tò² 'k'ü ,'m ,loi*, can you think he won't come? *,nán tò² ,wán 'séung 'ngo*, would he still think of me? *,nán tò² 'ni ,mong 'liú*, can you have forgotten? *tsun' t'úi' 'léung ,nán*, to be in a strait, hard to retreat or to go forward.

'赧 Nán To blush, to turn red in the face, to redden; a blush; *'nán 'ngán*, blushing; *,hám 'nán 'nán*, very salt, briny; *,keng 'nán*, to redden when surprised.

'戁 Nán To venerate, to fear, to respect, to be in awe of.

'蠜' Name of an insect.

'蠜 Nán A colloquial word; the bite of gnats or insects; a sore, a pimple; *,man nán'* musquito bites; *'kau shat, nán'* flea bites; *yat, ,shan nán'* covered with eruptions.

To stitch together; *nán' ,i fuk,* to baste clothes.

難² Nán Adversity, calamity, difficulty, trouble; to reprimand, to reprove; *wán² nán²* calamity; *ˌtsoi nán²* providential affliction; *lok₂ nán²* fell into trouble; *ˈfú nán²* in affliction; *tái² nán² ˌlam ˌt'au*, a great calamity has come upon us; *shau² nán²* to suffer; *üt₂ nán²* death from childbirth.

(327) Nang.

ˌ能 A colloquial word; unlucky, ill-omened; *ˌch'o yat₂ ˌnang ˌnang*, to meet a bad omen at the new moon; *ˈtsò ˌnang ˌnang tik₂* bad luck in the morning.

ˌ能 Nang A sort of deer as large as a bear; power, ability, skill, talents; apt, able, capable, skilfull, competent; to be able, may, can; *ˈk'ü ˌnang kou²* he can manage it; *ˌmò ˌnang*, disabled, incapable, unskilled; *pat₂ ˌnang*, unable, can not; *ˌnang ˈfau*, can it be done? *ˌts'oi ˌnang*, talents; *ˌnang ˈtá ˌnang tit₂* he can fight and recover himself too; *ˌnang ˌyan ˈsho pat₂ ˌnang*, can do what men are unable to do; *ˌnang yat₂ pat₂ ˌnang i²* I can do it only once.

ˈ䙡 A colloquial word; to walk on the heels; *ˈnang ˈnang ˈhá*, limp along; *ˌchang ˈnang*, to dig the heels into the ground.

Read *nang²*; to tie up; to connect with, to be attached to; to go with one; *nang² chü² ˈk'ü*, tie him up.

(328) Nap.

粒, Lih A grain of rice; a kernel of grain; *met.* food; a small pellet or thing; a classifier of small things, like pearls, grains, buttons, pebbles, &c.; *yat₂ nap₂ ˈmai*, a kernel of rice; *nap₂ shik₂* eating rice; *ˈmò nap₂ shik₂* nothing to eat; *yat₂ nap₂ tau²* a single bean.

凹, A colloquial word; sinking, hollow, concave; a cavity; a losing business; *nap₂ tsz'²* characters sunk in; *nap₂ ˈkám tik₂* lost a little by it.

滑² A colloquial word; sticky or oily, as machinery; slushy, splashy, as mud; to stick or paste things together; tough, sinewy; dilatory, slow; *yun² ˌsám üt₂ kòm² nap₂* as slimy as a third intercalary month—because of the dampness and sludge; *nap₂ no²* dilatory—as if stuck in the mud; *nap₂ ˌyau*, impeded by the dry oil; *shap₂ nap₂ nap₂* very muddy, as the streets.

(329) Náp.

納² Náh Silken threads shrinking; to enter, to collect, to obtain, to receive, to insert; to enter upon possession; silk put in soak; to pay, to give to, to offer, as presents; within; *ˌshau náp₂* to receive; *náp₂ fuk₂* to be well off, comfortable;

ʻni kan² ˏloi náp₂ fuk₅ have you been well lately? *náp₂ shui²* to pay duties; *ch'ut₅ náp₂* to pay out; *náp₂ chik₅* to buy title or officer *mong² ˏk'i siú² náp₂* I think you will favorably (or smilingly) take it; *ˏyung náp₂* to contain, to take in; liberal, generous in feeling; *náp₂ ts'ip₅* or *náp₂ ʻch'ung*, to take a concubine; *ˏk'i ˏin pat₅ nap₂* I can not assent to his words. Used for the next.

衲 Náp² To patch, to line, to overlay; a lining; lined or quilted jackets; priestly garments; *met.* a priest, a bonze; *káp₅ náp₂* a lined coat; *ˏmín náp₂* a quilted coat; *ˏiú náp₂* or *náp₂ ʻtsai*, a jacket; *ˏp'i náp₂* a fur jacket; *ˏp'an náp₂* I, a poor priest; *ˏch'au náp₂* a silk lining; *chéuk₅ muk₂ náp₂* to "put on a wooden lining,"—to encoffin.

軜 Nah² The reins of the inner span of a team of four horses.

(330) **Nat.**

㘎 A colloquial word; joyful, happy, frolicsome; pleased with; *ʻfo ˏin nat₅ ˏnau*, the smoke irritates me; *nat₅ ʻk'ü*, I like him.

(331) **Nát.**

鈉 A colloquial word; to iron with a flat-iron; to sear, to smooth; to press on, to lay over; *nát₅ ˏpai*, a flat iron; *nát₅ ˏyan kòm² ít₂* hot as if I had been ironed—feverish, dry and hot; *ʻmín ˏk'é nát₅ ʻngán*, to press the eyes with a nut to cool them; *ˏtsín kwat₅ nát₅ yuk₂* bones and flesh seared and blistered—pressed down, afflicted.

捺 Náh² To press the hand down heavily; a sweep or dash to the right in writing; *p'ít₅ nát₂* sweeps inclined to the left and right.

A colloquial word; a pipe, called *ʻso nát₂* a copper clarinet.

(332) **Nau.**

ˏ嘲 Niáu To play with women, to pull or dally with; lewd gambols. A colloquial word; angry, cross, fretful; to scold, to be angry at; *ˏnau nat₅* irritable, cross; *chung² iú² ˏnau ˏnau ˏt'im*, you must get a little more angry; *fát₅ ˏnau*, a fit of anger; *ˏnau nò²* angry; *ˏnau ˏts'an*, scold him; *ˏ'm ʻshai ˏnau*, don't get angry.

ʻ扭 Niú To twist, to turn with the hand, to wring, to wrench; to collar, to seize; to turn from side to side, to wriggle; cramped, as tendons; twisted contorted; to turn over in the mind; *ʻnau ʻchün*, to turn over; to flirt, as a stick in the hand; *ʻnau ʻchün ˏsam ˏch'éung*, to reform one's ways; *ʻnau kai³ tái² ˏwong*, a master hand at planning guile; *ʻnau ʻkeng*, perverse, testy; *kéuk₅ ʻnau*, club-footed; *ʻnau kit₅* to twist, to clasp and

finger the hands, as priests do; *ˈnau ˌpin*, to seize by the cue; *ˈnau ˈpan*, to seize and carry to a court *ˈnau ˌkon*, to wring dry; *ˈnau ˈkwai*, a foreign key; *ˈnau lat*, twisted off; *ˈnau ˌman ˌchˈái*, wood with crooked grain; *met.* a crooked stick, a cross-grained fellow.

ˈ鈕 Niú A knob on top of a Chinese seal; a button; a hilt; a knob or process on which a thing turns or connects with another; *ˈshau ˈnau*, manacles; *ˈnau kˈau²* a button-loop; *yat, nap, ˈnau*, a button; *kit, ˈnau* a corded knob; *ˌfá ˈnau*, ornamental buttons; *ˈnau ˌchˈü*, a pivot, the Dipper.

ˈ杻 Niú A thick bushy tree, like a Prunus; the wood is good for bows. Read *ˈchˈau*, manacles, handcuffs.

ˈ疚 Kiáu Colic, colicky pain; *ˈnau ˈtˈò*, griping pains in the bowels.

ˈ紐 Niú To knot, to braid up into a knob, to tie, to bind; a fastening, a knot, which easily unties; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.

ˈ狃 Niú A dog which wishes to be coaxed; proud; accustomed to, reiterated, doing repeatedly; inclined to evil; familiar with, disrespectful; to approach; *ˈnau tsáp₂* used to, practiced in.

耨² Nau A kind of spade for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of weeds; to study; *nau² ˈtsˈò*, to root out weeds; *ˌchˈo nau²* to dig and weed; *pat, ˌkang shit, nau²* to plow with a pencil and dig with the tongue—to be a pedagogue.

傻² A colloquial word; eaten too much, surfeited; to lothe food; overstocked; dirty; *au² nau²* dirty, muddy; *nau² ˈshi*, unsaleable, in no demand; *ü² nau² ˌtˈin ˌshi*, dull, close weather; *ˈpáu nau²* eaten to the full.

(333) Náu.

ˌ撓 Nau Crooked, distorted, tortuous; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust. Read *náu²*; to bend, to wrench; to break; to disperse; weak, lithe, flexible, slender; *náu² mán² mat₂* to scatter things—as wind does; *ˈwong náu²* to misrepresent, an unjust judgment.

ˌ譊 Nau Noisy debate, contentious disputes; arguing, wrangling of opinions, as among sectaries; *ˌhün ˌnáu*, loud talking; *ˌnáu ˌnáu*, noisy disputing. Interchanged with the next.

ˌ呶 Nau Clamorous noise; wrangling, vociferation. Also read *ˌná*; *ˌlau ˌná*, the noise of voices.

ˌ恼 Nau Perturbation of mind; inquiet; confusion of intellect, beclouded; *ˌnáu lün²* mind all in a fog, bewildered.

ˌ鐃 Nau Cymbals, which were used to stop the music in the army; the clang of martial instruments; *yat, túi² ˌnáu*, a pair of cymbals, commonly called *tai² ˈchˈáu*, the "great clang."

ˌ錨 Miau An anchor; a grappling-iron; *ˌpˈáu ˌnáu*, to cast anchor; *ˈhi ˌnáu*, to weigh anchor; *ˌnáu lám²* a hawser; *ˌnáu pˈau²* a buoy.

ˢ鐃 Náu A natural salt from Tibet, called *ˌnáu ˌshá*, sal ammoniac.

ˢ猱 Náu A mountain in the ancient state of Tsí or Shántung.

ˢ撓 Náu To disturb, to vex, to annoy, to disarrange; to twist, to wrench; to pervert, to distort; to scratch; *ˈnáu ˌsam*, vexatious; *ˈnáu lün²* to confuse right and wrong; *ˈnáu wat*, to shrink up, to draw in; *ˈnáu chü² ˈk'ü*, fasten it up.

鬧² 閙² Náu The noisy wrangling and confusion of a market or fair, a joyful bustle; hum, crowd, tumult, noise; obstreperous; to scold, to rail; to contend, to embroil, to make a disturbance; *ˈhò náu² ít*, a great to-do; *náu² ˌyan*, to scold one; *náu² sz'²* to make trouble; *náu² ká² ˈtsz'* a pestilent fellow, an impracticable man; *náu² ˈtsau*, a drinking carouse; *náu² ˌpáu*, to berate, to talk in an overbearing to manner; *ˌú náu²* to scold unreasonably; *náu² ˌkáu*, to wrangle; *tái² náu² yat, ˌch'éung*, a tumult, a brawl; *tái² náu² ˌfá ˌtang*, a great bustle with lanterns—on the 15th of the 1st moon.

淖² Náu A stream; muddy, miry; clay, loam; thoroughly wet.

(334) Né.

ˌ嘪 A colloquial final particle, used in replies; there; see! *mat, ˈyé ˌné*, what? see there!

(335) Neng.

ˈNeng. A colloquial word: a classifier of garments; *yat, ˈneng mò²* a hat; *yat, ˈneng ˌshám*, a jacket.

(336) Néung.

ˢ娘 Néang A girl, a miss, a young lady; ladies; a mother; *ˌkú ˌnéung*, a young lady; *í² ˌkú ˌnéung*, the younger sister; *í² ˌnéung*, concubines; *á² ˌnéung ˈtsai*, a little miss; *ˌté ˌnéung*, father and mother; *ˌnéung ˌnéung*, the empress; her ladyship, Our Lady of; *ˌsan ˌnéung*, a bride; *tái² ˌnéung*, the Madam,—term used by concubines; *ˌnéung ˈmá*, the Goddess Má-tsúpo, Amphitrite; *ˈkí wai² ˌnéung ˢnü*, several ladies.

(337) 'Ng.

ˌ吾 A colloquial sound, implying dissatisfaction with, reprehension; *ˌ'ng, ˌ'm ˈkò*, Oh, that's wrong! *ˌ'ng ˌ'm chéuk*, eh! that will not do!

ˢ吾 Wú A personal pronoun; I, my; us, we; to impede, to guard; *ˌ'ng ˈtang*, we, us; *ˌ'ng ˌfi ˈmau ˌyan*, I am not that man; *ˌchí ˌ'ng*, careless, confused; *ˌfán sz'² ˌchí ˌ'ng*, he bungles at everything he does; *ˌchí ˌ'ng ˈliú sz'²* to hurry through a job carelessly.

梧 Wú Name of a tree, famous for its fine, even grain, and used to make lutes; ˛'ng ˛t'ung, the *Eleococcus oleifera* (or *Dryandra cordifolia* of Thunberg); the fall of its leaf denotes autumn; ˛chí ˛'ng, a pillar or support not quite perpendicular.

鼯 Wú The flying squirrel, called ˛'ng ʿshü; also ˛fi ˛shang, because it is thought to bring forth on the wing.

吳 Wú Loquacious, bragging; to boast, to talk big; one of the Three States, extending over the southeast of China; pat˛ ˛'ng pat˛ ngò² neither clamorous nor headstrong.

蜈 Wú An insect; ˛'ng ˛kung, the centipede; ˛'ng ˛kung ʿts'ò, a kind of shrub, whose branches somewhat resemble a centipede.

五 伍 午 Wú Five; a perfect number denoting all, applied to many things—the virtues, the tastes, the elements, the planets, the colors, the grains, human relations, the viscera, ranks of nobility, &c.; tai² 'ng, the fifth; ʿk'ü ʿtá 'ng ˛kang, he beats the five watches, he is a watchman; ˛ch'o 'ng, the fifth day of the month; 'ng ūt˛ the fifth month; 'ng mí² all tastes; 'ng ˛shéung, the five virtues; 'ng ˛hang, the five elements; 'ng ˛fong, the four points of the compass, and the centre; ʿkau 'ng hai² ʿkóm yéung² it can't vary much. The third is the contracted, and the second the complex form.

伍 Wú A file of five soldiers; a squad; a company of men; a fellow, a comrade, a friend, a companion; to associate with; ˛hong 'ng, a file of men, the ranks; *met.* a soldier; ʿpái tú² 'ng, to parade troops, to draw up in rank; ˛sau ʿü ˛wai 'ng, ashamed to be in his company.

仵 Wú An opponent, a match; a pair; an equal in rank; 'ng tsok˛ an undertaker; a coroner. Sometimes used for the last.

午 Wú The seventh of the "twelve stems," answers to the horse; time between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.; noon, midday; to oppose, to cross; crosswise, transverse; south, because 'ng is written on the compass at that point; ˛káu 'ng, eleven o'clock; ching² 'ng, noon; ching² 'ng ˛fong, directly south; 'ng fán² or kwo² 'ng, a luncheon; há² 'ng, afternoon; shéung² 'ng, forenoon; ʿshéung 'ng, a recess of actors; hít˛ 'ng, a nooning, a rest at noon; ˛tūn 'ng, festival of dragon-boats; 'ng ˛shí midday; 'ng kot˛ to cut crosswise; ʿlo ching² ʿtsz' 'ng get it just north and south.

迕 Wú To meet, to fall in with; a rencontre; to go athwart; to oppose, to resist, to go counter to, to go against; contrary, athwart; disordered, confused; disobedient; 'ng yik˛ rebellious, disobedient; 'ng ʿchí, to oppose the divine, or imperial will; ts'ok˛ 'ng, blended, mixed; ʿléung ˛ká ˛séung 'ng, each set in hisown way, mutually obstinate.

悟² Wú To arouse and understand fully, to awake, to perceive clearly; aware of, discerning, noticing, alive to; *'sing 'ng²* to stir up, to awaken; *kok, 'ng²* first idea of, to catch the idea; *tsz'² 'ng²* to bethink one's self; *'yau ⁽'ng sing*, he has a clear understanding; *'ng² ch'ut,* to appreciate in all points.

寤² Wú To awake from sleep; *'ng² mí²* waking and sleeping. Interchanged with the last.

誤² 悞² Wú To deceive, to mislead; to mistake; in error, wrong, misled; false, erroneous, to hinder by mistaking, to fail; *shat, 'ng²* to fail to do, to forget; *ts'o' 'ng²* mistaken; *'ng² tái² sz²* to neglect important business; *'chü kú' pat, 'ng²* well made and no mistake; *'ng² sun'* mistaken trust; *⁽tám 'ng²* to hinder by dawdling or delay; *'ng² 'liú yat, ⁽k'i,* to overpass the day, to procrastinate beyond the time; *mat, 'ng²* don't disappoint by delay; *⁽wai 'ng²* heedless and tardy.

忤² 逆² Wú Interchanged with the last; obstinate, disobedient, seditious, rebellious, untoward; set in one's opinions; to run counter to, to cross another's wishes or path.

晤² Wú Light, clear, lustrous; to perceive what another says; intelligent; to make clear, to meet, to explain, to see face to face; *'kau pat, ⁽séung 'ng²* not seen each other for a long time; *mín², 'ng²* a personal interview; *'ng² pit, ⁽chí ⁽shí,* after I left you, &c.

(338)

Ngá.

⁽牙 Yá The molar teeth, the grinders, the double teeth; teeth; a process like a tooth; the 93d radical of characters relating to the teeth; jagged, scored, or toothed; a bud; ivory; *⁽ngá t'ung'* the toothache; *⁽fá ⁽ngá li² 'tsui,* specious, seducing talk; *⁽ngá ⁽p'o,* a woman who acts as a broker, usually to sell girls; *⁽ngá ⁽ká,* a broker, an agent; *⁽ngá lik,* strong teeth; convincing, able to convince; *⁽ngá shik,* buff, salmon colór; *tséung² ⁽ngá,* ivory; *⁽ngá shín'* ivory fans; *⁽ngá ⁽lán 'mai,* cochineal; *⁽ngá ⁽fúi,* tooth-powder; *⁽ngá ts'át,* a tooth-brush; *⁽ngá káu'* the jaws; *⁽ngá ⁽kwán 'kan pai'* the jaws immovable, dying; *⁽ngá ⁽ch'ung,* carious teeth; *yat, fú' ⁽ngá* a set of teeth; *'ngáu ⁽ngá,* to grit the teeth, to dispute or oppose another; *⁽ngá ⁽kung,* a worker in ivory; *⁽ngá ⁽á,* an ulcerated tooth and cheek; *⁽ngá 'ch'i 'tá 'kú,* the teeth chattering with cold; *t'üt, ⁽ngá,* to extract teeth; *⁽séung ⁽ngá,* to insert a tooth.

⁽芽 Yá A germ, a plumule, a sprout; to bud; the beginning, the budding forth of; *mak, ⁽ngá,* wheat sprouts; *⁽ngá ts'oi'* tender bean sprouts, used for food; *⁽ngá 'sun,* bamboo shoots; *⁽wong ⁽ngá pák,* colewort; *fát, ⁽ngá,* to sprout.

⁽禡 A colloquial word; the day after the new and full moon; *⁽t'au ⁽ngá,* 1st moon, 2d day;

tsò² ⸢ngá, to observe these days; *⸣mi ⸢ngá*, 12th moon, 16th day.

⸣衙 Yá The markee of a general, distinguished by a standard; the house of rulers, a palace, a court, an office; a tribunal; the exercise of the functions in a court; *⸢ngá ⸢mún*, the official residence of a Chinese officer, often called a *yámun*; *⸣tsò ⸢ngá*, an early court; *⸢ngá yik₂* official attendants; *⸢p'ái ⸢ngá*, to open the court; *⸢ngá ⸣shü*, an office, *⸣shéung ⸢ngá*, an officer's visit to his superior on the 1st and 15th days.

⸣雅 Yá Elegant, correct, genteel, decorous; simple, pure, plain, unadorned; *⸣ngá chí²* elegant, stylish; gentle, soft; *⸢man ⸣ngá*, correct, studious, classical, scholarly; *⸢hán ⸣ngá* elegant leisure; *⸣ngá tám²* plain, yet stylish; *mín² ch'ik₂ pat₂ ⸣ngá*, impolite to scold people.

⸣厓 Yá Earthenware, pottery; tiles; the 98th radical of characters; pertaining to earthenware; a roof; *⸣ngá ⸢t'ung*, the round, upper tiles; *hon² ⸣ngá*, the bottom row of tiles; *⸣ngá ⸢háng*, the space between the *⸣ngá ⸢t'ung* on the roof; *⸢wong ⸣ngá*, yellow imperial tiling; *⸣ngá mín²* or *⸣ngá púi²* a tiled roof; *⸣ngá hí²* earthenware; *⸢lung ⸣ngá ⸢chí hing²* the joy of having a daughter; *⸣ngá ⸢p'ún*, a glazed earthen dish.

迓² 御² Yá To go out to receive one, to meet, to descend and greet; to see with admiration; *king² ngá²* to respectfully receive.

訝² Yá Interchanged with the last; to express surprise at, to exclaim.

A colloquial word; to stop the road, to obstruct; *⸣mai ngá² teng²* don't block up the way; *pá² ngá² ko² tát₂ tí²* to occupy a spot while others want it; *ngá² chá²* to impede one's progress.

(339) Ngai.

⸢嚒 A colloquial word; to importune, to dun and press a request, to solicit; *⸢ngai ⸣há ⸣k'ü*, urge him more; *⸢ngai ⸢loi ⸢ngai hü²* to beg in many ways; *⸢ngai ⸢p'ò sát₂* to weary the gods; *sai² ⸢ngai*, a very little, mean-spirited, stingy; *⸢k'am ⸢ngai*, incessant urging; also, to disregard importunity.

⸣危 Wei High, precipitous; imminent, dangerous, hazardous, unsteady; inclined, not upright; an uneasy place; sick, in danger of death; to rush into danger, to endanger; to ruin; the 12th of the 28 constellations, comprising α Aquarius and η θ Pegasus; *⸢lam ⸢ngai*, dangerous, near danger, in danger; *⸢ngai ⸣hím*, hazardous; *⸢ngai tuk₂* dangerously ill; *⸢ngai ⸢ín*, words of caution and warning; *⸢ngai ⸢ngám*, a dangerous ledge, a precipice; *⸢ngai tsoi² tán² tsik₂* in imminent danger; near dissolution; *⸢ngai ⸢ngai ⸢ú*, very dangerous.

倪 ⸢I′ Little, feeble, weak, like children to glance at; the young and delicate; a limit, an edge, a verge; to benefit, to distinguish; *⸢tün ⸢ngai*, exact, the least point, the beginning; *⸢tso ⸢ngai yau² ⸢ngai*, to glance right and left, to look about.

麑 ⸢I′Ni A fawn; *⸢sün ⸢ngai*, a lion-like animal, able to devour tigers; *⸢ngai ⸢k'au*, garments of deer's skin.

霓 ⸢I′Ni The rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female; *⸢wan ⸢ngai*, a rainbow; *⸢ts'oi ⸢ngai*, variegated; *⸢ngai in² ⸢ü ⸢chí*, when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.

輗 ⸢I′ A cross bar, to which animals are fastened when dragging the vehicle.

巍 嵬 ⸢Wu High, elevated, lofty and alone, like a detached peak; sublime, exalted, as virtue; conspicuous; *⸢ngai ⸢ngai ⸢ú*, how lofty and grand!

睨 ⸢I′ To look aslant or askance at, glancing the eyes, as animals do; the sun shining athwart; *yat₂ ⸢ngai ⸢sho ⸢lam*, the sun glances through the copse; *nò² ⸢ngai*, an angry look.

蟻 ⸢I′ An ant; a generic name for insects like the ant; a demeaning term, "as the petitioner," I, a "suppliant," used by the people when addressing their rulers; the commonalty, rabble, the lower classes; *pák₂ ⸢ngai*, the white ant; *⸢wong ⸢sz' ⸢ngai*, small red ant; *⸢ngai ⸢man*, or *⸢ngai ⸢tang*, we, the people; we; *⸢ngai tsü²* collected like ants, as banditti; *⸢ngai ⸢t'au*, an ant-hill; *⸢ngai ⸢ngáu ⸢tò ⸢'m ⸢hò yuk*, don't stir, even if the ants bite; *⸢ngai ⸢ngáu ⸢kòm ⸢ché*, [fidgetty] as if ants were biting me; *⸢fi ⸢ngai*, flying ants.

艤 ⸢I′ To turn a boat's head to the shore; to lay a boat up to a bank.

藝 秇 ²I′² Ability, aptitude, the skill or art necessary for doing a thing; a craft, an art, an occupation, an accomplishment; skilled, accomplished; to distinguish; to cultivate the arts; *luk₂ ngai²* the six polite accomplishments; *⸢man ngai²* literary occupation; *⸢ts'oi ngai²* ability, skill; *⸢shau ngai²* a handicraft; *hok₂ ngai²* to learn a trade; *⸢mò ngai²* military tactics.

埶 ²I′ Interchanged with the last; to plant, to cultivate trees; to set out with the hand.

羿 ²I′ A famous archer, called *Hau² Ngai²*, who flourished about B. C. 1980.

毅 ²I′ Unbending, firm, resolute, intrepid; forgetful of one's self, magnanimous; stern, wrathful; power of endurance, fortitude, patience; *ngai² ⸢ín*, firmly convinced, decided; *⸢kong ngai²* unappaled, undeterred by danger.

僞 ²Wei False, hypocritical; counterfeit, not genuine, surreptitious; to deceive; *⸢tai ngai²* not pure or real, as money; *tsok₂ ngai²* to act falsely; *ngai² fo²* counterfeit, as goods; *ngai² shín²* to act the hypocrite.

詣 ²I′ To reach a place, to go in person; to advance, to repair to; to meet at a resting-place;

tsò² ngai² well learned, proficient ; *ˌts'an ngai²* went myself.

魏² Wei High, lofty, like a mountain; name of one of the Three States, A. D. 200, over which Ts'au Tsáu ruled, including the present Honán; also one of the contending states, B. C. 350, now comprised in Shánsí.

(340) Ngái.

涯ˌ Yái The bank of a river, a shore, a beach; a limit; *ˌmò ˌngái*, illimitable; *ˌshang ˌngái*, business, occupation; *ˌtsun ˌngái*, a mart on the water-side.

厓ˌ 崖ˌ Yái The side of a hill, a cliff, a ledge, a precipice, a high bank; *ˌngái ngon²* a steep bank; a discrepancy, disagreement of things; *ˌt'in ˌngái*, the horizon; *ˌshán ˌngái*, a precipice; *ˌNgái ˌchau*, a district in Háinán; *ˌNgái ˌmún*, a place in Sinhwui hien, where the last emperor of the Sung dynasty died.

睚ˌ Yái The outer corner of the eyes; to look angrily at, to stare upon; to glance at.

捱² Yái To lean against; to lounge, to loiter, to put off, to trifle with, to procrastinate; to suffer, to endure; *ngái² shai¹ kái¹* to receive hardships in the world; *ngái² ˈfú*, to suffer ills; *min² ngái² ngái²* out of countenance, can no longer refuse; *ngái² chü¹* to suffer, can't help it.

乂² Ì' To cut grass, for which it is used with the next; to govern, to regulate; clever, able, talented; *ngái² ˌon*, at peace, as a country.

刈² Ì' To mow, to cut grass; to kill, to exterminate, to cut off; *ngái² ˈts'ò*, to mow.

艾² Ì' Mugwort, artemisia, a plant from which the moxa is made; a term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, fifty, waning in life; to quiet, to relax one's self; *shiú¹ ngái²* a beautiful woman; *ngái² ˌyung*, moxa punk; *ngái² ˌfú*, a charm of the artemisia, hung at the doors on 5th of 5th moon; *ngái² ˈpá*, mugwort burned to dispel odors.

(341) Ngak.

阨ˌ A colloquial word; to deceive, to swindle one; a notch, a catch; *ngak, ˈtò ˈk'ü*, swindled him; *ˈni ˈmai ngak, ˈngo kòm¹ ˌto*, don't delude me so; *ˈpí ˌyan tí² ngak, sái¹* swindled out of everything; *ˌ'm ngak, tak, ˌshan*, cannot deceive the gods.

(342) Ngák.

額² 頷² Geh The forehead; the front; incessant; the creaking of a chariot; the name of a place; a fixed number, or quantity; *ngák, ˌt'au*, the forehead; *ngák, kok*, the corners of the fore-

head; *ngák₂ shò²* a fixed number; *ngák₂ shò² hai² ᶜkom*, the matter is fixed; it cannot be otherwise; *ngák₂ ngoi²* beyond the amount fixed; *ᶜwáng ngák₂* a tablet with an inscription upon it, suspended in houses.

噤² A colloquial word. Opposing, contrary to; *ngák₂ ᶜfung*, a contrary wind; *ngák₂ ᶜshui*, opposing tide.

(343) Ngam.

ᶜ啗 A colloquial word. To murmur, to complain, to grumble, to talk incessantly against others; to take anything with the hand from a narrow mouthed vessel; *ᶜngam ᶜchᶜam* to grumble in a low tone of voice; *ᶜngam ᶜloi ᶜngam hü²* to grumble incessantly; *ᶜngam ᶜho ᶜpáu*, to feel in one's purse; spoken also of pickpockets; *ᶜngam tik₅ ᶜtᶜim*, take a little more out.

Ngam² A colloquial word. Old, feeble, foolish; *yat₅ ᶜnin yat₅ ᶜnin ngam² ᶜhi ᶜlai*, becoming more and more feeble every year; *ᶜngoi ᶜngoi ngam² ngam²* to be in one's dotage, to be childish, foolish.

(344) Ngám.

嵒 A colloquial word, very frequently used in this dialect. It denotes agreement, in respect to time, manner, place, quantity, or any other particular; *kòm² ᶜngám*, so exactly suitable! *ᶜngám sái²* it agrees in every particular; *ᶜngám ᶜngám chᶜut₅ hü²* just this moment gone out; *ᶜ²m ᶜto ᶜngám*, they don't exactly agree, spoken of persons and of things.

ᶜ巖 ᶜ岩 Gan A high bank; a precipice; a rocky hill; lofty, dangerous *ᶜngám ᶜngám ᶜtsᶜám tsᶜám*, very high and precipitous; *ᶜngám ᶜlong* a temple, a hall; *ᶜngám ᶜhím*, dangerous.

諵² A colloquial word. Wild, incoherent; like a dream; raving; delirious; nonsensical; *ᶜmai ᶜhai chᶜü² fát₅ ngám² wá²* don't talk your nonsense here.

(345) Ngan.

ᶜ夭 A colloquial word; small, delicate looking, thin; spoken of persons; *ᶜshang tak₅ kòm² ᶜngan*, born very thin and small; *á² ᶜngan*, a nickname for a thin child; *ᶜngan ᶜngan hiu²* drawn up, crooked; also greatly vexed, and irritated.

ᶜ銀 ᶜ艮 Yin Silver; money; the name of a place; a surname; *ᶜshui ᶜngan* quicksilver; *ᶜngan ᶜchü* vermillion; *ᶜman ᶜngan*, or *sai² ᶜsz ᶜngan*, Sycee silver; *sui² ᶜngan*, broken pieces of silver, used as money; *ᶜfá ᶜpín ᶜngan*, a spanish dollar, having a flowered edge; *ᶜtsᶜín ᶜngan*, the general name for money; *ᶜngan ᶜshui*, the difference in

the value of different kinds of silver; *ˌfá ˌhung ˌngan*, reward money; *ˌngan ˌp'ái*, a silver medal; *ˋt'ai ˌngan*, to inspect money; *ˌt'ung ˌngan*, silver, with brass intermingled; *ˋtá ˌngan ˌsz fú²* a silversmith; *ˌngan ˌho*, the milky way; *ˌngan ˌtán*, a money order or bond; *ˌngan pok₂* silver leaf; *ˌngan hi²* articles made of silver.

ˌ垠 Yin A bank; a limit; a boundary; *ˌmò ˌngan*, unlimited.

ˌ閒 Yin A surname; to reprove gently; to spead kindly; agreeable, pleasant.

ˌ狺 Yin To bark, and fight as dogs.

ˌ囂 Yin The sound of persons talking; stupid; to utter things unworthy of belief; *fú² ˌwán, ˋmò ˌngan*, the father is obstinate, and the mother foolish.

ˌ𤦲 Yin A stone resembling greatly the jade stone.

Ngan² A colloquial word. To tread upon; to shake violently; *ngan² ˌkò kéuk₅* to stand upon tiptoe; *ˋmai ngan² ˋt'ün ko² fái² ˋpán*, dont break the board in two, by standing upon, or jarring it.

肭² A colloquial word. Tough; tenacious; not brittle; strong; any kind of sediment; *ˌni tik₅ yuk₂ ˋhò ngan²* this meat is very tough; *ˌin ngan²* very tough, hard to break or cut; *ngan² ˌp'i*, obstinate; *ˌk'ing ˌts'ing ˋshui ngan²* to purify water, by letting the sediment settle.

(346)

Ngán.

ˌ顏 Yen The space between the eyes and eyebrows; the countenance; hilly; color; a surname; *ˌngán ˌyung* the countenance; *ˌngán shik₅* color; *ˌngán ˋtu²* coloring matter, paint; *ˌtsün ˌngán*, a respectful mode of address, used in writing.

ˌ研 A colloquial word. To rub; to grind; to draw a fiddle bow; *ˌngán í² ˌín*, to play on a two stringed fiddle; *ˌngán mút₂* to grind to powder; *ˌngán pok₂ tik₅* roll it out thin, as of dough; *ˋpí kong² ˌlai ˌngán kwo² ˋk'ü*, to polish, by rubbing with a piece of steel.

ˌ眼 Yen The eye; a space; a limit; a classifier; a surname; *ˋngán ˌchü*, the eyeball; *ˋngán k'oi²* the eyelid; *ˋngán ˌkw'áng*, the socket of the eye; *ˋngán ˌyan* pupil of the eye; *ch'áng² ˌhoi ˋngán*, open the eyes wide; *ˋngán ˌfá*, the eyes blurred; *ˌ'm kwo² tak₅ ˋngán*, wont bear inspection, not good; also, unable to deceive a person; *ˌ'm kok₅ ˋngán*, to over-look; not to perceive; *ˋngán pák₂ pák₂* before one's very eyes; to see clearly; *ˌtiu ˋngán kok₅* to look with a lustful eye; *ˋt'ai ˌ'm ˋshéung ˋngán*, to look with disrespect upon; *pák₂ kòp₅ ˋngán* to have pigeon's eyes, i. e. to be proud, and insolent; *fát₅ ˋngán ch'á² ˌmé*, cannot you see? *yat₅ ˋngán ˌcham*, a needle; *ˌlung ˋngán*, the name of a fruit; *ˋhò ˋngán lik₂* to judge of a thing accurately; to see at a single glance.

鴈² 雁² Yen A wild goose, of a small size, a bird of passage, whose flight determines times; *met.* in a series, in order, orderly, alluding to their flight; marriage ceremonies; *ngán² ˌngo*, a wild goose; *ngán² ˌhang*, brethren; to walk a little behind another, as brothers ought; *ngán² chát*, a letter; *tín² ngán²* to pour out libations to the goose—a wedding rite; *ngán² ˌloi*, the "wild geese come"—the 9th moon; *ˌká ngán²* a married pair.

贋² Yen False goods, spurious, adulterated articles. The last is sometimes used for this.

(347) ## Ngáng.

硬² Ngang Hard; solid, not soft; stiff, firm, not pliable; unbending, obstinate, inflexible, intractable, perverse; dear, high-priced; nervous, terse, as style; only, indeed, must be, in fact; a disjunctive particle, denoting a settled purpose; certainly, still, however, surely, yet; to harden, to stiffen; *ngáng² kin²* hard, obstinate; *ngáng² tak, tsaï²* very firm, domineering; *ngáng² ˈhò shik,* it is very good tasted; *ngáng² tò² ˈtai*, good pluck to the last, fight to the death; *ngáng² iú² kau² ˈkòm ˌto*, must have it all; *ˌchá ngáng²* hold it firmly; *ngáng² ˌpáng ˌpáng*, very hard; *ˈshau ngáng²* strong, brawny; *ngáng² ˈkeng ˌyan*, an obstinate man; *ngáng² ˈhau*, foul-mouthed; *ngáng² tsz'² tsò²* only I did it, 'twas me alone; *k'ong² ngáng²* mulish, fierce; *ngáng² kuk, kuk,* the rustling of stiff starched clothes; *ˈláng ngáng²* stiff from cold.

(348) ## Ngap.

吸, A colloquial word; to talk at random, to talk wildly; raving, wandering, out of one's mind; worthless; *ngap, ngám² wá²* incoherent, nonsensical; *ngap, ˌsám ngap, sz'²* to talk without aim; *ts'ui² ngap, kòm² ts'ui²* "short as pie-crust," brittle; *ngap, ts'o² kü² wá²* a mistake, as in reading a sentence.

揖² A colloquial word; to motion with the hand, to beckon; to nod, to bow slightly; to assent by a nod; *ngap, ˈk'ü ˌlai*, motion to him to come; *ngap, ˌt'au*, to nod; to consent; *ˌkai ˌt'au ngap, áp, ˌt'au*, hens and ducks bobbing to each other, *i.e.* bowing like friends.

(349) ## Ngáp.

帢, To fasten the trowsers, to tuck in, to stick an end or bight in so as not to slip; to turn up the cuffs or trowsers; *ngáp, ˈt'ái* to strap the tiller when steering; *ngáp, fú² ˌt'au*, to tuck up the trowsers.

(350) Ngat.

兀 Wuh² High and level at top, a height; to cut off the feet; immovable; an interjection, oh! *ha*² *ngat*₂ to descend from a high position; *ngat*₂ *ʻché*, the maimed; *ngat*₂ *ˌkò*, to stand on tiptoe; *ˌt'in ʻyà*, *ngat*₂ *tik*₅ oh! heaven!

𠯿 Wuh² Dangerous; disquieted; *it*₂ *ngat*₂ unstable, like a floating vessel, or on a giddy height; *ngat*₂ *kün*² wearied out; *ˌpai ngat*₂ limping, to halt in walking.

屹 Wuh² An arid, bare mountain peak; *ˌ'ng ngat*₂ name of a five peaked mountain in Kienwei hien, in Sz'chuen.

扤 Wuh² To move; to joggle; to sway to and fro: disquieted, inconstant; *ngat*₂ *ngat*₂ *ˌiú ʻkòm*, to wriggle, to sway; uneasy, fidgetty; *ngat*₂ *ˌhoi tik*₅ move off a little; *ngat*₂ *ngat*₂ *ʻhá*, to shake, to sway, to rock to and fro.

杌 Wuh² A stump or trunk without branches or leaves; a sprout just appearing; unsettled, unquiet; *ˌT'ò-ngat*₂ a noted bandit mentioned in the Ch'un Tsiú.

仡 Yih² Strong, robust; warlike, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly; *ngat*₂ *ngat*₂ martial, large, valiant; *ngat*₂ *ˌin ˌi yap*₅ he suddenly came in.

屹 Yih² An abrupt isolated peak, with steep sides; the highest peak of a range.

矻 Kuh² Fatigued, wearied; to fagat; hard, stony; *ngat*₂ *ngat*₂ *ˌk'ung ˌnín*, wearied with labor the whole year.

迄 Heh² To reach or arrive at a place, to come or reach to; even, till, up to, at last; *ngat*₂ *ʻking*, to the last, finally; *ngat*₂ *ˌkam*, to this time, even till now.

(351) Ngát.

*Ngát*₅ A colloquial word; the odor of urine, the rank smell of a privy or sty; niggardly, close-fisted; *ngát*₂ *ch'au*² stinking.

齧 Nieh² To bite or chew. This incorrect pronunciation is not common; see *ngit*₂.

(352) Ngau.

鉤 *ˌkau* Correctly read *ˌkau*, but the noun often has this sound; a hook, a barb; to hook; to drag, to catch; to dig up; to sew a seam; *ˌlim ˌngau*, the hooks of a door-screen; *ˌngau yau*² *sai*² stitch it fine; *ˌngau ˌchi ʻfan*, to lust after a painted face.

牛 Niú *ˌngau* An ox; the 93d radical of characters relating to oxen, &c.; *ˌngau ʻkú* or *ˌngau ˌkung*, a bull; *ˌngau ʻná*, a cow; *ˌngau tsz'*² a heifer; *ˌngau yuk*₂ beef; *ˌwong ˌngau*, a common cow; *ʻshui ˌngau*, a buffalo; *ˌngau ˌp'i ˌkáu*, glue; *ˌngau ˌp'i ˌtang ˌlung*, a leather lantern—*i. e.* a stupid fellow; *shap*₅ *ʻshui*

ngau p'i, water-soaked leather; *ngau pák ip ch'éung*, venetian (*lit.* tripe) blinds; *chon ngau 'tsai*, a herdboy; *ngau wong*, ox bezoar; *ngau yau*, butter; *ngau yau chuk*, tallow candles; *t'ò ngau*, a clay ox—made in the spring; *ngau long* or *chín ngau*, a constellation comprising parts of Aquarius and Capricorn; *tong' ngau 'shai*, used like an ox.

偶 Ngau A pair, a match; an even number; double, paired; a companion, a mate, a partner; to pair, to unite in marriage; to mate, to accord with, as a friend; to harmonize, to fit; a statue, an image, an idol; unpremeditated, incontinently; suddenly; to happen accidentally, to occur; *p'at 'ngau*, a pair, a married couple; *kái 'ngau*, a happy pair; *ün' 'ngau*, an ill-sorted match; *muk 'ngau yan*, a wooden image; *met.* a dolt, a simpleton; *'ngau ü'* happened to meet him; *'ngau in*, accidentally, by chance; *shat 'ngau*, lost his mate, widowed; *'ngau shü*, to write off hand; *pái' 'ngau tséung'* to worship images.

耦 Ngau Two persons ploughing; a double colter; a pair; an even number; a fellow, a mate; to pair, to match; to pervade; thorough; *p'úi' 'ngau*, to go with one; *'ngau kang*, to plow together.

藕 Ngau The roots of the nelumbium; *'ngau 'fan*, arrow-root made from the lily root; *'ngau sz'* the spiral tubes in lily roots; *lin 'ngau*, the lily root; *t'ong 'ngau*, lily roots made into comfits.

鷔² A colloquial word; stupid; *ngau' tau'* dull, fatigued, no spirits for; *ngau' 'tsai*, a dunce.

(353) Ngáu.

皎 Kiáu To squint. A colloquial word; bo-peep; to play at hide and seek; *'siú i chong ngáu ngáu*, children plying bo-peep.

挍 Yau Perverse, vicious. A colloquial word; to scratch; to collect together, to scrape up; *ngáu han*, to scratch; *kák pik ngáu 'yéung*, to scratch through a wall—a useless attempt; *do 'shiú tò ngáu fán tik*, gather up as much as can be.

爻 Hiau To lay crosswise; blended, intertwisted; to imitate; *luk ngáu*, diagrams with mixed lines, thought to be like the mutations of nature; the 89th radical; *luk shap sz'' ngáu*, the 64 diagrams.

肴 Hiau A vase filled with sacrificial meats; to taste; prepared viands, delicacies set out at a feast; provisions for a pic-nic.

餚 Hiau Interchanged with the last; a feast; meats; *ngáu chán'* dressed meats; *ngáu wat* meat and fruits; *'yau tik mat 'yé ngáu*, what meats have you for us?

淆 Hiáu Muddy water; to mix; *wan' ngáu*, turbid; a river in Honán, tributary to the Yellow river.

ˊ殽 Hiau Used for the three preceding; mixed, blended, confused; to mingle, as metals; to raise trouble, to excite sedition; bones and flesh mixed; food consisting of pulse; *ˊngáu lu₂* arranged in order; *ˊngáu ˊngiu hiú³ tik₅* tottering, unsteady, top-heavy.

ˊ崤 Hiau Name of several hills in the western part of Honán province.

ˊ咬 ˊ齩 Yáu To gnaw, to bite; to chew, as a cud, to masticate; to hold in the mouth; to set the teeth firm; to ruminate upon; to speak, to read; to cut even, to trim off; *ˊngáu sín³ hòm²* trim off the ends; it suits to a hair; *ˊngáu ts'o³ tsz'²* ˊ*yam*, you've read the sound wrong; *ˊngáu* ˊ*kung*, a confession; *ˊngáu chü²* ˊ*ngá*, to hold the jaws; *ˊngáu* ˊ*shun* to bite the lips; *ˊngáu* ˊ*hoi*, to bite in two; *ˊngáu* ˊ*ch'ün*, to bite or tear a hole; *ˊngáu ˊngáu*, biting and chewing; *ˊngáu* ˊ*ngá*, a locked jaw; *ˊngáu yat₅ tám²* to bite a mouthful, to take a bite; *ˊngáu han²* to clench the teeth in anger.

The first of these is also read ˊ*kán*, the song of birds.

樂² Yáu To delight in, to choose, to take pleasure in; *cháu³ ngáu²* elegant, handsome; that which pleases, delights; *kok₅ ˊyau ˊsho ngáu²* every one to his liking; *ngáu³ ngáu²* pleasurable, delightsome; *ngáu³ tsú₅ ˊlai ngok₂* to delight in maintaining propriety and accord.

(354) Ngí.

A colloquial word; to lie, to deceive; *chá³* ˊ*ngí* ˊ*ngoi*, you are deceiving, you fib;—a child's phrase.

Note.—The sound *ngí* is often heard at Macao, where *i* is used at Canton.

(355) Ngít.

齧² 嚙² Nieh To gnaw, to craunch, to nibble; *ngít₂ kwat₅* to pick bones; *ngít₂* ˊ*ngá*, to grit the teeth; *ngít₂ ngù³* creaking, as a rusty hinge.

(356) Ngo.

ˊ俄 Ngo Suddenly, hastily; a moment, momentarily; falling, ready to fall; ˊ*ngo* ˊ*ín*, suddenly; ˊ*ngo* ˊ*k'ing*, an interval, a little while.

ˊ哦 Ngo To chant, to sing or rehearse in recitative, to hum to one's self; ˊ*yam* ˊ*ngo*, to hum, as in reading poetry.

ˊ峉 ˊ峨 Ngo High and lofty, like a mountain; ˊ*ngo* ˊ*mi* ˊ*shán*, a noted peak in Sz'chuen near the junction of the Tá-tú and Min rivers; ˊ*ngo* ˊ*ngo*, high, grand; *mei.* a commanding presence.

ˊ蛾 Ngo The silkworm moth; moths, millers, and sphinges, which fly at night; ˊ*ts'ám* ˊ*ngo*, the silkworm moth; ˊ*tang* ˊ*ngo*, a

miller ; *ngo mí üt* the new moon, so called from Chang-ngo's arched eyebrows.

鵝 鵞 Ngo — A goose ; large water birds with habits like the goose ; *ts'ò ngo*, the common goose ; *t'ong ngo*, a pelican ; *ngán ngo*, a wild goose ; *k'í ngo*, a penguin ; *pák ngo t'ám*, entrance to Macao Passage ; *ngo mò pat* a quill-pen ; *tám ngo tsau*, one who presents a goose and wine to a bridegroom ; *ngo mò shin* a feather fan ; *t'in ngo*, a crane ; *shui ling ngo*, a kind of teal.

娥 Ngo — Good, excellent ; *kung ngo*, imperial concubines ; *Shéung ngo*, the Diana of the Chinese ; *kiú ngo*, beautiful, lady-like.

莪 Ngo — A plant, whose stalks are edible like celery ; the tender stalks of plants.

囮 Ngo — To interpret the cries of birds and beasts, to translate foreign gibberish or speech ; to transform or improve ; to inveigle, to decoy ; a decoy or stool-pigeon, called *niú múi* ; *tsò ngo yan*, a seducer to evil.

訛 Ngo — A fabulous monster, able to speak and lie ; to *change speech*, to lie, to falsify ; to promulge error ; false, erroneous, deceitful ; to rouse, to move ; an ignis fatuus ; *ngo chá yan ts'in*, to extort money by false pretenses ; *ngo ch'ün ké ché*, only an idle rumor ; *fau ngo*, superficial ; *ngo án*, idle stories ; *i ngo ch'ün ngo*, to retail idle stories, to transmit error ; *chek tsz' mò ngo*, not a single word wrong.

譌 Ngo — Interchanged with the preceding ; foolish, idle rumors, false and deceptive stories.

姬 Ngo — Handsome, excellent ; the weak, the good ; *lo ngo*, beautiful.

我 Wo — The first person, I, my, me, mine ; we, us ; our, our's ; it is often used in the plural number, with emphasis, as *ngo Chau kung*, our Lord Chau ; *ngo ti T'ong yan*, we Chinese ; *ngo tang*, *ngo mún* and *ngo ti* are all used for the plural ; *tsoi ngo*, appertains or belongs to me ; *ngo tsz' ki*, I myself ; *ngo t'ung ní hü* let us both go, I will go with you ; *ngo kü ngo*, I look out for myself, I take care of number one ; *ngo tik shü*, my book ; *k'ü mò ngo*, he cuts or slights me. The men of Kiá-ying chau are nicknamed *kong ngai*, from their peculiar pronunciation of this word.

餓 Ngo — Starved, famished, in want of necessary food ; hungry, faint for want of food ; to fast, to go without food ; *ngo sz'* starved to death ; *t'ò ngo* very hungry ; *ngo yat yat* fasted a whole day ; *ngo p'iú*, a starved beggar in the streets ; *ngo kwai*, a hungry devil, worshiped at the *tá-tsiú* ; also, a term of abuse to self-invited guests or libertines ; *ngo ngán*, a hollow eye ; *tai ngo* to bear hunger ; *ngo tò*, fallen down from hunger ; *k'ung sz' ngo séung*, the poor think only how to appease hunger.

臥² Ngo To rest, to desist from care or toil; to cease for a while; to go to bed, to lie down, to repose, to doze; to be changed, as in sleep; a sleeping-place; *ngo² ˌfong*, a bed-room; *tso² ngo² pat₂ ˌning*, no ease sitting or lying; *ngo² üt₂ ˌming*, sleeping in the moon; *ˌkò ngo²* "to sleep high"—to let the world wag; *shui² ngo²* to sleep.

(357) Ngò.

翱 ˌNgau To fly like a hawk; to skim; *ˌngò ˌtsʻéung*, to fly in a wheeling manner, to soar to and fro.

嗷 ˌNgau A loud wailing or cry; mournful clamor, as if asking for food; noise, hubbub, from many voices or birds; *chung² ʻhau ˌngò ˌngò*, the clamor of many people; every one is teasing me; *ˌngò ˌtsʻò*, the hum of talking; *ˌngò ˌling ˌling*, incessant talking.

摮 ˌNgau To shake, to strike; to joggle, to rattle; *ˌngò luk₂ ʻkú*, to rattle a handdrum, as peddlers do; *ˌngò shik₂* to throw dice; *ʻmai ˌngò ˌtʻoi*, don't shake the table.

獒 ˌNgau A large dog, four feet high, said to be able to speak; perhaps the Tibetan mastiff; a fierce dog.

璈 ˌNgau A sort of metallic musical instrument, which makes a jingling.

艾敖 ˌNgau The stem or cut-water of a vessel; the lowest timber in a vessel's hull.

螯 ˌNgau The claws of a crab or lobster, also called *ʻhái kong²*; *ˌchʻé ˌngò*, a variegated species of swimming crab.

鰲 ˌNgau A kraken or a great sea monster, fabled to carry the mountain Pʻung-lái on its back; *ˌngò ˌtʻau*, the whale's head, an ornament on roofs; *tuk₂ chím² ˌngò ˌtʻau*, to be perched on the whale's head—to attain the highest literary rank; *ˌngò ˌü*, a species of scorpæna.

敖² Ngau To saunter, to ramble; prolix, long; *ngò² ngò²* pleased; a tall or long appearance. Used for the three next.

傲² Ngau Proud, arrogant, uncivil, neglectful, haughty; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely; to brave, to defy proudly; *ngò² máu²* to treat insolently, to scorn; *toi² ngò²* lazy; *ˌkò ngo²* arrogant, pompous.

驁² Ngau Analogous to the preceding; a vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, regardless of consequences, indomitable; *ngò² kit₂* resolute, in a good sense; proud, overbearing, in a bad sense.

遨² Ngau To ramble, to saunter, to divert one's self, to travel for pleasure; *szʼ ʻhoi ngò² ˌyau*, to travel over the world; *ngò² hiʼ*, to go and see shows.

熬² Ngau To apply heat to; to boil in water in another vessel, to simmer, to distil; to brew, to decoct, to warm; *ngò² ˌkò*, to boil a cake; *ngò² yéuk₂* to decoct medicine.

鏊² Ngau An earthen or iron pot to boil food or cakes: a pan or boiler, now called *wok₂; ˏshiú ngò²* to cook cakes.

鰲² Ngau An infelicitous bird, which like the owl, assembles in the deserts.

傲² Ngau Lofty, assuming, overbearing, haughty. A man mentioned in the Lun Yu, who rowed boats on land.

(358) Ngoi.

呆 ˏ獃 Ng.i A sort of plum; foolish, silly, loltish; *ˊch'un ˏngoi* or *ˏchan ching² ˏngoi*, very stupid; *ˏchü kòm² ˏngoi*, stupid as a hog; what an ass! *ˏngoi ˏyan*, a fool; *cha² ˏngoi*, to feign or act like a fool; *kòm² ˏngoi*, so stupid! *ˏngoi pan²* a dunce. The second character also means the silly look of a puppy.

外² Wai Outside, without, beyond; another, moreover; what is extraneous, over and above; foreign, strange out of doors, beyond the village, from abroad; to exclude, to reject, to put aside or outside; relations by marriage; *ngoi² kwok₂* foreign countries; *ngoi² ˏkong ˊlò*, northerners, up-country men; *ngoi² ˊshàng*, another province; *ngoi² ˊtai*, *ngoi² ˏt'au*, or *ngoi² min²* outside, in the street, *ngoi² ˏloi*, from abroad; *ngoi² fú²* a wife's father—also styled *ˊlò ngoi²*; *ˏch'ü ˊts'z' ˏchí ngoi²* besides this one; *kák₂ ngoi² chi² ˊhò*, extraordinarily good; *ngoi² ˊkòm*, affected by the weather; *ˊhau ngoi²* beyond the frontier; *ngoi² kuk₂* another set or company; *ˊyau ngoi² ˏts'oi*, has a knowledge of the world, not book-knowledge; *hák₂ ngoi² ˏt'á ˏhéung*, to do business in other than one's own town; *i² ngoi²* unexpectedly; *ch'ut₂ ngoi²* to go abroad; *ngoi² máu²* a man's appearance; *ngoi² ˏyan*, a stranger; *ngoi² ˊmá*, a postman.

礙² 碍² Ngái To hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to oppose, to set a limit to, to impede, to stop progress; to let, to restrain, as one's conscience does; to offend, or be an offense to; a hindrance, objection to, restraint, impediment; *ngoi² chü²* whatever prevents attaining an object; *ˏmò ngoi²* nothing in the way, no hindrance; *ˊyau ngoi² ˏü ˏyan*, to offend one; *chat₂ ngoi²* an obstacle; *ngoi² shek₂* a stumbling-stone; *ngoi² chéuk₂* injured by, stopped.

閡² Ngái Analogous to the last; to shut a door to prevent entrance; stopped, headed off, obstructed; *ˊcho ngoi²* prevented; *ˏshéung ngoi²* prevented by an injury.

(359) Ngok.

樂² Yoh Music, one of the six arts; instruments of music; *met.* elegancies of life, refinement; *ngok₂ hí²* musical instruments; *tsau² ngok₂* or *tsok₂ ngok₂* to

play ; *ngok₂ ʻfú*, a repository for instruments ; *tái² ngok₂* large instruments.

嶽² Yoh A lofty peak ; the highest of mountains ; *ʻ'ng ngok₂* five high peaks worshiped in China, *viz.*, *ˌtung ngok₂* in Shántung ; *ˌsai ngok₂* in Shensí south of the capital ; *ˌnám ngok₂* in Húnán near the centre ; *pak₂ ngok₂* in the southwest of Chihli ; *ˌchung ngok₂* in the west of Honán, near the Yellow R. ; each of them has other names.

岳² Yoh Used for the preceding ; *ngok₂ fú² ʻmò*, a wife's parents ; *ˌshán ngok₂* my father-in-law.

噩² Ngoh A grave and serious feeling, stern, rigid ; awe-struck, frightened ; *ngok₂ mung²* an alarming dream.

愕² Ngoh Suprised, astonished, amazed ; to wonder at ; to oppose, uncomplying ; *ngok₂ ˌin*, frightened.

諤² 譁² Ngoh Honest, faithful reproof, blunt straightforward, friendly advice ; *ngok₂ ngok₂* plain spoken advice, of a friend or minister.

鄂² Ngoh Used for the two preceding ; an ancient principality, now the modern Húpeh ; a name of Wúcháng fú ; a boundary.

咢² Ngoh Sound of two persons singing responses. A colloquial word ; to lift up the head, to stretch the neck ; *ngok₂ ʻfún ʻchün ˌt'au*, to turn the head round ; *ngok₂ ˌko ˌt'au*, to raise the head.

獄鳥² Yoh A large eagle, called *ngok₂ tsuk₂* emblematic of marriage.

鰐² Ngoh A crocodile, or gavial, said to have once existed in Cháu-chau fú in Kwangtung ; term applied to cruel, rapacious officers or gentry.

萼² Ngoh The calyx or receptacle of a flower, called *ˌfá t'ok₂*.

鶚² Ngoh The osprey or fish-eagle ; a good term for the genus Haliætus ; *ngok₂ lap₂* to stand watching, as an osprey does ; *ngok₂ tsín²* promoted to be a *küjin*.

(360) Ngon.

岸² Ngán A shore, a bank, a beach ; margin of a stream ; an edge, a brink ; a high cliff or bank ; steps of a palace ; the end of a journey or a road ; the object of effort, a goal ; a country prison ; to show a front, to exhibit ; a valorous, high-minded man ; *ngon² shéung²* on the bank ; *ngon² shéung² ˌyan*, a landsman ; *ʻshéung ngon²* or *ˌmái ngon²* to go ashore, to disembark ; *ˌmò ˌngái ˌmò ngon²* boundless and shoreless ; *ˌch'í ˌloi ˌsín ʻshéung ngon²* the last aboard goes ashore first—the last is first ; *ˌúi ˌt'au shí² ngon²* the shore is just behind you, *i. e.* you've made little progress, a novice ; *kák₂ ngon²* a beach intervenes, an obstruction is in the way.

嗲² Yen Rude, unpolished, vulgar-looking ; robust, rustic ; blunt in speech, unmannerly.

(361) Ngong.

卬 Ngáng Great, high; dear, high-priced; strenuous effort; to lift the head to look, an attitude of expectation; pronoun I, used by females; *ˌlai ˌngong*, low, high; *ká˩ ˌtsˈin ˌkò ˌngong* the price is extravagant; *ˈkˈong kˈoi˩ tsz˩˧ ˌngong*, to nobly exert one's self.

昂 Ngáng Analogous to the last; to rise, as the sun, to issue forth; to raise, to elevate; to look stately; raised, tall, lofty, imposing; dear in price; *ˌngong ˈshau*, to carry the head high; *ˌngong kwai˩* exorbitant; *chi˩ hi˩ ˌngong ˌngong*, satisfied, joyful from having attained one's wishes; *ˌhin ˌngong*, a fine, erect, portly gait.

駒 Ngáng A horse which carries its head high; *ˌngong ˌngong*, a horse frightened, a prancing steed; a white-bellied horse.

(These two characters are also read *ong*.)

戇 Chun Simple, silly, rude, doltish; stupid, out of one's head; *ngong˩ song˩* crazy, wild acting: *ngong˩ ké˩ ˈkòm yéung˩* acting as if mad; *ngong˩ ˈlò*, a madman; *ngong˩ ˈchˈun*, foolish; *ˌü ngong˩* half idiotic, stupid; *ngong˩ hi˩* wild, half-witted; *mat˥ ˈni ˈkòm ngong˩* what's the matter you act so silly?

蕻 Kung Pearl-barley, the seeds of the *iˊ ˈi* plant.

(362) Ni.

閪 A colloquial word; to abscond, to hide one's self; to keep secret; *fái˩ tik˥ ˌni ˌmái*, hide quick; *ˌni tò˩ mat˩ mat˩* keep yourself very close.

呢 A colloquial word; an interrogative, final particle; a pronoun, this, the nearer of two; *mat˥ ˈyé ˌni*, what is it? *hai˩ ˌni*, isn't it so? *ˌni ˈkò*, this one, this thing; *ˌni tik˥* this; *ˈtim sün˩ ˈhò ˌni*, how shall we do now, what's best now?

尼 Ni To accord with, to agree; concord; near, agreeing; a nun; *ˌni ˌkú*, a Budhist priestess; *Chung˩ ˌni*, Confucius.

妮 Ni A slave girl; *ˌni ˈtsz˩* a maid of work in a house. Also used for *ˌni ˌkú*, a nun.

呢 Ni A twittering, a humming; to speak low, a murmuring; *ˌni ˌnâm*, the twittering of swallows.

怩 Ni To blush, to color up; *nuk˥ ˌni*, to redden, to be ashamed.

(The three following characters are also sometimes read *mi*, as in the court dialect.)

彌 弥 Mi A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach or pervade everywhere; full, universal, extensive; to prevent; more, still more; long, distant; *ˌni ˌto*, more; *ˌni ˈün*, farther; *ˌni üt˩* a month old; *ˌni ˌfung*, to patch; to disguise, to hide from, to screen; *ˌni ˌtsoi*, to take measures against calamity; *ˌni lak˩ Fat˩*, the past Budha; *ˈyéung ˌchi ˌni ˌkò*, the higher

every time I see it, it constantly grows more vast; *ˌní ˌfung pat, kwo²* the patch is too small.

彌 Mí A vast expanse of water; *ˈmiú ˌní*, vast, ocean-like; *ˌní ˌní*, everflowing waters.

獮 Mí A monkey; *ˌní ˌhau*, a she monkey.

麛 Mí A fawn; the tender young of animals; *ˌní ˌkˈau*, unyeaned skins for garments. Also read *ˌmai*.

你 Ní The second person, thou; *ˈní tik*, or *ˈní ké²* your's; *ˈní tí²* you; *ˈní ˈkiú mat, ˌmeng*, what is your name? *ˈngo tsˈau² ˈní*, you and I, both of us; *ˈní chung² wai²* all you gentlemen.

禰 Ní A father's tablet in the ancestral temple; an ancestral hall; to carry a tablet about.

泥² Ní Bigoted, attached to; to doat on; *ˌkˈü ní² pat, ˌtˈung*, set in his way, deaf to reason; *ní² ˌü ˌfung ˈshui*, bigotedly attached to geomancy; *ní² ˌyan*, one set on gratifying his passions, one lost to reproof.

餌² Rh A kind of dumpling or pie, cakes, pastry, a tit-bit; a bait for fish; an enticement, allurement, temptation; to entice, to tempt; to take a bait; *tiú² ní²* to angle with bait; *ˌtˈám ní²* to love nice things; *ˈfan ní²* flour cakes.

膩² Ní Grease, hardened fat; gross, fat, smooth, oily; *ní² chai²* uneasy in the stomach, indigestible; *nî² kák*, overloaded stomach; *ˌyau ní²* oily, greasy; *sai² ní² ˌchí kín²* little ideas, notional, whimsical; *ˌfi ní²* very greasy, as food.

(363) Nik.

匿 Nih A big bellied jar; to abscond, to elude search; to conceal, to hide, to secrete; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine; *nik, ˌming*, anonymous, to give an alias, or pseudonyme; *ˌtsˈong nik*, to hide away; *nik, song²* to conceal a parent's death and not to put on mourning—a crime; *nik, pí²* to be concealed, to lie perdu.

暱 Nih The sun drawing near; time near at hand; daily, familiar intercourse with; to be near.

尼 Nih To be near, to draw near; to stop; settled. Like the preceding.

暱 Nih Small eyes.

慝 Tih Secret vice, depraved heart; wicked, dissolute, lewd, filthy, malicious; to gloss over vice, to act the hypocrite; to plunge into vice, to do evil; the moon when seen after sunrise; *ˈyan nik*, to hide one's evil acts; *ˌkán nik*, profligate, licentious; *ˌsau nik*, to reform one's wicked ways; *nik, ˌü ok, tsáp²* to abandon one's self to vile practices.

愵 Nih A feeling of shame, to be ashamed at what one has done; *ˌsau nik*, ashamed.

搦 Nih To grasp, to catch hold of; to provoke, to excite to battle. A colloquial word; to carry in the hand, to bring; *nik, ˌlai*, bring it here; *nik, ˌkò tik*, carry it higher.

鬩 Hih Wrangling between brothers; litigations, quarrels, mutual contentions; bitter animosities; *nik, han²* reciprocal hatred; *ˌhing tai² nik, ˌū ˌtsˈung*, brothers quarreling in their house; *nik, tsung²* two persons bringing actions against each other before courts.

倪 Ní A break to stop or check a carriage; to chock a wheel.

恕 Nih Sorry, mournful, from hunger; to long for, to hunger after; anxious thought.

溺 Nih To sink, to drown one's self; to be drowned; to put under the water; to stifle, to suffocate; sunk in vice, lost to all reproof, reprobate; greedy, passionately fond of, given up to; *nik, ˈnū*, female infanticide; *hùm² nik, ˌkˈi ˌman*, to lead the people into danger; *nik, oi²* a blind love for, love-sick; *nik, ˈtsau*, given to drink, an inebriate; *nik, ˌming*, ambitious of fame; *nik, ˈshui*, drowned, submerged, shipwrecked.

(364) Ním.

拈 Nien To take with the fingers, to handle; to carry; *ˌním ˌkwai*, to draw lots; *ˌním ˈhi tsau² tsò²* make ready and then do it; *ˌním ˌhéung*, to take incense for worship; *ˌˈm ˌním tak, chˈut*, it can not be taken out; *ˌním ˌfán ˌlai*, bring it back; *hi² ˌním ˌním*, panting for breath; *ˌním pi²* to catch by the nose—a vain hold.

鮎 Nien A silure or bull-head, a mud fish. One account describes it as a reptile like a siren.

黏 粘 Nien Usually read *ˌChím*.

念² Nien To reflect upon, to consider, to ponder in the mind, to think on with pleasure; to repeat memoriter; to chant in a set tone, to read loud, to drone; thoughts, reflections, intentions; *ˌsz' nim²* to think of; *nim² nim² pat, ˌmong*, constant remembrance of; *ˌwái nim²* to bear in mind; *nim² ˌlˈau*, intentions, purpose, design; *nim² ˈsho ˌtong nim²* to bend the mind to; *nim² ˌking*, to chant prayers; *kwá² nim²* to doubt about, in suspense; *nim² chéuk, fú² ˈmò*, to think upon one's parents; *nim² ˈhá kau² ˌtsˈing*, to recall a former affair; *nim² Fat,* to repeat Budha's name.

(365) Nín.

ˌNín. A colloquial word; milk; *ˈyam ˌnín*, to suck; *chül, ˌnín*, to take the breast.

年 Nien A revolution of the seasons, a year; years of one's life; *shiú² ˌnín*, or *ˌnín ˌheng*, young; *ˈlò ˌnín*, or *ˌnín ˈkí tái²* aged, old; *chˈut, ˌnín* or *ˌming ˌnín*, next year; *kau² ˌnín*, or *hü² ˌnín*, last year; *ˌnín ˌnín*, every year, yearly; *ˌnín ˈtai, ˌnín ˈmí* or *ˌnín ˈmán*, the close of the year; *chü² ˌnín*, yearly contract of a laborer, a servant hired by the year; *ˌnín ˌlˈau*, the first of the year; *tái² ˈyau*

ˌnín, a prosperous year; *ˌmái ˌnín*, drawing to the end of the year; *pái² ˌnín*, newyear congratulations; *ˌlau ˌnín*, a dangerous year in one's fate; *tsò² ˌnín*, to perform newyear rites; *ˌkam ˌnín*, this year; *ˌ'm ʿhò ˌnín ˌts'ing*, an unlucky, disastrous year; *ˌnín ˌkang pát, tsz²* the eight characters of the birth hour, used in the horoscope; *kák, ˌnín ˌt'ung*, about the same age; *pat, tsun² ˌt'in ˌnín*, has not filled up his full destiny.

ˌ鑾 Lwán Read *ʿlün*; flesh cut into pieces, minced; jerked meat.

A colloquial word; a slice of meat, a slice or thin piece; *yat, ʿnín*, a slice.

ˌ撚 Nien To work over in the fingers, to roll over, to make by fingering; to play with; to tread, to follow; *ʿnín ˌsò*, to fondle the beard; *ʿnín ˌkon ʿshau ˌkan*, to wring a napkin dry; *ʿnín chü² ʿk'ü ʿkeng*, twist its neck; *ʿnín ˌmò*, to felt hair or wool. This character is sometimes read *ʿnan*.

(366) Ning.

ˌ擰 Ning To pull and haul, to throw into confusion; *ˌts'éung ˌning*, to upset and tumble.

A colloquial word; to bring, to take, to carry in the hand; *ˌning ˌlai*, bring it here; *ˌning sái² hü²* taken away all; *ˌning ˌhoi*, take it off; *ˌning ˌfán ʿchün ˌt'au*, bring it back again.

ˌ寧 ˌ寧 ˌ甯 Ning Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet; to bring peace, to wish peace to, to salute, to quiet; to prefer, what one had rather have; rather, better, more desirable; a term of comparison, followed by a negative; *ˌning ʿho ʿsz' pat, hü²* I had rather die than go; *ˌning ün²* I prefer, I had rather; *ˌon ˌning*, quiet repose; *ˌkwai ˌning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *ˌning tsing²* tranquil times, no wars; *ʿü ˌning*, three years' retirement from office to mourn for one's parents; *ˌmò ˌning ˌhim*, humility is best, nothing like being humble.—The second form is the contraction ordered to be used when the Emperor Táukwáng reigned.

ˌ檸 Ning A tree, whose bark steeped in spirits, is used medicinally; *ˌning ˌmung*, limes, lemons; *ˌning ˌmung ʿshui*, lemon juice.

ˌ嚀 To order; *ˌting ˌning*, to caution, to reiterate orders, to charge straitly.

Read *ʿning*, a colloquial word; *ʿning ʿning ʿhá*, the tottering, unsteady gait of a Chinese lady.

佞² Ning Eloquent, insinuating, persuasive; talkative, flattering, skilled in speech, artful, specious; tart, smart, or ready in reply; *ˌkán ning²* treacherous, subtle; *ʿchím ning²* cringing; *ʿngo pat, ning²* I am unready of speech.

A colloquial word; to turn with the fingers, to twine around, to twirl, to whirl;

to twist; *lo sz' ning²* a wrench, a screw-driver; *ning² lat₅ ko' nap₅ 'teng*, untwist the knob; *tiú k'iú 'nau ning²* flighty, hoydenish; *ning² 'chün t'au*, turn your head around; *ning² ch'é mé*, to twirl a teetotum; *ts'ui fung ning²* a weather bird, a trimmer, an unstable man.

甯 Ning² A surname.

濘 Ning² Miry; *ní² ning²* muddy, slippery and slimy, as roads after a rain.

(367) **Níp.**

捏 Nieh² **揑** Nieh² To collect or scratch together with the fingers; to work or pinch up with the fingers; to trump up a story, to make a pretext to injure one; to foist in, to usurp; *nip₂ hám²* to involve others by false charges; *níp₂ t'iú tsúi²* to charge a crime on one; *nip₂ hung²* to inform against falsely; *nip₂ tsò²* to insinuate against.

涅 Nieh² Black mud at the bottom of puddles; to blacken, to muddy, to stick in the mud; defiling; *nip₂ p'ún*, "the defiling vessel," *i. e.* the world—a Budhistic phrase; name of a river.

聶 Nieh² To whisper, to lisp or mutter, to put the mouth to another's ear; whisperings; a surname.

躡 Nieh² To tread on, to step upon; to ascend, to go up; *nip₂ tsuk₅* to lift or point at with the feet.

鑷 Nieh² Pincers, pliers, hair tweezers, forceps; a fish-snare; to pull out; *nip₂ 'tsz'* (or *káp₅ 'tsai* in colloquial) a pair of pincers.

篥 Nieh² Interchanged with the two last; a small basket.

捻 Nieh² To pinch up with the fingers, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or pincers; a pinch, a pugil; *nip₂ sz'* to shake out skeins of silk; *nip₂ yat₅ nip₂* take a pinch; *yat₅ nip₂ hung*, a "pinch of red," is the mow-tan flower.

茶 Nieh² Fatigued, wearied out, exhausted; *shui nip₂* unable to perform one's duties.

(368) **Nít.**

A colloquial word; to seize, to clasp; to play with, to toy with; *'nan nít₂* to play with; *nít₂ 'keng*, to seize by the throat.

(369) **Niú.**

杪 Tsiáu Branches of a tree even at the top.

A colloquial word; small, nice, delicate, pretty, natty, tapering; *t'ái² niú tak₅ kwán hai²* too small by far; *'shau kwat₅ niú*, delicate, taper fingers; *niú siú*, attenuated, becoming small; *ch'éung niú niú*, ridiculously long.

鳥 Niáu A bird; general name for aves; the 196th radical of characters relating to birds; *fi*

ˈniú, a flying bird; ˈniú ˌtsˈéung a fowling-piece, a gun; ˈniú ˌlán or ˈniú ˌchˈáu, an aviary; kwo² ˌshán ˈniú, a culverin, a jingal.

ˌ鳥 Niáu — A parasitic creeper, like the ivy; ˈniú ˌlo ˌchí ˌtsˈan, related like a parasite—said by parties negotiating marriage.

ˌ裊 Niáu — An excellent horse; to tie a horse with silken fringes.

ˌ嫋 Niáu — Delicate, like a girl; long, slender, easily moved, like waving willow branches; a hum; continuous sound; ˈniú ˈniú, curling upwards, like incense; ˈniú ˈno, wriggling, squirming, like a worm; the mincing gait of a lady.

尿² 溺² Niau — Urine; lái² niú² to urinate in sleep; niú² ˌú, a chamber-pot; niú² kap, urgent to piss; lau² niú² incontinence of urine. The second character is only used as a verb; to make water.

(370) No.

ˌ儺 No — To walk in a measured pace, a genteel step; soft, yielding; to exorcise, to perform ceremonies to expel a pestilence, or the demons which cause it; ˌí ˌno, slender, graceful.

ˌ挪 ˌ梛 No — To rub between the hands, to make round by rubbing; to rub, to burnish or polish by rubbing; to move; to rub off; to rub on paste or paint; to transfer, to misapply to another use; to flatter, to praise; ˌno ˌí, to move away; ˌno tsé² to borrow of, to embezzle; ˌtsˈo ˌno, to rub in the hands; ˌno ˌhoi tik, move it away a little; ˌno ˈchün, turn it around; ˌno ˌtsˈoi ˈchü ˈlò, to flatter a rich man; ˌno ˌyau, to rub on paint; ˌno ˌwo, to weed grain.

ˌ那 ˌ那 No — To transfer, to apply to another than the right use; in which senses and tone it is like the last. To terminate, to rest; peaceful, contented; much; shau² fuk₂ pat, ˈno, to enjoy no great happiness.

ˌ娜 No — Agreeable, affable; elegant gait of a lady; ˈniú ˈno, beautiful, graceful; ˌo ˈno, handsome.

糯² 稬² No — Glutinous rice, called "old man's rice," and grown in drier fields than the common kind; it is used for distilling; met. soft, without energy, no firmness; no² ˈmai ˈtsau, sweetish spirit; no² ˈmai ˈkeng, a mild, spiritless man.

愞² 懦² No — Infirm of purpose, timid, apprehensive, soft; no² yéuk₂ weak, fearful; ˈshui no² weak as water.

(371) Nò.

ˌ奴 Nú — A slave, one bought with money or sentenced to slavery; an abject; slavish; a term of contempt; ˌnò ˌtsˈoi, your slave, used for I, by Manchus in addressing the emperor; ˌnò puk₂ a bond servant; ˌnò ˈpˈí, a slave girl; ˈshau ˌtsˈoi ˌnò, a stingy fellow; chuk, ˌnò, a bamboo bolster; ˌtong ˌnò, serving like a slave.

孥 ˏ奴 ˏ帑 Nú — A child; my children; a bird's tail; soft, weakly, what needs soothing; ˏ*ts'ai* ˏ*nò*, my wife and children; ˏ*nò* ˏ*nò*, weakly, said by females.

駑 ˏ駑 Nú — A weak old horse, a broken down steed; ˏ*nò* ˏ*t'oi*, a weak old horse; *met.* a worn out statesman, a term used by themselves.

ˏ惱 Náu — Vexed, annoyed, angered, indignant; to feel irritated, resentful; ˈ*nò han*² irritated, resentful; ˏ*fán* ˈ*nò*, annoyed and displeased; *yat*, ˈ*kú* ˈ*nò hí*² a fit of anger, in a rage.

ˏ腦 ˏ惱 Náu — The brain; glossy, like marrow; ˈ*nò* ˏ*tséung* the brain; ˈ*nò toi*² the skull; ˈ*nò k'oi*² the brain-pan; ˈ*nò hau*² *kín*² ˏ*soi*, to see the jaws before the brain—when looked at from behind, is a bad phrenological sign; ˏ*mò* ˏ*t'au* ˈ*nò*, "no head or brains," inexplicable, unable to understand, no head for; imprudent.

ˏ瑙 ˏ碙 Náu — The cornelian, opal, fortification agate, and chalcedony, called ˈ*má* ˈ*nò*; the striæ in the best sorts resemble the head of a horse.

ˏ弩 Nú — A ballista or crossbow, contrived to shoot several arrows, and set as traps for animals; *fong*¹ ˈ*nò*, to shoot a crossbow; ˏ*k'éung* ˈ*nò* ˏ*chí mút*, like the weakness of a discharged bow—a great cry and little wool.

ˏ努 Nú — To exert strength, to agonize for, to strive, to put forth a last effort; energy, force, a desperate exertion; ˈ*nò lik*, ˏ*hang shín*² to do good with all one's energies.

怒² Nú — Anger, displeasure, fury, ire, passion, indignation; vigor, mettle, spirit; to be angry, to get into a passion; *nò*² *hí*² ˏ*shéung* ˏ*kon*, anger hurts the liver; *fát*, *nò*² in a rage, angry; *nò*² *shik*, flushed with anger; ˏ*wai nò*² sternness; *nò*² *hí*² ˏ*ch'ung* ˏ*kún*, his rage lifted up his cap.

(372) Noi.

內² Nui — Within, inside, inner, internal; in; that which is within, the inclosed; near to, personal, privy; amongst; in the midst of; the inner or female apartments; family, private; the inwards; *noi*² ˏ*t'au*, inside of it; *noi*² *tí*² the Inner Land—China; *tsín*² *noi*² or *noi*² ˏ*yan*, my wife; ˏ*tsün noi*² your wife; *noi*² *kok*, the Privy Council; *túi*² *noi*² the hareem; ˏ*sham hák*, ˈ'*ng noi*² deeply engraved on my bowels; ˈ*yau noi*² ˏ*ts'oi*, has book-learning, theoretical; *noi*² *chat*, a wife's nephew; *noi*² ˏ*wan*, in which it is said, abovementioned—said in a letter; *pat*, *tsoi*² *noi*² is not included, extra; *noi*² *kün*² ˈ*chí pò*² stop at the women's room.

柰² ˏ奈² Nái — A kind of bullace or wild plum, sour yet edible; to meet with, occur; an adversative particle; how, in what way? a remedy, a resource; *noi*² ˏ*ho*, to endure, to submit to—as *noi*² ˏ*ho* ˏ*t'in*, to be resigned to heaven; *noi*² ˏ*ho*, *noi*² ˏ*ho*, what shall we do now! what

must be done? *ʿmò noi² ˌho*, there's no resource, no help for it; *chʿut₃ ˌü ˌmò noi²* must make up my mind to it; *noi² tak₂ mat₃ ˌho*, what will you do then? *noi² mat₃ ʿngo ˌho*, how can you help my doing it? *ʿmò hí² noi² ˌho*, or *ˌmò ʿho noi² ˌho*, could not help it.

耐² Nái To shave the whiskers as a punishment; to bear with, to suffer, to endure, to forbear, to undertake, to be patient with; patience; patient. In colloquial, a time, a period of endurance; *ʿmò ʿkí noi²* not a long time; *ʿhò noi²* a good while; *noi² ʿkau*, a long time; *kòm² noi²* so long; *ʿyan noi²* endurance, forbearance; *noi² kwán²* well used to it; *ˌʾm noi² tak₃* insufferable; *ˌʾm noi ˌfän*, impatient of trouble, can not be bothered; *ʿtang noi² tik₃* wait a little; *noi² noi² ˌloi ʿhá*, come in a little while; *ʿhò noi² ké² ˌyan*, an old acquaintance; *noi² ʿláng*, to bear the cold; *noi² sing²* patient, persevering.

(373) Nok.

諾₂ Noh A reply, a nod, an assent; an answer of approbation; *ying² nok₂* to answer a call; *yat₃ nok₂ ˌtsʿin ˌkam*, one word (or promise) is as a thousand taels; *nok₂ ˌmò í² nok₂* one promise and no two words; *ˌshing ˌmung ˌkam nok₂* I have received your golden (*i. e.* certain) promise.

(374) Nong.

ˌ囊 Náng A bag, a sack; a purse; *met.* property; *ˌhang ˌnong*, a traveling bag, baggage; *ˌnong ˌhung*, an empty bag—poor; *ʿtsau ˌnong fän² toi²* you wine sack and rice bag—you lazy lubber! *ˌpʿí ˌnong*, a leather bag; *ˌtsʿing ˌnong*, the Green Bag—a work on geomancy; *ʿkái ˌnong*, to open one's purse.

ˌ瓤 Náng The pulp of a squash or melon; a whitish pulp or pith, as is in the pith-paper plant; mucus of the nose; *ʿtò ˌnong ˌkwá*, poured out the melon's pulp—empty, hollow; *ˌtung ˌkwá ˌnong*, a flaw in a gem.

ˌ曩 Náng In former times, days gone by; passed by; previously; *ʿnong yat₂* a few days ago, lately; *ʿnong sik₃* anciently.

ˌ攘 Náng To push away by force, to drive off violently; *ˌtʿúi ʿnong*, to thrust away.

(375) Nü.

ˌ女 Nü A female; an unmarried woman, a girl; a daughter; feminine, female; the 38th radical of characters relating to women and vice; the 10th of the 28 constellations, part of Aquarius; *ʿnü ˌyan*, a woman; *ʿnü ʿtsai*, a girl; *ʿsiú ʿnü*, my daughter; *ʿchʿü ʿnü*, a young lady; *ˌtʿung ʿnü*, a girl under ten years; *chat₂ ʿnü*, a neice; *ˌtsʿing ˌtʿau ʿnü*, an unengaged

girl; ˢnü ˌlau, the women; ˢfú ˢnü, wives and daughters, women generally; ˢnü ˌchung chéung² ˌfú, a masculine woman; ˌsîn ˢnü, a fairy; ˢnü tán˃ an actor of female parts; ˢnü ˌká ˌtˈau, of my wife's family; ˌkung ˢnü, maids of honor; sül˃ ˌí ˢnü, a white crockatoo.

Read nü²; to marry a daughter out; to give a daughter in marriage.

(376) Nuk.

忸 Nuh To be ashamed; nuk˃ ˌní, to blush. To be accustomed to, habituated.

恧 Nuh Analogous to the preceding; ashamed, a feeling of shame; ˌtsˈám nuk˃ mortified.

衄 Nuh To bleed at the nose, thought to arise from fright; a defeat, a discomfiture; to be routed.

蹃 A colloquial word; to work over or tread with the feet, as in rubbing or mixing things, to press under foot; nuk˃ ˢyé, to knead with the feet; nuk˃ chˈut˃ ˌchˈéung, bowels stamped out, as when pressed to death in a crowd.

(377) Nün.

煖 Nwán To warm, to put near a fire; warm, an agreeable warmth, like a gentle fire; warmed; met. warm feelings, friendly; ˢnün hi² a warm breath; ˌyan ˌtsˈing ˢláng ˢnün, people's feelings are changeable, i. e. are cold and hot; ˢnün ˌpˈo, a bed-warmer, made of metal to hold hot water; ˢnün ˢnün tik˃ rather too warm; ˢpáu ˢnün, filled and warmed, well taken care of.

暖 Nwán The genial warmth of the sun; agreeable warmth, like a pleasant spring day; warm; warmed; ˌho ˢnün ˢshau, to warm the hands with the breath; ˌfung ˢnün, a genial breeze; ˌkam yat˃ ˢnün ˢhò ˌto, it is much warmer to-day.

餪 Nwán Food presented to superiors; ˢnün ˢnü, to send food to a daughter just after her marriage; ˢnün ˌtˈong fán² a wedding feast given at the bridegroom's house; ˢnün chéuk˃ a bridal feast—a house-warming

嫩 Nun Delicate, tender, small young, immature, not fully grown; weak, slender; soft, fine; supple; ˌnín kí² nün² of tender years; sai² nün² fine and tender, like early leaves; nün² ˢtsai, a stripling; nün² ˌlám, a light blue; ˢní ˌshang tak˃ nün² you are very young-looking; ˌkiú nün² delicate, fresh complexion; ˢlò—nün² are opposites old—young; yuk˃ nün² flabby, soft flesh; nün² ˌpˈi, soft leather.

(378) Nung.

烘 Hung To toast.

A colloquial word; to scorch, to burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burnt, as in roasting; ˌˈm ˢchû tak˃ ˌnung, don't cook it to burn it; ˌshiú tò² ˌnung,

done brown ; *ˌnung ʿhi ko ʿnin min²* to scowl, to look cross; *ˌho ˌpáu ˌnung ˌteng*, not a copper in my purse;—the words *ˌnung ˌteng* are an imitation of the Portuguese words *naõ tenho*.

農 Nung To cultivate the ground, to delve and dig; to plant, to sow; agriculture; *ˌnung ˌfú*, a farmer; *ˌnung ˌká*, husbandmen; *pat, ˌwai ˌnung ˌshí*, don't interfere with the times of sowing.

儂 Nung I; *ˌo ˌnung*, I, myself; *ʿkʻü ˌnung*, he, himself; a pronoun used in the Táng dynasty.

濃 Nung Thick, as liquids; spiced, seasoned; rich, strong, as infusions or flavors; heavy, as dew; nervous, terse, as style; kind, hearty; *ˌnung tám²* are opposites, as light and shade in pictures, rich and weak, in flavors; *ˌnung ˌchʻá*, strong tea; *ˌnung shui²* deep sleep; *ˌling ʿní ˌnung ˌtsʻing*, avail of your great kindness; *ˌnung ˌhéung*, a high flavored aroma; *ˌnung ˌmí*, thick eyebrows; *ˌnung ˌyam*, a thick shade.

醲 Nung Analogous to the preceding; rich, generous, high flavored, or strong, as wine; *ˌnung ʿtsau*, good wine.

膿 Nung Pus, matter in ulcers; sloughing; to rot away, as stubble; *ˌnung ʿshui*, pus; *ˌnung hüt*, bloody pus; *kún² ˌnung*, ripe, as a boil; *níp, ˌnung chʻut*, to squeeze a boil; *ʿau ˌnung*, to spue pus—a vile speech.

穠 Nung Thick, close set, as growing grain; *ˌnung mat₂* thick, luxuriant, as shrubs.

(379) Nut.

訥² 吶² Nuh To stammer, to stutter; to speak slowly and hesitatingly; sparing of words; cautious, embarrassed in doing, unready; *ʿhau nut₂* stuttering; *nut₂ ʿtsui*, to pout; *shít₂ ˌtʻau nut₂* an impediment in speech; *yuk₂ nut₂ ˌü ˌín*, desirous to restrain his words; *ˌkam ˌkai nut₂* Peruvian bark.

(380) O.

呵 阿 O A mound; an undulating ridge; the declivity of a mountain; a river bank; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near to; to lean against; the beam of a house; to flatter, to cringe to; to answer, to assent; a final particle, denoting who? what? with frequently a condition or choice included in the idea; an exclamation, O! Ah! alas! used in sorrow or surprise; an initial particle, used before names, when it is usually read *á²*; *ˌo mi² fung² ˌshing*, to servilely flatter one; *ˌo ˌü fung² ˌshing ʿngo*, he simpers at my words, sycophancy; *ʿpí ʿngo ʿtʻai ˌo*, will you let me see it? *ˌo ngai²* assafœtida; *ˌO ˌní ˌtʻo fat₂* Amida Budha, sometimes used as an excla-

mation of devout recognition, as O Budha ! ㄛ *ko*, Sir, O Sir ; *mat*, ˋ*yé* ㄛ, Oh, what is it ? *tai*² *yat*, *fái*² *kwo*² ˋ*ní* ㄛ, shan't I send you a piece ?

柯 Ko — A helve, an ax handle ; a large branch fit for a helve, a stalk ; a means, a cause ; a go-between ; *chap*, ㄛ *fát*, ㄛ, to cut one helve with another, to use another's agency ; ㄛ*to tsé*² ˋ*ni chap*, ㄛ, I'll thank you to be my agent or go-between.

珂 Ko — A quartzose gem, milky quartz or white chalcedony, of inferior value ; a sea conch, with a white naker, used in ornamental work ; ㄛ *kam*, pure gold.

哿 Ko — Excellent ; to commend ; may, might, can ; to be able ; to be good or well off.

軻 Ko — Wheels connected with the axles, or with each other ; ˋ*hòm* ㄛ, carriages dragging heavily, going slowly from the roughness of the road ; impeded, disappointed ; *á*² ㄛ, the infantile name of Mencius.

婀 / 娿 O — Undecided ; ㄛ ˋ*no*, weak, delicate, like a woman.

疴 / 痾 O — Disease, severe sickness ; ˋ*hau* ㄛ, sores about the mouth ; convulsions or fits in little children.

鈳 Ko — A large fish, a kind of sciæna, called ㄙ*yéung* ㄙ*sho* ㄛ, the sea comb.

屙 O — To void excrements ; ㄛ ˋ*shí*, to go to stool ; ㄛ *hüt*, to pass blood ; ㄛ *niú*² to make water.

(381) Ò.

熰 Yau — Warm ; to warm, to put fire in a vessel ; to boil or stew, as in cooking meats and vegetables ; to warm in water ; ㄛ*ò yuk*₂ to stew pot-luck ; ㄛ*ò* ㄛ*chái*, to stew vegetables ; ㄛ*ò shuk*₂ or ㄛ*ò* ㄙ*nam*, stew it well.

敖 Ngau — To bake or steam under a lid ; same as the last. Usually read *ngò*².

驁 Yáu — To kill, to slaughter, to exterminate ; to fight in disregard of death ; a pan or broadish.

㩦 Ngau — To grind. A colloquial word ; to reach after with the hand ; ㄙ*'m* ㄛ*ò tak*, *tò*² I can't reach up to it ; ㄛ*ò* ˋ*ün tik*, reach out a little further.

襖 Ngau — A robe, an outer garment ; a sort of skin garment ; ㄙ*ch'éung* ˋ*ò*, a long gown or robe ; ㄙ*mín* ˋ*ò*, a cotton jacket.

懊 Ngan — Vexed, angry ; to regret ; avaricious ; ˋ*ò han*² to hate ; ˋ*ò* ˋ*nò*, angry, irritated ; ˋ*ò wái*² ㄙ*lai*, to brood angrily over a thing, so as to injure one's self, a fit of the sulks.

鰲 Ngáu — A large kind of fish, eatable, and brought to market in Macao in winter.

媼 Ngau — An old woman, an old granny : the goddess spirit of the earth.

奧 Ngau — The south-west corner of a dwelling, where one can be retired ; deep, remote ; recondite, mysterious, obscure ; within, further than one has penetrated ; to collect, to be thick ; *ò*² *miú*² not easy to

understand; ˏsham ò˺ deep, as a valley; abstruse, as philosophy. Used for the next.

澳˺ Ngáu A bank, a high shore; a bay, an inlet, a cove, a deep bight, in which ships can shelter; a dock for repairing ships; *Ò˺ ˏmún*, Macao; ˏ*K'i ò˺* the island of Kee-ow; ˏ*Nám tái² Ò˺* Lantao; ˏ*shün ˏmái ò˺* the ship came into the cove; ˏ*kam yat₂ hü˺ Ò˺* he went to Macao to-day; ˏ*Nám ò˺* Namoh.

奧˺ Ngáu Interchanged with the preceding; a square piece of ground; an even, flat, open ground like a plateau.

(382) **Oi.**

哀˺ Ngái To grieve for, to lament, to compassionate; to commiserate, to feel for, to condole with one; sad, pained, grieving; lamentable, grievous; urgently, heartily; pity, grief, commiseration, sorrow, lamentation; ˏ*oi ˏlín*, to pity, to sympathize with other's griefs; ˏ*oi ˏtsoi*, how sad, alas! ˏ*oi ʻtsz˺* a motherless child; ˏ*oi ˏoi fú² ʻmò*, alas, my parents! ˏ*pí ˏoi*, to sorrow; ˏ*oi huk₂* to wail and cry; ˏ*oi ʻhan*, urgently request; *ʻho ˏoi*, lamentable; ˏ*oi ˏoi, shéung² kò˺* with bitter grief is this presented—a phrase in petitions; ˏ*oi ˏoi tung² huk₂* bitter sorrow and weeping.

埃 Ngái Fine dust, such as is raised by the wind; ˏ*ch'an ˏoi*, dust settled on things.

涯 Ngai Drops of water, water trickling; ˏ*kün ˏoi mok₂ pò˺* I can not requite [your kindness to the extent of] a drop of water.

欸 唉 Ngái To sigh; to respond, to answer; to belch; a sound or ejaculation of regret; ˏ*oi oi˺* hushaby! words used by nurses in quieting a child.

靄 Ngái Foggy, heavens obscured by vapor, misty; clouds and vapors commingled; ˏ*ts'éung ˏwan ʻoi ʻoi*, snowy clouds and genial vapors.

靉 Ngái Cloudy, obscure; sun hidden by clouds; *ʻoi toi²* dull; that which can relieve a dim sight; spectacles, said to have been brought from Malacca.

藹 Ngái Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; thick, shady, flourishing; fine, personable, graceful; *ʻoi ʻoi kat₂ sz˺²* accomplished, scholarlike persons, who can help the sovereign; ˏ*wo ʻoi*, dignified, pleasing.

曖 Ngái Sun hidden by clouds; to obscure, to cloud over; *ʻoi ʻoi*, moon behind clouds; *ʻoi mùi²* to do things confusedly, careless, not tidy.

僾 Ngái Like, similar; simulated; hard to see; *ʻoi ˏín*, as if, likely; *ʻoi yap₂* to pant, short of breath.

愛˺ Ngái To love, to take delight in, to feel attached to; to think on joyfully; to want, to desire; to be sparing of; kind regard, love, attachment; the object of love, the beloved; sparing, forbearing of, tender of; ˏ*ts'an oi˺* mutual love, friendship; *t'ung˺ oi˺* to love tenderly, an

anxious fondness for; *ling² oi³* your daughter; *ˏ'm oi³ ko³ tik₅* I don't want it; *ˊho oi³* lovely, amiable; *ˏsam ˊsho oi³* what one likes, pleasurable; *oi³ uk₅ kap₂ ˏú*, I like your house and the crows too; *ˏmung ˊní kwo³ oi³* many thanks for your great kindness; *oi³ sik₅ yat₂ ˊtsz'* sparing of time; *ˊní oi³ tak₅ ˏto*, you want too much; *oi³ hok₂ ˊhò*, I want you to imitate the good; *ts'o³ oi³* "mistaken love,"—a polite phrase, meaning, I am unworthy your regard; *oi³ ˊkí ˏsü oi³ ˏyan*, as you love yourself, you should love others.

(383) **Ok.**

惡 Ngoh Bad, intentionally bad; vicious, wicked, evil; vile, ugly; deformed, ungracious; filthy, coarse, sordid; unfortunate, unlucky. In colloquial, used for hard, difficult, unpleasant to do or get through with; *ok₅ ˏyan*, a bad man; *kòm³ ok₅ ˊtá fát₅* hard to send him off, such a troublesome fellow,—as a beggar; *ok₅ ˏhang*, not easy to go; *ˏhung ok₅* malicious, truculent; *ok₅ ˊkong*, hard to speak; under constraint in saying it; *ok₅ ˏín*, vile language; *kwan³ ok₅* unscrupulous and bad; *ok₅ ˊyau ok₅ pò³* wickedness brings a wicked retribution; *ˊch'au ok₅* vile, ugly, filthy; *ok₅ ˏlong ˏlong*, wolfish, fierce; *ok₅ ch'ut₅ tat₂* incomparably bad; *shín³ ok₅* the good and bad; *ok₅ tsò³* not easily done.

堊 Ngoh Different colored clays; white or washed clay for crockery; to wash or plaster walls, to whitewash; plaster; an unplastered wall.

(384) **Òm.**

庵 ˏ 巷 Ngán A round hut, a thatched cottage, a straw hovel for soldiers or guard; a pig-sty; a nunnery; *ˏsz' ˏkú ˏòm*, a Budhist nunnery; *yap₂ ˏòm*, to become a nun; *ˏòm ˏt'ong*, a convent.

鶉 Ngán A quail; *ˏòm ˏshun*, a quail, under which two or three species of Coturnix are included; *ˏlung ˏòm*, quails beaten in fight, which are then put aside for the table.

掩 ˏ 揜 Ngan To cover, to hide, to screen, by putting something on; to extinguish, to suppress; *ˊòm chü³ ˊhau*, to put the hand over the mouth; *ˏché ˊòm pat₅ chü³* can not be hid; *ˊòm chü³ ˏt'au hok₅* to lean the head on the hand; *ˊpí ˊshau ˊòm chü³* cover it with your hand; *ˊòm mat₂ ˏlo ˊkú*, "muffle the gong," *i. e.* keep it quiet; *ˊòm ˏfung ˏk'am*, to play a piano; *ˊòm mít₂* to put out, as fire; to quash; *ˊòm pák₅ ˏmai ˏmung*, blindman's buff; *ˊòm chü³ ˊk'ü ˏshéung ˊngán*, blindfold his eyes; *ˊòm mak₂* to feel the pulse; *ˊòm púi³ ˊshau* to give hush-money, to bribe. The first character is read *ˊím*, but also used with this meaning in the *p'ing shing*.

'諳 Ngán Accustomed, skilled in, versed; to know, fully acquainted with; knowing thoroughly, to commit to memory, to recite, to chant or repeat; *'òm lin²* well practiced in, mature; *ʂ'm 'òm shai² ʂts'ing*, unacquainted with the world; *'òm tsung²* to repeat exactly.

'闇 Ngán To shut the door, to withdraw from society, to retire from; retired, dark, an obscure recess; ignorant, dark minded; badly lighted; evening; an eclipse; *'òm ʂmún tsé² hák₂* to decline to see friends; *'òm yéuk₂* unenlightened.

'黯 Ngan Dark, pitch dark, dark as midnight; astonied and silent, as if lost in amazement; *K'ap₂ 'Òm* a distinguished statesman of the Hán dynasty.

'勘 Kán Dissatisfied, sorrowful, discontented; humble, not presumptuous. Read *ʗt'ám*, to covet, to desire.

'暗 Ngán Sun obscured by clouds or otherwise; dark, dimly lighted, sombre; gloomy, not shining bright; clandestine, unobserved, secret, underhand; dull, not perspicacious; private, mental; *hak₂ òm²* dark; *ʗt'in shik₂ òm²* a dark day; *ʗtang òm²* a dim lamp; *òm² 'séung*, to think over; *'tá òm² hò²* to give a hint; *òm² ʗchung tsò² sz'²* to do things in the dark; *òm² múi²* dull of perception; *ʂho ʗpáu òm² 'nam*, a full purse, well supplied with cash; *òm² ʗkán*, in the dark; *òm² 'liú*, it is now night; *òm² hoi²* to privily injure.

(385) On.

'安 Ngán Still, settled, quiet; repose, rest, tranquillity; peaceful, safe, calm; at ease, unconstrained; to settle, to rest, to make easy, to tranquillize; to remain at rest, to be contented; an interrogative particle, how, how could? where? A colloquial word; to place on, to lay down; to put; *ʗon lok₂* joy, pleasure; *'ní ʗon ʂsam*, make yourself easy; *'lò ʗon*, to soothe old people; *ʗon 'héung tái² p'ing*, to enjoy the pleasures of peace; *ʗt'au ʗon*, "to steal leisure,"—lazy; *ʗon 'hò*, to wish peace to; *ʗon 'fan*, contented with one's lot; *ʗshan 't'ai him² ʗon*, indisposed, out of sorts; *ʗon ʗchí hai²* how do you know it?—*i. e.* you do not know; *ʂü ʗkam ʗon tsoi²* where is he now? *ʗon shí² ʗon ʗfi*, to lay down right and wrong; *ʗon wai²* to console, to quiet; *ʗon ʂmái ʗpín ch'ü²* where shall I put it? *ʗon chí²* put it down; *ʗon 'wan*, put it down carefully; *ʗon ʗká*, to give advance money, an allotment; *ʗon sik₂ yat₂* the sabbath; *ʗon sik₂ ʗhéung*, gum benjamin; *ʗon ʗk'ai ʂch'á*, Ankoi tea, from the S.W. of Fuhkien; *ʗOn ʂnám kwok₂* Cochinchina; *'shéung lok₂ ʂp'ing ʗon*, let peace attend all going in and out; *ʗon tun²* to make all ready, to provide things; *ʗon tso²* to sit quietly, firmly seated; *man² ʗon*, to in-

quire after one's health; *ˌon ˌlai ˈkong*, to make up a story; *on' ˌt'in ˌshan*, the god placed in courtyards.

鞍 Ngan A saddle; *ˈmá ˌón*, a saddle; *ˈmá ˌon ˌk'iú*, an arched bridge.

案' Ngán A table, an official table, a bar or bench before a judge; that which is on his table, a case in law, an action; a sentence, a decision; to examine, to try judicially, to decide cases; placed in order, serial; a limit or frontier; a cup or goblet; *on' ˈkün*, papers relating to a case; *on' ˌts'ing*, the circumstances of a case; *on' ˌyau*, the merits of a case; *yat, kín² on'* a case in court; *kau² on'* an old case; *ˈsham on'* to try a case; *teng² on'* to decide a case; *tsoi² on'* is on record, is in court; *on' ˌts'in*, before the court, at the bar; *ˌmò ˌt'au ˌkung on'* illegal, unaccountable; *on' ˈshau*, first on the list of scholars at the examinations in the district and prefecture; *yat, fú' ˌhéung on'* a set of tutenague censers; *ˌfán on'* to revise a case; *tiú² on'* to appeal; *ming² on'* a case of murder; *pák, on'* to slap the table; *on' ˈtai tái² ˌto*, many times brought up in court.

按' Ngán To put down or lower; to stop, to prevent moving, to desist; to take hold of, to press down, to lay the hand on; to grasp, as a sword; to pull in or hold, as a horse; to rub, to chafe; to examine, to try a case, to inquire into; to act in conformity to, to conform; according to, by'; *on' üt, ˌkáu ˌngan*, to pay wages by the month; *on' fát,* according to law; *on' ˌping*, to halt troops; *on' tong'* a pledge; to pawn, to mortgage; *ˈshau on' ˌsam ˌt'au*, to lay the hand on the heart; *on' ch'át, ˌsz'* the provincial judge; *on' chü² ˈkòm tsò² fát,* do it just like the other; *on' kü²* according to the evidence; *on' chü² ˈhá*, let it be for a while.

(386) Ong.

盎' Yáng A basin, a pitcher, a sort of tureen; full, abundant, like the sound of water overflowing; *ˈngá ong'* potsherds, broken pottery.

(387) Pá.

巴 Pá The crust in a rice boiler; an ancient principality in the southeast part of Sz'chuen; a python; *ˌpá shuk,* a name still applied to Sz'chuen; *ˌPá ˌling*, a district in Húnán; a blow, a clap of the hand; to gather or bring together; a sign of the optative; *ˈtá ˈk'ü yat, ˌpá*, give him a slap; *ˈchéung ˈtsui ˌpá*, to slap the mouth—a punishment; *ˌpá kít, ˈhá*, strongly linked, like dear friends; *ˌpá kít, chéuk,* to exert one's self for a friend; *ˌpá ˌ'm tak, ˈyau yat, ˈleung*, O that I had a tael; *ˌpá pat, tak,* how I wish,

I desire greatly ; ⸢pá ⸢chá kwo⸣ ⸤t'au, too good natured.

⸢吧 Pá Dumb; large mouthed; the wrangling of infants; á⸣ ⸢pá ⸢tsz⸣ a dumby ; ⸤ts'ò ⸢pá pai⸣ ké⸣ a great hubbub, a bobbery.

⸢爸 Pá A father; á⸣ ⸢pá, papa; á⸣ ⸢pá chán⸣ ⸤mái ⸢tsai ⸢héung fuk⸣ the daddy lays up pelf, and the boy enjoys himself with it.

⸢疤 Pá A disease of the joints; ⸢ch'ong ⸢pá, mark of a wound, a scar, a cicatrix.

⸢靶 Pá A sort of dried meat ; ⸤yéung ⸢mí ⸢pá, dried or cured sheep's tails.

⸢豝 Pá A sow ; a two year old, or large hog ; dried meat. Used with the preceding.

⸢鈀 Pá A floating bridge ; they are usually made of boats.

⸢葩 Pá A corol, the inflorescence of a plant ; ⸤hòm ⸢pá, an unopened flower ; elegant, flowery, as composition.

⸢芭 Pá A banana ; ⸢pâ ⸢tsiú, a plantain ; ⸢pá tau⸣ croton tiglium ; ⸢pá ⸢tsiú ⸤p'ing, a vase shaped like a plantain.

⸢耙 ⸢釲 Pá A defense or guard to a chariot ; a war chariot ; a drag, a five toothed harrow ; ⸢pá ⸤t'in, to harrow the fields ; ⸢mò fái⸣ ⸢pá, to flourish the trident —a kind of gymnastics. The next is often used for these.

⸢把 Pá To take hold of, to grasp, to seize, to hold ; to seize for the purpose of using ; a classifier of things held in the hand, as fan, umbrella, rake, knife, &c ; a bundle of, a handful, something bound together, a faggot ; with, the cause by which a thing is done ; to take a thing to be, to consider as, to regard as, having, for ; a particle indicating the accusative of the noun which follows it, as ⸢pá chung⸣ ⸤yan ⸢t'au hon⸣ he stealthily beheld the men ; ⸢pá ⸤mún ⸤shán chü⸣ he bolted the door ; also the object of the verb following, as ⸢pá ⸢ngo ⸢wai ⸤ho ⸤yan, whom do you take me to be ? ⸢pá ⸢ngo ⸢tím yéung⸣ do you think I will do so ? ⸢pá ⸤wai ⸤mò yung⸣ regarded as useless ; ⸢pá peng⸣ to grasp a handle, to have something to lay hold of, proof ; tak⸤ ⸢liú ⸢pá peng⸣, we now have proof, something to guide one ; ⸢pá ⸤ch'i, to hold fast, to take care, to control one's self ; yat⸤ ⸢pá ⸢fo, a lighted torch ; yat⸤ ⸢pá shin⸣ a fan ; yat⸤ ⸢pá ⸢tsúi, a great talker, "all mouth;" ⸢pá shat₂ a mountebank, a posture-maker ; ⸢pá ⸤ngá, bailiffs or sergeants in a court ; ⸢pá mak₂ to feel the pulse ; ⸢ki ⸢pá ⸢shau, several hands at boxing ; nip₂ chéuk⸤ yat⸤ ⸢pá hon⸣ to brush off the sweat, to disregard the trouble or exertion ; ⸢pá ⸢shau pút₂ ⸢hoi, push it off with your hand ; yat⸤ ⸢pá ⸢pún ⸤ts'ín, a handful of capital—a very little ; ⸢pá ⸢ká ⸤yan, the housekeeper, whether wife or mother

⸢霸 ⸤伯 Pá To reign by terror and force ; to incroach upon ; to hold one in check through fear ; a tyrant, a usurper ; pá⸣ ⸤wong, a valiant prince, the chief of the princes ; ⸢há pá⸣ ⸤yan, to intimidate people ; ⸢hò

pá² hí², audacious, fearless; *ˌhang pá² tò²* to act by force; *pá² chü²* to take to one's self, to seize; *pá² chim²* to incroach on, to infringe another's rights.

欛² Pá A handle or hilt of a sword or knife; *pá² ꜜpeng²* a handle; *ˌmò pá² peng²* no authority, no way of acting, perplexed, no handle.

壩² 垻² Pá An embankment, a jetty, or pier to narrow and restrain waters; a name given to many towns on the Yellow River, from their position near levees; *chuk, pá²* to raise a levee.

灞² Pá A small tributary of the Wai River near Sí-ngán fú in Shensí.

弝² Pá The part of a bow grasped by the hand; *pá² ꜜmá ˌyau*, dammar, a kind of tar.

靶² Pá The reins; place where one holds the reins or bridle; the dashboard or front of a carriage; a target; *pá² ꜜtsz²* a mark; *shé² chung² pá²* to hit the bull's eye.

罷² A colloquial final particle, intimating that a thing is needless; *ˌfong mat, ꜜyé pá²* what do you fear? there's no need of fear.

罷² Pá To suffice, to cease from, to break off, to leave off; to discontinue, to finish, to put a stop to, to quash; to strike work; to turn out; enough, no more; a final particle, indicating no more of a thing, that will do; *pá² ꜜliú*, enough, very well! stop now! *pá² pá² pá²* oh! no, no! I want nothing to do with it; *pa² ꜜshau*, to leave work; *pá² ˌkung*, to strike for wages; *pá² shí²* to foreclose the examinations for *siútsái*— by the people refusing to attend; *pá² ˌkún*, to dismiss an officer; *ˌ'm hü² pá²* I'll not go, and there's an end; *hü² pá²* be off! *ꜜsé tsau² pá²* just write it, that's all.

(388) P'á.

ˌ肥 P'a Walking irresolutely; to squat, to sit cross-legged; to crawl, as a child; to lie on the belly; *ˌp'á ꜜtò ch'ü²* to fall flat; *ˌp'á ꜜtò fan²* to sleep on the face.

ˌ杷 P'a A kind of beetle to level fields and break clods; a rake to collect straw; *ˌp'í ˌp'á ꜜkwo*, the loquat, (*Eriobotrya japonica*) a common fruit. Interchanged with the next.

ˌ琶 P'a A guitar with four strings; *ˌp'í ˌp'á*, the Chinese guitar, the belly is pear shaped; *ˌP'á ˌchau*, Whampoa I.

ˌ潖 P'a The name of a river.

ˌ爬 P'á Interchanged with 耙 *ˌpá*; to scratch; to crawl, to creep; to rake, to scratch up, to claw; to climb, to scale, to clamber; a scratcher, a harrow-rake, a gridiron; a pick; *ˌp'á fán²* to eat with chopsticks; *ˌp'á ˌhoi tik*, rake it open a little; *ˌp'á ˌhang*, to crawl, like a tortoise; *ˌp'a ˌt'án*, to sort the counters into fours; *ˌp'á ꜜshéung*, climb up; *ꜜi ˌp'á*, an ear-pick; *ꜜshau ˌp'á ˌp'a*, to climb and scratch;

tò' ch'ü' ,k'am ,p'á, climbing and skylarking everywhere; *,ngau yuk, ,p'á*, beefsteak.

,扒 A colloquial word; to paddle; a paddle; *yat, ,chí ,p'á*, a paddle; *,p'á ,sám 'pán*, to paddle a boat; *,p'á ,lung*, a "scrambling dragon," a kind of fleet-rowing boat; *,p'á ,tang ,sam*, to trim and raise a lampwick.

帕' 帕巴' P'á A kerchief or veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children; *,t'au p'á'* a red veil worn by brides; *'shau p'á'* a handkerchief.

The first character is also read *mak,* a turban or silken fillet formerly worn by soldiers.

The second character also means a bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a wrapper.

怕' P'á To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose likely, to think or fear something may happen; *'hung p'á' tít,* lest it fall; *,'m p'á'* no fear; *p'á' 'ch'au* I am afraid of ridicule, I am shamefaced; *p'á' 'k'ü ,lai*, I fear or think he will come; *hák, p'á'* to frighten; *'ngo p'á' ,hiú 'k'ü*, I am afraid of him; *p'á' 'sz' ké' ,yan*, a timid man, one fond of his ease.

(389) Pai.

,跛 Pí, Halt in the feet; lame in the hand; lame, crippled, impotent; to walk lame, to stand or go on one foot; to loll; favoritism, inclination, partiality; to be partial to; *,pai kéuk,* lame; *á' ,pai*, a limping man; *,pai 'shau*, lame handed; *,pai héung' pat, ,ming*, unreasonable partiality.

'鎞 Pí A colter, an iron plough colter; the barb of an arrow; a probe with a barbed point; a lever; *t'ít, ,pai*, a crowbar.

閉' Pí To shut or close a door; to shut out, to bar, to exclude; to screen, to shade; to store, to lay up; to stop, as a hole; obstructed, closed; *pai' ,mái 'ngán*, to shut the eyes; *pai' ,mún*, close the door, to go into privacy; *pai' ,king*, obstruction of menses; *pai' ,kung ,k'i*, to checkmate in chess, to drive into a corner; *k'am' pai' 'k'ü*, detain him, keep him close; *pai' sak,* stopped up.

賥' Pí To benefit, to take from one to confer on another; to augment; *í' pai' ,í ,loi*, they came on in order.

蔽' Pí Analogous to the preceding; brushwood covering the ground, small plants; delicate, minute, small; to repress, to hide from view, to keep back, to shade; to screen; to embrace, to include in; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dulled; *,wan pai' ü,* the clouds hide the moon; *,ché pai'* to hide from view; *,mung pai' chü'* to conceal from others or superiors; *,sz' yuk, kú' pai'* his vile lusts stifled it (*i. e.* conscience); *tsuk, 'i pai' ,kú*, it will fully expiate his crime; to atone for a sin.

鼥' Pí Strong, robust, like a tortoise, which can bear great weights.

A colloquial word; to be in trouble; *pai² ai²* sad, in sorrow; what a pity! loaded with debts.

敝² Pí Tattered, bad, spoiled; vile, abject; defeated, ruined; injured, as clothes; to stop; used in affectation for my, our; *pai² ˌhéung*, my poor village; *pai² wái²* ruined, lost; *pai² lau²* deficiency, imperfect in any way; *pai² tau² tʻái² ˌto*, very many deficiences, utterly unfit; *pai² ˌlò*, your servant's house; *tsz'² pai²* self ruined; *pai² tsuk*, our customs.

弊² 獘² Pí Analogous to the above; conquered, defeated, ruined; distressed, fatigued, reduced to extremities; corrupt, profligate, vicious, bad, tricky, vile, fraudulent; deteriorated, as coin; torn, as garments, worn out; used for pronoun my, our; *tsok, pai²* to impose upon, to hoodwink; *ˌmò pai²* to deceive, to surreptitiously alter; *pai² lok*, an exclamation, bad! what a disappointment! *pai² ˌká ʻfo*, a bad business.

幣² Pí Single and full pieces of silk; things given as presents; wealth, riches; pearls and gems, gold, and copper, were regarded as three kinds of *pai²*; money counters made of jade used by the Mongols; *pai² pák*, money and fabrics; *ˌpʻí pai²* rich furs.

斃² Pí A violent death; to fall prostrate or dead; to slaughter, to destroy, to ruin; *tò² pai²* fell dead.

狴² Pí A wild beast, called *pai² hon²*; a prison, a jail.

陛² Pí To go up stairs; the steps of the throne; the ascent to a palace or into court; *pai² tín²* the audience-hall; *pai² há²* Your Majesty, *i. e.* we who are before the throne; *pai² kín²* to have an audience.

稗² Pí Tares, cockle, rye-grass; a noxious weed found in grain resembling rice, of a small grain; hypocrites, dissemblers, pretending to be good; *pai² ʻtsʻò*, darnel; *pai² shūt*, vicious novels, fables; *pai² fán²* a huckster.

(390) Pʻai.

批 Pʻí To strike with the hand, to cuff; to push from one, to turn round; to clean, to pare, to scrape off; to revise, to criticise, to animadvert; to assist; to give an official reply; to signify official will; to post a case, as is done at the door of the office; the notice or report of a case; a lease, a charter-party; a comment, a gloss; *ˌpʻai ʻchun*, to assent to a petition; *ˌpʻai ˌúi*, an official acknowledgment, a reply; *ˌpʻai shí²* to publish a case; *ˌpʻai ˌpʻí*, pare off the skin; *ˌpʻai tūn²* to talk about, to canvass; *ˌpʻai ˌtʻau*, lease money, a bonus of a month's rent; *ˌpʻai ʻkò*, or *ˌpʻai ˌtán*, a lease; *ˌpʻai ˌtsʻéung* the side walls of a house; *ʻngo ˌpʻai chung² ʻní*, I've guessed what you've been at, I can tell your ways; *ʻling ˌpʻai*, to

take a lease of; *ˌp'ai ˌtsím*, to pare thin; *lapˌ ˌp'ai*, to make a contract; *ˌp'ai ˌming*, to state clearly the terms of a lease; to criticise.

砒 P'í An ore of arsenic; *ˌp'ai ˌséung*, realgar or red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

披 P'í To cut in two by a blow; *ˌp'ai ˌhoi*, cut it open.

睥 P'í To look about; *ʿp'ai ʿngai* the embrasure of a wall; *ʿp'ai ʿngai ˌyan*, one who peeps and pries into things;—a fault finder; *ʿp'ai ʿngai tòˀ ʿngo*, your scolding reaches me too.

(391) Pái.

擺 Pái To spread out, to expose, to lay out, to arrange, to set in order; to move, to shake; to strike; to strut, to swagger; to get rid of, to disembarrass; *ʿpái ˌt'oi*, to set a table; *ʿpái ˌt'án*, to open a stall; *ʿpái ʿmi*, to whisk the tail; *ʿpái pòˀ* to spread out nicely; *ʿpái pòˀ ˌyan*, to play a trick on one, to do or fix him; *ʿpái káˀ ʿtsz'* a vain chap, a conceited fellow; *ʿpái túˀ ˌ'ng*, to parade soldiers; *ʿpai pákˌ ʿkong*, to make a clean breast; *ˌiú ʿpái*, to swing the hands, to strut; *ʿpái ch'itˌ* to set in order, to place; *ʿpái ʿking*, to make a fine show; *ʿpái ˌfá ˌkái*, to dress out a street.

拜 Pai To bow, to reverence, to honor, to make an act of courtesy to, to make an obeisance of respect or of worship; to worship religiously; to visit, to pay one's respects to, to salute; to appoint to an office, to salute a man as such an officer; a visit, a salaam, an obeisance; *páiˀ ˌshan*, to worship the gods; *páiˀ ˌshán*, worshiping the tombs; *páiˀ t'okˌ* to request, to engage one to do; *páiˀ ʿfong*, to pay a visit; *ˌúi páiˀ* to return a visit; *páiˀ t'ípˌ* a visiting-card; *tunˀ ʿshau páiˀ* respectfully makes his obeisance—a phrase on cards; *páiˀ kínˀ* to see a friend; *páiˀ ˌmún*, the bride's visit to her husband's relatives; to become a pupil of a teacher; *páiˀ kwaiˀ* to kneel and worship; *páiˀ ˌkon*, to supplicate; *páiˀ ʿpún*, to memorialize the emperor; *páiˀ ˌt'oi*, to sacrifice at graves; *páiˀ hákˌ* to visit; *páiˀ séungˀ* a prime-minister; *ˌkòm páiˀ háˀ ˌfung*, willing to learn of you.

敗 Pái To subvert, to destroy, to be subdued; defeated, discomfited, as in battle; broken, ruined, spoiled, as affairs or things; spoiled, tainted; a defeat, a rout; *p'oˀ páiˀ* broken, spoiled; *páiˀ ˌká ʿtsai*, a ruin to the family; *yatˌ páiˀ tòˀ tiˀ* a complete loss, an entire "smash," totally defeated; *ʿsün páiˀ* ruined; *páiˀ chanˀ ch'ungˀ* run the last venture, take a last chance; *páiˀ ʿshuˀ áˀ ˌkún ʿtsai*, a worthless fellow; *ʿtá páiˀ chéungˀ* defeated; *páiˀ wáiˀ* wrecked, all lost; *szˀ páiˀ ʿliú*, the affair is ruined.

(392) P'ái.

ˌP'ái. A colloquial word; to brag, to boast, to vaunt one's self or doings; *ˌshí ˌp'ái ˌyan*, to crow over one.

排 P'ái To arrange in order, to dispose well, to place properly; to make a show; to push open, as a door; a row, a set out; a while, a time, a chance; *ˌp'ái ˌch'éung*, to dress out and make a show; *ˌp'ái lit, ʿléung ˌhong*, arranged in two rows; *ˌfong yat, ˌp'ái*, was well frightened; *ˌp'eng ˌp'ái*, an even row, as of houses; *yat, ˌp'ái tsín'* a set of five arrows; *ˌni ˌp'ái ching' ˌto*, much sickness at this time; *ˌp'ái ˌp'ái tso'* come, sit in a row—as children do; *ˌp'ái ˌts'in ch'ek,* a tailor's foot-rule; *ˌp'ái nán'* to make up a difficulty; *ˌp'ái ˌtsai*, to push and elbow; *ˌp'ái kwat,* the ribs; *ˌchü ˌp'ái kwat,* pork chops; *ˌsin ko' ˌp'ái*, on that occasion, just lately.

俳 P'ái Dissipation; *ˌp'ái ˌyau*, amusements, especially theatrical and other shows.

牌 P'ái A shield, a buckler; a board with a notice on it, a sign-board; a notification from government; a tablet, a memorandum; a banner; a warrant, a passport, a port-clearance, a medal, a token, a mittimus, a writ; a government permit of any kind; counters dominoes, playing-cards; *ʿfo ˌp'ái*, an express; *ˌt'ang ˌp'ái*, rattan shields; *ˌp'ái wai'* a tablet having names of gods for worship; *ˌchiú ˌp'ái*, a sign; *ˌp'ái ˌchiú*, a notice, an advertisement; *yat, fú' ʿchí ˌp'ái*, a set of cards; *ʿlá kwat, ˌp'ái*, to play dominoes; *ˌhung ˌp'ái*, a port-clearance; *kòm' ʿhò ˌp'ái ˌt'au*, such a fine parade you make! *ˌp'ái ˌfong*, honorary gateways; *ch'ám' muk, ˌling ˌp'ái*, an untrustworthy man, one unfit to direct; *ˌiú ˌp'ái*, a "waist-warrant," a policeman's token; *ʿfú ˌt'au ˌp'ái*, tiger-head tablets, hung at the doors of yámun; *ʿshéung ˌngan ˌp'ai*, a silver medal, reward to soldiers; *ˌp'ái p'iú'* a warrant to arrest; *ʿi ˌp'ái*, ear-rings.

簰 P'ái A raft; *chuk, ˌp'ái*, a bamboo raft; *ch'ám' ˌp'ái*, a timber raft.

派 P'ái To branch, as a stream; to ramify, to branch off; a branch, as of posterity; a rill; to distribute, to give to each person; to appoint; a tribe; *ˌchí p'ái'* a tribe, a clan, a subfamily; to branch out; *tsz'' p'ái'* name given to brothers to distinguish them from others of the same sept or surname; *p'ái' ˌshü*, to distribute books; *ˌfan p'ái'* to appoint each his place; *ʿhò yat, p'ái' ti' ˌfong*, what a fine spot or place! *ˌt'ung p'ái'* of the same clan or branch; *p'ái' ˌwan tik,* give them alike to each.

備 P'ái Exhausted, debilitated, total loss of strength; *p'ái' kün'* languid.

(393) Pak.

北, Peh The north; to the north, the capital; to be conquered, defeated; to flee; to oppose, perverse; *pak₃ ₍fong*, the north, northern regions; *Pak₃ ₍king*, Peking; *pak₃ tái² ₍ko ₍lai*, Jack Frost has come; *pak₃ ʿtau*, the Dipper; *₍kung ₍tsʿz' pak₃ ʿshéung*, to bid farewell on going to Peking; *pái² pak₃* defeated; *pak₃ kik₂* the north pole; *Pak₃ chik₂ tai² ʿsháng*, the "northern province which directs," *i. e.* Pih Chihlí or Pechele; *pak₃ ʿhau ngoi²* beyond the Wall.

(394) Pák.

百, Peh A hundred; a round number, the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous, all; *pák₃ sing²* the people; *pák₃ ₍chung ₍mò yat₃* not one in a hundred; *pák₃ ₍pún*, all kinds of speculations; *pák₃ tsuk₃* the centipede; *pák₃ ʿím ₍chí kik₂* very disagreeable; *pák₃ ₍kung*, all crafts-men, mechanics; *pák₃ ₍tsʿin màn²* thousands of thousands; *pák₃ pák₃ ₍sheng*, no reckon of less than a hundred; *ʿkong ₍tsʿin ₍'m ʿkong pák* we 'll talk of thousands not of hundreds; *pák₃ fat₃ pák₃ chung²* a hundred shots a hundred hits—always lucky.

魄, Peh The animal soul, inferior to the *wan*, and partaking of the *yin* principle; the power or faculties of the senses, the nervous perception; the animal spirits, as distinguished from the reason; figure, form, manner; the dark disk of the moon; *₍tsing pák₃* vigor of the bodily senses; *lok₂ pák₃* out of spirits, disheartened; *₍shang pák₃* the waning of the moon; *₍sám ₍wan tsʿat₃ pák₃* the three souls and seven spirits of a man; the last are supposed to be the energy of the limbs and five senses.

伯, Peh A father's elder brother; a senior, an elder, a superior; an earl, or the third in order of nobility; an elder brother or husband is addressed as *pák₃*; to control; the word *beg* is derived from this; *pák₃ fú²* a paternal elder uncle; an old gentleman; *pák₃ ʿmò*, the wife of an uncle; *pák₃ ₍kung*, a great uncle; *pak₃ shuk₃* paternal uncles; *ʿü pák₃* the god of Rain.

佰, Peh A hundred men; a centurion; a bundle or string of a hundred cash.

柏, 栢, Peh The cypress, the cedar; large; to urge; *ʿpin pák₃* the juniper (*Cupressus thyoides*); *pák₃ ʿfú*, a provincial judge.

舶, Peh A sea-going vessel, a great ship to cross the seas in; *pák₃ ₍tsʿò ₍shün*, a junk from Tientsin or Siam; *ʿhoi pák₃* a ship.

珀, Peh Amber, called *ʿfú pák₃*; *hūt₃ pák₃* red amber; *mat₂ pák₃* false amber; *mat₂ láp₂ pák₃* yellow amber.

白 Peh² White color, an unlucky hue; clear, immaculate, as white; bright, as moonlight; explicit, manifest; disinterested, freely, pure; melancholy, mournful; plain, obvious, easy to comprehend; the white part of a thing; to explain, to manifest, to make clear; the 106th radical of characters relating to white; the reverse of a coin; *pák₂ shik₅* a white color; *pák₂ chong²* a thief, a sharper; to swindle; *pák₂ ㄑch'áu*, a pasquinade; *'sé pák₂ tsz'²* to write by the sound and not the sense; *'hiú pák₂ wá²* to understand the local or plain talk of a place; *pák₂ fok₅* careless, worthless, contemptible, as a scapegrace; *pák₂ pák₂ 'pí 'ní* freely give it to you; *pák₂ ㄑshang ㄑshang hü² ts'o²* to have a thing suffer by going off or gadding; *hò² pák₂ shat₅* vain, lecherous; *'ngán pák₂ pák₂* eyes only could see it—unable to buy it; *pák₂ pí² ㄑko*, a slippery fellow, a cunning rascal; *pák₂ ㄑá ㄑyan* or *pák₂ ㄑting*, one of no rank, a commoner; *pák₂ 'shau*, empty handed, as when one starts in life; *pák₂ kòp₅ 'ngán*, "pigeon's eyes," one with lofty aspirations; *pák₂ ㄑyan*, an albino; *pák₂ yat₂* in open day, daytime; *ㄑkai tán² pák₂* white of an egg; *'hau pák₂* the spoken parts of a play, not recited; *ㄑhung pák₂ sz'²* red and white (*i. e.* lucky and unlucky) affairs, pleasant and melancholy events; *pák₂ ㄑtun 'tsz'* petunse, or purified clay used for porcelain; *pák₂ tái²* fluor albus, leucorrhœa; *pák₂ uk₅ ch'ut₅ ㄑkung ㄑhing*, an undistinguished family has furnished a high statesman; *'pái pák₂ hai²* it's so, and no mistake.

帛 Peh² Plain silk, taffety; wealth generally; a present of silk; *kwá² pák₂* to hang long strips of paper at the graves in spring; *'pò pák₂* paper burnt at worship as money; *ㄑts'oi pák₂* property, wealth; *ㄑts'oi pák₂ ㄑsing ㄑkwan*, Plutus, the god of Wealth.

匐 Peh² To fall prostrate; *ㄑp'ò pák₂* to crawl, as children, or when making prostration to the emperor; to hasten to a friend in case of need—so as to relieve him.

葡 Peh² A fragrant white flower, called *'tám pák₂*; *ㄑlo pák₂* a general name for edible spindle shaped roots, as beets, turnips, carrots, radishes, parsnips; *ㄑshang ㄑlo pák₂* to have chilblains; also, raw turnips.

(395) P'ák.

拍 Peh To pat, to caress, to clap or tap with the hand; to slap, as a table; to beat, as cymbals, or waves against a rock; *p'ák₅ ㄑwo*, a peacemaker; *p'ák₅ ㄑchü ㄑt'ün*, to "pat the hog," to induce two to close a bargain; *p'ák₅ 'pán*, castanets; *hòp₂ p'ák₅* to chime in [with the cymbals]; to rhyme; *p'ák₅*

ʻchéung ˌi siü clapped their hands and laughed; *süt, long² pʻák, ˌchʻéung ˌhung*, the snowy billows beat against the sky.

(396) Pan.

賓 賨 Pin — A guest, one who receives attention, a visiter of another surname; to entertain, to act the host; to submit, to come under civilizing influences; *ˌpan hik*, a visitor; *ˌpan ˌpʻang* a friend; *ˌsai ˌpan*, a domestic tutor; *ˌpan ʻchü*, guest and host; *sz'' ʻhoi ˌpan fuk*, all the country came submitting itself.

檳 栈 Pin — The areca-nut; *ˌpan ˌlong*, the betel-nut; *ˌpan ˌlau*, the leaf and nut prepared for chewing; *ˌpan ˌtsz' shap, ˌman* the postage is ten cash; *ˌkwan ʻtsz' ˌpan ˌlong, hat, ˌí ˌín*, betel-nut is for gentlemen, tobacco for beggars.

濱 Pin — The bank of a stream, the brink, the margin, the shore; near, contiguous; almost, at, very near; to border upon, to outlie; *ˌpan ʻsz'* almost dead.

膹 Pin — The knee-pan; the skin; to cut off the knee-pan or leg, as a punishment.

繽 Pin — Colored silks mixed; in confusion, mixed, blended; *ˌpan ˌfan*, a multitude of affairs, bothered; *ˌpan ˌpan*, blended, a mélange of colors, as in silks or bouquets.

蠙 Pin — A pearl; perhaps denoting those found in fresh water.

邠 豳 Pin — Name of an ancient principality in the south of Shensi, ruled over by the family of Chau before they got the throne, B. C. 1134.

奔 Pan — Cattle frightened and scattering; to walk fast or run, to flee, to run away; to run after, to run about in confusion; to be busy with, to fag at; to elope, to marry without observing the rites; *ˌpan ʻtsau*, to run, to scamper, to flee; *ˌpan ˌchʻí*, to hasten, like a courier; urged by necessity; *ˌpan ˌpo ˌlò luk*, toiling and moiling, anxious, caring about many things; *ˌpan ˌsong*, to return home to bury a parent; *ˌyam ˌpan*, a clandestine marriage; *ˌwai ʻhau ˌpan ˌchʻí*, to bustle about for a living; *ˌpan ˌloi ˌpan hü'* running here and there.

彬 斌 Pin — A due mixture of plainness and ornament; well contrasted; *ˌman chat, ˌpan ˌpan*, simplicity and elegance in harmony; *ˌpan ˌpan*, elegant and neat, neat but not gaudy, as the kílin's skin.

賁 Pun — Strenuous effort, valorous, as when serving a prince.

Also read *ʻFan*, to be filled with rage; to bubble or effervesce, as a spring; *ʻfan ˌmún*, the cardiac extremity of the æsophagus.

禀 Pin — To make known to a superior by writing or speaking, to announce, to inform a higher officer; to receive from a superior in course of duty or after requesting; to receive from

heaven, endowments, disposition; to petition, to ask of; a petition, a prayer, a statement; *'pan fuk*, to reply to a superior, or a friend; *'pan kò*² to petition (by the people); *ˌshan 'pan*, to inform a superior; *'pan ˌchí*, a petition; *'pan t'ip*, an official statement, with a blue envelop: *'pan ˌon*, to ask after an officer's health; *'pan ming*², to acknowledge, or report upon orders received; *hi*² *'pan*, the natural temper or talents; *kü*² *'pan*, a prepared petition; *ˌtong min*² *'pan pák*, to complain of in person, to accuse; *'pan shau*² to receive, to receive by permission; what is natural to one; *'pan ˌshan*, to implore the gods.

'品 Pin All of a kind, altogether; a series, a rank, a degree, a class, one sort out of a variety or a series; a grade, an official standing; a rule, a law or guide to go by, an example; actions, conduct; an article, a thing of a sort; a delicacy, a rare dish; to classify, to rank, to arrange; *'pan mâu*² countenance, expression; *'pan hang*², actions; *'pan kák*, the deportment or carriage of a man, his natural ways; *'mò 'pan*, no character, abandoned; *'kwo 'pan*, sorts of fruit; *'pan 'sing*, the disposition, temperament; *'kau 'pan*, the nine official ranks, are divided into *ching*² and *tsung*² principal and secondary; *'k'ü hai*² *lüt*, *'pan*, he is a reckless fellow; *shéung*² *'pan*, superior, the best quality; *ˌho 'pan k'ap*, what rank is he? *'pan mat*, articles, things; *yat*, *ˌká 'pan*, singular, eccentric, a man by himself; *ˌ'm lap*, *'pan*, to act improperly; *'pan tí*² first state of, original parts; *kik*, *'pan*, the highest of the nine ranks.

儐' Pin To receive a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to worship, to venerate; to arrange, to set in order; to enter in; *pan*² *tsip*, to receive a guest; *pan*² *séung*² a master of ceremonies. Interchanged with the next.

擯' Pin To put out by force, to expel, to drive off; an officer sent to the frontier to salute an envoy; *pan*² *hi*² to cast away.

拚' A colloquial word; to braid; *pan*² *ˌpín*, to braid the queue.

嬪' Pin A lady, a woman; a maid of honor or concubine; a fairy; to marry out; a deceased wife; *ˌfi pan*² ladies of the palace; *pan*² *'fú*, his late wife; *pan*² *ˌin ˌshing ˌhong*, to make many rows.

殯' Pin To enshroud and encoffin a corpse; to carry out and bury, to inter, to make a funeral; *sung*² *pan*² to accompany a burial; *ch'ut*, *pan*² to carry out to bury; *pan*² *'lim*, to encoffin; *pan*² *tsong*² to bury.

鬢' 鬢' Pin The hair on the temples and sides of the face; the sides of the face; whiskers; curls, tresses; *ˌwan pan*² hair on the forehead puffed out.

笨² Pin The inside of a bamboo; coarse, not good; stupid, ignorant; *pan*² *ˌngoi*, thickheaded,

unapt; *pan² ʿtsai*, an ass, a dunderhead; *tái² pan² tséung²* a great blockhead, fat-brained; *ʿkʿü tong² ʿngo pan²* he takes me for a fool; *yat₅ ʂtʿiú ʂchʿung kòm² pan²* dull as a worm.

(397) **Pʿan.**

ʂ貧 P'in Poor, having only a small portion; destitute, impoverished, indigent, pennyless; *ʂpʿan ʂkʿung*, without resources; *ʂpʿan tsín²* poor and lowly, ignoble; *yat₅ ʂpʿan ʂü ʿsai*, poor as if washed, quite cleaned out; *ʂon ʂpʿan*, contentedly poor; *ʂpʿan tò² kik₂* extremely poor; *ʂpʿan ʂhon*, wretchedly poor.

ʂ頻 P'in Urgent, pressing; urged, precipitate, hurried; continually, incessant, repeatedly; margin of a stream; *ʂpʿan kap₅* in a hurry; *ʂpʿan ʂpʿan ʂloi*, continually coming; *ʂpʿan ʂlan*, in a great hurry; *ʂpʿan ʂlan ʂʾm tak₅ yap₂ ʂsheng*, he is so bewildered he won't get into the city.

ʂ蘋 P'in An aquatic plant, a large kind of Lemna or duckweed, *(Pistia stratiotes?)* with a white flower, once used in sacrifices.

ʂ頩 P'in The apple, called *ʂpʿan ʿkwo*, brought from the north; *ʂpʿan ʂpʿo*, the *Sterculia balanghas*, an edible fruit.

ʂ顰 P'in To smile, to simper and giggle, as women do; to knit the brows, to frown; *ʂpʿan siú²* to smirk and laugh; *hàu² ʂpʿan*, a poor imitation [illegible] pied [illegible]olite ph[illegible] in speaking of one's own works; *ʂTung ʂshí hàu² ʂpʿan*, the miserable attempt of Tungshí to imitate the beautiful Síshí, which only made her uglier.

ʂ牝 P'in The female of birds and beasts; also applied to plants; *ʂpʿan ʿmau*, male and female of animals; *ʿpʿan ʂkai ʂsz² ʂshan*, the hen rules the morning, "the wife wears the breeches." Sometimes pronounced *ʂfan*.

噴² P'in To expel the breath forcibly, to hoot, to spurt; to snort, to breath strongly through the nose; to sneeze; struck, as by effluvia; *pʿan² hí²* to rave and snort; a breathing or aspirate; *ling² ʂyan pʿan² fán²* to make one blurt out his food—from laughing; *pʿan² ʿshui*, to spurt water, as over clothes; *ʂhòm hüt₅ pʿan² ʂyan, ʂsín ʂú ʂkʿí ʿhau*, he that spurts blood upon others, first defiles his own mouth; *pʿan² ʂtʿung*, to blow a sumpitan; *pʿan² ʂfú ʿshui*, to sprinkle holy water, as the Rationalists do in exorcising; *ʂhéung pʿan² pʿan²* very fragrant; *ʿlá pʿan² tʿai²* to sneeze; *pʿan² ʂfá ʂtʿung*, to let off a rocket.

濆² P'in Interchanged with the preceding; to bubble up, as a spring.

(398) **Pán.**

般 Pán ; to move, arate and e among ; xt.

頒 Pán To confer upon, to dotate, to distribute among all; to disperse, to divide among, as a king does; to publish abroad, to make known; gray, grisly; *ˌpán ˌhang ˌtʻin há²* to publish to the world; *ˌpán tsò²* to distribute offerings. Used for the next.

班 Pán To confer, to distribute rewards and places to soldiers; to make known, to extend everywhere; to place in a series; an order, a rank, a row, a series, a grade; a class of persons; a turn; a classifier of groups of men and plays; a manager; variegated, striped, in which sense the next is used; *ˌmún ˌpán*, personal attendants of officers; *tsò² ˌpán*, torturers, those who bamboo culprits; *fái² ˌpán*, official messengers; *ˌchʻéung ˌpán*, body servants in constant employ; *ʻshéung ˌpán*, to take one's turn; *ʻhá ˌpán*, to retire in turn; *hí² ˌpán*, a company of actors; *ˌfan ˌpán tso² lit₂* to seat each one in his place; *ʻLò ˌPán*, the patron of carpenters; *ˌPán ˌmún lung² ʻfú*, to wield an ax before Lòpán, to think too well of one's self; *ˌkoi ˌpán*, comes to my turn; *ˌtʻung ˌpán púi²* of the same company or sort; *tái² ˌpán*, chief manager, a supercargo, a common address for a foreigner; *ˌpán pák₂ ʻché*, grayhaired, grisly, white.

斑 Pán Variegated, striped, streaked; *ˌpán kün²* mixed lustring; *mín² ˌpán*, pockmarked; *ˌpán ˌlán*, streaked and colored; *ˌpán shik₂* variegated; *hon² ˌpán*, white marks on the skin.

斒 Pán Variegated, streaked, like agate; *ˌpán ˌlán*, mixed colors, veined and striped.

蝂 Pan A poisonous fly striped; it is found on pulse; *ˌpán ˌmau*, cantharides, any blistering fly.

板 Pan A board, a plank, deal; board or plate of any kind; a page; wooden blocks for books; the palm or sole; an instrument of punishment; a stroke of the bamboo; obstinate, doltish; castanet players; a stretch of adobie wall; a register; *yat₂ fái² ʻpán*, a board; *kwo² ˌkʻiu ˌchʻau ʻpán*, having crossed a bridge to pull up the planks,—said of those who needlessly injure others; *ʻtá ʻpán ʻtsz²* to bamboo; *ʻtá ʻshau ʻpán*, to punish by striking on the hand; *ʻhéung ʻpán*, castanets; *hák₂ ʻpán*, to cut blocks for books; *chong² ʻpán*, "impinging boards," disappointed, to disappoint; *ˌsám ʻpán*, a ship's gig, a wherry, a rowboat; *ʻkú ʻpán*, "old boards," old notioned, not up to the age; *fái² ʻpán* and *mán² ʻpán*, the quick and slow castanet players; *káp₂ ʻpán*, boards inclosing books when lettering them, or to support things; a flying dispatch from court; *ʻpán chéung²* a board partition; *chuk₂ yat₂ ʻpán ˌtsʻéung*, to build a mud wall; *ʻpán ʻkeng*, stiff-necked, mulish; *ʻpán chai²* doltish; *sing² ʻtsz² tʻái² ʻpán*, a stubborn disposition; *pʻák₂ ʻpán chéung² ˌsz² ˌyé*, a secretary

who stops a case, one who spoils a matter.

ˈ版 Pán Interchanged with the last; a schedule, a register, a list; an insignia, a baton; a board; planks for building walls; to partake, to divide; *ˈpán tsik₂* a census or registration of the people; *ˌt'au ˈpán hi² ˌkún*, to throw down the mace and give up the office.

ˈ昄 Pán Great; extremely; *ˈpán ˌchéung*, the sun very bright. Interchanged with the last.

扮² Pán To dress up, to beautify, to adorn, to bedeck, to apparel; to disguise, to rig out, to bedizen, to counterfeit, to simulate; dress, ornament; to beat with a stick; *ˌchong pán²* dressed out, gay, exterior show; *ˈtá pán² tak₂ ˈhò*, well dressed; *pán² shik₂* processions in spring; *kwan² pán² ˈk'ü*, take a stick to him; *ˈká pán² ˌkún ˌch'ái*, to counterfeit policemen; *pán² ˈkú sz'²* to dress up processions.

Read *ˈfan*; to seize with the hand, to hold; to move.

瓣² Pán To tie up, to tie fast; a hand, a tie, a loop, a tether; *mò² pán²* a hat tie under the chin; *ˈtséung pán²* an oar-tie.

辦² Pán To manage, to dispose; to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to depute; to do, to transact business, to act as a factor; a sample, a muster of goods; *ˈmái pán²* a comprador, a steward or butler; *pi² pán²* to provide for, to arrange against; *pán² tsúi²* to give sentence; *pán² fo²* to contract for goods; *pán² ˌm ˌloi*, can't be got for this, not enough to purchase it; *pán² ˈtsau*, to prepare an entertainment; *pán² ˈt'o tong²* all settled, well arranged; *pán² fán²* to sentence criminals; *pán² on²* to depute one to attend to a case; *ˌch'á pán²* a muster of tea; *túi² pán²* to compare musters.

瓣² Pan The carpel or divisions of a melon or orange; *ˌfá pán²* (or *ˌfá fán²*) the petals of a flower.

澱² Pán Deep mud, mesh made by treading mud and water, the mire of the roads; to get mired, muddied; *pán² ˌú*, marshy fields; *ˌnai pán²* mud, slush; *tán² pán² ˌfong ˈyau ts'z²* beware, lest there be thorns in the mud, *i. e.* take heed how you oppress the helpless; *ˌkau ˌk'ü pán²* offal of sewers; *yat₅ ˌshan pán²* dirtied all over; *ˌch'á lok₂ pán²* slipped down in the mud.

(399) P'án.

攀 ˌ板 P'án To lead, to drag, to haul, to pull down or towards one; to climb up; to mount, to ascend; to drag into, to implicate; *ˌp'án ˈshau* to lead by the hand; *ˌp'an ˌ'm tò²* unable to reach with the hand; *ˌkung ˌp'án*, to denounce, to inform against; *ˈkòm ˌp'án ˌt'oi ka²* I venture to drag you, Sir, [to my house]; *ˌp'án kwai²* to become a *kūjin*; *ˌp'án ˈhá ˌlai*, pull it down; *ˌp'án ˈchí*, an archer's thumb-ring; *ˌp'án ˌp'ún ˌ'm ˈhi* don't draw together,

unequally mated; *ˌp'án ˌlau*, to civilly detain; *ˌ'm ʻkòm ˌkò ˌp'án*, I don't deserve such distinction, I can't intrude on you.

ˌ販 P'an An eye which shows much white, a turned up or distorted eye; *ˌp'án ˌtsing*, a cataract.

盼' P'an A clear eye, a piercing, beautiful eye; *p'án² mong²* to look for in hope.

(400) Pang.

崩 Pang The fall or slide of a mountain; to fall in ruins, to fall from a high estate or position; an emperor's death; in colloquial, a fracture, a deficiency, as a piece broken off; *ˌshán ˌpang*, the mountain's rushed down, the state is ruined; *hüt₂ ˌshán ˌpang*, severe hemorrhage from the womb; *ˌpang ˌki ˌwai*, to make a breach in the embankment of a river; *ˌpang ʻhau*, a harelip; *ˌpang ˌt'au*, a broken head; *á² ˌpang ˌch'ui tek₂* a harelip playing a fife—to lose one's labor; *ká² ˌpang*, the emperor is dead; *tái² ˌpang pái²* a great ruin, what a fall was there! *ʻtá ˌpang*, broken off.

凭² Pang To lean upon or against; to depend on, to trust to, to confide; *pang² ˌlán*, to lean on the railing; *ʻi pang²* to look to for protection; *ˌkon ˌch'ái pang² ʻfo*, a dry stick near the fire—one in the way of temptation; *ʻmò pang² nang²* unstable, unworthy of trust; *ˌái pang²* to lean on; a dependance.

(401) P'ang.

亨 P'ang To boil or stew; to decoct; *ˌp'ang ˌch'á*, to make tea; *ˌp'ang lín²* to decoct and stew by stirring it; *tsz'² ˌp'ang ˌk'i ˌchan*, he burnt his own fingers.

ˌ朋 P'ang A friend, a companion, an equal, a fellow-student, an acquaintance; to join in with, to associate with; *ˌp'ang ʻyau*, a friend; *ˌp'ang ʻlong*, a party in the state, a clique or cabal; *ˌp'ang pi² ˌwai ˌkán*, to club *ˌp'ang* others in intrigue; *ʻhò* with *ˌts'ing*, very friendly.

ˌ鵬 P'ang A monstrous bird like the Arabian roc, fabled to be changed from the kraken; *tái² ˌp'ung ʻchín ch'i²* the roc has flapped his wings—said of a boxer.

ˌ硼 P'ang A kind of stone; *ˌp'ang ˌshá*, natural borax, the sub-borate of soda.

ˌ憑 ˌ憑 P'ang A stand for a stone; to lean on; to trust to, to rely on; confiding in, depending on; according to, as; evidence, proof, testimony; *ʻyau ˌp'ang*, evidence; *ʻmò ˌp'ang*, unfounded; *ʻi mat₂ ˌwai ˌp'ang*, what sort of proof have you? *ʻhau wá² ˌmo ˌp'ang*, words cannot be relied on; *ˌyan ˌp'ang ˌshan lik₂* men depend on the power of the gods; *ˌp'ang kü²* proof; *ˌman ˌp'ang*, an officer's commission; *lò² ˌp'ang*, a kind of way-bill, in which the stoppages of officials are noted; *yam² ˌp'ang ʻni*, just as you

please; ⸢p'ang ⸣ní ⸢kong, according to what you say, let it be as you say; ⸢p'ang ⸣tán, a contract note in trading, a bill of items.

⸢馮 Ping To swim; ⸢p'ang ⸣ho, to cross a stream without a boat or bridge, as a fool might try to do.

(402) Páng.

⸢棒 Páng A club, a staff, a cudgel, a stick; to fence; to cudgel, to thump, to take a stick to; ⸢páng ⸢k'ü ch'ut, hü' drive him out; ⸣tong ⸢t'au yat, ⸢páng, a rap on the noddle; ⸣it ⸢fo ⸢páng, a hot poker—can not be taken at both ends, an unmanageable affair; tò' ⸣kam ⸢páng, an agate burnisher.

噼' A colloquial word; bang! a report of a gun.

(403) P'áng.

⸢彭 P'ang An exciting sound, as of a drum; a chariot-scythe; to journey, to go; a road; abundant; unceasing; name of districts and a river in Sz'chuen; ⸢P'áng ⸢lai, the west side of the Poyang Lake; ⸢p'áng ⸢p'áng, a beating of drums; the crash of falling things; ⸢wáng ⸢p'áng páng' to put in one's jaw, to rudely interfere.

⸢蟛 P'ang A land crab, found in rice-fields and along the beach; tam' ⸢p'áng ⸣k'i, to angle for crabs; ⸢p'áng ⸣k'i ⸢tsz' crab's eggs; ⸣hung ⸣song ⸢p'áng ⸣ki, a small crab with red nippers; ⸢mò ⸢cháu ⸢p'áng ⸣k'i, a clawless crab—an inefficient fellow, a lazy lout.

⸢澎 P'ang The noise of dashing waters; ⸢p'áng ⸢ú ün' the district of the Pescadore Is. off Formosa.

⸢膨 P'ang The belly puffed and swelled; ⸢p'áng ⸣hang, a big belly, like a sow; ⸢t'ò ⸢p'áng chéung' stomach distended, flatulent.

⸢棚 P'ang A scaffold or staging for plays or religious ceremonies; a framework; a hut, shed, or banksal made of atap; a covering, an awning; ⸣léung ⸢p'áng, an awning; t'áp, ⸢p'áng, to erect a mat shed; ⸢p'áng ⸢ch'ong a temporary shelter, a shed, mat-covering; hí' ⸢p'áng, theatrical shed; shái' ⸢p'áng, a drying scaffold; ⸣kwá ⸢p'áng, a melon frame; ch'ák, ⸢p'áng tsò' kwo' take it to pieces and do it over again.

(404) Pat.

不, Puh An adverb, no, not; it usually comes before verbs; as pat, ⸢nang, can not; before adjectives, answers to *un, dis, in,* —as pat, pín' inconvenient; pat, ⸢t'ung, unlike; when repeated with tak, forms an affirmation; pat, tak, pat, hü' I must go, I can not but go; following another negative, the affirmation is stronger; as mok, pat, ⸢ning t' can not fail of being understood; when

placed between a verb repeated, forms a question; as *ˌloi pat₂ ˌloi*, will he come? repeated before succeeding verbs, answers to neither, nor; as *pat₂ ˌká pat₂ ʿkám*, neither increases nor abates; *pat₂ ˌsám pat₂ sz'²* [he is] neither three nor four, an unsteady, unstable person; before *ˌü* or *yéuk₂*, negatives the comparison, as *pat₂ ˌü tso²* nothing like sitting, better sit; *pat₂ yéuk₂ hü²* rather go, let us go; after *ʿhò*, it makes an affirmative question; as *ʿhò pat₂ ˌfún ʿhí*, good not to rejoice? *i. e.* we ought greatly to rejoice; *pat₂ yat₂* not a few, unlike; *pat₂ yat₂* not many days, erelong; *pat₂ ˌin*, not so, on the contrary; *ʿyau pat₂ shi² ch'ü²* he has some faults; *ʿhí pat₂ shi²* how is it not? it is so; *tái² pat₂ ʿliú sz'²* no great matter to do it; *pat₂ sham² ʿhò*, not very good, tolerable; *pat₂ ˌsiú ˌt'ai*, don't speak of that, let that pass; *pat₂ yik₂ lok₂ ˌú*, will not that be pleasant?

畢, Pih To finish, to bring to an end; completed, concluded, over, terminated; the last, the end; all, entirely; the 19th zodiacal constellation, comprising the Hyades; a sort of fork or spit used in sacrifices; an iron under a carriage; a hand bird-net; a document, writings; *pat₂ ʿking*, at last, after all; *pat₂ chí²* all came; *sz'² mi² pat₂* the job is not yet done; *ˌkung sz'² pat₂* when public business is done.

嗶, A woolen cloth; *pat₂ ˌki*, long ells or Spanish stripes.

蓽, Pih A kind of pulse; *pat₂ pút₂ ʿtsz'* long peppers. Used for the next.

篳, Pih A wicket; an inclosure hedged in, made of bamboo or wicker; a wood cart; *pat₂ ˌmún*, a wicker gate, a poor man's cot; *pat₂ lut₂* a flageolet.

蹕, Pih To warn persons off the road, to make way for the sovereign; to stop, to halt; an imperial journey; *ʿking pat₂* to bid people to retire or halt.

韠, Pih Leather pads for the knees when kneeling; a sort of apron.

筆, Pih A pencil, a small brush, a pen, a stylus; to write, to compose; *met.* composition, style; drawing, penmanship, writing; direct, straight; *yat₂ ˌchí pat₂* a pencil; *ˌngo ˌmò pat₂* a quill; *ˌün pat₂* a lead pencil; *pat₂ fát₂* rules of composition or penmanship; *lok₂ pat₂* to begin to write; *yat₂ pat₂ ˌkau ˌsiú*, to finish with one stroke of the pen; *t'ít₂ pat₂* the "iron pen," to write the archives of the land; *ˌkung pat₂* labored work with the pencil; *i² pat₂* drawings quickly executed; *ʿhò pat₂ fát₂* fine penmanship; *tái² pat₂* large letters, a skillful style; *ʿchí pat₂ ˌséung héung'* pen and paper at each other—a great litigation; *yat₂ pat₂ ʿshéung hü'* went straight up, rose directly up; *tim² pat₂ lat₂* straight as an arrow; *ˌsung pat₂ pat₂* loose, like cotton or wool; *ˌman pat₂* a literary pagoda of 3 stories;

tik, *pat*, an autograph; *pat*, *'tsui*, *pat*, *ˌkon*, and *pat*, *ˌt'ung*, the hair, shaft, and cover of a pencil.

樺, Pih. A sort of yellow, even grained wood, very light, much used for carving statuettes; it comes from Kiángsi.

弼, Pih. To aid, to guide, to assist, as a statesman; a splice or support on a bow; perverse; *ˌléung pat*, a good minister; *fú pat*, ministers, assistants; *'ní 'hò pat, fú* you are a good friend; *ˌshün ˌt'au pat*, a bowsprit.

拂, Pih. Same as the preceding; *pat*, *lü* perverse, obstinate; *pat*, *ˌyan ˌchí sing* to act contrary to other people. Usually read *fat*.

(405) P'at.

疋, P'ih. A classifier of pieces of cloth or silk; the 103d radical; *yat*, *p'at*, *pò* a piece of cotton; *p'at*, *ˌt'au*, woolen and other piece-goods; *ˌshing p'at*, a whole piece.

匹, P'ih. A pair; one of two who have been united; a fellow, a mate, a partner; to unite, to match and pair; a classifier of horses and fledgelings; *yat*, *p'at*, *p'ú* a married pair; *p'at*, *p'ú* to marry; *p'at*, *ˌfú*, a husband, a widower; *yat*, *p'at*, *ˌsü*, a beard.

鴄, P'ih. A wild duck, a mallard; *shü ˌyan chap*, *p'at*, a plebeian takes a duck [as a present].

(406) Pát.

八, **捌**, Pah. Eight; the 8th radical; *tai pát*, the eighth; *pát*, *pát*, sixty-four; *i pát*, sixteen; *pát*, *shap*, eighty; *pát*, *ˌyam*, music; *pat*, *pái ˌchi ˌkáu*, an intimate friend; *ˌmong pát*, or *ˌwong pát*, *ˌt'au*, a shameless cuckold—an abusive term; *pát*, *ˌtò*, to divide, from the composition of the word **分** *ˌfan*; *pát*, *ˌt'oi 'kiú*, "an eight-borne sedan," *i. e.* a gov.-general and governor; *pát*, *kok*, *ˌyau*, aniseed oil; *pát*, *tsz* *ˌshang tak*, *'hò*, the eight horary characters are good—a good horoscope; *ts'at*, *'shau pát*, *pí* seven hands and eight arms—agile.

捌, Páh. The complicated form of the preceding; to divide, to rend open; a ripping or splitting sound.

(This character is often pronounced *pat*.)

拔, Páh. To pull up, to pull or pluck out, to eradicate, to pull up by the roots, to extirpate; to storm, to take by assault; to elevate, to promote; quickly; eminent, conspicuous; barb of an arrow; to exclude, to brush away; *ˌt'ai pát*, to advance, to bring forward; *pát*, *'hi ˌhái*, pull up your shoes; *pát*, *ˌteng*, to draw a nail; *pát*, *t'it*, *sin* to draw out iron wire; *yat*, *ˌmò pat*, *pát*, not pull out a hair—spare nothing; *pát*, *kim* to draw a sword.

茇 Poh² The roots of grass, stubble; a thatched or mat hut. Often read *pút*₂.

魃 Pah² The demon of drought, represented as a naked or tattered pigmy with one eye, and fleet as the wind. Deified, perhaps, from the summer-colt.

(407) Pau.

裒 Pau To collect, to bring together; to diminish, to reduce; many; *ꜜpau tsü²* to congregate; *ꜜpau ꜜto yik, ꜛkwá*, to decrease the surplus and add to the deficient. Also read *ꜜfau*.

咈 Pau² To draw in the breath.

A colloquial word; flabby, puffy, spongy, tumid, swelled, fatty; empty, deceptive; *lau² pau²* not firm; soft, like flesh; *yat, ꜜt'ün yat, pau²* a sinking and a swelling; *yat, pau² ꜜnai*, a clod of earth; *ꜜsung pau² ké²* flabby, a want of substance.

(408) P'au.

剖 P'au To cut in two with a knife, to split, to divide, to halve; to judge, to decide; to expose, to lay open; *ꜛp'au ꜜhoi*, to rive, to rip open; *ꜜfan ꜛp'au ꜜm ꜜhoi*, can not cut it open.

培 P'au² Interchanged with *ꜜpau* 裒; to add; to grasp, to take to one; to exact; to get salt out of seawater; *ꜛp'au hak*, to rigorously exact, as duties.

(409) Páu.

包 Páu To wrap around, to wrap up, to enwrap, to infold, to envelop; to comprehend, to contain, to hold, to be included in; to be patient; to undertake, to contract, to manage a whole matter, to assume, to do for another; to promise, to engage, to warrant, to insure; a bale, a bundle; a wrapper, a roll; *ꜜpáu ꜜkung liú²* to take a job and find the materials; *ꜜpáu pán² ꜛkún*, a shop which provides entertainments; *ꜜpáu kok*, to bind or rabbet a corner to strengthen it; *ꜜpáu ꜛtam ꜜpáu cháp*₂ I'll let you pound or cut it, for it is good; *ꜜpáu ꜜchi ꜜpáu kít*, I can assure you that it is accurate; *ꜜpáu ꜜt'au*, a fillet or head-band; *ꜛtá ꜜpáu*, to wrap; to mat, as a box; *ꜜpáu sok*, matting twine; *ꜜpáu pán² ꜜch'á* to take contracts for tea; *yat, ko² ꜜpáu*, a bundle; *ꜜnang ꜜpáu ꜜyung*, patient, forbearing; *ꜜpáu pi²* to screen; to harbor, as a criminal; *ꜜpáu ꜛlám*, to take the whole conduct of, to monopolize a commodity; *ꜜpáu ꜛchung ꜜch'á*, Powchong tea; *ꜜpáu ꜛkún tsò² tak, ꜜlai*, I assure you I can get it done; *ꜜpáu ꜜmái yat, ꜜpáu*, do them up in a bundle; *ꜜpáu tsoi² noi²* it is included or reckoned in; *ꜜpáu fuk*₂ a knapsack, a bundle; *ꜜpáu ꜛtá ꜜkún ꜛfú*, to assure the success of a case; *ꜜpáu ꜜch'éung* a procurer; *ꜜpáu ꜛní ꜜmò sz'²* I

can assure there's nothing to to fear; *ˌmín ˌfá ˌsám ˌpáu*, three bales of cotton.

胞 Páu The placenta or after-birth; uterine; brotherly; a fish's air-bladder; the crop of birds; a vesicle, a pustule, blister; to swell, to puff up; *ˌpáu ˌí*, the after-birth; *ˌt'ung ˌpáu ˌhing tai²* brothers of the same mother; *niú² ˌpáu*, the bladder; *ˋshui ˌpáu*, a water-blister; *ˌü ˌt'ung ˌpáu*, like my own brothers.

苞 Páu Rushes or grass fit for making mats or sandals; the covering of grain; luxuriant, rank; presents of food folded up in leaves; roots of the mulberry; *chuk, ˌpáu ˌts'ung mau²* the luxuriant bamboo and thrifty firs; *ˌpáu ˌsong*, stable, secure.

鮑 Páu A kind of dried fish regarded as a delicacy; pickled fish; dry salted fish; stinking, rank fish.

飽 Páu To eat enough; satiated, fed, satisfied; gratified, pleased, as with flattery; *shik₂ ˋpáu* or *yák, ˋpáu*, eaten enough, I have dined; *ˋpáu hok₂ ˌchí ˌyan*, a very learned man; *ˋt'ai ˋpáu ˋngán*, satisfied with seeing; *ˋpáu ˋmún*, or *ˌsung ˋpáu*, fat, obese; *ˋpáu ˋnün*, fed and clothed; *ˋt'ai kin' ˋní tsau² ˋpáu* the sight of you is enough; *ˌkí ˋpáu ˌyau ˌyan*, hunger and satiety are as men please.

爆 Páu To burn, to scorch; to snap, to pop; to crackle, as a fire; to chap; to burst, to shrink from heat or dryness; hot, sputtering, crackling; to dry by the fire; *ˌshiú páu' chuk*, to let off fire-crackers; *páu' tséung²* fireworks; *ˋt'ung ˌfú páu' ˋliú*, the tub's hoops are burst; *páu' kuk*, parched rice; *páu' ch'ák*, chapped; *páu' ˋfo*, a crackling fire. Also read *puk₂*.

(410) P'áu.

拋 P'áu To fling, to throw down; to reject, cast off, throw away; to throw abroad; to toss up; *ˌp'áu ˌnáu*, to anchor; *ˌp'áu ˌso*, to throw a shuttle; *ˌp'áu ˌt'au lò² mín²* to appear in public; *ˌp'áu hí'* to abandon, to reject; *ˌp'áu pít₂* to flee, to abscond.

庖 P'áu A slaughter-house; a cook-room, a kitchen; *ˌp'áu ˌyan*, a cook, a butcher; *ˌp'áu ˌch'ü*, a kitchen.

咆 P'áu To roar, as a tiger or bear; to bluster; *ˌp'áu ˌháu*, to roar, an angry cry; *ˌp'áu ˌháu ˌkung ˌt'ong*, the angry blustering of officials at the tribunals.

包 P'áu Interchanged with the preceding, but more used for *p'áu'* 炮 a gun.

匏 P'áu A calabash or bitter squash, once used for musical and drinking utensils; any gurglet-shaped vessel; the hard shell of gourds; *ˌp'áu ˌkwá*, a gourd.

鉋 刨 P'áu A plane; to plane, to shave, to smooth; *ˌp'áu ˌch'ái*, shavings; *ˌp'áu ˋhau ˌch'ái*, chips; *ˌp'áu ˌfá*, resinous shavings for the hair; *ˌsai ˌkwá ˌp'áu*, a smoothing knife; *ˌp'áu wát₂ tik*, plane it smoother.

鞄 ˌP'au A currier, a leather-dresser.

跑 ˋP'áu To run, to gallop; to paw the earth, to scratch up; to prance, to gambol; to ride rapidly, as a courier; *ˋp'áu ˋmá*, to gallop; *ˋp'áu ˋtsau*, to run off, to race; *ˋp'áu ˌloi ˋp'áu hü²* running about.

趵 P'áu Interchanged with the last. Also read *pok*, to strike the feet together.

豹 P'áu A leopard, panther, ounce, or other spotted felinæ; the panther is the official embroidery; spotted; *p'áu² shik*, prettily ornamented.

炮 P'áu To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up and roast; *p'áu² chai²* to mix and infuse —as medicines; *p'áu² ˌch'á*, mix to tea with condiments. Used for the next.

礮 砲 P'áu Interchanged with 爆 *páu²*. A balista, once used in war; a cannon, great guns; fireworks; *yat, ˌmún p'áu²* a cannon; *p'áu² ˌts'ang*, a battery; *p'áu² ˋngán*, a touchhole, a port-hole; *fong² p'áu²* to fire a gun; *p'áu² ˌt'oi*, a fort; *ˌshiú ˌfá p'áu²* to burn the flower gun—when worshiping Ceres; *p'áu² ˋhéung*, report of guns; *p'áu² ˋshau*, a gunner; *ˋsai p'áu²* to scale guns; *fong² ˌking p'áu²* to fire a salute; *p'áu² ˌt'au*, a rocket.

泡 P'áu A bubble, froth, spoon-drift, spume; a bubbling, murmuring noise; name of a river; to dip, to wet, to soak, to steep in; *ˋshui p'áu²* a pustule, a blister, bubbles on water; *p'áu² chai²* to decoct, as medicines; *p'áu² shap*, to dip, to moisten; *ˌch'á p'áu²* relishes put in tea.

(411) Pé.

啤 ˌPé *ˋtsau*, a Canton word for beer; *tái² ˌpé*, porter.

嘭² An adversative colloquial particle, expressive of dissatisfaction or mistrust; *ˋkòm pé² ˋtím ˌní*, well, and what then? Also, a final particle; *ˋhéung fuk, ˌlé pé²* in short, he is enjoying himself.

(412) Pí.

卑 ˌPí Base, low, vulgar, mean, inferior, menial, contemptible; humble, yielding, respectful; to humble, to abase; *ˌpí lau²* vulgar, low-lived; *ˌtsün ˌpí*, noble and plebeian; *ˌpí tsín²* vile; *ˌpí ˌú*, dirty, mean; *ˌpí chik*, I, the magistrate; *ˌpí ˌpí pat, tsuk, tò²* too unimportant, not worth mentioning.

碑 ˌPí A pillar to which victims were tied; a tablet; *ˌpí mò²* a grave-stone; *shek, ˌpí*, a stone *in memoriam*; *ˌpí ˌman*, the epitaph, an inscription; *lò² ˋshéung ˌhang ˌyan ˋhau ˋts'z' ˌpí*, traveler's words are like tablets.

砒 ˌPí Same as *ˌp'ai* 砒. An ore of arsenic, realgar, the red sulphuret of arsenic. Also read *ˌfí*.

悲 ‘Pí Compassion, feeling for, sympathy, grief at another's woe; to feel for, heartfelt sorrow; tragic, as plays; ˏpí ˏoi, grief; ˏpí ˏfú, to bewail a husband; ˏpí ˏtsoi, alas, woe worth! ˏts‘z’ ˏpí, compassion; ˏpi t‘án’ to sigh in grief.

陂 ‘Pí A bank, a side; to bank in, to inclose and drain; a pool, a fishpond; ˏpí ˏch‘i, a pool.

羆 ‘Pí A bear of great size; an arctic or grisly bear, found in Liáutung; ˏhung ˏpí, a bear, —when dreamed of, is ominous of a son.

ˏ屄 Pí The female organs, the vulva.

‘比 Pí To compare, to classify, to sort, to judge of; to equal, to correspond, to select; a comparison, an illustration; the 81st radical; ‘pí káu’ to compare; ‘pí túi’ to pair, match; ˏmò ˏyan ‘pí tak, ‘shéung, no one can compare with him; ˏmò ‘pí ping’ ˏ’m ˏchí ‘hò ‘ch‘au, good and ill cannot be known without comparison; ‘pí yat, ‘pí, make a comparison; ‘pí ˏfong, analogy, a simile; to measure; to suppose.

‘妣 Pí A deceased mother; ‘háu ‘pí, deceased parents or ancestors.

‘彼 Pí A distributive pronoun; that, the further of two, the opposite; to exclude, to leave out of the question; ‘pí ‘ts‘z’ that, this; then, now; there, here; the former, latter; ‘pí ˏtsoi, him, indeed!

‘畀 Pí To give, to confer, to bestow, to distribute amongst. Interchanged with the next.

‘俾 Pí To give, to benefit; to cause, to enable; to follow, to accord; to let, to allow; to employ; a janitor; a conjunction, that, so that if, to the end that; by, with; ‘pí shek, kik, ˏyan, to strike one with a stone; ˏ’m ‘pí ˏyan ˏhang, don't let people go; ‘pí ‘k‘ü ˏchí tò’ let him know; sung’ ‘pí ‘k‘ü, give it to him; ‘pí ˏto yat, ˏk‘i, allow more time.

‘捭 Pí To throw down. Same as 擺 ‘pái. Also to strike the hands together.

賁’ Pí To adorn; ornamented, variegated, as herbage; the 22d diagram, connected with fire.

庇’ Pí To shelter, to cover; affording protection or shadow; to shield, to protect; to lodge; pí’ yau’ to protect, as by gods; ‘pò pí’ to shield with one's assistance; ‘wing pí’ continual protection; tsik, pí’ to trust to for aid; ˏpáu pí’ to assure one protection.

泌’ Pí Water flowing, as from a torrent or fountain, between banks; running water; name of a river in the southwest of Honán, a branch of the River Hán.

祕’ 秘’ Pí Abstruse, secret, mysterious, divine; inspired, as by an afflatus; unaccountable, inexplicable; pí’ ˏch‘ün, mysteriously conveyed, like mesmerism; pí’ mat, undivulged, close; pí’ ˏshü, a mysterious book.

芾’ Pí Fragrant, odoriferous; the perfume of flowers; pí’ ˏfan, grateful to the smell, like food. Also read pít, a kind of potherb.

悱 Pí' To treat rudely or disrespectfully, as when one is flustered with drink. Same as the next.

俷 Pí' Majestic, grave; full, filled up with; a man's name. Usually read *pít*.

悱 Pí' Laborious, painstaking; fatigue, care; attentive, careful, heeding; to counsel, to warn; water flowing from a spring.

閟 Pí' A closed door; to shut, to secrete; to skulk, to hide; hidden, secret, deep, profound, mysterious, spiritual; careful, attentive; *ˌsham pí'* occult, very secret; *pí' sz'²* a secret affair; *pí' nik₂* to keep out of the way.

騑 Pí' A strong, well-fed horse; a fat, robust horse.

痺 Pí' Rheumatism, weakness or paralysis of the limbs, arising from dampness; numbness in the joints; *kéuk₂ pí'* my foot is asleep; *ˌhang pí'* a sudden twinge in the legs; *chéuk₂ pí'* rheumatism from damp.

臂 Pí' The fore-arm; the cubit; the arm; the shoulder or leg of an animal when killed; the power or strength of an arm; in colloquial, to pour off from dregs; *ʻshau pí'* the arm; *pí' chʻün'* a bracelet; *pí' tsít₂* the elbow-joint; *ˌyéung pí'* a leg of mutton; *ʻfán pí'* to throw the arms backward; *ˌpong yat₂ pí' ˌchí lik₂* lend us a hand, help here; *pí' tò' ˌtsʻing*, pour it off clear; *ʻpá pí' ˌí ˌtʻám*, to seize the arm and converse, to take by the button; *máu² tiú² pí' ˌü*, nothing at all to do.

鼻 Pí² The nose; nasal; to bore the nose; the 209th radical of characters relating to the nose; the first, original; in colloquial, a thing; *pí² ˌlung*, the nostrils; *pí² ˌléung*, the bridge of the nose; *á' pí²* a fool, an ass; *pí² ˌko*, the nose; *pí² tʻai' ˌchʻung*, a slug; *ˌlau pí² ʻshui* running at the nose; *ʻchʻé pí² ˌhon*, to snore; *pí² ˌko ˌdò ʻmò yuk₂* his nose has no flesh —he is greatly afraid; *ˌang ˌko pí²* a Roman nose; *ʻhò pí²* a good article, a good thing; *pí² ʻtsò*, the first ancestor in a genealogy; *pí² sak₂* nose stopped up, the snuffles; *pí² ˌín* snuff; *pí² ˌlün*, the end of the nose; *pí² tʻai'* mucus from the nose; *sang' pí²* to blow the nose; *chong' pí² ˌko hü'* follow your nose, go on straight.

篦 Pí² A fine toothed comb, single or double; to comb; to lead; a kind of toothed net to catch shrimps; *tséung² ˌngá pí²* an ivory comb; *pí² ˌtʻau fát₂* to comb the hair.

避 Pí² To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun, to shirk, to get out of the way; to stand aside, to retire, to withdraw; to abscond, to hide one's self; *pí² kwo' ˌní chéung' ʻhím*, escape from this present danger; *ˌtʻò pí²* to abscond; *pí² shai' ˌlau*, to shirk one's duty; *pí² cháu'* to avoid one's creditors; *ˌúi pí²* to stand aside—as when officers pass; *pí² ʻshü*, to avoid the hot weather; *pí² ʻhá ʻkʻü*, get out of his way; *pí² ˌʼm chʻú₂* did'nt dodge it.

備俻 Pí² To prepare, to have, to provide for, to make ready, to arrange, to guard against; to retain; prepared, provided, complete, ready; sufficient, enough; entirely, wholly, all; *ü² pí²* provided against; *tsuk, pí²* enough is prepared; *ˌts'ai pí²* all is ready; *'yau pí² ˌmò wán²* calamity is avoided by forethought; *pí² lik, ˌon ˌngai,* he has experienced both felicity and misfortune; *pí² ˌchí 'tai sai²* he knows it all minutely.

嬖 Pí² A favorite, a vile but beloved person, a familiar; partial to, blinded for; depraved, lecherous; *pí² ts'ip,* a favorite concubine; *pí² hang²* or *pí² ˌyan* a catamite; *ˌp'in pí²* entire trust in, to adulate.

比 Pí² To harmonize, to equal; according with, even, equal, regular, uniform; party-spirited, intimate; *pat, pí²* peerless, not comparable to; *pí² ˌyau ˌní,* a nun; *ˌo pí²* selfish, mean, partizan-like; *pí² ping²* equal.

被 Pí² To reach to, to add to, to protect; to dress; to provide or prepare; to suffer, a sign of the passive voice; by, from; *pí² k'ap, t'ín ˌyan,* heaven's blessings reached him; *pí² 'k'ü hoi²* wounded by him; *pí² ˌfung shi² ˌts'an,* made ill by wind—when sleeping; *pí² kò²* a defendant; *pí² lái²* implicated in; *pí² ˌyan ˌhí fú²* to be imposed on, to suffer mockery; *pí² kü²* all ready; *pí² 'shui ˌtsoi,* suffered by a flood.

轡 Pí² The reins attached to a headstall or bridle; *chap, pí²* to hold a horse.

啡 A colloquial word; or, one of two; a final word, expressing certainty; *hai² pí²* yes it is; *ˌ'm hai² pí²* not at all so; *ˌkung pí² 'ná,* is it a male or female? *ˌp'eng pí² kwai²* is it cheap or dear now? *pí² 'tím yéung²* then, how will it be? then what?

庳 Pí² Low, like a house or palace, humble, unpretending, mean; short; the nose; *'Yau pí²* the name of a principality which the brother of Shun governed.

(413) P'í.

丕 ˌP'ei Grand, great; first; distinguished; to offer up, to present to; to receive; *ˌp'i 'tsz'* the eldest son.

伾 ˌP'ei Strong, robust; valiant; many, a multitude; *Tái² ˌP'í,* a mountain in Weihwui fú in Honán.

豝 ˌPei A fox's cub; *ˌp'i ˌlí,* a young fox.

駓 ˌPei A white and yellow speckled horse, a bright chestnut horse; *ˌp'i ˌp'i,* pressing, hurrying along.

披 ˌP'i To open, to spread out, to extend, to uncover; to unroll, as a scroll; to rive, to break; to throw on, as a cloak; to cast or throw off clothes; to oppose; slazy, as cloth; disheveled; *ˌp'i ˌso,* to put on a leaf-cloak; *ˌp'i fát,* to dishevel the hair; *ˌp'i ˌhoi,* to open or split; *ˌp'i káp,* cavalry, a cuirasser; *ˌp'i ˌká ˌshá,* to put on a surplice; *'i ˌp'i,* a chair cover,

a tidy; *'shau ⸢p'i*, open with the hand; *⸢p'i ⸢shü*, to look at a book; *⸢p'i ⸢sing tái² üt*, to cloak the stars and put on the moon—to travel by night.

被 P'i To put on garments on the shoulders; to dishevel, to undo; *⸢p'i fát*, to loosen the hair. Same as the preceding, in this sense.

剫 P'i To peel, to flay, to pare off the skin; to trim, to hew; *⸢p'i 'shau káp*, to trim the nails; *⸢p'i ⸢hiú ⸢p'i*, pare off the skin.

⸢皮 P'i The skin, the undressed hide; leathery, leathern; furs; bark, peel; a wrapper, the case around goods, the tare; a quartering in gambling; temper, character; to skin; to cover, as skin does; the 107th radical of characters relating to skin; *⸢p'i ⸢fú*, the skin; *⸢ngau ⸢p'i*, cow-hide; *⸢p'i 'ts'ò*, dressed furs; *kwai² ⸢p'i*, cassia; *⸢p'i 'pán*, furs not made up; *⸢'m kú² mín² ⸢p'i*, regardless of reputation, shameless; *'hò ⸢p'i hí²* a good disposition; *'piú 'chí ⸢p'i*, to paper over; *⸢fung ⸢p'i*, to seal up, to paper the cracks; *⸢p'i ⸢lü*, mulish, obstinate; *⸢p'ai ⸢p'i*, to peel, as an orange; *chám² ⸢p'i*, to curry leather; *íp* (or *⸢im*) *⸢p'i*, to tan; *⸢hoi ⸢t'án ⸢p'i*, to open the quartering—in gambling; *⸢p'i ⸢lui*, or *⸢wán ⸢p'i*, fidgetty, willful, as children; *'hò ⸢p'i shik*, a clear, good complexion; *'ch'é ⸢p'i ⸢t'iú*, unstable, not to bo depended on; *mok ⸢p'i*, to flay, to pull off the wrapper or peel; *⸢ch'ü ⸢p'i*, without the case.

⸢疲 P'i Lassitude, fatigue, weariness; inability, loss of strength; *⸢p'i kün²* tired out; *⸢p'i 'má*, a worn out house; *⸢p'i ⸢nán*, drudging, tiresome, as an office.

⸢罷 P'i Fatigued, ill, worn-out, tired; *⸢p'i ⸢lò*, harassed; same as the last in this sense.

⸢詖 P'i To flatter, to adulate; to dispute; artful, specious debate intended to flatter and win over; *⸢p'i ⸢ts'z'* to beguile, to coax to do wrong.

⸢仳 P'i To take leave of, to separate from; ugly; *⸢p'i ⸢wai*, ugly, plain, as a woman.

⸢枇 P'i A fine toothed comb; forks with which victims were lifted from the boiler; a fruit; *⸢p'i ⸢p'á*, the loquat or medlar *(Eriobotrya japonica)*; *⸢p'i ⸢p'á 't'ung*, a barrel.

⸢琵 P'i A musical instrument; *⸢p'i ⸢p'á* the Chinese guitar or viol; name of a scaleless fish; to push with the hand.

⸢毗 P'i Contiguous, as fields; clear, manifest; thick, substantial; cringing; kind, to treat kindly, liberal; to assist; *⸢p'i ⸢lín*, adjoining, conterminous; *⸢kw'á ⸢p'i*, servile.

⸢媲 P'i To pair, to conple, to marry; equal, paired, matched; *⸢p'i 'mí*, alike pretty.

⸢膍 P'i The stomach or tripe of a cow, the manyplus; the navel; thick, substantial, abundant; *⸢p'i ⸢c'hí*, the entrails of birds.

⸢貔 P'i A sort of feline beast from Liáutung, like a leopard; some say a spotted bear or badger; *⸢p'i ⸢yau*, a flag with a leopard on it.

埤 P'í A low wall; to add to, to augment; attached to; thick, liberal, abundant; low, marshy, damp, places; ⁵p'i shap₂ damp.

秕 P'í Grain which does not mature; the chorion or immature seed; chaffy grain; tares found in grain; ignorant; ⁵p'i ⁶hong, chaff, husks, refuse.

脾 P'í The stomach, the internal tunic which digests the food; the digestion; the temper; to stop; ⁵p'i hi² the gastric efflu-ence, the temper; ⁵p'i wai² the stomach; ⁵p'i wai² sham² wong² an excellent digestion; ⁵p'i ⁶hū, languid, feeble; mat₂ ⁵p'i, the cells of a comb; ⁵p'i hi² ngáng² obstinate, willful.

Also read ⁴pí, full, ample, as a dress.

粺 P'í Good, white rice, well hulled and washed.

裨 P'í Small, as caps used by lords in worship; inferior; benefici-al; to assist, to supply defici-ency; to reinforce, to be use-ful; to enable or give permis-sion to do; to give over to; ⁵p'i fú² to assist; tái² ⁴yau ⁵p'i yik₂ of great benefit.

陴 P'í A parapet or breastwork, in which embrasures are made; to benefit; ⁵ts'éung ⁵p'i, a para-pet; ⁴shau ⁵p'i, an officer who guards the walls.

鼙 P'í A drum or cymbal used on horseback, and sounded in battle near the general; to drum.

蚍 P'í A large species of ant, called ⁵p'i ⁵fau; a flower of a reddish color, like a hibiscus.

⁴痞 P'ei A stoppage in the bowels, constipated; disease or pain from costiveness.

⁴否 Pei To obstruct, to hinder, to bar the way, to interrupt; vile, wicked, bad, as mankind; ⁴p'i shai² the wicked world; ⁴p'i sak₂ impeded, way blocked up; ming² ⁴p'i, a hard lot; ⁴p'i kik₂ t'ái² ⁵loi, it is so bad that it must soon better.

⁴鄙 P'í A frontier or country town, a small place; a border, a fron-tier; a town of 500 houses, five of which made a hien or district; low, country-like, vile, rustic, mean; to despise, to contemn; ⁴p'i lau² vulgar, the lower classes; ⁴p'i lun² niggardly; ⁴p'i lūt₂ brazen-faced; ⁴hò ⁴p'i ⁴k'ü, I utterly despise him; ⁴ho ⁴p'i, despi-cable; ⁴p'i pok₂ to vilify; ⁵pin ⁴p'i, on the borders, the frontier.

⁴圮 P'i To destroy, to subvert; to prostrate, as a city; ⁵k'ing ⁴p'i, to cast down.

⁵被 P'i A coverlet, a covering for a bed; to cover; ⁴p'i ⁵tán, a sheet, a single covering; káp₂ ⁴p'i, a double coverlet; ⁵mín ⁴p'i, a quilt; ⁴p'i mín² a coun-terpane; ⁴k'am ⁴p'i, to pull the clothes over one; ⁴p'i ⁵p'ò, bedding; ⁵ní ⁴p'i, a red wool-en coverlet.

⁵婢 P'i A maid-servant, a female slave, one bought or con-demned to servitude; ⁴p'i ⁴tsz' a slave maid; ⁴p'i ⁴nü, a term for a daughter; also used by women for themselves; ⁵kún ⁴p'i, condemned women; shí² ⁴p'i, handmaids; ⁵nò ⁴p'i, slaves.

譬, P'i To compare, to make an illustration; to understand; a simile, an illustration, a parable, a comparison; *p'i' ,ü*, for instance, a comparison; *'ts'ü p'i' pat, 'ün*, to take a common illustration; *p'i' pat, tak*, incomparable; *mi' p'i'* unexplained, unintelligible.

屁, P'i To break wind; *p'i' 'kú*, the posteriors; *fong' p'i'* to fart; used as a contemptuous expression for what another says.

(414) Pik.

碧, Pih A valuable stone, translucent like prase or jade; some are bluish, and others greenish, like the deep sea; *pik, ,wan*, the azure clouds; *pik, shü'* a coralline tree, fabled to grow in the Kwanlun Mts.

偪, 逼, Pih To oppress, to harass, to ill-use, to force, to reduce to straits; to crowd on; to approach near, to press upon; to distend, to fill; near, urgent; *,chan ching' pik, ,yan*, really, what a crowd! *pik, tak, 'hò 'kan*, a great press, a jam; *pik, 'sz'* to ill-use so as to cause death; *'hò pik*, very crowded; *pik, 'kan*, near to, bordering; *pik, tò' hi' ,tò ,'m 't'au tak*, I am so squeezed I can't breathe; *pik, pik*, to force, to compel another, to tyrannize over; in straits; *pik, ,ü ,mò noi'* necessitated, obliged to do; *,ts'úi pik*, to dun, to hurry; *pik, há'* to oppress the poor; *pik, kü'* a buskin.

煏, Pih To dry at the fire; fire dried; *pik, ,nam ,ngau yuk*, to bake beef thoroughly; *pik, 'tsau*, to distil spirits; *pik, ,nung*, overdone.

壁, Pih A mud wall; a partition wall, wall of a house; a screen, an obstruction, a military defense; a steep ridge; the 14th zodiacal constellation, of γ in Pegasus and α in Andromeda; *,ts'éung pik*, a wall; *chiú' pik*, a curtain wall before yámun; an opposite wall; *kák, pik*, a partition wall; *kák, pik, ,yan*, a next door neighbor; *,ká ,t'ò pik, lap*, a poor family, only bare walls; *,mún pik*, a partition to screen a room; *mín' pik*, facing the wall, *i. e.* hard study; *pik, lap, ,ts'in yan'* the ridge rises in lofty peaks.

璧, Pih A badge of office, made of gem, round, with a hole in the centre, and carried into audiences; the *,kwai* and *pik*, were a sort of letters-patent; to decline; *pik, tsé'* to decline with thanks—written on cards; *'fán pik*, to return a present.

(This character is often pronounced *pák*.)

迫, 廹, Peh To urge, to insist upon; to press, to vex, to reduce to straits; urgent, pressing; to force one to extremity; *kap, pik*, urgent, as work; hurried, pressed; *kw'an' pik*, miserable, straitened, as a poor man; *,wai shai' 'sho pik*, forced by circumstances; *pik, 'sz'* jammed to death.

愎, Pih Perverse, bad, pertinacious, self-willed, disobedient.

(415) P'ik.

辟 P'ih, A prince, a ruler; heaven; a law, example, rule; clear, to perceive fully; punishment, to punish, to castigate, to kill; partial to; *tái² p'ik₃* a severe punishment, death; *p'ik₃ ˏming* nominal, by false pretenses; *ˏwong p'ik₃* an emperor; a widow worships her dead husband by this title. Occasionally used for the four next.

僻 P'ih, Mean, low-live, vulgar; depraved, licentious; prejudiced, partial; *p'ik₃ lau²* rustic, mean; *ˏp'in p'ik₃* depraved, bad hearted; rough, uneven, as a path; *fong² p'ik₃* dissolute; *p'ik₃ kín²* prejudiced, narrow-minded.

(This character is often pronounced *p'ek*.)

擗 P'ih, To open, to cleave, to rive; to beat the breast; to throw down on, or at; to drive aside; *p'ek₃ shek₂ fong² ˊfo*, to throw stones and set on fire; *p'ik₃ ˏhoi*, to break open; *p'ik₃ ˊyung huk₃ yap₃* to bare the feet and wail—as for a death.

闢 P'ih, To burst forth, to disclose, to appear; to set in order; to develop, as nature does; to retire to, to shun; *ˏhoi p'ik₃ ˏt'in tí²* the creation; *yat₃ hòp₂ yat₃ p'ik₃* an opening and shutting, a culmination and decline; *ˏch'o p'ik₃ tí² ˏfong*, to occupy new land.

霹 P'ih, A clap of thunder; *p'ik₃ lik₃ ˏsheng*, a splitting clap; also applied to a crashing noise, the rumbling of wheels; *chan² p'ik₃* a trembling, a shaking.

劈 P'ih, To rive, to split, to open, to rend, to cut; *p'ik₃ lim² tik₃ ˏyan*, a harsh man.

癖 P'ih, Indigestion; a morbid appetite; a penchant, a fancy for, great partiality; *shik₂ p'ik₃* a craving appetite; *sing² p'ik₃* a propensity, a passion for.

甓 P'ih, A sort of tile which is to be partly covered by other tiles, and in which lines are made.

襞 P'ih, Clothes folded up and laid in a pile; *p'ik₃ tsik₃* the plaits or folds in the skirt of a petticoat; the gathers in a dress.

躃 P'ih, Lame, unable to walk; upset, overturned, prostrate; *ˏpai p'ik₃* lame of both feet.

(416) Pín.

邊 ˏPien, The side; an edge, a bank, a margin; a border, the frontier, confines, boundary. In colloquial, which, where; what place; *ˏpín tik₃ chí² ˊhò*, which is the best? *ˏpín yat₃ ch'ü²* in what place? *ˊséung ˏpín yat₃ yéung²* which one do you fancy? *ˏpín tak₃ ˏlai*, where did you get this? *ˏpín ˊhá* where? *ˏái ˏpín ch'ü²* near what place? *ˏpín ngoi²* beyond the frontiers; *ˏpín ˏkéung*, the boundary; *ˏchung ˏpín*, within and without; *ˏfá ˏpín*, an embroidered edge, as of a dress; *ˏfá ˏpín ˏngan*, a milled dollar; *ˏpín ˊsháng*, which province? *ˊhoi ˏpín*, the seaside; *ˏmò hü² ˏpín ch'ü²* don't go away; *ˏpín ˏlán*, the raised edge of a coin;

ʿk'i ʿtò ₵shan ₵pín, stand by my side; ʿhau tsoi² lò² ₵pín, wayside talk—truth; ʿlü ₵pín, inside, within; ₵t'in ₵pín, the horizon; ₵pín ko² which one?

邊 Pien. A bamboo basket, called ₵pín tau² made like a dish, used in worship to contain fruits; ₵pín ₵yan, an eunuch, who brings the server at sacrifices.

蝙 Pien. A bat, called ₵pín fuk, or ₵sín ʿshü, the fairy rat.

編 緶 Pien. To connect or string on a cord; a ligature, a band; a cord to fasten bamboo books together; to arrange materials in order, as when preparing a book; to compose; records, books; to twist, to plait; a sort of turban; ʿkán ₵pín, a book; ₵pín ₵nín, annals; ₵pín ₵sau, a revisor of books—the lowest title in the Hánlin; ₵pín lit, tsz'² hò² to arrange marks or letters in order.

篇 Pien. A bamboo cart or barrow for transporting earth.

胼 Pien. The hard skin of a laboring man's hand; callous, indurated, hard, firm; loose skin. Read ₵p'ing in the Fan Wan.

鞭 Pien. A whip, a lash; an iron cudgel; a cut or lash of a whip; to whip, to flog; ʿmá ₵pín, a horsewhip; ₵pín t'át, to chastise, to flog; ₵pín ₵kon, a whip-handle; ₵tá ʿk'ü shap₂ ₵pín, give him ten lashes; chap₂ ₵pín ₵ts'ung sz'² to take measures to do a thing; t'it₂ ₵pín, an iron bludgeon; yat₂ ₵chí ₵pín ₵kon, a walking-stick; ₵p'i ₵pín, a lictor's lash; ₵t'ang ₵pín, a rattan scourge.

鯿 Pien. A bream (*Abramis bramula*); one or two species are reared by the Chinese to a great extent.

辮 Pien. To plait, to braid, to twist, to intertwine; a cue; ₵tá ₵pín or pan² ₵pín, to braid the cue; tái² ₵sung ₵pín, a loose plaited cue; ₵lau ₵pín, left for a cue—as when boys are first shaved; ʿiú ₵pín, to wind the cue round the head; ₵pín ʿteng, the hair left on the head; ₵pín ₵p'ái, a false cue.

扁 Pien. Flat, round, low, not globular; a tablet; a lighter or small boat; ₵p'ái ʿpín or ʿpín ngák₂ honorary tablets placed over doors by graduates; sai² ₵kwá ʿpín, a chopboat; ʿshéung ʿpín, to put up a tablet; ʿpín pák₂ the juniper; kam² ʿpín, to press flat.

匾 Pien. Like the last. Flat, thin; a slice; a board or tablet; ʿpín ngák₂ a door tablet.

褊 Pien. Cramped, contracted, narrow, petty, small; strait, as a territory, garments, or the mind; ʿpín ʿsiú, small, mean; ʿpín lau² mean; ʿpín ₵sam, fearful, pusillanimous, timid.

偏 Pien. Hasty, narrow-minded; ʿpín kap₂ impertinent, covetous. Same as the last.

貶 Pien. To detract, to criticise, to censure, to dispraise; to diminish, to abate; to vilify; ₵pò ʿpín, to praise and blame—as critics do; ʿpín há² to degrade—as an officer: to humble; ʿpín ʿsün, to disparage, to do injury to by blaming; ʿpín chut₂ to take away a dignity.

窆 Pien To bury, to put the coffin into the grave; burial; *ʻpin hi²* implements for interment.

變 Pien To change, to alter; to transform, to metamorphose; a change in things, a mutation from one condition or being to another; a turn of affairs, an insurrection, a revolution in the state; a calamity, a judgment from Heaven; *ʻkoi pín²* to reform; an alteration in affairs; *pín² ˌtʻung*, perspicacious, smart; *pín² ˌsam*, to alter one's views or feelings; *pín² fá²* to change by influencing; the changes in nature, to alter the substance of a thing; *pik₅ pín²* to excite to revolt—by oppression; *pín² mái²* to change hands by selling; *pín² ching²* a change in a disease; *ˌtʻin pín²* providential calamity; *pín² shik₅* change of countenance; *pín² ún²* change it.

便 Pien To put one who is irksome at ease; to accord with; rest, convenience; convenient, expedient, opportune, advantageous; ready, handy, at hand, at pleasure, readily; accustomed to, ready at; offices of nature; an adverb, then, so, thus; forthwith, immediately, straightway, just as; that is; *shun² pín²* to be convenient, to avail of a good chance; *li² pín²* serviceable, advantageous; *pín² ˌchung tsau² wá²* said it unpremeditatedly; *ʻching pín²* all made ready, finished; *mí² ʻyau pín²* not yet ready; *ʻki ˌshí tak₅ pín²* when will it be ready? *ˌchʻá pín²* tea is ready; *ˌtsʻui pín²* as you please, any how, of no consequence; *ˌʼm pín²* inconvenient, unhandy, not ready; *pín² shí²* is just so, of course, that is it; *pín² ˌon*, at leisure, *otium*; *ʻsiú pín²* to make water; *pín² ˌú*, a chamber-pot; *pín² ˌchung ˌhang ˌmái ˌloi*, come in at your leisure; *ʻkʻi ˌmái yat₅ pín²* stand a little one side; *mat₅ tak₅ kòm² pín²* how is it you have it so handy? *pín² tong²* well arranged, in its place, all right; *pín² chéuk₅* then it will do; *ˌtsʻin ˌngan pín² ún²* cash and silver readily exchanged; *ˌfong pín²* what is beneficial, of public or private advantage; *tsau² pín²* will be ready presently; *pín² tsíl₂* no trouble, in one's way; *tái² pín² há² hüt₅* the bloody piles; *hòm² ʻyé ˌtsʻai pín²* all is ready.

辨 Pien To separate or cut asunder; to divide, to distinguish, to discriminate, to dispute and discuss, in order to ascertain; to inquire into; frame of a bedstead; an ancient land measure; *pín² ˌhoi ˌkò ˌtai*, to distinguish between the dear and cheap; *pín² shik₅* to discriminate colors; *pín² tò² ˌtsʻing*, to thoroughly examine; *ˌfan pín²* to explain, to distinguish.

辯 Pien Analogous to the last; to dispute, to debate, to quarrel; to set in order; to review, to criticise; to insinuate; wrangling, artful; *pín² pok₅* to contradict; *ˌcháng pín²* to wrangle; *pín² lun²* to debate; *pín² ˌming pák₂* to argue or distinguish a point clearly; *pín² ʻchün*, skillful at cajoling, to coax or cajole.

卞² Pien Hurried; a rule, a law; to put the hands to in a confused way; name of a district; *pín² kap₅* perturbed.

忭² Pien Delighted, pleased, gay, joyous.

汴² Pien A river in Húpeh, a branch of the River Hán; *Pín² ₍léung*, the former name of K'áifung fú in Honán.

弁² Pien A casque, a leathern helmet; a bonnet of ceremony used in the Chau dynasty; military officers; quick, hasty, alarmed, trembling; to clap the hands; *₍man ₍ün ʻmò pín²* civilians and army officers; *ʻkú pín²* to clap and urge on to battle.

抃² Pien To grasp, to put the hand on; to sweep or brush away; to throw away; to reject; *pín² meng²* to risk or disregard one's life.

(417) P'ín.

偏 P'ien Inclined to one side, a side, at or by the side; partial, excessive, bent on having, longing for; selfish, secluded; a half; 25 chariots; fifty men; *₍p'ín iú² ʻkòm*, I must have it so; *₍p'ín ʻliú ʻk'ü*, neglected or overlooked him; *₍p'ín ₍fong*, a concubine; *ʻyau ₍p'ín* or *₍p'ín kwo²* I have, thank you—a reply when asked if one has eaten; *₍p'ín kwai yat₅ pín²* leans one side—as an unsteady boat; *₍p'ín ₍p'ín áu²* willful, opinionated, determined; *₍séung ₍p'ín*, to pass on a present to a third person; *₍p'ín oi²* undue partiality; *₍p'ín kín²* prejudiced; *₍lò ₍p'ín ₍mún*, to go in a side door; *met.* dissipated, to follow evil ways.

篇 P'ien A slip of written bamboo, as anciently used; a red skinned bamboo, with delicate tasted shoots; a leaf of a book; a publication, books; *yat₅ ₍p'ín*, one leaf; *₍p'ín shap₂* a section in the Book of Odes; *yat₅ ₍p'ín ₍shü ʻt'ai ʻtò ʻlò*, has looked at one book till he's old—is only partially informed.

翩 P'ien To fly swiftly, to run to and fro quickly; fluttering, hovering; bustle and running, as at a parade; fluttering pennons; *₍p'ín ₍p'ín*, flying about.

扁 P'ien Small, as a boat; *₍p'ín ₍chau*, a skiff, a little flat boat. Same as the next in this sense.

艑 P'ien A flat bottomed boat, a shallop, used in eastern China; a scow.

便 P'ien Urgent; *₍p'ín ₍p'ín*, diligent, in a hurry; also, to discuss.

徧 遍 P'ien Everywhere, all around, the entire, the whole, throughout; to go around, to make a circuit or tour; to pervade; a visit or walk; *p'ín² ₍shan*, the whole person; *p'ín² kwok₅ ₍chung*, to travel to the ends of the land; *yat₅ p'ín²* a visit, one walk or trip; *₍ch'ün p'ín²* to inform all.

騙 P'ien To vault into a saddle, to mount a horse; to take advantage of, to deceive, to cheat; *₍hong p'ín²* or *₍hí p'ín²* to lie to, to delude; *shau² p'ín²* deceived; *p'ín² kuk₂* a plan for cheating; *₍shui p'ín² ʻní*, who took you in?

片 P'ien Anything thin and small, as a leaf, slip, splinter, strip, bit, chip, fragment; a short time; petals of a flower; to split, to slice, to cleave, to divide; a half, a section of; the 91st radical; *yat, p'in' 'chí* a slip of paper; *p'in' ,hám*, a note, a chit; *yat, p'in' 'fú ,sam*, the whole heart engaged in it; *p'in' ,ín*, half of the story, one side of a question, a word; *p'in' ,shí*, a little while, an interval; *,ping p'in'* Baroos camphor; *,ch'á p'in'* a leaf of tea; *yat, p'ín' ,fau ,ín*, a lie, the whole of it; *,á p'in' ,ín*, opium; *,lau p'in'* a note left as a card; *p'in' tsau'* a memorial; *ts'ít, p'in'* to slice up.

(418) Ping.

兵 Ping A weapon, arms; a soldier; an army, troops, forces, soldiers; military, martial, used in war; to fight, to use arms; *,ping ,ting*, a soldier; *,Ping Pò'* the Board of War; *tái' ,ping*, the great army, the main body of troops engaged; *,ch'éung ,ping*, "long arms," are spears, muskets; *'tün ,ping*, "short arms," are swords; *'hí ,ping*, to raise or marshal troops; *ch'ut, ,ping*, to lead men out to battle; *,ping hí'* arms, military stores; *fuk, ,ping*, an ambush; *pái' ,ping*, defeated; *'Mín ,ping*, Manchu troops; *yat, ,chi ,ping*, a detachment or wing of an army; *'má ,ping, pò' ping*, cavalry and infantry; *,ping ,f'au*, a commanding officer; a foreign officer, as the governor of Macao, is also so called; *,ts'án ,ping*, discomfited troops; *,ts'ò ,ping*, to review troops; *kau' ,ping*, to save troops, to succor troops; *,ping 'fán ts'ák, ,lün*, seditious troops and rebellious banditti; *,kún ,ping*, government troops; *,ping ,k'ün*, military power; *,chiú ,ping*, to enlist soldiers; *,tò ,ping*, arms, an equipment; *,ping ,shün*, a man-of-war.

冰 Ping Ice; clear, pure; crystallized; frozen; icy, cold as ice; to freeze; *,ping ,ho*, a frozen river; *,ping tung'* ice; *,ping 'shui*, melted ice-water; *,ping süt*, ice and snow; *,ping 'láng*, as cold as ice, very cold; *,ping shat*, an ice-house; *,ping ,f'ong*, sugar-candy; *,ping ,ts'ing yuk, kít, ,yan*, a pure-minded good man; *,ping ,kí yuk, chat*, clear complexioned and faultless—said of a woman's person; *,ping ,yan*, or *tái' ,ping ,yung*, a go-between; *,ping ,fá ,f'ong*, pounded sugar-candy.

掤 Ping A quiver, a case for arrows; to put the hand on the quiver so as not to let the arrows, drop out.

丙 Ping The third of the ten stems; inferior, the last; a fish's tail; *,ping* and *,ting* belong to fire and the south, and hence mean bright; *,ts'ing 'ping*, heaven; *,yam 'ping tso' héung'* facing north and south—as a house or grave.

怲 Ping Sad, deeply afflicted; *,yau ,sam 'ping 'ping*, mournful, sorry.

'昺 Ping Bright, clear, like the daylight.

'炳 Ping The light of fire, bright; perspicuous, luminous, as a style. A colloquial word; to burn; *'ping 'liú 'kí ,ká*, burned several houses.

'邴 Ping A city in the ancient principality of Sung; also in that of Ching, in the east of China.

'迸 Ping To be scattered, to expel, to dissipate, to drive off; to idle about, to wander.

'秉 Ping A handful of grain; both hands full; an ancient dry measure of grain containing 2 *shek*, or 160 *'tau*; to seize or grasp in the hand, to maintain, to uphold; *'ping tak*, to adhere to virtue; *'ping ,kung*, to act justly, to maintain equity; *'pá 'ping*, to administrate, to direct; *'ping chuk, toi² tán²* to hold a light watching for the dawn.

'箳 Ping The covering or screen over a carriage, a mat to put over a wagon.

'摒 Ping To drive off, to expel; *'ping ,páng 'ping ,páng*, the crashing noise of broken crockery—a colloquial expression.

'鞞 Ping A scabbard, called *'ping 'pung*; name of a village.

(This and the next are often pronounced *peng*.)

'餅 Ping A cake, a biscuit; pastry made of flour, water and fat, dumplings; *mín² 'peng*, cakes; *'peng ,kon*, dry biscuit, crackers; *'peng shik*, pastry; *,ngau 'nái 'peng*, cheese, cheese cakes; *'tsau 'peng*, yeast cakes; *üt, 'peng*, moon cakes, made at full moon of the 8th month; *,t'ong 'peng*, cakes sent to infants as presents.

'柄 Ping A handle, a haft; the root, the source; *met.* authority, power, influence; having the control; *'pá peng²* to hold by the handle; *'yau 'pá ,peng²* powerful, influential, wise, having authority; having a basis of action; *'mò wá² ping²* nothing to talk of, nothing to make a story plausible; *,k'ün ping²* power; *,chá chü² ko² ,t'iú peng²* take hold of the handle; *peng² ch'ek*, a foot-rule.

'拼 '并 '並 '竝 Ping Two standing or going together—the leading idea is dual; together, moreover, also, with, and; at once, even with, united, unitedly; really; to copulate; in colloquial, to compare; *ping² hòp*, united; *ping² ,fi*, by no means; *ping² t'an*, to seize all, to usurp another's; *ping² tso²* sitting together; *'ni ping² kwo²* compare them together; *yat, ping²* a single comparison; *ping² lap*, two standing together; *,'m ping² tak, chü²* they are very unlike, not to be compared; *ping² chung²* equally heavy. Also read *ping²* with the same meaning.

'併 Ping Used for *'ping* 屏 and the preceding. On a line with, equal; to make one, to reduce to a uniform size or appearance; to expose, to be regardless of; *ping² kü²* oppose to; *'ping meng²* careless of one's life—as in battle; *ping² pát,*

pò² ₅wai yat₅ pò² reduced the eight books to one.

(The three next characters are often pronounced *peng*.)

病² Ping Sickness, illness, disease; infirmity, malady; vicious, vice; defect, fault; sadness, sorrow, affliction; to damage, to injure, to render worse; to criminate, to vitiate; to hate, to dislike; to distress, to disgrace; *tsat₂ peng²* diseases; *ʿyau peng²* sick; *peng² ʿhò chung²* dangerously ill; *peng² ₅wong ʿngán*, you've jaundiced eyes—a railing phrase; *peng² fuk₂ fát₅* a relapse; *peng² ü²* convalescent, well; *ngo² peng²* sick abed; *pò² peng²* to plead sickness, so as to get a furlough or excuse; *peng² tak₅ ₅káu ₅kwán*, very ill; *peng² kwok₅* to injure the state; *ʿím* (or *ʿhí*) *peng²* infected, to catch a disease; *hoi² ₅shéung peng²* an inward malady.

(419) P'ing.

₅抨 To grasp, to raise. A colloquial word; to set to rights, to arrange; *₅pʿing ʿhò*, to put in order; *₅ʾm pʿá² chít₅ ₅pʿeng kwat₅* don't fear breaking your ribs; *₅pʿing ₅mái áp₅ tán²* to hatch eggs artificially; *₅pʿing ₅mái ₅pʿi ʿtsʿò* to sew furs together.

₅平 P'ing Even, level, uniform, plain; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual, daily; cheap, not high-priced; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed; to tranquillize, to subdue; to even, to adjust, to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; plenty; a plain; *₅kung ₅pʿing*, just, honorable; *₅pʿing ₅wo*, at peace; pleasant weather; *₅tʿín ₅pʿing*, a pair of balances; *tʿái² ₅pʿing*, a state of peace; *₅pʿing tí²* a level place; *₅pʿing ₅shéung*, common, usual; *₅pʿing yat₂* heretofore, constantly, daily; *₅pʿing ₅yéung tái² lò²* an even highway; *₅pʿing ₅ming*, dawn, daylight; *₅pʿing ₅pán* or *₅pʿing ʿtong*, of equal rank, compeers; *₅pʿing ₅man pák₅ sing²* the untitled and common people; *ʿní ʿching ₅kwan ₅pʿing*, make them all even; equalize them; *₅pʿò pat₅ ₅pʿing*, distressed, ill at ease; *ʿhò ₅pʿeng*, very cheap; *₅pʿing fuk₂* to subjugate; *₅pʿing tí² ʿhí ₅fung ₅po*, to raise a needless disturbance; *₅pʿing ₅on*, well, happy, contented, prosperous; *₅pʿing ₅shing*, the even or first of the four tones; *₅pʿeng tik₅ tsò² tak₅* a little cheaper 'twill do; *₅pʿing ₅fan*, equally divided; *chí² ₅pʿeng hai² ʿkòm*, that's as cheap as it can be got.

₅屏 P'ing A screen; a wall made to screen a doorway; ornamental or carved tablets; to cover, to screen, to hide from view, to keep out of view; *₅pʿing ₅fung*, a door-screen; *₅wai ₅pʿing*, a folding-screen; *keng² ₅pʿing*, a pier-glass in a standing frame; *₅pʿing chéung²* a hanging screen; *₅pʿing ʿtsai*, small carved frame ornaments of stone, porcelain, &c.; *₅pʿing hon²*

servants, agents for another—the emperor, and magistrates are so called ; *ˌp'ing lap₂* standing like a screen—*i. e.* a servant ; *ˈi ˌp'ing*, the back of a chair ; *ˌiú ˌp'ing*, a purse.

Also read *ˈping;* to expel, to drive off, to scatter ; to spoil, as robbers ; to reprehend ; to reject.

ˌ仵 P'ang To conduct, to convoy, to send a messenger ; a messenger; following, according ; *ˌséung ˌp'ing ˌwai pún²* will accordingly be his fellow.

ˌ抨 Pang Hasty, warm-hearted, impetuous ; earnest, eager in feeling and action; *kap₂ ˌp'ing* earnest, vehement—used in a good sense.

ˌ枰 P'ang A kind of wood proper for tables and footstools ; made plane and smooth ; a game of chess, a chess-table.

ˌ苹 P'ing A sort of edible celery or cress, of which deer are fond, called *ˌp'ing lái²* ; the leaves are whitish and the stalk straight ; *ˌp'ing ˌp'ing*, grassy, herbaceous. Used for the next.

ˌ萍 P'ing A kind of duckweed, a floating plant grown in fishponds, called *ˌp'ò ˌkiú*, a sort of Azolla ; *met.* busy, here and there, wandering about, traveling ; *ˌp'ing ˌtsung ˌmò teng²* it's uncertain where he's gone ; *ˌp'ing ˈshui ˌséung ˌfung*, to meet accidentally, as floating weeds.

ˌ评 P'ing To discuss the merits of, to settle the order of ; to dispose, to arrange ; to deliberate, to fix fairly ; to criticise a book, to revise before publication ; a moral ; *ˌp'ai ˌp'ing*, to make notes on a MS.; to review a book ; *ˌp'ing lun² ˈkú ˌkam*, to compare ancient and modern times ; *ˌp'ing chü²* notes or comments ; *ˌp'ing üt₂* to look over a book, to revise it for the press ; *shéung² ˌp'ing*, to praise; *ˌp'ing ˈhá ko² tò² ˈli*, decide upon that rule or opinion.

ˌ屏 P'ing A screen on the side ; a protection ; *ˌp'ing ˌmung*, a curtain, a protection, as an awning over a house.

(This character is usually read *p'eng.*)

ˌ瓶 ˌ缾 P'ing A pitcher to draw water ; a vase, a jar, a cruet, a vessel with a tubular neck, and small mouth, and usually without an ear or nose ; a pitcher ; *ˌfá ˌp'eng*, a flower-vase ; *ˈtsau ˌp'eng*, a wine bottle of tutenague.

ˌ駢 Pien A span of horses ; overplus, a redundance ; to associate, to reach together, to arrive simultaneously ; to join or clan together ; *pák₂ fuk₂ ˌp'ing ˌtsun* many blessings coming at once ; *ˌchí ˌp'ing*, a double thumb.

娉' P'ing Elegant, as a women ; *p'ing' t'ing*, a graceful, lady-like carriage. Used for the next.

聘' P'ing To ask, to inquire of ; to send an envoy to a suzerain to make inquiries ; to demand information ; to invite with a present, to request ; to negotiate a marriage, to espouse, to betroth ; a portion ; presents sent before wedding, or by a ruler when inviting one to office ; *p'ing' ˌkam*, money paid at marriage ; *p'ing' ˈts'ing*, to

invite a teacher; *kwo' p'ing' ʿlai*, to send presents of marriage or invitation; *hau² p'ing'* a generous dowry; *ˌsám p'ing'* thrice invited—as an ancient hero was; *p'ing' ˌin*, to invite good men to serve the state; *k'éuk, p'ing'* to decline taking a present.

聘' P'ing To run swiftly; to fly, as when defeated, in a direct course; *ˌch'i p'ing'* to ride swiftly, as a courier; *p'ing' ˌwái*, pleased, elated, gratified.

(420) Pít.

必, Pieh Minutely divided; certainly, absolutely, decidedly; it is necessary, must; determined on; *pat, pít,* unnecessary; *mí² pít,* not necessarily so, not quite certain; *ˌho pít,* what necessity, why must it be so? *pít, teng²* certainly; *pat, ˌho pít,* uncertain, unsettled; *ˌk'i pít,* decided on; *pít, hai²* indisputable, certain; *pít, tak,* doubtless; *pít, ˌ'm tak,* you can't do it, it is impossible; *pít, iú'* indispensible.

鼈, 鱉, Pieh A turtle, supposed to hear with its eyes; all marine cheloniæ; the stars Corona Australis; *náp, pít,* a kind of turtle unable to retract its head; *pít, ˌyan*, fishermen.

咸角' Pieh A horn, called *pít, lut,* blown by the Tartars to frighten horses; pouring out; *pít, fát,* a cold wind; *pít, fat,* water issuing, as from a fountain.

A colloquial word; to issue forth, to sprout as plants; *ʿsun pít, kòm' nün²* as tender as a bamboo just sprouted; *pít, ch'ut, ˌlai*, it leaks out, a dropping.

鷩' Pieh A species of pheasant or francolin, called *pít, chí²* like the gold pheasant; it is fond of seeing itself in the water.

別² Pieh To separate, to divide, to distinguish; to part, to put assunder; to leave, to recede from, to go off; different, another; a separation, a parting; a negative, not, don't; *pít, yéung²* another sort; *pít, tik,* another one; *ˌfan pít, ˌsin hau'* to distinguish the former from the latter; *kò' pít,* to announce one's leaving; *ʿní pít, ˌkún ʿngo*, don't interfere with me; *pít, hau²* after we parted; *pít, ˌlun*, immaterial; *sung' pít,* to see one out on leaving; *pít, i² ˌyan*, another person; *kák, pít, yat, ʿkau*, have not seen each other for a long time; *pít, wá²* said something else; *pín² pít,* to discuss the difference; *pít, ip,* to leave one calling for another.

(421) P'ít.

撇, 擎, P'ieh To strike lightly, to tap; to brush away or along, to wipe; to divide or knock apart; to skim, off; to brandish; to lead, to drag; somewhat, a modicum, gently; the dash to the left in Chinese characters; a down-stroke;

p'ít, ʿü yap, ˌloi, a dash of rain drove in ; *p'ít, shap, ko² ˌshan*, wet through by rain ; *p'ít, t'üt*, to reject, to skim off ; *tsò² sz'²* *p'ít, t'üt*, to attend to affairs promptly, to clear off business; *p'ít, hü²* to clean off, to brush ; *p'ít, ˌhoi*, to set aside, to push away ; *yat, ˌtò p'ít, tün²* drove them apart at one blow of his sword ; *p'ít, ˌts'ing*, to push aside, to leave off entirely, as gambling or smoking.

撇 P'ieh A hasty temper, a hurried manner ; vicious ; *p'ít, sing²* a bad disposition.

瞥 P'ieh To glance at, to pass the eyes over, to look at slightly ; *p'ít, kin²* a hasty glance.

蹩 P'ieh Lame, halt, hobbling ; club-footed ; to lean on one foot ; *p'ít, p'ik*, to go round ; *p'ít, tsuk*, lame.

(422) Piú.

標 ˌPiáu A topmost branch, the opposite of the root ; a signal, a signal-post ; a flag, a banner, a streamer, a marking-flag when used as a signal ; a spear ; a sign-board ; a ticket, a card ; a warrant, a mittimus ; to raise a signal ; to post a card, to put up a notice ; to write, to inscribe in ; to appear, to exhibit, to become conspicuous ; to rise ; extremely fine or pretty ; *ˌpiú ˌk'i*, a signal-flag ; to raise a flag ; *ch'áp, ˌpiú*, to set up a signal, to put out a sign ; *ˌpiú ʿhí ˌchéung tsz'²* put up a notice ; *ˌpiú mín²* the finest flour ; *ˌpiú ˌká*, first rate, excellent ; *pák, hòp, ˌpiú*, a lottery-ticket ; *ˌpiú ch'ut, ˌlai*, to appear conspicuous ; *ʿtang ʿngo ˌpiú ˌsín pò²* let me go ahead a step or two ; *ˌpiú chí²* very pretty, unusually fine ; *ˌt'au ˌpiú*, a ticket of the first prize ; *ˌlung ˌpiú*, a banner given to a successful dragon boat ; *ˌpiú ˌming* to placard the names ; *ˌpiú ˌyéung*, to exhibit as an example to all ; *ˌhoi ˌpiú*, to open the lottery.

縹 ˌPiáu Blue, azure, greenish ; a sort of fine blue silk ; *ˌpiú ˌpiú*, buoyant, rising and sailing away, like a phœnix ; *pik, ˌpiú*, amethystine, cerulean ; *ts'ui² ˌpiú*, leek green ; *ˌpiú pák,* a pure white, as cloth.

鏢 ˌPiáu The end or mouth of a scabbard covered with copper, and ornamented.

麃 ˌPiáu To hoe up weeds ; a raspberry ; feathers changing color, as the ptarmigan does ; a martial look ; *ˌpiú ˌpiú*, military looking.

鑣 ˌPiáu The bit on a bridle ; *ˌpiú ˌpiú* abundant, in numbers, as a stud of horses.

儦 ˌPiáu A company of men ; a crowd, a group ; herds in motion ; *ˌhang ˌyan ˌpiú ˌpiú*, crowds passing along.

滮 ˌPiáu The noise of sleet, rain and snow falling ; *ʿü süt, ˌpiú ˌpiú*, rain and snow falling abundantly.

膘 ˌPiáu Fat, gross ; *ˌfi ˌpiú*, fat ; *ˌchí ˌpiú*, obese, full ; *ˌch'éung ˌpiú*, a long slice ; *hau² ˌpiú*, thick fat, collops of fat.

猋 Piáu. Dogs running about and returning, dogs racing around; applied to a whirlwind; *ㄑpiú ㄑfung*, a whirlwind.

髟 Piú. Long hair, locks hanging down the face; the 190th radical of characters relating to the hair; *ㄙch'éung fàt, ㄑpiú ㄑpiú*, long bushy hair.

彪 Piú. The stripes on a tiger; a small beast, striped like a tiger; streaks, veins; ornate; *ㄙman ㄑpiú*, elegant composition; *ㄑpiú ㄘping*, perspicuous, as a style.

滮 Piú. A flowing stream, water running north; *ㄑpiú ㄙch'í*, name of a pool.

表 Piáu. The outer or upper garments; exterior, outer, external; beyond the borders; to manifest, to show, to make known; that which makes known, a guide, a signal; a watch; statement sent in to the emperor; a permit, a manifest; relations of a different surname, cousins; *yat, ㄘpiú ㄙyan ㄙts'oi*, altogether a clever man; *ㄘpiú ㄑhing*, cousins of a different surname; *ㄘpiú ㄑts'an*, relatives of another surname; *ㄘpiú ㄙt'oi* or *ㄘlò ㄘpiú*, stranger, Sir, friend—a term of address; *ㄙshí ㄙshan ㄘpiú*, a watch; *ㄘpiú lín²* a watch chain; *ㄘpiú ㄘlü ㄑü yat*, inside and out are alike—heart and hand are the same; *ㄘpiú ch'ut*, to show through—as at a hole; *ㄘpiú ㄘpiú ché*, distinguished, renowned; *ㄘpiú ㄙming pák₂* to represent fully.

裱 Piáu. A lady's neckerchief, a sort of comforter; to paste two pieces of paper, to mount pictures or scrolls; *ㄘpiú wá² p'ò²* a picture-framer's shop; *ㄘpiú ㄘhò*, repair it good—as a book.

䐃² Pi. The body pliant; cringing, fulsome. A colloquial word; to lean against, to crowd, to press upon; *tái² ㄑká tan¹ piú²* all are pushing and crowding; *piú² piú² ㄘhá*, rather crowding against; *piú² lok₂ tí²* push it to the ground.

(423) P'IÚ.

飄 P'iáu. A spiral gust, a whirlwind; a brisk gale; noise of the wind; swayed by the wind, blown by the wind; a light, easy manner, like sailing along; to fall; *ㄑp'iú tong²* rocking, rolling, as on a wave; *ㄑp'iú ㄙling*, wandering off alone, as a stranger; a tree bare of leaves; *ㄑp'iú p'ik, tí² ㄑfong*, a deserted place; *ㄘhò ㄑp'iú ㄑp'ung* imminently dangerous, as racing on a horse, or sailing in a boat; *ㄑp'iú ㄑyéung*, sailed or blown over the seas.

漂 P'iáu. Analagous to the last; to float; to be moved, as by the wind or waves; cold, dreary-looking; to bleach, to whiten; *ㄑp'iú pák*, to bleach; *ㄑp'iú shái²* to whiten in the sun; *ㄑp'iú ㄑp'iú*, soaring aloft.

嘌 P'iáu. A carriage thundering along, swift; without rule, irregular; *ㄑp'iú ㄙiú*, unquiet.

漂 P'iáu. A water plant, like a Riccia, which floats on fish-ponds; *ㄙp'ò ㄙp'iú*, duck

瓢 P'iáu A calabash; a drinking vessel formerly made of a gourd; a dipper; *yat, ㄑp'iú ˈyam*, only a gourd for drinking; *ㄑyé ㄑp'iú*, a cocoa-nut dipper.

嫖 P'iáu Light, trifling; giddy, wanton, lascivious; lewdness; given up to lewdness; a whoremaster; to go a whoring, to follow women; *ㄑp'iú shé²* a brothel; *hò² ㄑp'iú*, lecherous, salacious; *ㄑp'iú hák,* a fornicator.

ˢ殍 ˢ莩 P'iáu Famished, to die of hunger; trees rotting and falling down; *ngo² ˢp'iú*, died of famine.

ˢ剽 P'iáu Often used for *ㄑpiú* 標. A small bell; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture, as with needles; to rob; to cut off; swift, nimble; *ˢp'iú ㄑts'éung*, a spear, a dart; *ˢp'iú léuk₂* to plunder; *ㄑheng ˢp'iú*, fleet, active, as soldiers.

ˢ摽 P'iáu Also interchanged with 標 *ㄑpiú*. To beat the breast; to lay the hand on the heart; to strike; to fall, as leaves; to beckon, to signalize; point of a sword.

A colloquial word; to throw, to heave away; to push off; *ˢp'iú ch'ut, ㄑmún ˈhau*, show him out of the door; *ˢp'iú kwo² kák, ㄑlí*, throw or push it to the next door; *ˢp'iú lok₂ há² ˈtai*, throw it down.

ˢ鰾 P'iáu A fish's sound or air-bladder, called *ㄑü ㄑpáu*, from which fish's glue is made.

票 P'iau Used with and for *ㄑpiú* 標. Like fire, rising swiftly; to singalize by fire; light, airy, soaring, waving, as a pennant; a mittimus, a warrant; a bill; a ticket, a passport; *tong² p'iú²* a pawn-ticket; *ch'ut, p'iú²* to issue a warrant; *ㄑts'in ㄑp'iú²* a bill, paper-money; *ˈtá p'iú²* to seal or issue tickets; *p'iú² ㄑkam* a bribe to policemen not to be seized; *chün² p'iá²* to prolong a pawn-ticket; *ㄑshün ㄑp'ái p'iú²* a ship's manifest; *ㄑch'ái p'iú²* a policeman's warrant.

(424) Po.

ㄑ波 Po A wave, a ripple; moved, ruffled, as water by wind; a glance of the eye; a glare; bright, shining, glossy; to communicate, to flow along; old; sometimes used as an interrogative particle, in the sense of thus; *tsak, ché² ㄑp'ún pá² ㄑpo*, shall it be then thus? *ˈho pat, shí² ㄑpo* it is not thus? *ㄑts'au ㄑpo*, bright eyes; *ㄑkam ㄑpo*, the bright moon; *ㄑpo k'ap₂* to compromise; *ㄑyan ㄑpo*, to benefit; *ㄑü ㄑpo*, remnants, left over; *ˈshui ㄑpo ㄑman*, ripples; *ㄑpo ㄑlo ˈkwo*, pine-apple; *ㄑpo ㄑlo mat₂* jack fruit; *ㄑpo ㄑtím long² tsing²* smooth water. A colloquial word, to imitate the English word *ball;* a ball; billiards; *ㄑpo ㄑlau*, a billiard-room; *ˈtá ㄑpo*, to play billiards; *ˈtá tí² ㄑpo*, to roll nine-pins.

ㄑ阤 ㄑ陂 Po Uneven, as a road; sides of the road; *ㄑpo ㄑt'o*, irregular, not level. The second is also used for the next.

坡 Po A declivity, side of a hill, a hill; hills which contain gems or mines; a tumulus thrown up, a pile of dirt, a mound; ⸢po ⸣fán, a bank, an embankment; ⸢p'ing ⸢po, a hill with a level top; ⸣hí yat⸢ ko⸣ ⸢po, to raise a pile.

玻 Po A vitreous, clear substance, like a gem; ⸢po ⸢lí, glass, said to have been brought hither by Sánpáu, a eunuch; ⸢po ⸢lí keng⸣ a looking-glass; ⸢yéung ⸢po ⸢lí, foreign glassware; ⸢po ⸢lí p'in⸣ window-glass; ⸢po sui⸣ broken glass.

磅 Po Stones seviceable for arrow-heads, perhaps a sort of obsidian.

波 Po A vegetable introduced from abroad; ⸢po ts'oi⸣ winter coarse greens; otherwise called ⸢po ⸢ling, and ch'ik⸢ ⸢kan ts'oi⸣ the "red rooted greens;" ⸢po ⸢lo ⸢má pò⸣ coarse gray grasscloth.

播 Po To sow seed, to throw broad cast, to disseminate, to scatter; to promulgate, to publish, to divulge; to disperse; to throw aside, to reject; to flee; to shake; po⸣ ⸣chung, to sow seed; ⸣ün po⸣ to make known afar; po⸣ ⸢yéung, to winnow in a fan; to promulge; po⸣ lung² to act as agent for another, and get information; chün² po⸣ to publish abroad.

嘸 A colloquial final particle, sometimes expressive of doubt, at others of certainty; pat⸢ ⸣ho lün² sun⸣ ⸢yan po⸣ it is not well to believe everybody; ⸢'m hai² lo⸣ po⸣ certainly not; hai² ⸣kòm ké⸣ lo⸣ po⸣ it is so, doubtless.

(425) P'o.

奇 A colloquial word; a classifier of trees; broad, said of soles; yat⸢ ⸢p'o shü² a single tree; yat⸢ ⸢p'o ts'oi⸣ a root of greens; ⸢hái ⸣tai tsò² ⸢p'o tik⸢ make the soles rather broader.

皤 P'o White, plain; gray, like old age; white haired, silvery hair turning gray; a white belly; abundant.

鄱 P'o A district in Kiángsí; ⸢P'o ⸢yéung ⸢ú, the Poyáng lake in the north of Kiángsí.

婆 P'o An old woman, a mother, a wife; a dame, a gammer, a granny; motherly, matronly; used by the Budhists to express immortality; ⸣lò ⸢p'o, a wife; ⸢kung ⸢p'o, husband and wife; ⸢p'o ⸢néung, an old lady; ⸢múi ⸢p'o, an old matchmaker; á⸣ ⸢p'o, old lady—a term of address; a grandmother; tsíp⸢ ⸢shang ⸢p'o, a midwife; ⸢fán ⸢t'au ⸢p'o, a stepmother; ⸢fa ⸢p'o a flower-girl; hí⸣ ⸢p'o ⸣tsai, an actress; tái² ⸢p'o, the legal wife; ⸣kwá ⸣mò ⸢p'o, a widow; á⸣ ⸢p'o ⸢chü yat⸢ chek⸢ how much for the whole lot? ⸣lo ⸣lò ⸢p'o, to get married; tán² ⸢ká ⸢p'o, a boat-woman; ⸢chí ⸢t'au ⸢p'o, the sticking wife—a sort of fly; ⸢p'o ⸢so shai⸣ kái⸣ a happy world.

叵 ⸣ 可 P'o The reverse of ⸣ho 可; a negative; it will not do, can not, ought not; do not; then, forthwith; ⸣p'o sun⸣ unworthy of belief; ⸣p'o noi² ⸢sam ⸢fán, I can not bear his impertinence.

頗 P'o The head inclined; uneven, leaning; an excess; rather, considerable; somewhat, a degree, a little; doubtful; *ʻp'o ʻho*, it must do, take this; *ʻp'o ˏto*, a good deal, rather much; *ʻp'o ʻyau*, have some, supplied, not too much; *ʻp'o ˏchí yat₂ í²* only know a little; *ʻp'o ʻkau*, rather a long time; *ʻp'o hòp₂* can be made to serve; *ʻp'o ʻp'o tik₂* slightly.

破 P'o To rend, to break, to split open, to rip, to rive; broken, torn, tattered, ragged, split; injured, wounded; to ruin, to defeat, to take by storm, to occupy by force; to detect, to lay bare, to open up; to explain, to find out; detected, as a scheme; understood, seen through, perceived, as plots; to resolve, as a doubt; *p'o² wái²* destroyed, injured; *p'o² sui²* smashed to pieces; *p'o² lít₂* cracked; *ˏkeng p'o² ʻtám*, "fear has split his gall"—lost all courage; *p'o² ˏhoi*, break it open; *ʻtá p'o²* to break; *ˏhon p'o² ʻliú*, I see through it all; detected; *p'o² pái²* defeated, as a foe; *p'o² ˏch'ái*, to split wood; *p'o² ˏts'oi*, to lose property; *ʻt'ai tak₂ p'o²* perceives it all at a glance; *shik₂ p'o² tsz²² ʻtám*, yes, you understand letters fully; *p'o² fai²* to spend, to waste, to use up; *p'o² kai² ch'ák₂* to find out a plot, to detect treachery; *p'o² ˏká ʻtsz² tai²* he's a ruin to the family; *p'o² keng² ˏch'ung ˏün*, the mirror was broken, and he has made it round—said of a second marriage; *p'o² ˏkwá*, to get a maidenhead; *p'o² lok₂ ú²* a decayed family; *p'o² on²* confessed his crimes; *p'o² ˏt'ai*, the first theme for an essay; *p'o² tí² yuk₂* to "open hell"—to deliver spirits at a *ʻtá tsiú²*.

簸 P'o A winnowing fan; to fan grain in the wind; *p'o² ˏkí*, a fan; *p'o² kuk₂* to clean grain.

(426) PÒ.

哺 Pú To feed an infant with a spoon, to mumble for a child; to give to eat; to chew, to cranch, to masticate; a mouthful; *ˏpò ʻü*, to feed with pap; *t'ò² ˏpò*, to spit out food; *ˏá ʻfán ˏpò*, crows feed by disgorging.

餔 Pú Used for the last; an afternoon meal or tiffin; to eat; gruel; bait; *ʻmán ˏpò*, an evening or late meal.

晡 Pú Time from three to five P.M.; the sun declining; the afternoon; *há² ˏpò*, sunsetting; *yat₂ ˏtséung ˏpò*, the sun is nearly down; *pún² ˏpò*, 4 o'clock P.M.

逋 Pú To flee, to abscond; to suspend, to hang; to owe government, to be a defaulter; a peculator, a debtor; *ˏpò hím²* owing government; *ˏpò fú²* debts; *ˏpò ˏt'ò*, to escape from arrest.

酺 Pú To drink largely, to quaff; exhilirated by drinking, joyful, merry.

煲 A vulgar character. To heat, to boil, to cook with water; a cheap earthen pot; a kettle, used for boiling water; a grenade; *ˏpò ʻshui*, to boil water;

ˌpò chuk, to make congee ; *ˌpò tˋám² ˌtˋong*, to boil thin soup ; *ˌchˋün ˌpò*, burst the pot ; *ˌfúi ˌpò*, a stink-pot; *ˌshá ˌpò* or *ˋngá ˌpò*, a kedgeree-pot ; *yat*, *ˌpò ˋshui*, a kettle of water ; *ˌpò ˌnam*, to boil soft ; *ˌpò ˌchˋá*, to make tea.

ˋ褒 ˌ袍 Páu — Long garments, long skirts ; to set off the beauties of, to proclaim the excellence of ; to praise, to laud, to commend, as good actions ; *ˌpò ˋmí*, to extol ; *ˌpò ˋtséung*, to speak well of.

ˋ保 Páu — To protect, to defend, to preserve from danger, to guard ; to feed, to nourish ; to be surety for, to warrant, to guaranty, to be answerable for, to secure, to keep entire ; a protector, a guardian ; a security, a bail ; an advocate, a mediator ; *ˋpò yau²* to bless, to protect, as God does ; *ˋpò ˋyéung*, to nurse tenderly ; *tí² ˋpò* or *ˋpò ˋchéung*, a constable of a street ; *ˌkáng ˋpò*, a watchman ; *ˋpò chung² ˌshan ˋtˋai*, to take good care of one's health ; *ˌchung ˋpò ˌyan*, a midsman ; *káp*, *ˋpò*, a village elder or constable ; *ˋpò ˌlau*, to detain in a yámun ; *ˋwing ˋpò ˌmò ˌü*, ever to preserve from injury ; *ˋpò ching²* the highest elder in a village ; *ˋpò ˋling*, to stand bail for ; *ˌlün ˋpò*, to get a village or street to be bail ; *ˋpò ˋkü*, to recommend, as a servant ; *tˋái ˋtsz² tˋái² ˋpò*, chief guardian of the heir-apparent; *ˋpò ˌtsˋün*, to preserve entire, to place in easy circumstances.

ˋ葆 Páu — Luxuriant herbage, thick, bushy ; mulberry sprouts ; to shade, to cover, as a tree; even, level ; to store up ; a leguminous wild vegetable. Used for the three next.

ˋ堡 Pau — A small and low wall, raised for defense ; a battery, post for troops, a small fortified town ; a citadel or house of refuge in the country ; a council-house ; a division of a *ˌsz'* or township ruled by elective officers ; *sz'² shap*, *pát*, *ˋpò*, "the 48 hundreds," is one name for Honam I.

ˋ褓 Pau — A swaddling-cloth ; *ˋkˋéung ˋpò*, a swathe to carry infants on the back ; a clout.

ˋ寶 Páu — Precious, valuable, as a jewel; value, worth; a term of address; honorable, noble, respected ; to regard as precious, felicitous, or happy ; to esteem, to value ; *met.* the great seal, the throne ; *ˋní ˋpò hò²* what is your shop's name ? *Shéung² tai² ˋpò tán²* the honorable birthday festival of Shángtí ; *ˌman ˌfong sz'² ˋpò*, the four valuables of the study ; *ˋpò púi²* precious, costly ; *ˌchan ˋpò* jewels, trinkets ; *ˌmò ká² ˋpò*, priceless, invaluable ; *kwok*, *ˋpò*, the precious metals ; *ˌtang tái² ˋpò*, to mount the throne ; *ˌsám ˋpò Fat*, the three honorable Budhas ; *ˋpò ˌshá*, emery or corundum sand ; *ˌká ˌchí ˋpò*, a family library ; *ˋmái ˌtˋung ˋpò*, to guess the characters on a cash—a mode of gambling ; *ˋpò shín²* to value goodness, to esteem the good ; *shik*, *ˋpò*, to know the merits or value of.

ʻ甫 Pú A place for planting vegetables; a league; a ward, of which there are ten or more in Canton so called; *shap₂ ʻli ˏwai yat₅ ʻpò*, ten *li* make one league. Used for the next, and often pronounced with an aspirate.

ʻ圃 Pú A kitchen-garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; a gardener; *ʻlò ʻpò*, a gardener; *ˏün ʻpò*, a garden; *ˏnung ʻpò*, a small farmer.

ʻ埔 Pú An unauthorized character. An open level place; an arena; *ˏWong ʻpò*, Whampoa. Also read *ˏpʻò*. The next is often used for this.

ʻ浦 Pú A bank, margin of a lake; a creek, a rivulet, an inlet or streamlet running into a larger; *ʻPò ˏshing*, a district in Kienning fú in Fuhkien; *Hòp₂ ʻpò*, a district in Lienchau fú in Kwángtung.

ʻ補 Pú To repair, to restore, to mend, to close up a breach; to supply, to complete, to make up a deficiency; to aid, to assist; to strengthen what is weak, to recruit, as the body; a supplement, addenda; a term for a thousand millions; *ʻpò ˏshan*, to recruit the body; *ʻpò ˏí fuk₂* to mend clothes; *ʻpò fuk₂* an embroidered official robe; *ʻpò ʻtsz'* an embroidered official stomacher; *ʻpò shuk₂* to redeem; *ʻpò hüt₅ hí'* to strengthen the bodily energies; *ʻpò ˏngan ˏtʻim*, put in more money; *ʻpò ˏngan ʻshui*, to make up the discount; *ʻpò ˏpʻing ˏtʻau*, to make up the light weight of money; *ˏsau ʻpò*, to repair, to put in order, as a house; *ʻpò ˏkwan ˏwong sz'²* to reprove a prince—that he may amend his faults; *ˏpʻúi ʻpò*, to supply a new one; *ʻpò ˏlün ˏpʻo*, a seamstress; *ʻpò chí'* to make it up to one, to pay for an accident or a casualty; *ʻpò ˏʻm ʻfán ˏlai*, it did not make up for the loss; *ʻpò ˏsé lá' luu²* mend this little crack or hole.

ʻ鴇 Páu A bird like a goose, having spotted plumage, and flying in flocks; described as without a hind toe.

布' Pú Cotton or hempen cloth; nankeen, linen, grasscloth; to spread out, to arrange, to display; to diffuse; to publish abroad, to make known; to infer; to worship the stars; a spring, a source; *ˏtsʻé ˏman pò'* drilling; *pák₂ pò'* longcloths; *ʻtsz' ˏfá pò'* nankeen; *há² pò'* grasscloth; *pò' ˏí*, "cotton clothed," *i. e.* common people; *pò' ˏshí*, to disburse in charity; *ˏking ˏtsʻing pò'* dark blue nankeens; *chuk₅ pò'* linen; *pò' chí' tak₅ ˏí*, well arranged, all is done properly; *ˏyau pò'* oiled cloth; *pò' ching' ˏsz'*, the provincial treasurer; *ʻfo ʻún pò'* asbestos cloth; *kwai' ˏfá pò'* figured shirtings; *chʻik₅ pò'* gray shirtings; *ˏfá pò'* or *láp₂ pò'* chintzes; *shik₅ pò'* colored cottons; *ʻü pò'* bunting.

佈' Pú Used for the last and the next. On all sides, everywhere; reaching, spreading, filling the whole space; *ˏfú pò'* extending everywhere.

佈 Pú To expand, to extend, to open out; to disperse, to scatter, to strike; *pò' sán'* scattered about, sprinkled.

怖 Pú Afraid, alarmed, surprised; to cause fear, to frighten; terrified, as on account of crime; *ˌking pò'* frightened; *chá' pò' ˌü ˌman*, to scare silly people—as wizards do.

報 Pú To recompense, to requite, to make a return for benefits received or injuries done; to avenge, to requite; a retribution, a reward, a recompense; to state, to inform an equal, to tell, to report, to give an account of; a messenger; a report, an advertisement, a gazette; to debauch a superior; *'yau ˌyan po' ˌyan*, he who receives favors must requite the same; *pò' ˌch'au*, to be revenged on an enemy; *mong² pò'* I hope to recompense you; *ˌyam pò'*, *ˌyéung pò'* a secret reward, an open reward; *pò' táp*, to recompense; *ˌúi pò'* an answer; *'tsau pò'* fleet messengers; *ˌt'ung pò'* general notification, public information; *ˌking pò'* Peking Gazette; *yat pò'* daily Court Circular; *pò' ˌt'iú*, a notice put up at doors to announce honors received; *tsít pò'* a quick announcement; *pò' pat ˌp'ing*, to redress the weak or injured; *ˌyan ˌtséung ˌch'au pò'* to requite evil for good; *pò' sun' 'ché*, a messenger; *pò' 'lò*, to plead age for retiring from office; *tsíp tò' ˌká pò'* received my family letters.

步 Pú To walk, to march, to go afoot, to step; a step, a stride; to go leisurely or by steps; to travel in a barrow; to train a horse; a pace, reckoned at five *ch'ek*, in land measure, makes 3.055 square yards; in long measure, 5 *ch'ek*, is a *pò'* or about a fathom; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, a manner; a landing-place, a jetty, an anchorage-place for boats; a god which injures men and animals; *pò² lò²* or *pò² ˌhang*, to walk, to go afoot; *pò² ˌt'au*, a landing-place; *p'á² ˌshang pò²* afraid of strangers—as dogs are; *pò² ˌkam* or *tsé² pò²* doctor's fees; *pò² pò² ˌloi*, the first visit; stepping along; *ˌhang ˌts'ín pò²* to travel much; *pák pò² ˌch'ün ˌyéung*, to hit the bull's eye at a hundred paces; *kín' pò²* still in sight, not far off; *yat pò² yat pò²* gradually, step by step; *ˌlau tí² pò²* leave a few paces, *i. e.* do not use it all now, reserve a little; *ˌt'ín pò²* the course of nature, ways of heaven; *pò² ˌping*, foot soldiers; *'tsau 'ts'iú pò²* a practiced runner; *pò² pò² ˌkò ˌshing*, gradually rose to eminence; *táp 'wan kéuk pò²* look well to your steps; *ˌfán ˌi kwai² pò²* may I trouble you to step in, or to do something; *yuk pò²* your steps—a polite phrase; *'chí pò²* or *ˌlau pò²* restrain your steps, stop; *pò² ˌtang ˌwan lò²* to become a Hánlin.

簿 Pú A register, a tablet; a book for notes or memoranda; ivory tablets used by officers at au-

diences; an account-book; to record; *pò² tsik₂* a clan register; *ʿchü pò²* a revenue officer in a township; *ʿtín pò²* or *ʿchü pò²* a recorder, a keeper of the records in courts and offices; *ˌtang kí² pò²* put it in the note-book; *shò² pò²* account-books; *mái² fo² pò²* a sales-book; *ˌlau ʿshui pò²* a blotter; *tsun² ˌchí pò²* a cash-book; *chéung² pò²* a ledger; *ˌtang pò²* to charge in account; *yat₂ kí² pò²* a diary, a journal.

部² Pú The sum, the totality, the general amount of, the entire; to take a general control of affairs; a tribe, a sort; a class in an arrangement, as a family in natural history, the elements, the radicals in the language, the constellations, &c.; a tribunal, a bureau, a board; a public court; an officer in a board; a division of a book larger than a *ʿkün*; often used for the last when meaning an account-book; a classifier of books; a tribe, a horde, a clan; to divide; to spread abroad; *luk₂ pò²* the Six Boards; *ˌkwai pò² ˌká*, belongs to the Boards; *pò² ˌtʿong* and *pò² ün²* are titles of a governor-general and fúyuen; *ʿʼng pò²* the five elements; *yat₂ pò² ˌshü*, a volume; *ˌní koʼ tszʼ² yap₂ mat₂ pò²* what radical is this character under? *pò² há²* officers not in the Boards; *kok₂ ʿyau pò² shò²* each thing has its classification; *kok₂ ʿyau pò² wai²* each one has his own jurisdiction; *pò² tséung²* officers below and under a general; *ˌúi pò²* Mohammedan tribes.

部² Pau A luxuriant plant; a screen, an awning; a plant eaten by fish; a period of 72 years; *pò² uk₂* a mat house, a hut.

暴² Pau The dry, scorching sun, hot rays; cruel, violent, injurious, destructive, fierce; to strike with the hand; to seize; tempestuous, stormy; an intensitive of the following adjective; suddenly, abrupt; to discover, to bring to light, to display; *pò² yéuk₂* to oppress, as cruel officers do; *pò² ˌfung*, a fierce wind; *ˌwáng pò²* outrageous; *pò² ʿfú*, to beat a tiger with the fist—as Fung Fú did; a truculent, fearless man; *pò² nò²* very angry; *pò² pò²* suddenly; *pò² ʿü*, a violent rain.

鑤² An unauthorized character, defined in the Fan Wan, an instrument to cut grass, a scythe.

抱² 勻² Páu To cover over, as a bird sets on her eggs; to incubate; *pò² ˌkai tán²* to hatch hen's eggs.

捕² Pú To catch, to pursue and capture, to seize; to chase, to hunt, to fowl; to search for in order to arrest; *tsʿap₂ pò²* on the search for, as thieves; *pò² ˌü*, to angle; *ʿhò pò² ʿfo*, to put a fictitious value on an article; *pò² ˌtʿeng*, a police-office, the superintendent of police in a yámun; *pò² chuk₂* to arrest; *pò² yik₂* constables; *pò² ʿniú*, to fowl; *pò² tò²* to seize villains; *pò² ˌfung chuk₂ ʿying*, to chase the wind and seize shadows—a vain search; *ˌtong pò²* to set a watch for thieves.

(427) P'ò.

ˊ鋪 P'ú Properly used for 舖 *p'ò*² A door-knocker, called *ˊkam ˊp'ò*, made like a tortoise; to spread out, to extend, to arrange; to lay, as a table-cloth; to make up, as a bed; a shop, where things are displayed; to make known, to extend, to pervade; diseased, to make ill; to sleep with; bedding; *ˊp'ò ˋt'án*, to spread the altar—as at a *ˊtá tsiú*²; *ˊp'ò ˋt'oi*, to spread a table; *ˊp'ò ch'it*, or *ˊpò ˊch'an*, to lay out in order, to arrange; *shui*² *ˊp'ò*, bedding taken in traveling; *ˊtá ˊp'ò k'oi*² tie up the bedding; *ˊp'ò tsek*₂ to "spread a mat," *i. e.* to prepare a feast; *ˊp'ò ˊpái*, to set out in order; *ˊp'ò ˊkái ˊchün* to lay tiles; *ˋt'ung ˊp'ò*, a bed-fellow; *ˊp'ò tin*² to fee officers, to defray the expenses of officers; *ˊtá ti*² *ˊp'ò*, to make up a bed on the floor; *ˊp'ò ti*² *ˊkam*, spread like a carpet on the ground—as fallen flowers.

ˊ蹔 P'ú The prints of a horse's feet, a hoof mark.

ˋ蒲 P'ú A water plant, the sweet flag; name of a district in Hinghwá fú in Fuhkien called Pútien.

ˋ蒱 P'ú Interchanged with the last. The cat-tail reed; a water rush, the sweet flag *(Acorus gramineus)*; a fine grass or sedge, of which sandals are made; *ˋp'ò kim*² leaves of the flag, hung as a charm over doors; *ˋp'ò ˊts'ò ˋhái*, grass sandals; *ˋp'ò tsíl*, the "flag festival"—the 5th of the 5th moon; *ˋp'ò ˊpin*, a grass scourge made of rushes; *ˋp'ò ˊkung ˊying*, the dandelion.

ˋ匍 P'ú To crawl, as a child does; *ˋp'ò pák*₂ to go on the hands and knees; to strive for.

ˋ葡 P'ú The grape; *ˋp'ò ˋt'ò ˊtsau*, grape wine; *ˋp'ò ˋt'ò*, a kind of rose-apple is so called in Canton.

ˋ菩 P'ú A kind of tree brought from Magadha, called the *ˋp'ò ˋt'ai*; *ˋp'ò ˋt'ai ˊtsz'* raisins; *pák*₂ *ˋp'ò ˋt'ai*, sultana raisins; *ˋp'ò ˋt'ai ˊshá*, a macerated leaf used for painting; *ˋp'ò ˋt'ai wá*² leaf paintings; *ˋp'ò ˋt'ai sát, ˊto*, (from Sanscrit *Budhisatwa*,) an inferior Budha; contracted to *ˋp'ò sát*, a demigod, or deified hero, of the Budhists; an idol; *ˋp'ò sát, ch'ut, ˋyau*, an idol's procession; *tái*² *ˋts'z' tái*² *ˊpí ˋp'ò sát*, is Kwányin; *ˋp'ò sát, ˋt'ám ˊyé shik*, the idols are greedy of food; *ˊshang ˋp'ò sát*, a living Budha—a skillful doctor.

Read *ˊp'úi*, grass, herbage; thatch; a small mat.

ˋ袍 P'au A robe, a court dress; a long garment of ceremony; a quilted gown; the front skirts; *ˋp'i ˋp'ò*, a fur robe; *ˊmong ˋp'ò*, an embroidered robe; *ˋt'ung ˋp'ò*, a compeer; *kot, ˋp'ò tün*² *i*² to disrupt friendship; *chín*² *ˋp'ò*, defensive armor; *tò*² *ˋp'ò*, a priest's robe.

ˊ溥 P'ú Used for the next; large; pervading; everywhere; to smear, to bedaub; *ˊp'ò pok*, vast, as the sea.

普 P'ú The sun undistinguished in the sky; daylight everywhere alike; great, large; wide-spreading, all, whole, universal, like light, filling, pervading; everywhere; *ʻp'ò ˏt'ín hà²* the whole world, under the heavens; *ʻp'ò tsai³ ʻün*, a hospital, an asylum, a retreat, a place for relieving the poor or sick; *ʻp'ò ˏshí*, to disburse to all, to give freely; *ʻp'ò kau³ chung³ ˏshang*, to save all the living, as Christ does; *ʻP'ò ˏt'o ˏshán*, Pútо l. near Chusan; *ʻp'ò p'ín²* universally diffused —as the air.

譜 P'u A list, a record; a chronicle; a treatise to teach an art; heraldry, an escutcheon; a genealogical table; a register of a census; a biographical work; to inscribe in a register, to insert in a genealogy; to arrange, to put in proper place; to pertain to, belonging to; *ˏts'ín hau² ʻp'ò ʻtsz'* the official escutcheon on the breast and back; *ʻp'ò ʻim*, a patch—said in sport; *ʻp'ò fuk₂* official robes; *ˏshang ʻp'ò*, a genealogy; *tsuk₂ ʻp'ò*, a book of kindred or families in a clan; *ˏk'am ʻp'ò*, a music book; *ˏk'í ʻp'ò*, a treatise on chess; *lik₂ ʻp'ò* or *ʻp'ò hai²* historical annals, a genealogy; *ʻyau tik₂ ʻp'ò*, pretty near, not far off; *ˏmò ʻp'ò*, a great mistake; you're far out; extravagant!—said when one makes a poor offer or a wide guess; *ʻp'ò ˏmò*, a pattern; *ˏká ʻp'ò*, a family record; *wá² ko³ ʻpò ˏlai*, set an upset price, mentioned the rate.

泡 A colloquial word; a bubble; froth; to float, to drift; *ˏmò ko³ ʻp'ò hi³* there's no froth on it; *ʻshui ʻp'ò*, a bubble.

抱 P'áu To infold, to hold in, to contain; to embosom, to carry in the arms, to embrace; to grasp, to compress; to encircle; to feel, to have in the heart or will, to adhere to; the lap, the bosom; *ʻp'ò ʻtsai*, to carry a child; *ˏwái ʻp'ò*, pregnant; to have thoughts for, thinking of; *ʻp'ò chü²* to lullaby, to carry; *ʻp'ò han² ˏchung ˏshan*, to feel angry as long as I live, never can forget it; *ʻp'ò peng²* to be sick; *kíp₂ ʻp'ò* to hold tight—as under the arm; *ʻp'ò sat₂ ˏch'éung ˏyam*, to hold the knees and sing away—literary leisure; *ʻpá ʻp'ò*, to grasp; *yau³ ʻtsz' tsoi² ʻp'ò*, a tender child in the lap; *ʻp'ò kò³ ˏyan*, one who accuses instead of the plaintiff; *ˏwan ʻp'ò yat₂* a halo encircles the sun; *ʻp'ò hòm²* to feel regret; *ʻp'ò fú² ˏfi ˏshéung*, a rarely clever man.

舖 Altered from *ˏpò* 鋪. A shop, a store, a workshop; *p'ò³ ʻtsai*, a small shop; *ʻlò p'ò³* the old shop; *ching³ p'ò³* the right stand; the office, and not the warehouse; *yat₂ ˏkán p'ò³ ˏt'au*, a shop; *ˏhoi p'ò³* to open a shop; to open shop; *p'ò³ ˏká*, tradesmen; *p'ò³ ʻtai*, stock on hand and shop fixtures; *ˏshau p'ò³* to wind up a business; *kü² p'ò³ ˏt'o ˏtsò*, to stay in the shop and pay no rent; *kok₂ ˏkái p'ò³ ü²* the shops in every street; *p'ò³ hák₂* a shopkeeper.

(428) Pok.

博, Poh. Ample, extended, spacious, great; general, universal; intelligent, versed in, practiced, well informed; to barter, to exchange; to game, to play, as at chess; *luk₂ pok₃* to play dice; *pok₃ hok₂* well-read, a general scholar; *ʻtò pok₃* to game; *pok₃ ˌman;* extensively informed; *pok₃ ʻngɔ ʻi ˌmɪn,* teach me letters; *pok₃ mat₂ ʻün,* a museum; *pok₃ lám²* well informed.

搏, Poh. To seize, to spring upon, as a tiger does; to lay the hand on; to play, as on a lute; to wrest from, to fight with, to strike; *pok₃ kik₃* to strike; *pok₃ chap₃* to seize hold of.

鎛, Poh. A kind of hoe; a bell; a small bell, used to respond to a large bell; *pok₃ ˌlun,* brazen ornaments on a bell's frame.

膊, Poh. A slice of flesh, a collop, dried sliced meat; the shoulder, the upper arm; to slice, to shred; to strip and mangle, as a carcase; the clinking of stones striking; *pok₃ ˌtʻau ˌshang ì²* peddling, to hawk articles; *ˌkín pok₃* the shoulder; *táp₃ pok₃ ˌkan,* a shawl, a wide scarf; *ʻhi pok₃* to shoulder; *yat₂ pok₃ tʻok₂ sái²* shoulder them all at once; *ʻchün pok₃* to change shoulders.

剝, Poh. Usually pronounced *mok₃*. To flay, to peel, to skin, to exfoliate, to scrape off; to split off; to uncover; to wane, as the moon; to fall, to let fall; to extort, to oppress, to exact by force; one of the 64 diagrams; *ʻní pʻá² pok₃ ˌkòm,* are you afraid of being robbed?

駁, Poh. A piebald, particolored horse; mixed, impure; to dispute, to contradict; to oppose; to find fault with, to criticise; contradictory, impracticable; to graft; to tranship; to continue a series, to take up where one left off; suddenly; *pok₃ ʻtsui,* to find fault, to deny; *pok₃ ká²* to cavil at the price; *ˌpʻai pok₃* to reverse a decision of a lower court; *pok₃ shik₃* particolored; *pok₃ shü²* to graft trees; *pok₃ ˌtʻung kü² wá²* to correct the language; *pok₃ fo² tò² ˌlai,* transhiped the goods here; *pok₃ tò² ʻkʻü ʻmò ˌsheng chʻut₂* argued with him till he had nothing to say in reply.

亳, Poh. Name of a district in Ying-chau fú in Ngánhwui; a place in Honán, the capital in the first days of the Sháng dynasty.

㘝, Kioh. Usually pronounced *kok₂* Stiff, hard soil; boulders and cliffs on a hill; cracks in a jar or vessel.

薄², Poh. Trees appearing singly, no brushwood; bushy, jungle; thin, subtle, attenuated, made thin; slight; poor, bad, unfortunate; economical; light, few; to near, to approach; to slight, to dislike, to treat disrespectfully, cold, inattentive to; careless, vain and light; by; a screen, a curtain; thin leaf or plate, a pellicle; *pok₂ tsúi²* a slight offense; *hau² pok₂* thick and thin, gross or fine,

liberal and stingy ; *pok₂ meng²* unfortunate ; *pok₂ ⁽ts'ing*, indifferent to, unfriendly ; *pok₂ hang² ⁽yan*, a heartless man ; *⁽kam pok₂* gold leaf ; *⁽yan ⁽ting ⁽tán pok₂* a few descendants ; *pok₂ ⁽ho ⁽yau*, essence of peppermint ; *pok₂ ⁽p'i*, thin-skinned bashful, irritable, no pluck ; *lok₂ pok₂* reduced, needy, spent all, as a wasteful man reduced to poverty ; *pok₂ mò²* nearly dark, dark ; *⁽mò ⁽sho ⁽i pok₂* no refuge, no reliance ; *yat₂ pok₂ shik₂* sun partly eclipsed ; *⁽ká ⁽shán fuk₅ pok₂* an unlucky place or person ; *pok₂ ⁽lai*, poor, contemptible, presents ; *ti² ⁽p'i pok₂* without energy, a spiritless race.

泊 Poh₂ The glare on the water ; a ripple ; to stop ; to arrest ; to anchor ; to fasten a vessel to the shore, to moor ; at leisure ; *⁽wán pok₂* to anchor ; *⁽ká sz'² tám² pok₂* the family is unemployed ; *pok₂ ⁽shün*, to anchor a ship.

舶 Pih₂ Usually prouounced *pák₅* a large junk. Read *pok₂* in the Fan Wan ; a boat used to cross shallows, a flat boat.

箔 Poh₂ A door-screen, a curtain for doors ; *⁽ts'ám pok₂* a frame on which worms spin coccoons ; *⁽ü pok₂* a fish seine or weir. Used for the next.

鉑 Poh₂ Gold leaf ; brass leaf, tinsel ; foil of tin or gold ; *⁽t'ung pok₂* brass-leaf.

礴 Poh₂ To fill up, to cram ; a multitude ; *⁽p'ong pok₂* filled, as the air fills the heavens ; a vast number.

(429) P'ok.

撲, 扑, P'oh } To lean, to recline against ; to strike, to flog, to beat ; to pat, to brush ; to impinge, to strike or rush against ; to flap, to flutter, as birds do their wings ; *p'ok₅ yik₂* to clap the wings ; *⁽fá p'ok₅ pí²* the fragrance strikes the nose ; *p'ok₅ mit₂ ⁽tang*, to puff out the lamp ; *p'ok₅ kwo² ⁽lai*, came flying against me ; *p'ok₅ ⁽má*, to whip a horse ; *p'ok₅ ⁽kon tseng²* to shake clean, as clothes from dust ; *shai² ⁽hung p'ok₅ ⁽lai*, furiously rushed against him, as in anger.

樸 P'oh Hard, fine-grained wood ; unwrought wood, lumber ; an unfinished vessel ; plain, sincere ; the substance of, the material, the body, without gloss or ornament ; *p'ok₅ shat₂* simple-minded, sincere, unpolished, rustic ; *p'ok₂ sò²* unadorned, plain, as dress ; *p'ok₅ kim²* frugal, what is necessary.

朴 P'oh The bark of a tree ; used for the preceding ; sincere, plain ; *⁽man p'ok₅* the notes informing friends of a parent's death ; *pò² p'ok₅* to announce a death ; *hau² p'ok₅* a medicinal kind of bark ; *p'ok₅ ⁽siú*, sulphate of soda ; *⁽mai p'ok₅* coarse rice, unhulled rice.

璞 P'oh The crust of a gem ; an unpolished stone ; *p'ok₅ yuk₂* an unwrought gem, a stone in the rough.

粕, P'oh The grains of liquor; *ˌtsò p'ok*, the sediment floating in a vat.

(430) Pòm.

ˌPòm. A colloquial word. The sound of a cannon; *ˌping ˌpòm*, a glass toy, so called from its sound when blown upon.

(431) Pong.

邦, Páng A feudal state, a fief, a principality, a dependant state; to confer the rule of a state on one; a vast lot, a huge quantity of; *ˌpong ˌká*, the nation, the state; *ˌpong kwok*, a country; *tái² ˌpong ˌngan*, a great treasure; *fát, tái² ˌpong ˌts'oi*, to make a great speculation.

鉋, An unauthorized character; a hoe, a mattoc; *yat, ˌchéung ˌpong*, a hoe; *ˌpong ˌt'in*, to hoe the fields.

㭎, Páng An elf or sprite, coming out of the ground; it is greedy to eat, and has no fingers.

搒, 掷, Páng To screen or protect from view; to propel a boat; a boatman; a colloquial word—to move one's residence; *ˌpong ˌyan*, a boatman; *ˈní ˈki ˌshí ˌpong uk*, when do you move? The second is also used for the last.

㭎, Páng Name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in offices to call people; a bamboo carried by watchmen to strike the hours on; *ˌpong ˌpong ˈlò*, a watchmen.

幫, 幇, Páng To bind the rim of a shoe; a binder, a support; a substitute; a fleet; a picking of tea; to shore up a thing; to assist, to help, to lend a hand; to second, to succor, to defend; *ˌpong cho²* to assist; *yat, ˌpong ˌshün*, a fleet of ships; *ˌpong ˈpò*, to supply a deficiency, as in one's expenses; *ˌpong ch'an²* to patronize, as a shopman; *ˌpong ˌch'ái*, a substituted police-man; *ˌpong ˈhau*, one who talks for another; *áp, ˌpong*, guards, protectors; *ˌpong ˈshau* a substitute, an assistant; to help, as in lifting; *ˌt'au ˌpong ˌch'á*, the first gathering of the tea; *ˌpong ˈkú*, a subsidiary drum.

鞤, Páng The leathern heel-band of a shoe, put in to strengthen the back.

榜, Páng A support put on a bow; to propel a boat; a fleet; to bamboo criminals; a splinter or slip of wood; to praise; rule for selecting *kùjin*; a list of graduates; the list of successful *kùjin*; *ˌhoi ˈpong*, to announce the names of *kùjin* or *tsinsz'* graduates; *ˌkam ˌpong* or *ˌlung ˈfú ˈpong*, the official list of graduates; *ˌt'ung ˈpong chung'* fellow-graduates; *ˈpong shéung² ˌmò ˌmeng*, name is not in the list; *ˈpong ˈngán*, the second on the list; *ˈléung ˈpong ch'ut, ˌshan*, a tsinsz' entering upon office; *ˌpiú ˈpong* to praise, to become celebrat-

ed; *ʻhò ʻpong ˏt'au*, good archery, a firm attitude when shooting.

綁 Páng To tie, to bandage, to bind with cords; a bandage; *ʻpong ʻkan*, tie it tight; *ʻpong chü²* tie it; *ˏsung ʻpong*, loosen the bandages; *púi²* *ˏshan ʻpong chü²* his hands are tied behind his back.

髈 Páng The pelvis, the hip-bone, the bones of the groin.

(431) P'ong.

旁 P'ang Great, extensive; the side; on all sides, everywhere; lateral, sideways; side of a thing; *ˏp'ong ˏpín*, the side; *ch'uk, lui² ˏp'ong ˏt'ung*, to perceive one thing when examining another; *tsau² ʻshau ˏp'ong ˏkún*, to fold the hands and look on—regardless of another's needs; *ˏkan ʻk'éung ˏp'ong ch'ut*, side roots diverging; *ˏp'ong ˏmún*, a side door. Also read *p'ong²*; approaching, nearly; to approach; *p'ong² ʻng*, nearly noon.

傍 P'ang Analogous to the last; near, by; to approach; to depend on, to lean against; *ˏp'ong ˏyan*, a byestander; another person, others; *mok, sun² ˏp'ong ˏín*, don't heed people's talk; *ˏp'ong ˏpín shí² ˏfi*, side remarks captious words, detraction; *ˏi chü² ˏp'ong*, lean against the side; *ˏp'ong ˏkún ʻché ˏts'ing*, a looker-on sees clearly—as in a game; *ʻhoi ˏp'ong*, the seaside.

膀 P'ang The ribs; the region of the groin; *ˏp'ong ˏkwong*, the bladder; *ˏp'ong ˏkwong kát, ít*, inflammation of the bladder.

磅 P'áng The noise of stones falling; *ˏping ˏp'ong*, the crash of falling rocks. Used in Canton for a pound weight and a pound sterling; to weigh in pounds; *shap, í² ʻléung ˏwai yat, ˏp'ong*, 12 taels make a pound; *ˏp'ong ch'ing²* scales for weighing; *ˏp'ong ˏch'á*, to weigh tea; *ˏcham ˏp'ong*, foreign scales.

滂 P'áng Great rain; the noise of falling rain; roar of running waters; soaked, wet with the rain; *ˏp'ong ˏt'o tái² ʻü* a heavy rain; *ˏp'ong p'úi²* a vast expanse of waters, a flood.

霧 P'ang Same as the last, when applied to a rain storm.

雱 P'ang A heavy fall of snow and sleet; the noise of a driving storm, abundance of snow.

螃 P'áng A crab, a sea crab; *met.* a harpy; *ˏp'ong ʻhái*, a swimming or seashore crab.

㑊 P'áng To go quick and wildly; to appear as if going; *mat, ʻní ˏhang kòm² ˏlong ˏp'ong*, why do you rush on so?

龐 P'áng A high house; filled full; confused, mixed; a surname.

厖 Máng Large rocks; bulky; abundant, liberal; numerous; *ˏp'ong hau²* liberal.

尨 Mang A shaggy dog; the long pelage of a dog; mixed, variegated, different furs mixed; *ˏp'ong tsáp,* mixed, blended, confused. Interchanged with the last; and both of them are often pronounced *ˏmong*.

胖 P'áng Fat, obese ; *ʃi* *'p'ong*, corpulent ; *'p'ong chéung'* swollen, puffed up.

蚌 P'áng A muscle *(Uniones)* like the oyster, long and thick-shelled; the pearl oyster ; *'p'ong kòp*, a thin shelled freshwater clam ; *'p'ong ˌtsing*, the naiad in an oyster ; *'lò 'p'ong ˌshang ˌchü*, the old oyster has a pearl—said when an old man has a child ; *wat, 'p'ong ˌséung ˌch'i, ˌü ˌyan tak, li'* when the snipe and oyster catch each other, the fisherman is the gainer—said of going to law.

謗 P'áng To murmur against, to detract ; to vilify, to injure one's good name ; *'wai p'ong'* to backbite one ; *shán' p'ong'* to speak evil of others ; *p'ong' ˌshü*, a scurrilous paper or book.

(432) **Púi.**

杯 桮 盃 Pei A cup, a glass, a goblet, a drinking-bowl ; the divining blocks ; *yat, chek, ˌpúi*, a tumbler ; *king' 'tsau ˌsám ˌpúi*, offered him three cups of wine ; *'tsau ˌpúi*, a wine-glass ; *ˌning yat, ˌpúi 'shui*, bring a tumbler of water ; *yat, ˌpúi ˌk'i 'chun*, prayed and was heard at the first fall of the blocks ; *ˌpúi 'tá ˌchí ˌin*, irony, jokes, double-entendre ; *'ts'eng shiú' shing' yat, ˌpúi*, give me the pleasure of a glass of wine with you ; *ˌpúi ˌp'ún*, a salver ; *'k'ü ˌpúi*, to take a glass.

貝 Pei Tortoise-shell or other fine shells from the sea ; cowries, used as money before Tsin Chí-hwángtí ; a conch ; precious, valuable ; money, riches, property, jewels, valuables ; name of a silk ; the 154th radical of characters denoting riches or trade ; *púi' 'kam*, rich dresses or silk ; *púi' lik,* and *púi' 'tsz'*, a beile and peisse, titles of nobility among the Manchus.

背 Pei The back ; behind, rear, the back part ; the opposite of the face or front ; the cover of a book ; roof of a house ; rays from the sun ; north side of a hall ; to turn the back on ; to carry on the back ; to oppose, opposed to ; to recite memoriter ; unusual, rare ; *'shau púi'* back of the hand ; *púi' tsek,* the back ; *púi' ˌsam*, a vest ; *ˌhon púi'* cuddled with the cold ; *ˌt'o púi'* humpbacked ; *ˌhon ˌhon tik, púi'* round shouldered ; *'kong púi' 'ü*, to make signs, a secret word ; *héung' púi'* front and rear, as of a house ; *'ni chü' tak, kòm' púi'* you live in a very retired place ; *shap, ˌfan púi'* very uncommon, as a word ; *ˌwai púi'* to oppose ; *púi' ˌshü*, to con a book ; *púi' hau'* the back of, behind ; *'fán púi'* to turn the rear forward ; *púi' sun'* to apostatize ; *púi' ti' 'kong*, to take one aside to talk with ; *púi' hau' 'kong*, to speak of one behind his back ; *ˌséung púi'* mutual double-dealing ; back to back ; *ˌt'oi púi'* aged, growing old.

倍' Pei To rebel, to oppose government; low, vicious, vulgar; *púi' pún²* to raise sedition; *'p'i púi'* vulgar, unseemly.

蓓' Pei A flower bud; an opening blossom, colloquially called *ˌfá ˌlam*.

悖' Pei To rebel, to resist superiors; contumacious, rebellious, seditious; unreasonable, opposed to nature or usage, perverse; *púi' yik₂* rebellious; *púi' 'lai*, uncivil; perversely civil, as kind to strangers, but rude to friends.

輩' 輩' Pei A hundred chariots made one *púi'*; chariots placed in line; a phalanx, a company; an order, a generation, a class, a sort; alike; things, kinds; to compare, to class; sign of the plural; *'ngo púi'* we, our kind; *'mán púi'* young people, juniors; *ˌt'ung púi'* alike, same sort; a comrade, an equal; *ˌpí púi'* we of this class—a depreciating phrase; *ˌtsün púi'* you all—a polite phrase; *ˌmò púi'* incomparable; *ˌt'ung ˌpán púi'* of the same rank; *tò² tak₅ ˌchí púi'* the virtuous; *ˌying li² ˌchí púi'* traders, merchants; *kwo² púi'* to leave one's place.

狽' Pei An animal, perhaps like a kangaroo, born with short fore or hind legs, so that one rides the other to get along; *ˌlong púi'* this animal, *met.* an embarrassed condition.

槓' P'ei A high tree, growing in Birmah and India, of whose leaves books are made; the talipot palm?

焙² Pei To dry by a fire, to dry over a fire; to hatch artificially; *púi² ˌch'á*, to fire tea; *púi² ˌkon tik, 'yé*, fire dried things; *púi² áp, ˌmiú*, to hatch ducklings; *'fo púi² áp,* fire hatched ducks; *'fo púi²* fire-dried, kiln-dried; *hong' púi²* to make fretted work, as with metals; *'òm púi² 'shau*, hush-money.

(433) P'úi.

胚' Pei A fœtus one month old; an embryo; any unformed mass, an unfinished thing; vapor not condensed into clouds; *ˌp'úi ˌt'oi*, pregnant; *'i ˌp'úi*, hard of hearing; *ˌshan ˌp'úi*, in good liking, fat.

坯' Pei A mound; unburnt tiles or pottery; to plaster a seam; a fashion, mold; *ˌnai ˌp'úi*, crude earthen; *'ts'ü shek₂ ˌp'úi*, to get out a rough block, as for carving a jewel; *'ching 'hí ko' ˌp'úi*, to make a mold; *ˌchün ˌp'úi*, unburnt bricks; *ˌp'úi ˌmò*, a model, a copy, a sketch or an outline for a copy.

徘' P'ei To fly or walk; *ˌp'úi ˌúi*, flying to and fro, irresolute, walking back and forth.

裴' P'ei A long robe; a surname. Also used for the last. *ˌP'úi ˌúi 'lò*, wild people in Háinán I.

賠' P'ei To make up a loss, to indemnify; to restore, to supply a deficit; to confess; to cover, as in gambling; *ˌp'úi ˌfán ˌlai*, to make good, to replace; *ˌp'úi ˌwán*, to repay; *ˌp'úi ˌts'ín fo'* goods bringing a loss; *ˌp'úi*

tin² to pay, as a surety; to equalize or make up a loss; *ˌp'úi ˈlai*, to return a compliment; *ˈyau shát, ˈmò ˌp'úi*, no repayment for losses; *ˌp'úi ˌfán teng² ˌngan*, to repay the bargain money; *ˌp'úi pat, shí²* I acknowledge that I am in the wrong; *ˌp'úi ˌwán ˌt'ong yéuk*, I'll give you to buy a poultice—as when wounding one in a scuffle; *ˌp'úi tsúi²* to own a fault.

ˌ培 P'ei To add earth, to heap dirt around; to hoe, as corn; to cultivate, to till; to assist, to nourish, to add energy to; to dam up a sluice; *ˌtsoi ˌp'úi*, to patronize, to make one a protegé; *ˌp'úi ˈyéung*, to strengthen the body; *ˌp'úi ˌkò uk, kai²* raise the ridge-pole higher; *ˌp'úi ˌchūn*, to lay or pile up bricks.

ˌ陪 P'ei Analogous to the last and next. To add mold to plants; attached to, subordinate; to assist, to benefit, to aid; to accompany, to associate with, to fellowship, to bear one company, to attend upon; to double, to match; to fill; *ˌp'úi ˈní ch'ut, ˌkái*, I will go out with you; *ˌp'úi ˌshan*, "subsidiary ministers," a term taken by princes in feudal times; *ˌp'úi hák, tso²* to entertain a visitor; *ˌp'úi sung²* to escort; to see a guest out; *ˌp'úi pún²* a companion; *hím² ˌp'úi*, excuse my leaving you—a polite phrase; *ˌká ˌp'úi*, to multiply; *ˌp'úi cho²* to take a part in, to assist.

ˌ倍 Pei To double, to multiply; to increase; a time, as in repetition; *ˌká yat, ˈp'úi* add as much again; *ˌsám ˈp'úi lí² ˌts'ín*, profited threefold.

配² P'ei The color of liquor; a fellow, an equal, a companion; conjointly, equal to, comparable; to unite with, to accompany; to pair, to contract, to join together, to mate; to copulate; to equal, to compare to; *p'úi² ˈmá*, mated horses; *p'úi² hòp₂* to join, to betroth; *pat, p'úi²* no match, ill assorted; *p'úi² ˈngau*, a pair, husband and wife; *hòp₂ p'úi²* to fit, to match; *man² p'úi²* banished; *p'úi² shik*, to match colors; *p'úi² ˌfan*, to marry; *ˌséung p'úi²* to couple, equaled; *ˈhū p'úi* to consent to a match.

沛² P'ei A river in Liáutung, and in Kiángsú; copious, abundant; humid, showery; moving, progressing, increasing, expanding; to run, to flow; laid prostrate; suddenly; to irrigate, to dam up water for watering; *p'úi² ˌin tsz'² tak*, proud, vainglorious; *p'úi² chák₂* beneficent, kind, as good officers; blessing, fertilizing; *p'úi² ˌin há² ˈü*, it suddenly rained; *ˌt'in p'úi² ˌk'ing fuk*, all in disorder, a disregard of all law.

霈² P'ei Copious rain; water flowing; *ˌp'ong p'úi²* showery, sloppy, very rainy, flooded.

旆² P'ei A city or a small region known in the Shâng dynasty; *p'úi² ˌfung*, name of an ode in the Book of Odes.

佩 P'ei' Things worn on the girdle, pendents, ornaments on the girdle; to gird about one, to hang on the girdle; to keep by one; to carry; to remember, to hold in mind; *p'úi' kím'* to wear a sword; *p'úi' fuk₂ pat₅ ₅mong*, I'll gird my clothes and will not forget—I shall ever bear it in mind; *'kòm p'úi' ₅sham ₅yan*, to bear your favor in grateful remembrance.

珮 P'ei' Girdle ornaments, gems worn by women on their girdles and persons; tinkling things hung in the wind.

芾 P'ei' To fly; *p'úi' p'úi'* fluttering, as of flags; flapping in the wind.

(434) Puk.

卜 Puh' To divine by rattling cash in a tortoise's shell; to conjecture, to guess; sortilege, divination; to give; the 25th radical; *puk₅ kwá'* to divine by lots; *₅chím puk₅* to cast or draw lots, to prognosticate in any way; *puk₅ ₅ü*, a wooden block, like a skull, used to beat on when chanting; *₅púi puk₅* to divine by throwing the blocks.

僕 Puh² To follow, to serve; a vassal a retainer, a servant, a menial, one who helps in laborious duties; a charioteer; a disciple, a term for one's self, as "your servant;" to belong to, to appertain; to hide; *₅ká puk₂* domestics; *'chü puk₂* master and servant; *puk₂ tai²* menials or criers of an officer; *puk₂ puk₂ ₅fung ₅ch'an*, troublesome, impertinent matters; *puk₂ 'p'i*, the servants in a house.

濮 Puh² Name of a river; a kind of large bamboo; *Puk₂ ₅chau*, an inferior district in Tsau-chau fú in Shántung.

樸 Usually pronounced *p'ok₅*; a club.

幞 Puh² A sort of cowl or hood worn by the military; a kerchief to wind round the head; the skirts trimmed off.

暴 Puh² To dry in the sun, to sun; to manifest, to display; to make known, to proclaim.

曝 Puh² Same as the last, and more often used in the sense of to dry, to sun; *shái' puk₂* to air, to put in the sunshine.

瀑 Puh² A cascade, a waterfall; water rushing down a hill; *puk₂ pò'* a cataract, a roaring cascade among the mountains; *puk₂ 'shui*, a mountain torrent; *puk₂ ₅ts'ün*, a pool or tank fed by a torrent. Also read *pò²* name of a river; great rains, flooded.

襮 Puh² A collar of a red color worn outside of the dress at court or sacrifices; to show outside.

雹 Puh² Hail; to hail; *lok₂ puk₂* to hail; *sín' puk₂* sleet and hail.

蹼 Puh² The web of geese and other water-fowl; web-footed; in colloquial, to lie down, like a beast; to lean on or over, as on a table; to turn over; *₅ch'am ₅shün puk₂ 'hoi*, the vessel sunk and turned keel up; *puk₂ 'tò ti² ₅lai*, fell all long on the ground; *puk₂ 'chün*, turn it bottom up ward.

(435) Pún.

般 ‹pán Pan To drive back water by a boat turning; to transport by water; a sort, a manner, a way, a kind; an affair, a business; *‹to ‹pún*, many ways; *shap₂ pát₁ ‹pún ʻmò ngai²* the eighteen sorts of military fencing; *yat₁ ‹pún*, same as, like, similar to—an adjective of comparison, at the end of a sentence; *ché² ‹pún*, that sort, such, these, thus, so; *‹pún ‹pún*, or *mán² ‹pún*, in all ways.

搫 ‹pán 搬 Pwán To remove from one place to another; to move, to transport; to put away; to bandy, to discuss; in colloquial, to cleave, to split; *‹pún uk₁* to move house; *‹pún ʻyé lok₂ ‹shün* take the things on board; *‹pún ‹mái ‹fung chü²* move our residence to the same place; *‹pún shí² ‹fi*, to tell-tale, to cause heartburning among friends; *‹pún ‹loi ‹pún hü²* taking things here and there; *‹pún wan² ‹léung ʻhéung*, to transport provisions, &c., for the army; *‹pún ‹hoi kau² ‹chʻái*, to cleave a block of wood open; *‹pún sai² tik₁* split it smaller.

瘢 ‹pán Pán Often pronounced *‹pán*. A scar, a cicatrix; pimples, marks, or pits, on the skin, not very dark; *‹chʻong ‹pún*, mark of a sore.

ʻ本 Pun The root of a plant; the origin, the fundamental part of, source, root, cause; at first; that which causes, the beginning of; native, one's ancestors; proper to, appropriate; capital, principal; a classifier of novels, books, volumes, or documents; used for I, my, our, own; *ʻpún kwok₁* my native land; *ʻpún ‹tsʻin*, capital in trade; *ʻpún ‹ngan*, the principal, not the interest; *ʻshéung ʻpún*, to present a petition; *pái² ʻpún*, to memorialize the throne; *ʻpún sz²* able, clever capable for business; *‹kan ʻpún*, the fundamental part; *‹mong ʻpún*, to forget one's parents; *yat₁ ʻpún ‹shü*, a single volume; *‹mong ʻpún ‹sam*, an ungrateful disposition; *ʻpún ‹loi mín² muk₂* the original complexion; *ʻmò ʻpún*, no capital; *‹chʻáu ʻpún ʻtsz* a plagairist; *ʻpún ‹shan*, I myself; *ʻpún ʻfú* I, the prefect; *ʻpún ‹ying*, what is proper, requisite; *ʻpún fan²*, what is one's duty, or belongs to one; *ʻpún tí² ‹yan*, the natives; *chʻut₁ ʻpún*, to advance capital; *ʻpún sing² kap₁* his temper was hasty; *ʻpún lí² túi² ‹fʻing*, to square off accounts, as at a banker's; *ʻshau ʻpún*, a visiting-card sent to a superior; *shít₁ ʻpún*, to lose on a trade; *‹ün ʻpún ké² ‹sam*, my original desire, the first intention.

半 Pwán To divide in two; a half, a moiety; the greater portion of, a large piece; a small part, as *pún² pò² ʻtsau pat₁ tak₁* he can not move a step; *pún² ‹yan pún² ʻkwai*, half dead with fear; *túi² pún²* to divide equally, to split the difference; *yat₁*

*pún*³ a half; *tái*³ *pún*³ the greater part, the largest piece; *pún*³ *yé*² mid-night; *pún*³ *shai*³ ˏ*yan*, a middle-aged mán; *tái*³ ʻ*ní yat*, *pún*³ as old again as you are; *pún*³ *ch'ám*³ ˏ*chung* ˏ*t'ò*, came back from half way; *tsò*³ *sz'*² *pún*³ *lak*, *kak*, doing things by halves, unsteady; ˏ*nín* ˏ*tséung pún*³ *pák*, about fifty years old; *pún*³ *lò*³ ˏ*fan* ˏ*ts'ai*, to divorce a wife after having her half one's life.

叛² Pwán To revolt, to rebel against rulers; to depart from their government, to go away; *pún*² *yik*, rebellion; ˏ*lí pún*² to disavow the authority of a government.

畔² Pwán Interchanged with the last. A path dividing fields, a landmark; to disobey rules for dress; to separate from, to revolt, to rise up against; ˏ*kang* ʻ*ché yéung*² *pún*³ the farmers yielded the landmarks.

伴² Pwán An associate, a comrade, fellow, companion; to follow, to attend on; ʻ*fo pún*³ a partner in business; ˏ*t'ung pún*² an equal, a fellow, one in the same position; ˏ*mò pún*³ no fellow, no one with me; ˏ*p'úi pún*² to accompany one, as a friend; *pún*³ ˏ*néung*, a kind of bridesmaid.

絆² Pwán A lasso, a rope for catching a horse; to lasso, to catch; to restrict, to hamper; an obligation, a restraint; *pún*² *sok*, *chü*² ʻ*k'ü*, tie him fast; *pún*² *hai*² to tie to, as a tree; ˏ*wai tò*³ ʻ*sho* ˏ*kí pún*² restrained by reason.

(436) **P'ún.**

番 P'wán The name of a place; ˏ*P'ún* ˏ*ü*, the district of Pw'ányú, comprising the part between Canton and the Bogue.

潘 Pw'án A river in Yungyáng hien in Honán; dirt on the face; dirty rice-washings, swill; a surname.

盤 ˏ**盘** Pw'án A platter, a trencher, a basin, a deep dish; a tub; a deep vessel to contain liquids, grain, &c.; a press, a frame, a machine; a receptacle, like the pelvis; an affair, business; curved, winding, coiled, curled up; to examine; a market; ˏ*p'ún fai*³ traveling expenses; ˏ*káu* ˏ*p'ún*, to hand over a business to another; ʻ*káu* ˏ*p'ún*, a windlass; ˏ*shau* ˏ*p'ún*, to wind up a business; ʻ*sai* ˏ*shan* ˏ*p'ún*, a bathing-tub; ˏ*hoi* ˏ*p'ún*, to open the market; ˏ*p'ún tò*³ *ch'ü*³ coiled up, as a snake; ˏ*shá* ˏ*p'ún*, a coarse dish for cleaning rice; ˏ*lam* ˏ*p'ún*, a childbirth; ˏ*p'ún* ʻ*kú shí*² Pw'ánkú, the first man; *wat*, ˏ*shiú* ˏ*chü* ˏ*p'ún*, bound up like a roasting pig, said of persons punished by Lynch law; ˏ*p'ún sat*, to sit crosslegged; ˏ*p'ún* ˏ*ch'á*, to examine into; ˏ*fá* ˏ*p'ún*, a flower-pot; ˏ*ying* ˏ*p'ún*, an encampment. Some of the following are used in these senses.

槃 Pw'án Used for the last. A tray, a waiter; a tub, a wash-basin; to rejoice; to turn around; ₍p'ún lok₂ to rejoice; ₍p'ún ₍t'ing, to revolve, so as not to advance.

磐 Pw'án A large rock, a foundation-stone; a great and remarkable rock, like the Rock Etam; stable, firm, as a rock; ₍p'ún shek₂ ₍chí ₍on, peaceful, as if settled on a rock; ₍p'ún ₍ngá ₍lín sui² [bandits have been] for a series of years.

鞶 Pw'án A leathern girdle; a large ornamented girdle; *met.* a purse, because the money was put inside of it; ₍p'ún tái² a leathern belt.

蹯 Pw,án To curl up the legs, to sit crosslegged; ₍p'ún sat, ₍i tso² to sit with the feet under one; ₍p'ún wat, curled up; ₍p'ún ₍mái tso² to sit like a tailor.

蹁 Pw'án Interchanged with ₍mún 蠢. to jump a wall; to walk lame.

弁 Pw'án To rejoice, to be glad; ʻsiú ₍p'ún, name of an ode in the Shí-King.

磻 Pw'án A mountain stream in the west of Shensí, a tributary of the River Wei, in Fung.

蟠 Pw'án Read ₍fán, meaning sow-bugs, found under things. Read ₍p'ún, curled up, writhing, coiled; wreathing, curling around; to bend, to coil up in, to crouch in; to intrust to; ₍wan ₍p'ún tái² ti² the clonds encircled the land; ʻp'ún ʻiú, to encircle, spirally; ₍p'ún ₍lung kwan² a cane with dragons carved around it; ₍lung ₍p'ún ₍ü ₍nai, a serpent crouching in the earth.

胖 Pw'án Fat, gross, obese, corpulent, as if one had nothing to disturb him; half of a carcase; a slice, the collops on the ribs; ₍sam ʻkwong ʻt'ai ₍p'ún, good-natured and fat.

判 Pw'án To divide, to halve, to distinguish; to decide, to judge, to sentence; to join two halves; to marry; p'ún² hòp₂ to conjoin in bands of wedlock; ʻsham p'ún² to judge and convict; ₍p'ai p'ún² an official verdict, a decision; p'ún² ₍kún, the decider of one's life. Atropos; ₍t'ung p'ún² a syndic in an inferior department; chiú² chik₂ p'ún² to decide directly.

泮 Pw'án A semicircular pool near the colleges of princes; a stream in Shántung, near Tá-ngán fú, an affluent of the Grand canal; to dissolve, to scatter; ₍yau p'ún² ʻshui, to "pass the college pool," *i. e.* to become a siútsái; p'ún² ₍kung, the college of a prefecture; p'ún² ₍ch'i, the college pool.

頖 Pw'án Interchanged with the last; the colleges of the princes; to break, to scatter.

拚 } 柈 } Pw'án To reject, to disregard, to remove from one; to separate, to divide, to cut off, to halve; to throw away, to throw down; p'ún² ʻsz² to venture to the death; p'ún² meng² to risk one's life; p'ún² ₍kung, to contract for work; p'ún² ʻcho ₍'m iú² to waste, to lavish, to hold lightly by; p'ún² lán² to give up the reins; p'ún² ʻsz² hü² tsò² to do at the risk of life; p'ún² ₍ts'oi, prodigal.

(437) Pung.

(The first three are read *fung* in the Fan Wan.)

'捧 Pung A loud, boisterous laughing; great merriment.

'琫 Pung Ornaments of gold, gem, or metal, on a scabbard or hilt of a sword or dagger; an emperor has gems, a prince has gold.

'葑 Pung Grassy, herbaceous; *'pung 'pung*, abundant, luxuriant, as the vines of a melon; laden with fruit.

'捧 Fung A colloquial word. A handful; to hold in the hand, to scoop up in the hand; *'pung chü²* to hold by the sides or rim; *'pung 'shui 'yam*, to drink out of the hands.

掽 碰² Ping To run against, to run upon, to bump; to meet a person or thing unexpectedly; a thump, a knock; *'t'ai pung²* lookout for knocks!—a cry of porters in the street; *pung² 'tò 'k'ü* or *pung² chéuk*, hit against him: *pung² ,ts'an ,t'au*, to bump one's head; *pung² 'k'ü*, hit him; *pung² kín²* to meet one, as in the streets. The second character is a common but unauthorized one.

Pung² A colloquial word. The classifier of walls, cliffs, ledges, &c.; a puff of smoke or smell; *yat, pung² ,ts'ui*, a stink; *yat, pung² ,ts'éung*, a wall; *yat, pung² ,ín ,ts'ui*, an offensive smoke, as of burning hair; *yat, pung² hí²* a bad odor.

(438) P'ung.

,蓬 P'ung A colloquial word; it is also pronounced *,fung*. To fill the eyes with smoke or dust; *,ín ,p'ung ,p'ung*, the smoke is very smarting.

Read *,p'ung*, dust raised by the wind.

,篷 P'ung Mats made by interlacing bamboo leaves within splints; used as coverings for boats, awnings, stagings, &c.; a sail; a roof; an awning; *,p'ung ,liú*, mat houses; *,p'ung ,sung*, to walk rapidly; *'kung ,p'ung*, an arched roof, as over a terrace; *táp, ,p'ung*, to put up an awning; *,p'ung 'ch'ong*, a mat shed, used for plays, rest-houses, &c.; *púi² ,p'ung üt, shik*, under easy sail enjoying the moonlight; *'chün ,p'ung*, to go on the other tack; *,k'au ,p'ung*, to beat or sail on the wind.

,蓬 P'ung A straight, medicinal, plant growing among hemp; a species of flag; disorderly, tangled, overgrown, like jungle; waving, as grass by the wind; disheveled, as the hair; a malign star; *,p'ung ,loi*, fairy land, the abode of genii, a paradise far from men; name of a district in Shántung.

,鬆 P'ung The hair in disorder, disheveled; *,p'ung ,sung*, hair uncombed and tangled.

,尨 P'ang Grassy, luxuriant, flourishing; bushy, as a squirrel's tail; *,p'ung ,p'ung*, abundant, as a field of grain.

(439) **Pút.**

鉢 Poh An open dish, usually of earth, to cook in; a spherical, narrow-mouthed dish, used by priests; a stoneware dish to grind paint or medicine on; a beggar's clapdish; *met.* Buddhism; *pút, ʂt'au*, an earthen dish; *lau² pút,* a tunnel; *ʂch'ün ʂi pút,* to hand down the robe and dish—to leave one's office and place to a disciple; *ʂt'ung ʂlo p'út,* a large earthen pan.

撥² Poh To spread out, to place in proper posts; to allot, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to root out, to expel, to abolish, to abrogate, to do away with; to rid, to exclude; to get rid of; to dissipate, to scatter, as wind does clouds; to cut up grass; the dress fluttering; to flirt, as a fan; to extend; to separate; ropes for a hearse; *pút₂ ʂkung*, to pull a bow; *pút, ʂman*, to drive away musquitoes; *pút₂ ʂhoi ʂin*, to dissipate smoke; *pút₂ shin²* to fan; *pút₂ tung² ˢk'ü*, cool it by fanning; *pút₂ chéuk, ˢfo*, to start a fire by fanning; *pút₂ ʂshá*, to reel thread; *pút₂ ˢmá ˢmi*, a hanger-on, a lick-spittle; *pút₂ ʂkwai ʂpin*, prejudiced for or against one, strong dislike; *ʂfan pút₂ ʂping ʂting*, to detach troops; *ʂpún pút₂* to apportion each one's duties; *pút₂ ʂmái ʂsam ˢshui*, to disregard, to have nothing more to do with; *ʂfung pút₂ ʂwan*, wind scatters clouds.

襏² Poh A rain garment, made of leaves or coarse cloth, worn by laborers.

勃² Poh To change color, fluttered, confused, to appear disconcerted; suddenly, furiously, to arrange hastily; *pút₂ ʂin*, suddenly.

孛² Puh Pei Interchanged with the preceding. Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, untractable, unreasonable; *pút₂ ʂsing*, a comet.

淳² Poh A spring bursting up, or a plant shooting up; copious; sudden; *pút₂ kü,* gurgling, bubbling; *ʂying hi² pút₂ pút₂* valorous, brave, boasting; *pút₂ ˢli* (or *ˢni*) name of a country, thought to be Borneo.

紼² Puh Silken cords which are used to carry coffins by; *met.* fine, elegant, applied to the emperor's words; *ʂlun pút₂* eloquent, persuasive, as imperial sayings.

荸² Puh The water chestnut, called *pút₂ ˢts'ai*, or *ˢmá ʂt'ai;* the *Eleocharis tuberosus*, an edible tuber.

跋² Poh To travel by land; to walk through grassy paths; to draggle, to trudge, to go slowly; to stumble; to slip; the stand for a candle; an addendum or preface of a book, put in a new edition; the heel; the root, base, foundation; *pút, ship,* to slip; *kéuk, pút₂* the heel.

鈸² Poh A small bell, like a sleigh-bell, used in chanting or in music to make a response; small cymbals.

(440) **P'út.**

潑 P'oh To sprinkle, to throw water about; to scatter; to drip, to ooze, to shower down; dissipated; a shower; *p'út₂ ʻshui*, to throw water, as on one. A colloquial word; slender, acute; *p'út₂ mak₂* to write boldly; *út₂ p'út₂* lively, revived, enheartened; *₍nung p'út₂* vigorously written characters; *p'út₂ ʻfú*, an adulteress; *₍tiú p'út₂* perverse; *₍tsím p'út₂ kòm² ₍tsím*, beautiful, tapering, as fingers; *₍tsím p'út₂ tí²* very sharp-pointed; *p'út₂ sái² ₍shang í²* to lose custom by rudeness; *sát₂ p'út₂ ₍yan*, a careless man, one who wastes things.

(441) **Sá.**

卅 Sah A contraction for thirty; *₍sá ₍sám*, thirty-three.

Pronounced *ʻsá*, a colloquial word. Confused, at sixes and sevens; *ʻsá kòm² lün²* all in disorder; *ʻsá ₍ch'an ₍wan tí²* what a brag! a bag of wind.

(442) **Sai.**

西 Sí The west; in divination belongs to metal; western, foreign, European; enters into many names of places; among the Budhists, refers to heaven; *₍sai ₍pan*, a private tutor; *₍sai ʻshui ʻlung*, restless, to sit uneasily; *₍sai ₍kwá ʻpín*, a chop-boat or lighter; *₍sai ₍t'ín*, paradise of Budha; *₍sai ₍yéung ₍yan*, a Portuguese;—at first applied to all Europeans; *₍sai ₍kwán á² ₍kún ʻtsai*, nickname for a rich and silly youth from the western suburbs of Canton; *₍sai ʻmai*, sago; *₍sai pak₂* northwest.

粞 ₍Sí Bruised rice, the rice left in a mortar, broken to dust after hulling, called *ʻmai ₍shá*.

犀 ₍Sí A rhinoceros; hard, good metal, as a sword; a carpel of a melon; *₍sai kok₂* a rhinoceros' horn; *₍sai ₍ngau*, a rhinoceros; *₍sam ʻyau ₍ling ₍sai*, astute, acute at perceiving.

樨 ₍Sí A diminutive sort of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers, called *muk₂ ₍sai ₍fá*; cultivated at Canton.

荽 ₍Sui Often confounded with 茜, *sín²* which is then pronounced *₍sai*, while this character is also called *₍sui*, in the name *₍ú ₍sui* or *₍iin ₍sai*, the coriander or caraway plant.

嘶 ₍Sí The neighing of a horse; the chirping of the mole-cricket and cicada; a hoarse, broken noise, hiccuping; a crashing, clattering, rushing noise; *₍sai ₍sai ₍sheng*, a cricket's chirp; *₍sai shát₂* a furious onslaught, the din of battle.

撕 ₍Sí, Sz To bring to notice, to direct the attention to; to put one on his guard, to rouse up; to split, to rive; *₍t'ai ₍sai*, to point out; *₍sai ʻseng*, to nudge, to hint.

'洗 Sí To wash, to wash the feet; to purify, to rinse, to clean; to cleanse morally; a washing vessel; *met.* to wash out, to exterminate; *'sai mín²* to wash the face; *'sai kwát,* to wash and scrape; *'sai ˏshan* or *'sai yuk₂* to bathe; *'sai 'lai,* baptism; *'sai ˏsam,* to cleanse or change the heart; *'sai shap, ˏt'au ˏ'm t'ai² ˏmé,* are 'nt you going to shave now you've washed your head?—you must finish what you've begun; *ˏká ˏp'an ˏü 'sai,* as poor as if clean washed out.

'洒 Sí To wash out, to avenge one's wrongs, to wipe off a reproach, as by the death of a enemy.

'枲 Sí A plant, allied to hemp in its fibres, and used for weaving; linen, fine hempen or grasscloth.

'細 Sí Fine, small, minute; delicate, finely made; soft in texture; subtile; trifling, petty, unimportant, vexatious; thoroughly, carefully; *sai² ˏsam,* careful, be careful; *sai² pò²* fine cloth; *'tsz' sai²* attentive to, heedful; *sai² hang²* a peccadillo, trifling; *sai² sz'²* a small matter; *sai² tak, tsai²* far too small; *sai² ˏsz' ˏngan,* sycee silver; *sai² 'lò ˏko,* a term for a lad, my boy! *sai² ˏt'ám,* conversation, small talk; *sai² ch'át,* to thoroughly examine; *sai² 'lò,* a younger brother; *'hò sai²* very small; *'ai sai²* not so tall, rather under size; *sai² ˏman 'tsai,* a child, children; *sai² 'lò,* a younger brother.

'壻 '婿 Sí A son-in-law; a husband is sometimes so called; *'nü sai²* a son-in-law; *ˏin sai²* a worthy son-in-law.

(443) Sái.

ˏSái. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless, to waste; *ˏsái t'át,* utterly wasted; *'mai ˏsái 'yé,* don't waste things; *mat, ˏsái 'k'ü,* don't waste it; *ˏsái sái² hai² ˏlé,* all thrown away, it is all used up; *ˏsái fú² ˏhing mín²* a disgrace to one's family; *ˏpák₂ pák₂ ˏsái,* uselessly spent; *ˏsái tak, chung²* extravagant, using more than is necessary.

'徙 Sí To move, to shift one's abode or things; to be transported by order of the king; to exceed, to incroach on or overpass, as time; *'sái shín²* to change for the better, to reform; *'sái ˏkü,* to live elsewhere; *'sái ül,* to overpass the month; *'sái yam²* to go to take another office.

'趾 '屣 Sí Straw sandals, slippers, grass shoes worn by posture-makers; to go barefoot; *t'ül, 'sái,* to throw off the slippers; *ˏyau hí² pai² 'sái,* [to contemn the world] like rejecting a pair of old sandals.

'纚 Sí, Lí A kind of gauze kerchief for the head, a cap, a turban; strings of a cap; a hair-band; a crowd passing along; to bind together or upon neatly; banners flowing bravely. **Read** *ˏLí,* a kind of fine cord.


Si

Afraid, dispirited, fearful, craven, cast-down; timid, bashful and awkward; thrown off one's guard; *wai³ ʻsái*, fearful, abashed; *ʻsái ⸢yung*, looking scared.

Si

The royal signet or imperial seal; the great seal, now usually called *ʻpò*; the seal of the signet.



A colloquial word. All, the whole, complete, entire; *hü³ sái³* all are gone; *ʻmò sái³* none at all; *shap₂ ⸢fan ⸢tʻung sái³* thoroughly understands all; *⸢sung sái³* let it all go, as a rope; *ʻpí sái³* all given away; *kin³ kwo³ sái³* seen everything; *hòm² pá² láng² shik₂ sái³* all completely eaten up.

(444)

Sak.


Seh

To stop up, to fill up, to close; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent by obstacles; to spike a gun; obstructed, stopped up; solid, sincere; unintelligent, stupid, hard to apprehend; an important pass; *mat₂ ʻkòm sak₂* how can you be so stupid? *sak₂ chü³ ʻkʻü*, stop it up; *⸢tʻin sak₂* to fill up, as a hole; *sak₂ ʻhau*, to stop a hole, to gag, to bribe, to stop one's answering; *ʻyung sak₂ ⸢kái tò²* streets much crowded; *⸢hoi ⸣máu sak₂* to make a person understand; *pí² sak₂* the nose stopped up, snuffles; *⸢chʻung sak₂ ⸢tʻin ti²* to pervade and fill the world—as the gospel will.

(445)

Sam.


Sin

The physical heart, considered as the *⸢chü* or lord of the body; the centre, the middle; inside of a thing, as a wick, heart-wood; the affections, the heart, the will; the mind, understanding; the intention, desire, motive; the origin or source; the fifth of the 28 constellations, answering to Antares, ς and τ in Scorpio; the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings; *⸢sam ⸢kon*, the heart and liver, *met.* that which is doated on; *⸢sam ʻshui ⸢tsʻing*, imperturbable, not alarmed; *ʻyau ⸢sam ⸢kí*, clear-headed and attentive; *⸣mò ⸢sam ⸢kí*, indisposed, ailing; *⸢sam teng²* not in error, certain of; *⸢sam fuk₂ ⸣yan*, a trustworthy man; *⸢sam ⸣shan*, the animal spirits; *ʻhò ⸢sam ⸣tʻin*, tender, compassionate; *⸢sam ⸣ʼm tsoi² chʻü³* absent-minded; *⸢sam ⸣wái pat₂ ʻkwai*, I can't understand his intentions, scheming; *⸢sam ⸣tʻau ⸢kò*, ambitious, in haste to reach, highminded, a high-toned feeling; *⸢sam ⸢to*, suspicious, capricious; *⸢sam ⸢sam ⸢sz'* bent on, constantly desiring; *⸢sam puk₂ puk₂ tʻiú³* palpitation from fear; *yap₂ ⸢sam*, to remember, familiar with; *⸢tʻin ⸢sam*, the zenith, meridian; *⸣sam ⸢hung chák₂* contracted, narrow minded, views; *⸣pún ⸢sam*, my view, my notion; *yung² ⸢sam tsò²* be

diligent, be careful in doing things; *ˌsam ˌfá ˌhoi*, in hopes, in high spirits, one's hopes blossoming; *ˌt'ung ˌsam ˈyé*, a hollow, tubular thing; *ˈyau ˌsam*, much obliged, thank you; *ˈní fai² ˌsam*, I am obliged for your kind care; *ˌúi ˌsam*, to recover one's senses, to reform; *ˌsam ˌsz'* desire for, discontent.

ˈ滲 San To drip, to ooze out; to steep. A colloquial word; to sprinkle dry things; *ˈsam tik, ˌím ˌlai*, sprinkle a little salt on; *ˈsam ˌ'm ˌwan*, sprinkled unevenly; *nik, ˌfúi ˈsam chü²* bring ashes to lay on it.

Pronounced *sam²*; bad, inelegant, worthless; *ˈkòm sam² ké²* so vile; so mean-looking—applied chiefly to things.

(446) **Sám.**

三 ˌ叅 ˌ川 Sán Three; thrice; *ˌsám shap₂* thirty; *tai² ˌsám*, third; *tsoi² ˌsám*, again and again; *ˌsám ˌúi* or *ˌsam ts'z''* thrice; *i² ˌsám 'tsz'* you two or three people; *pat, ˌsám pat, sz''* neither one thing nor another, unsteady; *ˌsám ˈléung yat₂* in a few days; *ˌsám ˌá lò² ˈhau*, a cross roads; *ˌsám k'ap₂ tai²* the three highest Hánlin; *ˌsám chek₂ ˈshau*, a thief, a shoplifter; *ˌsám ˌkw'an i² túi²* knots and groups of people. Read *sám²* to reiterate, to do thrice; *sám² ˌsz'* to think thrice, maturely thought of, deliberate.

(447) **San.**

ˌ新 Sin Wood cut down; to renew, to restore, to improve; to add something to, to increase; new, fresh, the latest, just made or gathered; the new, the best; occurs in many names of places; *ˌsan ˈsín*, fresh, as catables; *ˌsan ch'ut, mat₂* just in market; *ˌsan ˌlong, ˌsan ˌnéung*, a bridegroom and bride; *ts'ü² ˌsan ˈp'ò*, to get a wife; *ˌsan ˌnín*, newyear; *ˌsan ˌman*, news; *tak, fá² yat₂ ˌsan*, his virtuous example daily renovates others—said of a good ruler; *ˌsan fau²* a new port—a name for Singapore; *ˌsan yéung²* new-fashioned.

ˌ薪 Sin Fuel, brambles, wood fit only for the fire, firewood; to collect fuel; *ˌch'ai ˌsan*, firewood; *ˌsan ˈts'ò*, grass cut for fuel; *fú² ˌsan* to carry faggots.

ˌ辛 Sin Pungent, warm, piquant, slightly acrid or bitter; *met.* irksome, bitter, hard, toilsome, grievous; mournful, sad; the eighth of the ten stems, corresponds to metal and the west; the 160th radical; *ˌsan ˌfú*, grievous, afflicted; *ˌsan lát*, biting, hot, like cayenne.

ˌ莘 Sin A marshy plant, like sweet-flag or the asarum; long; *ˌsan ˌsan*, numerous; *ˌsan ün²* a district in Shántung; *ˌsan ˈyé*, desert, marshy.

ˌ侁 ˌ駪 Sin Men and horses in company, a large crowd of people; *ˌsan ˌsan*, the noise and tramp of a crowd.

訕 Sin To ask information, to converse, to inquire ; ⸢san ⸢san, a crowd, many talking together.

𠕋 Sin A multitude standing or going together ; ⸢san ⸢san ⸢k'i luk₂ how numerous are the deer!

(448) Sán.

糝 / 饊 Sán A wheaten cake, fried in oil or fat till it is dry ; ⸢yau ⸢sán, wheaten cakes.

栚 Tsán Strips of wood placed between the fingers to squeeze them ; a mode of torture like the thumb-screws ; to torture ; narrow ; ⸢sán ⸢shau, to squeeze the fingers.

散 A wine vessel, an amphora; a medicinal powder ; name of a song ; slatternly, untidy, careless, disheveled, as one's dress or hair; scattered, tangled, put in confusion ; not in order ; miscellaneous, odds and ends ; ⸢sán ⸢kung, day-laborers ; ⸢tá ⸢sán ⸢kung, to work by the job ; ⸢tá ⸢sán ⸢ts'in, to break a string of cash; yéuk₂ ⸢sán, a powder; ⸢lán ⸢sán, heedless, lazy ; ⸢tá ⸢sán fú⁾ kéuk, to loosen the trowsers from the stockings ; ⸢sán sok, sok, shiftlessly, loosely done ; ⸢hán ⸢sán, leisure, otium ; ⸢no ⸢sán, to grind to powder ; ⸢sán ⸢kòm ⸢séung, wandering thoughts ; sát, ⸢sán ⸢yan ⸢má, sent out men and horses, or dispersed them, as in searching, or when posting troops.

散 Sán To scatter, as by the wind or by force ; to separate, to take apart ; to dissipate ; to spread abroad ; to disperse, to break up ; to distribute, to apportion ; sán⁾ ⸢ch'éung, to disperse, as an audience ; sán⁾ ⸢pán, to break up, as a party ; sán⁾ ⸢há pò⁾ to relieve one's grief by walking or otherwise ; sán⁾ tsáp₂ to scatter clothes (to the spirits); fát, sán⁾ to dissipate, as a vertigo or cold ; ⸢ká sán⁾ ⸢yan ⸢mong, the family is scattered and dead ; shat, sán⁾ driven off, expelled by force ; pò⁾ sán⁾ ⸢lau ⸢ín, to spread false reports ; sán⁾ ⸢wong sz'⁾ ⸢fong, scattered in all directions, dispersed.

傘 / 繖 Sán To cover or shade from the rain or sun ; an umbrella, a parasol ; ⸢lo sán⁾ a state canopy, carried behind high officers, of which the red color is the most honorable ; ⸢ü sán⁾ an umbrella ; long⁾ sán⁾ a sunshade.

(449) Sang.

倉 Sang A Budhist priest ; a religious life ; ⸢sang ⸢yan, a priest, a bonze ; ⸢hò ⸢sang, a strict, conscientious priest ; ⸢wan ⸢yau ⸢sang, a begging priest ; ⸢p'an ⸢sang, I, a poor priest ; ⸢sang ⸢ká, Budhist priests, the priesthood ; ⸢sang tsuk₂ pat₂ ⸢t'ung, a religious and worldly life are unlike ; ⸢ka ⸢lá ⸢sang, lama priests ; ⸢shán ⸢sang, recluses.

鬯 Sang Short hair ; ⸢pang ⸢sang, the hair in disorder, tangled.

蹌 Tsang To lose the way, to wander; *sang' tang²* in a hurry, fidgetty, acting foolishly, unapt, spoiling what one undertakes. A colloquial word. *Sang' pi²* to blow the nose with the fingers; *sang' ʻhá ʻshau*, to shake the hands, as when wet or dusty; *hò' sang'* or *sang' kéuk*, lecherous; *sang' pi² t'ái' ʻtsz'* a rich fool.

(450) Sap.

啑 Tsáh To enter the mouth; a fish sucking, A colloquial word. A deceit, a take in; wheedling, coaxing; *ˌt'eng ˌyan sap*, to be deluded, overreached, diddled; *ˌyan sap, ʻní hü'* people will coax you to go away; *ˌ'm shau² ˌyan sap*, not minding people's blarney; *sap, ʻtò ʻk'ü* took him in; *sai' sap, sap*, very much broken or cut up, minced; *sap, sui'* little things, rubbish.

(451) Sáp.

颯 Sáp The sound of wind, a breeze, a gust, a blast; suddenly, for a minute; *pak, ˌfung sáp, sáp*, gusty north wind; *ˌshui sáp*, declining, going down, unsuccessful, losing ground; *sáp, ˌshí ˌkán*, for a minute, a little while.

霎 Sháh A slight shower, a drizzling, passing rain; *sáp, ˌshí*, momentarily; *sáp, ˌin ˌkán*, on a sudden.

匝 Tsáh To make a circuit, to go the rounds, like a watchman; pervading; a revolution; a side, a row; *ˌchau sáp*, to go about everywhere; *ˌsám sáp*, on three sides; *yat, sáp*, a row. A colloquial word. To please, to delight; shining, lustrous, as silk; when repeated, it is a strong affirmative; *ˌ'm sáp, ʻngán*, does not please the eye, makes no display; *ˌhái sáp, sáp*, exceedingly rough; *ˌlám sáp, sáp*, very blue.

翣 Sháh Feathers used to adorn coffins; a flabellum or great fan, carried behind the sovereign, painted with flowers or feathers. The state umbrella is now usedinstead.

撒 Sáh Mixed up; sound of breaking things. A colloquial word; *láp, sáp*, refuse, dirt, sweepings.

(452) Sat.

膝 Sih The knee; to surround the knees, as children do; a long thin spear; *wat, sat*, to kneel, to bend the knee; *ʻp'ò sat, ˌch'éung ˌyam*, to hold the knees and sing away; *sat, ˌt'au ˌko*, the knee; *sat, ʻhá*, your servant; also, one's children; *ʻp'ò sat*, a knee cap used by surgeons; *ˌpáu sat*, knee-pads; *ˌshang hok, sat*, enlargement of the knee-joint; *sat, ˌhang*, to creep; *ʻtá pún' sat*, to bend one knee; *sat, ʻhá sat, ʻhá*, hesitatingly, going and stopping; *tsuk, sat*, holding both knees.

(453) Sát.

撒 Sáh To scatter, to disperse; to throw one side and the other; to set loose; *sát, p'út,* to waste, as money; *sát, ʻshau,* to throw the arms about, to cast off; *sát, ʻshau ʻtsung ˌ'm ʻli,* I'll have nothing more do to with it; *sát, kuk, ʻchung,* to sow grain; *sát, lái²* to implicate another, to make much out of a little mistake or fault; *sát, ʻmong,* to throw a net; *sát, ˌhoi ʻk'ü,* spread it out, scatter it; arrange it amicably, as a lawsuit; *sát, tau² ˌshing ˌping,* to make soldiers by throwing up beans —a sort of sorcery in battle; *sát, ʻshau pat, k'ap,* unexpectedly; *sát, ʻmai,* to shed rice on a bridal sedan.

撒 Sáh To strike a back handed blow; to rub or wash out; *mút, sát,* to wipe off.

薩 Sáh ☞ A religious word, introduced by Budhists; to assist, to see everything; *ˌp'ò sát,* an idol, an image. The word is a contraction of *Bodisat,* a candidate for a Budhaship.

(454) Sau.

羞 Siú Viands, savory food, delicacies; to offer up, to send in, to present; to feel ashamed, to blush, to redden; ashamed, confused; bashful, I am unworthy; conscious of guilt; *ˌsau yuk,* feeling guilty; insulted, disgraced; *ˌsau kw'aí²* shamefaced, blushing; *ˌsau ʻch'i,* ashamed; *ˌ'm ˌchí ˌsau,* brazen-faced, no honorable feeling; *ˌsau ˌká sz'²* ashamed of an affair; *ˌsau ˌsau ʻsán,* slovenly; *ˌhòm ˌsau,* to redden.

饈 Siú Viands, savory delicacies; to offer food; *ˌsau shín²* presents of food; *ˌchan ˌsau pák, mí²* all sorts of delicacies.

修 Siú To adorn, to renovate; to repair, to mend and make as new; to clean up; to adjust, to direct; to regulate; to cultivate, to practice, to study, as virtue; to chasten, to exercise, as the heart; *ˌsau shik,* to beautify, as the person; *ˌsau ts'ap,* to make as new; *ˌsau ˌkam,* a teacher's stipend; *ˌsau ˌshan,* to practice correct conduct; *ˌsau ʻching,* to restore, to mend; *ˌsau ˌshü,* to write a letter; *ˌsau tak, tò²* availing virtue, that which has induced bliss; *ˌsau tak,* to act virtuously; *ʻkín ˌsau,* a go-between; *ˌsau ˌyam ˌkung,* to do good works privately; *ˌsau ˌsam ʻmai ʻkòm,* don't do so for your own sake and peace.

颼 Sau The sound of the wind; chilly, windy; the whirring of an arrow; *ˌsau ˌsau,* a gust.

廋 Sau To conceal; to hide away; to search a house, to seek for hidden things; to examine into; crafty; *ˌsau ˌk'au,* to seek.

廋 Sau Interchanged with the last; to hide. Read *ˌch'au* in the Fan Wan.

ʻ叟 ʻ傻 Sau — An old man, a senior, a venerable person; *ʻlò ʻsau*, old gentleman! *ʻsau ʻsau*, the sound of washing rice.

ʻ挼 ʻ搜 Sau — To search a house, as by the police; to toss and throw about when searching; to inform one's self; to investigate, to search out; to inquire into the meaning of; researches into books; swift, as an arrow; to assemble; popular opinion; *ʻsau ʻkím* or *ʻsau ˌshan*, to search the person; *ʻsau tò² tsʻák₂* to search for banditti; *ʻsau ˌtsʻam*, to seek and find, as secreted things.

ʻ溲 Sau — To steep in water; to infuse, to soak meal or flour; to macerate; to urinate; *ʻsau ʻtsau* to make or decant spirits; *ʻsau nik₂* to make water; *ʻsau pin²* calls of nature.

ʻ艘 Sau — A vessel; a ship or boat; the poop or stern of a vessel.

ʻ瞍 Sau — Eyeless, blind from having no pupil; a term applied to old men; *ˌmung ʻsau*, blind, said of musicians; *ʻkú ʻSau*, blind Sau, who was Shun's father.

ʻ蒐 Sau — A plant used in dyeing red, and also edible; perhaps a sort of Rumex; the hunt in spring, when pregnant animals were not to be killed; to collect, to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for war; to order soldiers; to hide, to screen; to search, to inquire.

ʻ藪 Sau — A marshy preserve in which game is kept and fish reared; a thicket; skirt of a hill; fat, rich, profitable, gainful; a measure of 16 *ʻtau*; *lü² ʻsau*, a sort of pad used when carrying burdens on the head.

ʻ秀 Siú — Grain in seed; beautiful, gay, as flowers; to flourish, to grow; flourishing, elegant, adorned; comely, fair, beautiful; accomplished; the first, the best; *sau² mau²* green, charming, as a field; *sau² mau² ˌwan*, beautiful, as a landscape; *sau² hí²* a fine person, elegant manners; *sau² ˌtsʻoi*, accomplished talents—the lowest of the four literary degrees; *tak, ˌtʻin tí² ˌchí sau²* [man is] the best in heaven and earth; *sau² ˌí*, fine raiment—a scholar.

ʻ琇 Siú — A gem or prettily colored stone; a pebble, which can be used for ear-drops.

ʻ繡 ʻ綉 Siú — To embroider, to adorn with various colored silks; ornamented, embroidered, worked; to embellish, to variegate, to beautify; to illustrate a book with prints; *sau² ˌfá*, to embroider flowers; *sau² ˌkan*, an embroidered handkerchief or scarf; *ʻkam sau²* worked in colors, variegated; *ˌmiú ˌlung sau² fung²* pictured dragons and embroidered phœnixes—praise of fine needlework; *kú² sau²* to embroider. The second character is an erroneous form, commonly used as a contraction of the other; it is rightly read *tʻau²* a carpel of the cotton fruit.

ʻ鏽 ʻ銹 Siú — The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; oxides; *ˌshang sau²* to get rusty; *keng² sau²* mist on a mirror.

嗽 Sau To cough; to expectorate, to raise phlegm; a cough, coughing; *ˌkon sau*ˋ a dry cough; *ˌtˋám sau*ˋ to raise phlegm; *ˋkòm ˌheng kˋat, sau*ˋ a slight cough, to clear the throat. Also read *tsˋuk*, to lick, to lap.

漱 Sau To rinse the mouth, to wash out a thing; to purify, to correct; to gnaw; *sau*ˋ *ˋhau*, to wash the mouth; *sau*ˋ *ˋfún*, to wash.

(455) **Sé.**

些 Sié A little, like *tik*, or *tiˀ* in colloquial; it is usually compared with something just expressed, making it an adjective of comparison, answering to the termination *er*; short, said of time; few, small in number; a word of comparison, as somewhat, partly, imperfectly, rather, measurably; *chéˀ ˌsé, ˋná ˌsé*, this, that; these, those; *ˌsé ˋsiú ˌchí mat*, a trifling matter, unimportant; *yat, ˌsé*, a few; *fáiˀ ˌsé*, quicker; *ˋmò ˌsé miˀ* disagreeable, disgusting; *ˌsé ˌsü*, trifling, a few of, a little while or quantity; *tak, ˌsé ˋhò iˀ ˌsü ˌúi ˋshau*, better retire when you have made a little money; *léuk léuk, ˋhò ˌsé*, it is a very little better; *ˌsham òˀ ˌsé*, rather obscure; *tsòˀ ˌsé shamˀ ˌmo*, what are you doing? *ˌsé ˋsiú szˀ* only a little matter, a very trifle; *ˌsé ˋshiú*, rather little; *mút, ˌsé iˀ ˌszˀ* not the least meaning; *ˋyau ˌsé pat, shiˀ* not very proper.

寫 / 写 Sié To write, to draw, to paint; to design, to limn; to write one's thoughts; to make out, as an account; to remove, to put aside, to overturn; to quiet, as one's passion, to disburthen, to compose the mind; to found, to cast, as an image; to leak, to spill over; *ˋsé tszˀ* to write; *ˋsé sunˀ* to write a letter; *ˋsé ˌchan*, to draw a likeness; *ˋsé ˌshang*, to draw natural objects; *ˌchˋáu ˋsé*, to copy; *ˋsé wáˀ* to draw pictures; *ˋsé chüˀ* to cast; *sít, ˋsé*, to give vent to, to disburthen; *ˋngo ˌsam ˌshü ˋsé*, my mind is calmed; *ˋsé lok*, write it; *ˋsé ˌtˋiú ˌtán*, make out an account; *ˋsé tszˀ ˌtün ˋkˋái*, he writes evenly and uniformly; *ˋsé tszˀ ˌyan*, a clerk, a writer; *ˋsé tak, ˋhò*, it is written, well; *ˋsé ˋliú*, written; *ˌchˋáu ˋsé*, to copy out; *tsoiˀ ˋsé kwoˀ* rewrite it; *ˋsé chingˀ ˌkún ˋpán*, write plain.

瀉 Sié To let water flow off; to drain land; to leak, to ooze; a diarrhœa, a flux, a looseness, a purging; to purge; to eliminate; *ˋtˋò séˀ* a dysentery; *séˀ yéuk* a purgative; *ˋfán ˌkan fuk, séˀ* spasms and gripes, cholera morbus; *séˀ ˋfo*, or *séˀ ˋhá út*, to purge out feverish feeling; *sít, séˀ* to leak out; *séˀ ˋtai szˀ* hollow, having no foundation to go on; *ˋtá séˀ ˌchˋá*, spilled the tea—to lose a betrothed husband before marriage; *ˌkˋing ˌtˋám ˌü séˀ puk* to talk like a flux—to tell all; *séˀ ˌsám ˌúi*, purged thrice; *séˀ ˋshui*, a watery stool.

卸 Sié To lay aside, to leave, to relinquish, to cast off; to lay off, as clothes; to vacate, as an office; to land, as cargo; *sé² sz²³* to throw up a business; *sé² yam²*, to leave an office; *sé² fo²* to deliver goods; *sé² ⸢shin*, to abscond; *sé² pok*, to bare the shoulder; *sé² lok, tám² ⸢kon*, to throw off the pole—to give up a calling; to retire from; *ch'ák, sé²* to destroy, to throw down, as a house; *sé² káp, ⸢i ⸢tsau*, to throw away one's armor and flee.

(456) Seng.

(For other words pronounced *seng*, see the syllable *sing*.)

⸢*Seng*. A colloquial word, often used as a contraction for ⸢*sín ⸢shang*, a teacher or Sir; ⸢*Lo ⸢seng*, Mr. Lo.

Seng². A colloquial word, denoting a place, a path; ⸢*cho teng²* ⸢*cho seng²* how you are stopping up the way here!

(457) Séuk.

削 Sioh To cut, to pare, to shave off, to scrape; to erase by scraping; to despoil, to invade, to seize territory of another; to deprive of title or rank; impoverished; a graver; debility; ⸢*koi séuk*, to correct or erase a writing; *séuk, chik*, to degrade to a lower rank; *séuk, ⸢liú chik*, turned out of office; *kwát, séuk*, to scrape off; *séuk, fát*, to shave the whole head; ⸢*p'ai séuk*, to trim, to mend, as a pen; ⸢*hí séuk*, threads wide apart, slazy, said of cloth; *séuk, kwai, ⸢nán ⸢l'in*, I could not make it up if I scraped my bones; *séuk, tò² pok*, scraped thin; *kwát, séuk, ⸢yan ⸢ká*, to deduct from the price agreed on; *séuk, ⸢ping ⸢k'ün*, to degrade a military officer.

(458) Séung.

⸢襄 Siang To disrobe in order to plough; to assist; to effect, to accomplish; to animate, to praise; to remove, to take away; the fore horses of a car; an equipage; ⸢*Séung ⸢yéung ⸢fú*, name of a prefecture in the north of Húpeh; ⸢*séung tsán²* to encourage by praise.

⸢鑲 Siáng Jáng To inlay, to enchase, to let in; to coat or plate with another metal; to insert, to set, as a gem in gold; to connect two things, to rivet, to weld, to mortice or clamp on; bordered, as one color on another; ⸢*séung ⸢púi*, ⸢*séung ⸢chán*, the inlaid cup and saucer used at weddings; ⸢*séung ⸢ngán*, to put in a false eye; ⸢*séung ⸢ngá*, false teeth; ⸢*séung ⸢po ⸢li*, to glaze window-glass; ⸢*séung pák, ⸢k'i*, a bordered white banner; ⸢*séung fái² ⸢tsz²* chopsticks inlaid with silver.

⸢勷 Jáng Urgent; ⸢*hong ⸢séung*, in haste, hurried; to assist one in need. This character is usually read ⸢*yéung*.

鑲 Siang. A cord to tie up the sleeves; a surcingle or belly-band; to take by the arm.

驤 Siáng. A spirited horse, shaking his head; a horse whose right hind leg is white; to gallop; to elevate; distant, to go far; *ˌséung ˌtʻang*, to canter.

ˌ相 Siáng. Looking among trees; to examine, to inspect; to blend with; mutually, reciprocally, by turns, interchangeable, from one to another; often denotes merely a reflective form of the verb; the substance or essence, distinguished from the accidents; *ˌséung ʻü*, acquainted; *ʻhò ˌséung ʻü*, intimate, obliging, courteous; *ˌséung kan²* near, contiguous; *ˌséung ʻtso*, at variance, having different views; *ˌséung ʻtsʻz'* somewhat alike; *ˌséung ˌsz' peng²* love-sick; *ˌséung wai²* to help each other, log-rolling; *ʻlò ˌséung ʻü*, an old friend; *ˌmò ˌséung ˌkon*, no matter; *ˌséung ˌfán ʻní*, I will trouble you; *ˌséung ˌsz' tséuk*, a sort of robin; *ˌséung ü²* to meet, to come across one; *ˌséung ˌpʻin kwo² ʻkʻü*, pass it on to him, said of presents; *ˌséung kín² han² ʻmán*, I am sorry I am so late in seeing you—a polite phrase; *ˌséung kák, ˌtʻin ˌün*, separated as wide as the heavens; *ˌséung ʻhò ˌkán*, friendly, well inclined to; *ˌséung kín² ʻhò, ˌtʻung chü² ˌnán*, it is easy to visit people, but hard to live with them; *ˌséung ˌsz' tau²* a red bean, the *Abrus precatorius*; *ˌséung ʻhò ˌpʻang ʻyau*, a dear friend.

ˌ廂 Siáng. A side apartment, a retiring-room off the hall; *ˌséung ˌfong*, a side chamber; *ˌshing ˌséung noi² ngoi²* inside and out of the city [of Canton]; *ˌséung ˌlong*, lodge on the sides of a court. This is used in the Red Book for the second character above, as *ˌséung ˌwong ˌkʻi*, a bordered yellow banner.

ˌ湘 Siáng. A large confluent of the Yángtsz' kiáng in Húnán; name of three districts in Húnán and of a lake; to cook, to roast or fry; *ˌséung ˌfí*, a spotted variety of bamboo, named after Shun's princess.

ˌ箱 Siáng. A box, a coffer, a casket, of wood or bamboo; a closet or storeroom; boot of a carriage; *yat, ko² ˌséung*, one box; *ˌséung ʻlung*, a clothes' trunk; *ʻfo shik, ˌséung*, a sort of partition tray for carrying food in processions; *ˌchong ˌséung*, to pack a box; *lok, ˌséung*, to take one's trunk; *lok, ˌséung ʻchʻé*, pack up and be off! clear out! *ˌtong mín² lok, ˌséung*, told him to his face to go; *ˌséung ˌfong*, a closet, a storeroom; *ˌkún ˌséung*, paper boxes for burning, containing paper clothes; *ʻchí ˌmúi ˌséung*, a sort of tinder and match-box; *ʻsé tsz'² ˌséung*, a writing-desk; *ˌséung ʻtsai*, a little box; *ʻshéung ˌséung*, to make ready for a theatrical play; *ˌséung ˌtʻau*, the top of a box.

ˌ緗 Siang. A light yellow color, like the budding leaves of the mulberry; *ˌséung ˌpiú*, blue and yellow, said of silks.

霜 ˌShwáng Hoarfrost, rime, congealed vapor; frigid, cold, grave; *ˌséung süt*, frost and snow; *lok₂ ˌséung*, frosty; *ˌséung kong²* the 20th *tsít*, or term, from Oct. 24th to Nov. 8th; *ˌséung ˌwai*, majestic; *ˊli ˌséung*, to step on the frost—to use great care; *ˌtsˊz² ˌséung*, a sort of sweet cruller.

孀 ˌ An unauthorized character, sometimes written for the last, in the phrase *ˌpˊai ˌséung*, arsenic.

孀 ˌShwáng A widow; to live alone, as a widow; *ˌséung ˊfú*, a widow; *ˌkú ˌséung*, an orphan and widow, a lone widow.

驌 ˌShwáng A famous Bucephalus belonging to Kwoh Poh of the Tsin dynasty, called *Suk₂ ˌséung*.

想 ˌSiáng To think upon, to meditate, to consider; to reflect, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; to hope, to expect; to desire, to anticipate; a thought, an idea, a conception; *ˊnò tik₂ ˊséung ˌtˊau*, no hope to get it, impossible; *ˊní ˊséung ˌtˊau tái²* your notions are too large, you are extravagant; *shik₂ kwo² chung² ˊséung*, I want more of what I ate; *ˊngo ˌsam ˊséung*, I think of it, I think so; *ˊséung ˌˊm ˊtò*, impracticable, an impossibility; *ˊséung yat₂ ˊséung*, think a little; *ˊséung ˌˊm chˊut₂* unable to recall, mind is confused; *ˊséung yap₂ ˌshan*, in a reverie, day-dreaming; *ˊyau tik₂ mong² ˊséung*, some hopes for; *ˊséung wái² fai²* the idea will hurt your lungs—a useless plan; *ˊséung sün² kai² ˌyan*, thinking how he can circumvent one, his thoughts are evil; *ˊséung ˊhí*, to call to mind.

相 ˌSiáng To assist, to help; a minister of state, a prime-minister; to support; to select, to choose, to direct, to lead, to encourage; to watch the times, as a trader does; to receive an envoy; physiognomy, the art of physiognomy and palmistry; a name for the 7th month; small stars near δ in Ursa Major; *séung² ˊché*, leader of a blind man; *pái² séung²* a premier; *hon² séung²* to foretell by the lines in the face; *séung² fát₂* rules of physiognomy; *tái² séung² ˌkung*, noble Sir—a polite expression; *séung² ˌtˊau séung² ˊchü*, peeping and prying about; *séung² ˌshí ˌí tung²* act when it is a favorable time; *noi² séung²* eunuchs in the palace—formerly, a privy councillor.

(459) Shá.

沙 ˌShá Sand, gravel; pebbles, shingle; sandy, gritty; granulated, as sugar; comminuted, broken to pieces, like sand; mealy, as a fruit; *ˌshá ˌlí*, a russet pear; *ˌshá ˌtˊong*, grained sugar; *ˌShá mín²* a part of the western suburbs of Canton; *ˌshá ˊmí*, a sand spit—name of a place near Napier's fort; *ˌshá pák₂* a sand clam, a kind of Mactra; *ˌShá mok₂* Desert of

Gobi ; *ˌshá ˌsheng*, hoarseness ; *ˌlau ˌshá*, moving sands ; *ˌshá ˌshui*, the snipe, sandpiper ; *ˌ'm kwo' tak, ˌshá*, cannot bring it about, impracticable ; *'káu ˌch'éung ˌshá*, the cholera ; *ˌshá ˌch'ung*, larva of musketoes ; *'tsui ˌshá*, a small fish, a sort of sardine ; *ˌshá ˌmún*, Budhist priests ; *ˌshá 'ť eng*, a flat mud boat ; *ˌshá lau²* a water filter of sand ; *ˌshá kòm² 'sán*, scattered all about ; *ˌshá ngút, ngút,* gritty ; *ˌshá ˌch'an tái²* clouds of dust ; *ˌshá ˌkú 'ť eng*, green flower-boats ; *ˌShá kok, p'áu² ˌť oi*, the fort below Anunghoy fort.

砂 Shá Used for the last ; pebbles ; *ˌchū ˌshá*, cinnabar ; *'pò ˌshá*, emery ; *ˌkam ˌkong ˌshá*, corundum ; *pái² ˌshá*, to winnow hulled rice ; *'tá ˌshá toi²* to learn boxing by beating a bag of sand ; *kwát, ˌshá*, to scrape ; *ˌť iú ˌshá*, to pick pustules out of the skin.

梁 Shá Name of a fine wood, called *ˌshá ˌť ong*, brought from Tibet ; *ˌshá ˌli*, a pear.

紗 Shá Gauze, thin silk ; transparent in texture, gauzy ; a fibre, a thread not twisted ; *tsau² ˌshá*, crape ; *pák, ˌshá*, white gauze ; *ˌshá ˌlang*, gauze lanterns ; *ˌú ˌshá mò²* a black gauze hat, worn in the Ming dynasty ; *ť üt, ˌshá mò²* to be turned out of office ; *ˌmín ˌshá*, mull, fine muslin ; *ˌp'ún ˌshá*, to reel thread ; *ˌkang ˌshá*, to lay a warp ; *'ü ˌshá*, bombazine ; *ˌp'ò ˌť ai ˌshá*, macerated leaves varnished for painting ; *ˌshá ˌhung*, a scarf worn by bride-grooms.

裟 Shá A surplice ; *ˌká ˌshá*, a priest's robe ; *ˌká ˌshá pò²* fine muslin, cambric.

鯊 Shá The shark, so called from its rough skin ; *ˌlai ˌť au ˌshá*, the shovel-nosed shark ; *ˌp'i ˌp'á ˌshá*, the *Rhina acylostoma* or spotted ray ; *ˌkung 'tsz' mò² ˌshá*, the *Sphyrna zygæna*, or hammer-headed shark ; *ˌshá ˌü ˌp'i*, shagreen, sand-paper.

灑 洒 Shá To sprinkle, to scatter, as the wind does leaves ; to divide ; to cast in, as hooks for fish ; *'shá 'shui*, sprinkle it ; *'shá ˌwan*, sprinkle evenly ; *'shá ˌhoi*, to sprinkle ; *ˌsin 'shá tik, 'shui*, first sprinkle a little water ; *'shá ˌ'm ˌhoi*, not enough to go around ; *'shá shap, ˌi*, got wet by the rain ; *'shá sò²* to sprinkle and sweep ; *'shá ˌfúi 'shui*, to whitewash.

耍 Shwá To sport, to play with, to amuse ; to trifle with, as one can with opium at first ; to exercise, as in fencing ; play, jollity, sport ; games ; *'shá kwan²* to fence with poles ; *'shá ˌtò ˌp'ái*, to play with foils and shields ; *ˌwán 'shá*, to play, as children do ; *'shá hí²* to play, as actors do ; *ˌtsím 'shá*, expert at ; *pat, shí² 'shá tik*, don't meddle or play with it ; *'shá hí² ˌin*, a pleasant tale ; *'shá ˌfá ˌts'éung*, a man and wife's sportive talk.

嗄 A colloquial word ; to waive off ; *'shá 'shau*, to motion off or away, by shaking the hand. A contraction for the superlative *shat, 'shau ;* as *'shá 'hò*, first rate.

(460) Shai.

篩 Shái A huge bamboo ; a seive ; to sift, to strain, to pass through a seive ; *yat, ko² ˌshai ʻtau*, a seive ; *ʻmai ˌshai*, a rice-seive or fan ; *ˌshai ʻfan*, a flour seive ; *ˌshai tʻüt*, to sift and throw away ; *ˌshai ˌkí*, a corn-seive ; *ˌfá ˌshai üt, ʻying*, the flowers sift the moon's light ; *ˌshai ʻtsau*, to pour out wine ; *ˌshai ʻfan ʻü* a mizzling rain.

駛 駃 Shí A horse running swiftly ; strong, as a wind ; promptly, speedily, unceremoniously ; to sail a vessel ; to hasten ; *ʻshai ˌshün*, to sail a boat ; *ʻshai tsʻo² ʻkong ʻhau*, to miss one's port ; *ʻshai fát*, rules of navigation ; *ʻshai ʻlí*, to set sail.

使 Shí To order, to command ; to send, to use, to employ, to commission ; to cause, to make succeed, to effectuate ; to occasion ; to permit, to serve one's self of ; expense, use, service ; *ʻshai tak*, serviceable, it will answer ; *ʻshai fai² tái²* it will be expensive ; *ʻshai yung² ˌtsʻò*, it was costly ; *ʻshai ʻpʻí*, a maid-servant ; *ʻshai fún²* to call, at one's beck ; *ʻshai ʻkeng*, pettish, sulky ; *ʻshai ˌʼm lán²* not easily broken ; *ʻshai ʻshau kéuk*, to bribe, to use underhand influences ; *ʻtím ʻshai*, how is it used, how can it be done ? *ʻshai ʻkʻü hü²* make him go ; *ʻshai yung²* necessary expenses, an outlay ; *ˌtʻeng ʻshai*, to be in waiting ; *ʻshai sing²* *ʻtsz²* spunky, irritated ; *ˌʼm ʻshai*, no occasion, unnecessary ; *ʻshai ˌhoi*, just begun to use ; *ʻshai ˌmán*, outrageous, unreasonable ; *ʻshai mat, ʻkong ˌni*, what's the use of talking about it then ? *ʻshai ˌtsʻín ˌsz² fú²* a spendthrift ; *ʻshai ʻkám tik, hü²* take off a little ; *ʻshai kwán²* skillful at using ; *pák, ʻshai ʻhau*, nothing but talk, talks a good deal—but gives nothing.

世 Shi The world, mankind ; times, seasons, life ; a generation, an age ; experience of life ; hereditary ; *yat, shai²* one generation ; *shai² shai²* for ever and ever, for ages ; *hí² shai²* or *kwo² shai²* to die ; *chʻut, shai²* to be born ; *ˌkam shai²* this age, the present time ; *chʻong² shai² kái² ké² ˌyan*, one who has made his own fortune ; *shai² ˌmò ˌkʻí ʻpí*, unequaled in the age ; *tsò² shai² kái²* to go through life, doing business ; *ˌʼm yap, shai²* a dolt, a raw chap, verdant ; *shai² ˌká*, an old family of literary fame ; *shai² ˌyan*, people now living ; *ˌʼm ʻhò shai² kái²* bad times ; *shai² sz²* business, a calling ; *shai² ˌhing*, a friend's brother ; *shai² chat,* a friend's son ; *shai² tsáp, ˌnám tséuk*, a hereditary baron ; *ʻkí shai² ʻtsò*, how many generations in the family ? *shai² kái² ˌlun ˌlau ʻchün*, the ups and downs of life, vicissitudes ; *shai² ˌtsʻing pok,* the world's contempt, as for poor people ; *shai² kái² ˌkí ˌmí*, unsuccessful in life ; *ˌloi shai²* the next world, a future life ; *ˌmò shai² kái²* in no business, disengaged.

世貰 Shí To get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to forgive, to show lenity to a criminal; *shai² shé²* to pardon.

勢力 Shí Power, authority, influence, pomp, dignity, grandeur; strength, that in which the strength resides; the resources of a country; the virility of males, the testes; exterior, air, figure; state of, condition; *ˌk'ün shai²* official authority, great influence; *shai² lik₂* personal prowess or standing; *shai² wai² tái²* great authority: *'hò shai² ˌt'au*, a good omen, auspicious; *hák₅ shai²* to scare, to pretend to browbeat; *shai² li²* to fawn on the rich; *shai² ˌkú*, waning power; *'mò shai² ngai²* no occupation, no work; *tsoi² shai²* in authority; *kol₅ shai²* to castrate; *shai² ˌ'm tak₅* impossible, beyond your ability; *shai² pat₅ 'ho ˌúi*, he is afraid he can't return home, he won't forgive; *shai² 'sho pít₅ ˌín*, it must be so, I am compelled by circumstances; *shai² ˌhung*, fierce, irascible; *shai² át₅* to put one down with authority; *ˌying shai²* aspect, figure.

誓 Shí To swear, to take an oath, to vow; to bind one's self; to bind another, to promise solemnly; an oath, a vow, an imprecation; to caution, to order; to receive orders from a superior; clandestine espousals; *fát₅ shai²* to swear; *ˌmang shai²* to take an oath; *shai² ün²* to adjure; *ˌshiú shai² ˌchéung*, to burn a written oath—as testimony sent to the gods; *shai² ün² 'chü*, one in his dotage; *'wong shai² ün²* to perjure; *shai² ün² tong² ˌshang yat₂* to love to swear.

逝 Shí To go away, to pass away, to depart; lost to life, to die, gone to oblivion; *shai² 'ché ˌü ˌsz'* such are the dead—as flowing water; *ˌch'éung shai²* gone for ever.

筮 Shí To divine with slips of milfoil; the most efficacious is from the grave of Confucius; an exclamation, alas! *shai² ˌsz'* to cast lots whether to fight or not; *puk₅ shai²* sortilege, divination.

噬 Shí To eat, to gnaw, to bite; grief; reaching to; *shai² ˌts'z' ˌho k'ap₂* how can you bite your navel? *met.* an impossibility; *shai² hòp₂* name of the 21st diagram, denoting punishment; *shai² ˌngá 'kòm tsò²* to work with great zeal.

(461) Shái.

舐 Shí To lick; to lap; to take up with the proboscis; *'lò ˌngau 'shái tuk₂* the old cow licks her calf—parental love; *'shái chi²* to lick the piles—fawning, sycophantic; *'shái tak₅ 'k'ü tò²* licked up to him—got his favor.

曬晒 Shái To dry in the sun, to air and sun; to shine on; to cure in the sun; *shái² ˌkon*, dry it in the sun; *ˌshang shái²* to dry fresh fruit; *shái² ˌi fük₂* to sun clothes; *shái²*

ˌp'áng, a drying terrace or loft; *shái² ˈhá it₂ ˌt'au*, put it in the sun; *shái² tak₂ ké² pò²* it can be sunned. The second form is unauthorized.

殺² Shái — To pare off, to reduce; to descend; to clip or shear; to bend or come down in order to effect an object.

鎩² Shái — A halberd or spear; to clip the wings of birds, to prevent them flying.

(462) Shák.

索², 搽², Soh — To get, to obtain; to pull out; to feel, to seek; to select. A colloquial word; the division of a melon, an orange, or other fruit; a quarter of, as of a duck; a part of; *kái² ˌsám shák₂* cut it into three parts; *hai² ko² shák₂ ˌlai*, he came from that part [of the house]; *ˈpí shák₂ ˌt'ím*, give us another piece; *òm² ˌchung ˈmo shák₂* to feel for in the dark. In this last sense, also pronounced *shok₂*.

(463) Sham.

深 Shin — Deep; profound, abstruse, deep; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; retired, far back, as an apartment; late at night; deep-tinted; an adverb, very, extremely, well; to secrete; a long robe; *ˈyau ˈki ˌsham ˈshui*, how deep is this water? *ˌsham ˌch'am*, abstruse, profound, crafty; *mi² ˌchi ˌsham ˈts'in*, I don't know its depth, I am not very familiar with it; *ˌsham ˌlám*, a deep blue; *ˌsham hau²* very intimate with, on the best of terms; *ˌsham ˌyan*, great kindness; *ko² tsz'² ˈhò ˌsham*, that's an unusual character; *ˌsham ˈi ˌwai ˌin*, it is very true; *ˌsham ˌsham yap₂* a profound bow; *ˌsham ˌlam ˌlam*, very deep, as a house or well; *ˈhò ˌsham tsz'² mak₂* very well read; *ˌsham ˈming s'ng noi²* deeply engraved on my heart.

琛 Shin — A beautiful, precious stone; a treasure; *ˌt'in ˌsham*, gems of nature, rarities.

森 San — The *Melia azederach* or Pride of India; an abundance of trees, thickly wooded, overgrown; sombre, as a forest; severe, as the laws; to plant trees; *ˌsham muk₂* china mahogany; *ˌsham ˌim*, majestic, dignified, rigorous.

參 San — The root of the *Panax quinquefolia*, ginseng; *ˌyan ˌsham*, ginseng; *ˌhung yuk₂ ˌyéung ˌsham*, clarified ginseng; *pák₂ yuk₂ ˌyéung ˌsham*, crude ginseng; *ˌkò lai² ˌsham*, Corean ginseng; *ˈhoi ˌsham*, biche-de-mer.

郴 Chin — Name of an inferior department in the S. E. of Húnán, on the borders of Kwángtung.

忱², 諗², 諶² Chin — Faithful, sincere, trustworthy; true, devoted; to speak honestly. The last is a man's name; and also that of a small state during the Hán dynasty.

岑 Chin A high, sharp, tapering peak, like an aiguille; a steep bank or cliff; a surname; name of an edible root.

涔 Tsin Pure, crystal, limpid, as water; mountain rills; to soak, to macerate; a fish pool; to rear fish; puddles after a rain, puddles in footmarks; *'ü ˌsham ˌsham*, a heavy rain; *ˌt'ai ˌsham*, tracks of a cow.

鰾 Tsin A small fish, good for eating.

愖 Shin A portable furnace; a three-cornered stove, used for warming apartments.

葚 Shin The berries of the mulberry, called *ˌsong ˌsham*.

鴆 Chin A bird which eats vipers and other snakes, the drawing of which is like the secretary; deadly, virulent, mortal, venemous; *ˌsham 'tsau*, poisoned wine; *ˌsham tuk*, deadly, as a poison.

'審 Shin To investigate, to scrutinize, to inform one's self of, as a judge; to discern between, to judge, to discriminate; a bundle of ten plumes; *'sham p'ún'* to judge; *'sham man²* a judicial inquiry; *'sham kwá'* to inquire by lots; *tâi' 'sham*, to compare opposing witnesses; *ˌhoi ˌt'ong 'sham*, to open a court for trial; *ˌshing 'sham ˌkún*, an officer who specially sits on a case; *tiú' 'sham*, to issue a summons; *'sham shat*, a final judgment; *'sham tik, k'ok*, a full examination; *'sham ˌshi tok, shai'* observe the times and then act; *'sham ko' ˌtsung on'* try that case.

'嬸 Shin The wife of a father's younger brother is *shuk, 'sham*; one's younger brother's wife is *'sham 'mò*; a nurse or respectable middle aged woman is called *á' 'sham*.

'諗 Shin To consult upon maturely; to reprove, to reprehend; to signify, to make known one's views; to go into a deep, or abyss; *'sham nim²* to reflect; *'sham kán'* to admonish.

'沈 Shin Interchanged with *ˌch'am* 沉, while this, when read *'sham*, means the name of a state; a surname.

'瀋 Chin Gravy; *mak 'sham*, the place on an inkstone where water is held. Read *sham'*, a vessel to pour out water from.

'怎 Tsang How? in what way? *'sham ˌmo*, what, which way? *'sham ˌmo 'hò ˌni*, which way is the best? This character is pronounced *'sham* only before *ˌmo*. See *'cham*.

滲' Shin To run off, to leak, as water; to flow down, with noise; *sham' 'tseng*, a hole for water to run into a sewer; *sham' 'shui ch'ut, ˌlai*, the water oozes out; *sham' lau'* to leak; *ˌtám sham' 'tseng*, clean out your sewers!—a street cry.

甚² Shin Social delights, pleasure; an inadvertence; forms the superlative; very, extremely, excessive, in the highest degree; *sham² 'hò*, very good; *kik sham²* to the highest pitch; *mok 'ts'z' ˌwai sham²* never went to such a pitch; *pit, 'yau sham² ˌin*, there is even worse than this; *sham' ˌts'am ˌshéung*,

of a good sort, not the best nor the worst; *sham² tái²* huge, vast; *tái² sham²* too bad, or excessive in any way; *ṣham² chí² ʿkòm*, it is even now in excess; *sham² ˌmo ˌūn kú²* what's the cause; *ṣham² chí² ʿkòm ké²* it is even so bad.

(The two following are usually read *lam²*).

罧 *San²* A trap for fishes, made by digging a hole in a tidal creek, covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish caught in it at low water; *ˌkon ko² sham²* (or *lam²*) clean out the trap; *fú² sham²* (or *lam²*) bail out the trap.

梫 *San²* Used for the preceding. Stakes so placed as to catch fish; trees in winter, leafless trees, which look tall and bare.

(464) Shám.

彡 *Sán* Feathers or long hair used as ornaments; the 59th radical of characters alluding to stripes; a kind of fish.

衫 *Sán* Clothes for the body, as a coat, a shirt, a spencer, a jacket; garments generally; *ˌch'éung ˌshám*, a robe; *ˌchung ˌshám*, a round jacket; *hon² ˌshám*, a shirt, an under-shirt; *tái² ˌshām*, a dress coat; *ˌí ˌshām*, garments; *chéuk, ˌshám*, to dress; *tsò² ˌshám ké²* a tailor, a seamstiess.

芟 *Shán* To cut grass, to mow, to cut herbs; to erase; to root out; a scythe, a large reaping-hook.

(465) Shan.

身 *Shin* The body, the trunk; the main part of a thing; the hull; one's self, I, myself, personal, my own person; the 158th radical of characters relating to the body; *ˌshan ʿt'ai*, the whole body; *ˌts'an ˌshan*, myself; *ʿpún ˌshan*, my body; *ch'ut, ˌshan*, to enter on life; *ʿyau ˌshan ˌká*, has some property; *pat, ch'ing² ˌk'í ˌshan*, does not fit him, as dress; is very unsuitable, as an occupation; *ˌshan ʿtsz² ʿyau peng²* sick, ill; *ˌfan ˌshan ˌ'm ˌhoi*, I can't divide myself, can't do but one thing at a time; *ʿyau ˌshan ʿká*, pregnant; *p'o² ˌshan*, to take a maidenhead; *ˌshan ʿfan*, an obligation, proper business, calling; *mái² ˌshan*, to go out to work as a cook; *ʿkí ˌshí ˌhoi ˌshan*, when do you weigh anchor? *ʿlò ˌshan*, I, said by old women; your father; *ˌmong ˌshan*, to forget one's duty, reckless; *yat, ˌshan kwai² kwat*, you worthless baggage! *ˌshang yat, ˌshan ˌch'ong*, the body covered with sores; *ˌshan ˌkò tái²* rather tall; *ˌtán ˌshan ʿtsai*, a bachelor; *ún² ˌshan*, to change one's dress; *ˌon ˌshan*, got a place, found employment; *kwo² ˌshan*, to die; *ch'ik, ˌshan*, nude, naked.

申 *Shin* To extend; to stretch, as when tired; to reiterate; to state to a superior; the 9th of

the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P. M., over of which the monkey has sway; *ˌshan ˌshí* or *ˌshan hák*, the 9th hour; *ˌshan üt*, the 7th month; *ˌshan ˌshan ˌü ʻyá*, easy, comfortable, careless of; *ˌshan shik*, to reprimand, to straitly charge.

伸 Shin — Used for the preceding. To stretch and yawn; to dilate, to stretch out, to straighten; to explain, to state; to exhibit, to elucidate; to right, to redress, to clear up a cause; redressed, righted, vindicated; to be worth, valued at, equal to, as in pricing things; *ˌshan tim*² *ʻshau*, to stretch out the hand; *ˌshan ˌtʻiú lí*² put out your tongue; *hím*² *ˌshan* or *ˌshan ʻhá ˌiú*, to stretch; *ˌshan ʻlán*, to stretch when weary; *ˌshan ˌün wat*, to redress a grievance; *ˌshan ˌchʻan*, to state a matter to a superior; *ˌshan ˌman*, a statement; *ˌshan chik*, *kéuk*, dead, laid out; *ˌshan kwo*² *ʻkí ˌto ˌngan*, how much is it worth? *ˌshan chʻut*, *ˌlai*, push it out.

呻 Shin — To groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way; *ˌshan ˌyam*, to recite, as books; to sigh; *ˌchʻéung ˌshan ʻtün tʻán*² whining and complaining.

紳 Shin — A large sash, a girdle with ornamented ends; to gird; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the gentry; *ˌshan ˌkʻam*, or *ˌhéung ˌshan*, or *ˌshan sz*'² the literati, the gentry and graduates; *tsun*² *ˌshan*, the Red Book.

辰 Shin — To excite motion, moving; time; heavenly bodies, which mark time; a twelfth of a day, a Chinese hour; hours, times, seasons; the hour from 7 to 9 A. M., the 5th of the 32 stems, over which the dragon has sway; ether, a place where no stars are; the 161st radical; *yat*, *ko*² *ˌshí ˌshan*, a Chinese hour; *ˌshí ˌshan ˌhéung*, a time incense stick; *pat*, *ˌshan*, ill-starred, unlucky; *ʻhò yat*, *ˌshan*, a lucky day.

晨 Shin — The sun beaming forth; morning, day, dawn; clear; *ʻtsò ˌshan*, good morning; *ˌléung ˌshan*, a fortunate day; *ˌshan ˌfan ˌtín ʻtò*, to turn night into day; *ˌshan ʻtsò tò*² I came at dawn.

宸 Shin — A retired apartment, where the emperor dwells; *ˌfung ˌshan*, the maple palace, *met.* the emperor.

神 Shin — That which operates by its own subtle energies, invisible and intelligent, causing things to develop, yet formless and inscrutable; the powers above, the gods, the divinities who are worshiped; God, in the usage of pagans; a spirit; the human spirit, that which is the stimulating principle of the body, the animal spirits; divine, godlike; spiritual, as being higher than man; *ˌshan ˌming*, the gods; *ˌshan*, *ʻkwai*, *ˌsin*, *fat*, gods, demons, genii, and Budhas—are four orders of beings above man; *pái*² *ˌshan*, to worship God or the gods; *sz*'² *ˌshan*, to serve the gods, as

an acolyte; *ˌmín ˌshan*, gods placed near the door; *ˌon ˌshan*, to quiet and content the gods, to set up gods to be worshiped; *ˌshan tséung²* idols; *ˌshan muk₂ ˌü tin² ˌkwong ˌying*, the eye of a god is like the lightning's flash; *ˌwán ˌshan*, to requite the gods; *ˌká ˌshan*, the lares or ancestral divinities; *ˌts'é ˌshan*, malicious gods, evil spirits, demons; *ˌshan ˌwan*, the spiritual soul; *ˌshan háu²* divinely efficacious—as a pill; *ˌshan miú²* divinely superior, as a physician; *ˌshan ch'ut, ˋkwai yap₂* [he is like] a spirit going or a devil entering—wily; *ˌshan wai²* the seat of an idol; *ˌshan ˌsin ˌngá kòm² ˌkon tseng²* clean as a fairy's teeth—nothing at all; *ˌshan ˌhám*, the title of a god; *ˌts'oi ˌshan*, the god of wealth; *ˌsam tung² ˌshan ˌchí*, the heart moves, and God perceives it; *ˋhò yung² ˌshan*, keep your wits about you, be careful; *ˌshan ˋchü ˌp'ái*, a wooden tablet in honor of ancestors; *ˌshan ˌyan*, a shrewd guesser, a prophet; *ˌshan ˌsam*, devout, religiously inclined; *ˌmò mat, ˌtsing ˌshan*, out of sorts, low-spirited; *ˌshan ˌshui ˋkwai lung² ˌtang*, when in the blues, the devil plays with the lamp—to take advantage of.

ˌ臣 Chin — A servant, one who is subject to another; a minister of a prince, an officer, a vassal; to serve in office; the 131st radical; *ˌchung ˌshan*, a loyal minister; *ˌman ˌshan*, civilians; *mok₂ ˌfí ˌwong ˌshan*, the king's power and officers are everywhere; *pat, ˌshan* an unfaithful minister; *ˋpún tái² ˌshan*, I, the high officer; *mán² kwok, ˌshan fuk₂* all nations submitted.

ˌ腎 Shin — The kidneys of men; the gizzard of fowls; the kidneys of beasts are called *ˌiú*; the one of the five viscera, which is connected with water, and presides over wisdom and force; to lead; hard; *noi² ˋshan*, the kidneys; *ngoi² ˋshan*, the testes; *ˋshan ˌnong*, the scrotum; *áp, ˋshan*, ducks' gizzards; *ˌngo ˋshan*, gizzard of a goose.

呻 — A colloquial word. To constantly lament, to complain of, to whine about; *mok₂ ˌloi shan² á²* dont come here with your whinings.

愼² Shin — To act carefully and seriously; attentive, cautious, sincere, quiet; *ˋkan shan²* attentive; *shan² chung²* to be circumspect; *pat, shan²* heedless, inattentive.

(466) Shán.

ˌ山 Shán — A hill, a mountain; hills, heights, ranges of peaks; wild, not domesticated or cultivated; hilly, brought from the forests; the 46th radical of characters relating to hills; *met.* graves; *ˌshán ˌfung*, a peak; *ˌshán ˌk'ai*, a mountain creek; *ˌshán tuk₂* rustic, countrified; *ˌshán fo²* wood and bamboo ware,

such as baskets, brooms, tubs; *ˌshán ʻkau*, people who dig and watch graves; *pái' ˌshán*, to worship graves on the hills; *tsong' ˌshán*, to bury, to inter; *ˌshán ʻfí*, hill robbers; *ˌshán ʻshui*, spring water; *ˌshán ˌyan*, a mountaineer, hermits; *hai² ˌshán shéung¹ ˌkò ˌlai*, got it on the hilltops; *ˌshán ˌlám chéung' hí'* malaria, noxious gusts; *ˌshán ʻshui ˌséung ˌfung*, the hill and water will yet meet—you will yet see him; *yap₂ ˌshán*, to retire into obscurity; *ʻhò ˌká ˌshán*, a flourishing family; *ˌshán ˌiú*, side of a hill; *ˌshán ˌkʻam*, wild fowl; *ˌshán ˌtʻau*, a hill; *pái' ˌlung ˌshán*, to worship a dragon (*i. e.* a lucky or propitious) grave; *ˌshán ʻtsai*, a hillock.

刪 Shán To pare off; to amend, to correct, to expunge, to edit and settle a text; *ˌshán ʻkoi*, to alter and reject; *ˌshán hü'* to expunge, as bad phraseology; *ˌshán ʻkám tik*, reduce it a little; *tsʻat, ˌshán*, a stiff painting brush.

珊 Sán Coral; *ˌshán ˌú*, fine coral, which can be made into ornaments; *ˌshán ˌú ˌchü*, coral beads; *ˌlán ˌshán*, scattered about, as fallen flowers; *ˌshán ˌú ʻteng*, a red coral button, the highest in rank; *ˌshán ˌú shü²* branched coral.

姍 Shán Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at; *ˌshán siú'* to make sport of.

Read *ˌsin*, to go; *ˌsin ˌsin*, to walk, a gait, a manner of walking.

跚 Shán To hobble, to halt; *ˌmún ˌshán*, to walk lame, not to make progress. Used for the two last.

拴 An unauthorized character; to bolt a door with a cross bar; *ˌshán ˌchʻéung ˌmun*, to bar a window.

閂 Swán The bar which bolts a door or gate; to bolt; a cross-pin or key, a bar; *ˌshán cháp₂* to bolt a street gate; *ˌmún ˌshán*, a door bar; *ˌshán pʻò'* to shut up shop.

潸 Sán To weep, to cry piteously; *ʻléung muk₂ ˌshán ˌshán*, both eyes streaming with tears.

孿 Sán To bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change; *ˌshán ʻtsz'* twins.

孱 Tsán Timid, afraid; weak; embarrassed; *ˌshán yéuk₂* feeble; *ˌshán lüt₂* incapable, unfit, as for an office.

儳 Chán To rail at; to manifest; *ˌshán ˌtsau*, to abuse, to scold.

潺 Chán The murmur of water; running water; phlegm; *ˌshán ˌún*, a current; *ʻhau ˌshán*, phlegm; *tʻò' ˌshán*, to spit out phlegm; *ˌshán ˌin*, slaver, to slobber.

汕' Shán Fish jumping on the water; frisky; to snare fish in a wicker net; name of a river in Corea.

訕' Shán To vilify, to slander; to murmur against, to traduce; *shán' siú'* to mock; *kán' ˌi ˌmò shán'* do not scold when you reprove.

疝' Shán Gripings or wind in the stomach, something like angina pectoris; swellings of the

testicles; *shán' hí'* pain in the bladder, a stricture; *ˌsam shán'* angina pectoris; *'mau shán'* one testicle swelled large; *'yung shán'* inflammation of the testes.

篡 Tswán' To seize violently, to usurp; to turn traitor, and seize the throne; *shán' wai'* to usurp the throne; *shán' shi'* to murder the sovereign.

(467) Shang.

(This character is almost always pronounced *shang*.

ˌ生 Sang To bear, to produce, to bring forth; to live; to spring up, to arise; causing to grow, to excite; to come forth; life, vitality, living; a live person; born; birth; raw, unripe; unacquainted; unsubdued; the 100th radical; *ˌkam ˌshang*, this life; *ˌp'ing ˌshang*, the whole life; *ˌshang ˌp'ing ˌchí lik*, the entire strength; *hok ˌshang* or *ˌmún ˌshang*, a young man, a pupil; *ˌsin ˌshang*, a teacher, Sir, Mr.; *ˌLéung ˌshang*, Mr. Léung; *ˌshang hí'* to get angry; *ˌshang 'ngán tsz'* unusual characters; *ˌshang í'* occupation, business, trade; *ˌshang tak, 'ki 'hò*, rather pretty, as a child; *ˌshang ting' hai' 'kòm*, it must be this way; *ˌshang mín' ˌyán*, a stranger; *ˌshang ˌngái*, a calling, a profession; *ˌshang ˌch'ung ˌkai*, a bare-skinned pullet—a pot-bellied child; *ˌshang ˌsho*, not much used to, not seen one for a long time; *ˌshang pò' ˌyan*, a new acquaintance; *ˌú ˌshang*, a preparation of raw fish; *ˌshang ˌú*, the *Ophicephalus*; *ˌshang sik*, to get interest, to make profit; *ˌshang ˌkan*, to borrow money; *fong' ˌshang*, to let living things go; *ˌshang ngoi'* odd, singular; *ˌshang tsò' ké'* all made up, unreal; *ˌshang ˌshang put, 'í*, age after age, unceasing succession; *ˌshang 'kwo 'tsz'* unripe fruit; *ˌshang tak, t'ín ˌín*, made so by heaven; *ˌshang shát, ˌchí ˌk'ün*, power of life and death; *ˌloi ˌshang*, the life to come; *t'ok, ˌshang*, the doctrine of metempsychosis; *ˌshang sz'* to make trouble; *ˌshang yat*, a birth day; *ˌshang ˌkai*, an unaltered cock; *ch'uk, ˌshang*, animals of all kinds; *'sz' ˌshang 'yau ming'* life and death are appointed.

ˌ笙 Sang A musical instrument, of the organ kind, made of 13 reeds inserted into a bulb; the music is made by drawing in the breath; small, slender; *ˌshang ˌko*, to play and sing, *met.* peace and plenty.

ˌ牲 Sang Sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims; *ˌsám ˌshang*, pork, greens and poultry; *luk, ˌshang*, the six sorts of victims; *ˌshang 'hau*, cattle, draught animals.

ˌ甥 Sang The children of one's daughter; *ngoi' 'shang*, a sister's children; *ngoi' ˌshang sai'* a niece's husband; *'kún ˌshang*, a son-in-law; *ˌí ˌshang*, children of a wife's sister.

(468) Sháng.

(These two, though read *shang* in the Fan Wan, are always pronounced broad.)

'省 Sang — To diminish, to abridge, to lessen; to use sparingly; frugal of; saved, avoided; to examine, to inspect; a spot guarded for officers; a province; *'sháng ⸗shing*, the provincial city, as Canton; *shap₂ pát₁ 'sháng*, the eighteen provinces or China Proper; *kok₃ 'sháng*, every province or part of the country; *'sháng 'kám tik₃* take off a little; *'sháng sz'²* to avoid trouble; to prevent the necessity of doing a second time; *'sháng tak₃ yau² ⸗lai*, have it done out of hand; *'sháng ⸗man*, an abridged phrase, terse; *'sháng tak₃ 'ngo hü²* saved my going; *'sháng 'hò ⸗to sz'²* diminish the forms of proceedings, to lessen the details.

'眚 Sang — Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning to lessen, to circumscribe; meagre, emaciated. Also, a film or staphyloma, which obscures the vision; a disease caused by demons, a sort of black vomit or plague; a crime, a fault; calamity.

'嗪 — A colloquial word; to scour, to rub bright; to whet the appetite; *'sháng ⸗kwong*, scoured bright; *'sháng 'hau*, to rub or clean the mouth; *'sháng wai²* to excite the appetite; *'sháng tsing²* or *'sháng leng²* to scour bright.

(469) Shap.

濕 / 溼 Shih — Wet, humid, moist, damp, slimy, watery; hurried; disappointed, dejected, depressed; *shap₂ hi²* humid exhalations, which cause disease; swelled and sore legs; *tsam² shap₂* to soak; *'tá shap₂* moistened, wet; *shap₂ ⸗shang*, all animals produced in the water; *⸗hám shap₂* saline efflorescence, dampness; *kòm² ⸗hám shap₂ ké²* such a blackguard; *shap₂ ⸗múi*, doing things by halves, spoiling what he undertakes; *⸗fung shap₂* rheumatism; *tap₃ shap₂ ⸗shan*, to get wet with rain; *shap₂ sái²* wet through; *shap₂ 'shui* wet; *fát₃ shap₂* to gather dampness; *tít₃ shap₂* fell and got wet. The second form is erroneous.

十 / 拾 Shih — Ten; perfect, complete; the 24th radical; the second form is the complex one; *shap₂ ⸗fan*, entire, the whole, excellent, very, a strong superlative; *shap₂ ⸗fan ⸗ch'ing tsán²* to lavish praise; *shap₂ ⸗fan ok₃* very wicked; *shap₂ tsz'² ⸗kái*, a cross street; *shap₂ ⸗ts'ün*, complete, as a recovery; *shap₂ 'sz' yat₃ ⸗shang*, ten to one he'll die; *shap₂ i² ⸗fan chéuk₂* exactly right, altogether correct; *shap₂ ⸗shé pat₃ ⸗ü 'kau in²* it's better to sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit; *⸗'m hai² shap₂ ⸗fan 'hò*, not so very good, a poor sort; *shap₂ tsuk₃* complete, perfect; *shap₂*

tsz'² ká' a cross; *shap₂ yat₅* eleven; *shap₂ ˏfan ˏchí yat₅* a tenth; *ˏch'o shap₂* the tenth of the month; *kák₅ shap₂* after ten days; *shap₂ shing² tak₅ pát₅* got eight out of ten.

什, Shih² A file of ten men, or two sections of five; sundries; *shap₂ mat₂* things, *shap₂ mat₅ ˏ'm oi'* want for nothing; *ˏp'in shap₂* verses of ten lines, books generally; *shap₂ shap₂ ˏshang í'* a petty retail trade; *shap₂ hí'* chattels.

This character is sometimes used in the court dialect in the word *shih-mo*, what?

拾, Shih² To collect with the hand, to gather; to bring together, to arrange; to pick up; a sort of armlet; *shap₂ ˈhí*, to take up; *ˏshau shap₂* to put up and arrange, as baggage; *met.* to revenge; *chap₅ shap₂ mat₂ kín²* put all the things together.

(470) Sháp.

箑, Sháh A fan; the word is usually seen on formal cards. Also pronounced *sáp₅*.

烚, Hiáh Fiery, flaming. A colloquial word: to provoke; *sháp₅ hí'* to provoke, bickerings; *sháp₅ p'o' ˈhau ˏlung*, [scolded till] he has made himself hoarse.

Also read *sháp₂* to boil in water, to cook by boiling; *sháp₂ ˏnam tik₅* to boil thoroughly; *sháp₂ ˏngau yuk₂* boiled beef; *sháp₂ ˏt'ong*, to boil soup; *sháp₂ lán²* boiled to pieces.

(471) Shat.

失, Shih To lose, to mislay; to omit, to neglect, to fail; to err, to miss the road; to jeopardize; to leave behind; to slip; failure; accidental; a fault, an omission; *shat₅ kok₅* not to pay attention; I beg pardon!—a polite phrase; *shat₅ mat₂* to lose anything; *kwo' shat₅* error, guilt; *shat₅ sun'* to forfeit one's word; *shat₅ ˈshau*, to miss one's object; *shat₅ ˈshau ˈtá lán²* let it slip and broke to pieces; *shat₅ kéuk₅* to lose one's foothold, to slip up; *shat₅ ˈliú*, lost; *shat₅ ˈpún*, to lose in trade; *shat₅ ch'át₅* to neglect to look into; *shat₅ ˏshí*, to overpass time, to miss the hour; *shat₅ ˏwan*, to faint, to become insensible; *met.* stupid, inattentive; *shat₅ ˈshui*, lost overboard, gone to the bottom; *shat₅ kí'* forgot it; *shat₅ ˈtá ˈtím*, lost the clue, failed to give a bribe; *shat₅ ˈhau*, dying; spoke wrong, mistaken; *shat₅ tsíp₅* I missed your call; *shat₅ ˏü káu' fan'* lost the proper period for instruction; *shat₅ ˏshan*, lost her virtue; *shat₅ ˏin*, a lapsus linguæ; *shat₅ ˈt'ai mín²* disgraced; *shat₅ kwok₅* lost the crown.

瑟, Shih A sort of harpsichord or psaltery, with silken strings; numerous; stern; elegantly; *ˏk'am shat₅ ˏt'iú ˏwo*, lutes and harps in concord—conjugal union; *shat₅ shat₅* humming

of the wind. In colloquial; *shat*, *shat*, *ʻhá*, walk slowly, said to a child.

虱, 蝨, Sih — A louse; *shat*, *ʻná*, a louse; *tʻiú shat*, or *ʻkau shat*, a flea; *ꜜshá shat*, sand-fleas; *ꜜngau shat*, an ox-tick; *ꜜteng shat*, to crack a louse; *muk*, *shat*, bed-bugs, cimicidæ.

宅, Shih — A house, a dwelling, an abiding place; a room, apartment; a wife, a woman taken to one; to marry; kindred, family; a cavern; the 13th of the 28 constellations, consisting of α and β in Pegasus; *ching shat*, and *chʻák shat*, wife and concubine; *shau shat*, to marry, a marriage; *shai shat*, an ancestral hall; *ꜜká shat*, a family; *ꜜping shat*, an ice-house; *ꜜkung shat*, emperor's palace.

實, 寔, 实, Shih — Real, solid; full, stuffed, compact; hard, as a knot; true, real, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; the reality; to fill, to cram; fruit of plants; the results, the fruit of, effects, the facts of; *shat tsoi* or *shat ʻshau*, are superlatives, really, very, in fact; *kʻit shat* or *ꜜshing shat*, the fruit has set; *ꜜshing shat*, without fail, true; *ʻlò shat ꜜyan*, a real honest man; *shat shat lok lok*, securely, really; *tʻít kòm shat*, solid as iron; fixed, as a price; *shat ká* fixed price; *shat sz* a real affair, the facts of a case; *shat ʻshau kwai* it is extremely dear; *shat ꜜsam ꜜséung ʻü*, a real sincere friend.

(472)

Shát.

殺, Sháh — To kill, to slay, to put to death; to murder; to die from famine; to be destroyed; killed by frost; to seize, to hunt and kill game; to fight; to wound one with intent to kill; used in exaggeration, as furiously, to death, murderously; *shát*, *ꜜtʻau*, to decapitate; *shát*, *ʻshau*, a headsman; to throw up an affair; *shát*, *ꜜshang*, to kill animals; *shát*, *hí* a furious, awe-inspiring manner; *ꜜchan ching fái út shát*, I shall die with joy; *shát*, *yap chan* fought his way into the camp; *shát*, *ꜜsing*, a deadly star—a merciless robber; *shát*, *ꜜtsʻoi*, good for nothing, you worthless fellow.

煞, Sháh — Interchanged with the preceding; to strike dead, as by the sun; to kill, to murder; noxious, baleful, malign; to end, the last; very; *shát*, *hí* deadly vapors; *ꜜshan shát*, divine or supernatural effluences; *shát*, *ꜜsing*, a malign star; *ʻtong shát*, to ward off baleful influences—by the *pát*, *kwá* and the inscription *shek*, *ʻkòm ꜜtong* or Stone Warden; *tso shát*, unlucky, haunted.

刷, Shwáh — A brush, a scraper; a curry-comb; to brush; to cleanse, to scour, to scrub; a card for cotton; to print, as the Chinese do; *ʻhon shát*, to cut and print books; *shát*, *ʻchʻí ʻkoi hang* to wipe off disgrace by reforming.

(473) Shau.

收 收 Shau — To receive; to collect, to gather; to harvest; to seize; to take; to bind, to restrain; to bring to an end, to conclude; to be annoyed by, to be moved, to receive the effects of, in which cases it takes the sense of the passive; a cross bar in a carriage; an ancient hat made to receive the hair; *ˊshau shap₂* to make things ready; *ˊshau kot₃* to cut and harvest; *ˊshau ˊlim,* to collect in, as interest; *ˊshau shap₂ ˊni,* I'll fix you, I'll pay you up—as by imprisonment; *ˊshau ˊmái,* to put by, or lay up, or in its place; *ˊshau yap₂* to receive, as a letter or money; *ˊshau pˊò²* to shut up shop; *ˊshau ˊkám,* to incarcerate; *ˊshau chéung²* to collect accounts; *ˊshau ˊtán,* a receipt; *ˊshau ˊsam,* to reform, to call in one's thoughts; *ˊshau shap₂ ˊsám ˊkwan,* to involve and endanger one's life; *ˊshau ˊkwˊai,* to collect the fees; *ˊshau ˊkung,* to cease work; *ˊhò ˊshau ˊshing,* a good harvest; *ˊshau ˊmí,* the last, the rear; *ˊshau ˊmái ˊyan ˊsam,* to get people's hearts, as by largesses; *ˊshau ˊmái ˊngan ˊmí,* to buy in bad money; *ˊshau ˊping,* to recall troops; *ˊshau chéung² hák₂* one who collects money.

愁 ˊSau Tsau — Mournful, sorry, sad, fearful, chagrined; *ˊshau mán²* disappointed, sorrowful; *ˊhòm ˊshau,* silent and sad, gloomy; *ˊshau ˊkˊü ˊˊm iú²* I am afraid he won't wish them; *ˊshau ˊchˊéung pák₂ kít₂* my sorrowing bowels are tied in a hundred knots—distressed.

手 ˊShau — The hand, the arm; an autograph; handy, quick; to handle, to hold in the hand; the 64th radical of characters relating to crafts; *met.* a person; actions; skill; *yat₂ ˊpá ˊshau,* a hand; *ˊshau há²* under one's order; *há² ˊshau* or *lok₂ ˊshau,* to begin a work; *ˊhán ˊshau,* an idler, unoccupied; *ˊshau ˊpán ˊtˊong,* the palm; *ˊshau tsuk₂* brothers; *ˊhò tsok₂ ˊshau,* elegant writing; *ˊshau tsok₂* handicraft, an art; *ˊlò ˊshau,* an old hand at it; *ˊshau tün²* a trick, cleverness, clever at; *ˊchˊá ˊshau,* to interlace the fingers; *ˊshau áu²* the inner side of the elbow; *ˊshau ˊkan,* penniless; *ˊshau ˊfan,* a hand-stove; *ˊpong ˊshau,* a helper; *kwo² ˊshau,* to give to another; to transfer; *ˊshau tˊip₂* a visiting-card; *pˊák₂ ˊshau tsò²* to do a thing off-hand; *ˊshau ˊto ˊto tí²* to take things off, to look at this and that; *ˊshau ˊchí lá² ˊsho,* open fingers—will never hold money; *ˊshau kím² ˊí lap₂* held his sword and stood; *ˊyau ˊshau,* a lazy fellow, idler; *tai² ˊshau ˊpún,* present a card—as inferiors to their superior officers; *ˊshau ˊshang,* a raw hand; *ˊshau shuk₂* skillful at; *ˊfán ˊshau ˊlai,* to examine a thing over and over; *ˊshau ˊshan,* lines on the palm, turning things over, fussing.

'守 Shau To hold fast, to have custody of, to maintain; to guard, to defend; to protect, to ward off; to supervise; steadfast; a charge, a post; *'shau tak, 'kan*, keep close watch over it; *'shau sui²* to watch for the new-year; *'shau pí²* a major; *'shau chai²* to mourn for one's parents; *'shau tsít,* a widow refusing to marry; *'shau 'pá chü²* to stop people entering; *ˌkún 'shau*, to exercise an office; *'shau yé²* to watch at night; *'shau ü²* or *ˌfong 'shau*, to keep watch; *'shau .k'ung*, to remain poor; *'shau 'pún fan²* to keep to one's own business; *'shau íp, ˌnán*, it is hard to retain an estate: *'shau háu²* to mourn for parents.

'首 The head, a chieftain, the chief, the head, the leader; the heads of a matter; foremost; kinds, sorts; the beginning, the origin; to place in the van; to manifest, to display; the 185th radical of characters relating to the head; *tun² 'shau pái²* bow the head in respect; *ˌwai 'shau*, acts as leader; *'shau ˌsín kü²* to go first; *'shau ˌming*, the first name; *'shau 'ling*, the leader, the acting man; *on² 'shau*, the first on the list of *siúts'ái* graduates; *'shau 'mí ˌséung kú²* look after both ends, examine everything; *'shau ˌ'm ˌsín 'kòm*, we must not do this way.

首² Shau To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess a crime; to put at the head; *shau² tsúi²* to confess a crime.

瘦² Sau Lean, emaciated, poor, thin, having little flesh; meagre, from disease; *shau² mák, mák,* very lank; *kwat, shau² ˌü ˌch'ái*, bones stick out like sticks; *mín² shau²* hatchet-faced; *ˌfi shau² tak, ˌi*, well proportioned, not too lean or too fat.

狩² Shau A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burnt over; *ˌts'un shau²* an imperial inspecting tour.

受² Shau To receive, to accept of; to admit, to contain; to inherit, to succeed; to endure, to suffer, to bear, a form of the passive; susceptible of; a charge, a thing given to be kept; *pat, 'kòm shau²* how can I presume to accept it—a polite phrase; *'ngo ˌ'm shau² tak,* I can't eat it, I won't receive it; *'mái shau²* to buy, bought; *'tín shau²* to lend money on a real estate; *ˌ'm shau² yung²* indisposed, ill; *shau² tsúi²* suffering for past errors; *shau² ˌying*, punished; *tái² shau²* of great patience; *shau² fuk,* blessed; *shau² tsín²* to be poor, willing to be poor; *shau² nán²* to be ill-treated, suffering; *shau² káu²* to hear instruction, teachable; *shau² íp,* to be taught, as a pupil; *shau² ˌkò mò²* to get the high cap—fond of praise; *shau² ˌchong pán²* one who is improvable by dress; *shau² ˌyan chai² 'chau*, to be hampered by others; *shau² nán² ˌts'oi 'chü*, a miserly wretch, who stints himself; *'hò tam² shau² ké²* very stupid, like a beast—a vulgar phrase; *shau² náu²* to be scolded.

授² Shau To give; to communicate; *shau² shau²* giving and receiving; *ˌch'ün shau²* to impart instruction.

綬² Shau The cord attached to a seal to carry it by; a bag for a seal; a tent or curtain cord; kneeties.

壽² Shau Age, years, longevity, long life; *met.* birthday; the dead; *shéung² shau², ˌchung shau²* and *há² shau²* are respectively 80, 70 and 60 years of age; *shau² ˌpán, shau² muk₂* and *ˌt'ing shau²* are all terms for a coffin; *pái² shau²* to congratulate on a birthday; *ˌkò shau²* what is your age? *ˌch'éung shau²* aged; *shau² tán²* a god's birthday; *shau² ˌá*, grave clothes, a shroud; *shau² ˌtsau*, a brithday cap; *shau² ˌts'ín*, coin given by old people, which is hung around children's necks.

獸² Shau A beast, a wild animal, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent, ignorant; *shau² ˌsam*, ferocious, cruel; *ˌtsau shau²* quadrupeds; the *luk₂ shau²* are the musk, antelope, moose, bear, boar, and hare.

(474) Sháu.

梢 Sháu The extreme end of a branch, a twig; a staff used in pantomimes; small; small sticks for fuel; a rudder or tiller; a steersman, a sailor; to knock a thing off, as when it sticks; an agricultural tool; *ˌsháu ˌkung*, a steersman; *ˌsháu ˌtsz'* a sailor; *mút₂ há² ˌsháu*, unlucky to the end, always unsuccessful; *mút₂ ˌsháu*, the end of a thing; *ˌkò ˌsháu*, poles for poling; *ˌshéung ˌsháu*, a ship's crew; *ˌsháu tái² ˌhá*, give me a lift; to assist one, as in his business; *ˌmán ˌsháu*, to protect, to secure against harm.

筲 Shau A basket or hamper to carry grain in; *ˌsháu ˌkí*, a rice basket; *ˌtau ˌsháu ˌchí ˌyan*, a rustic, one who only knows about eating.

ˌ弰 Sháu A bow shooting an arrow; the ends or points of a bow.

ˌ蛸 Sháu A sort of long-legged spider, or perhaps tipula, called *ˌsiú ˌsháu*. Also read *ˌsiú*; a kind of caterpillar found on the mulberry; *ˌhoi ˌp'iú ˌsiú*, the bone of the cuttlefish.

ˌ莦 Sháu A coarse weed, of which wild boars make themselves lairs or dens, in form like a house. Read *ˌsiú*, the roots of grass.

ˌ鞘 Sháu A sheath; a scabbard of a sword; *ˌtò ˌsháu*, case for a knife or sword; *ˌping pat₂ ˌlí ˌsháu*, the arms did not leave their scabbards—a time of peace.

ˌ稍 Shau Grain gradually expanding; a ration of grain from the government stores; gradually, slowly, by degrees; an adjective denoting slightly, for the most part, partially; *ˌsháu ˌnang*, has some ability, able to do most of it; *ˌsháu ˌsiú*, rather small; *ˌsháu sz'²* an unimportant thing, like eating; *ˌsháu ˌsháu tsò² tak₂* a very little of it won't matter; *ˌsháu*

ʿyau pat, hòp, it is not exactly the thing, does'nt quite match; *ʿsháu ʿyau tik, ʿt'au lò²* I have some prospect of work; *ʿsháu ˌkon,* dried partly; tide ebbing somewhat; *ʿsháu ʿho,* it will do pretty well, probably.

哨 Shau — A small or crooked mouth, as of a jug; a distorted mouth; loquacious, gabbling; lictors who cry before officers; a guard, a guard-station to warn against thieves; to patrol, to walk about; to ramble. A colloquial word; to smear; teeth sticking out; *sháu² ˌshün* revenue boats to suppress piracy; *sháu² ˌngá ʿmò shau² ˌyung* those with projecting teeth are shortlived people; *ˌch'ui sháu²* to signalize the guard boats; *sháu² ˌyau,* to rub on oil, as on boats; *sháu² t'ám²* a spy; *sháu² ʿhau,* a wry mouth; *sháu² kwo² ko² tát, teng²* I'll walk about there; *sháu² yat, ˌt'iú hí²* I've been there once; *ʿtso sháu², yau² sháu²* guards, a guard of honor; *sháu² há²* stationed at a guard; *sháu² ˌyan,* a guard, sentry.

(475) Shé.

賒 Shié — To buy or sell on credit; to borrow, to get a loan; slow, negligent, remiss; distant; to defer, to procrastinate; *ˌshé ʿmái,* to buy on credit; *ˌshé ˌts'in,* to borrow money; *ˌshé fo²* to get credit for goods; *yéung² ˌning pat, ˌshé,* better cheapen it than credit it; *ˌshé chéung²* credits; *ˌshé chü² ʿhá,* credit me for a little while; *ˌshé ˌmái yat, ˌshan chéung²* I'm loaded down with unpaid accounts.

蛇 Shié — A serpent, a snake; serpentine, crooked; malicious, designing, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra; *yat, ˌt'iú ˌshé,* a snake; *tuk, ˌshé,* a venemous serpent; *ˌlung ˌshé,* like dragons and snakes—so is fine penmanship; *ʿnan ˌshé,* to play with a snake; *ˌshé tsuk,* a snake's legs—an unnecessary appendage; *ˌch'éung ˌshé chan²* the long serpent volution—in strategy; *ˌlui ˌkung ˌshé,* a gecko; *pák, ˌfá ˌshé,* a spotted snake; *ˌshim ˌshé,* a lizard; *ˌshé hok,* a snake's skin; *ˌshé ˌt'au ʿshü ʿngán,* a snake's head and rat's eyes—wily; *ˌshé ʿyau ˌshé lò²* a serpent knows his own tricks; *ˌshé ʿkòm ʿlán,* lazy as a snake; *Fat, ʿhau ˌshé ˌsam,* Budha's mouth and a snake's heart.

Also read *ˌí,* a wriggling gait; to squirm.

余 Shié — A proper name, the surname of a clan.

闍 Shié — A Sanscrit word; a recluse; *ˌshé ˌlai,* a nun; *ʿhoi ˌshé ˌlai,* a Budhist priest; *ˌshé ˌwai,* to burn a priest.

捨 Shié — To let go, to relinquish, to part with; to leave, to abandon; to desist from, to renounce; to spend, as one's energies; to give alms, to bestow; to reject, to impugn, as the authority of; *ʿyau ʿshé ˌsam,* charitable,

benevolent; *'shé tak, hü²* to leave behind, as one's friends; *ˌnán 'shé*, hard to part with; *kot, 'shé*, to part with strong self-denial; *'shé tak, 'kòm*, be willing to do so; *'shé tak, ˌmo*, will you part with this? *'shé ˌshan yap, tsz'²* to abandon one's family and become a priest; *ˌYé ˌsú 'shé 'ki meng² kau² shai²* Jesus gave his life to save the world; *'shé 'pán*, to bestow coffins.

A colloquial word; very, immediately; *pin² min² 'shé fái²* he changed his countenance instantly; *'shé 'hò*, very best, excellent.

社 Shié — The god of a particular place; the tutelary deities, the lares rustici; a hamlet; a society or company of persons; sacrifices to the gods of the land and their altars; *'shé tsik*, gods of the land and grain, worshiped by the sovereign as patron gods—their altars have no roofs; *'shé yat,* two festivals, like the compitalia, for worshiping the lares, about the 16th of March and 18th of September; *ˌt'in 'shé*, 10 or 25 houses; a field altar to the lares; *lap, 'shé ˌt'án*, to set up an altar to the gods of the land.

舍' Shié — To dwell, to lodge; to halt, to rest; a rest, a breathing spell; a stage of 35 *li*; a lodge, a hospice; a booth, a shed, a stall in a market; a cottage; lodgings; used for the pronoun my, when speaking of one's junior relatives; *shé² ˌkü*, to lodge; *ˌmáu shé²* or *shé² há²* my house; *shé² tai²* my brother; *shé² ˌts'an*, my relatives; *shé² chat,* my neice; *tsik, shé²* a cell in the examination hall; *chuk, shé²* to build a house; *uk, shé²* houses, tenements; *shé² li² 'tsz'* a relic of Budha; *shé² li² t'áp,* a dagoba erected over a relic.

Read *'shé*, and used for 捨, to give, to part with.

赦' Shié — To forgive, to remit punishment, to pardon, to excuse; to pass over, to reprieve; to let go; pardon, amnesty; *shé² tsúi²* to pardon sins; *ˌt'in shé²* three days in the year, when heaven forgives sins; *tái² shé² ˌt'in há²* a general amnesty; *shé² kwo² ˌni ts'z'* pass it over this time; *shé² 'min*, to forgive.

射² Shié — To shoot, as a bow; to issue forth, to dart out, as rays; to glance at; to counterfeit and undersell; to issue forth, as evil influences of a place; *shé² tsin²* to shoot an arrow; *yat, shé² ˌkwong yap, ˌlai*, the sun shines in here; *'pí 'ngán shé² 'há*, to cast sheep's eyes, to glance at sidelong; *shé² 'ying*, to shoot a shadow—to implicate one, to blame one unjustly; *shé² chung² 'pá*, to hit the mark; *lün² shé²* to shoot wide; *shé² li²* to counterfeit another's mark in order to undersell; *shé² ˌin*, to sound, to try with words.

麝² Shié — The musk deer, found in Sz'chuen and Tibet; *shé² ˌhéung*, musk; *'ká shé² ˌhéung*, adulterated musk.

(476) Sheng.

(See also words under *Shing*.)

聲 A colloquial word; careful, cautious, steady, as when carrying things; *'hò ˌsheng*, take good care, be very cautious.

(477) Shéuk.

灼 Choh The noise of dashing water; a river in Kiángnán. A colloquial word; soft, like thin mud or lime; thin, like milk; lean; *'ní kòm' shéuk*, you are very cowardly, careless of your reputation; *'chü shéuk, tik*, cook it very soft.

(478) Shéung.

商 Shang To consult, to devise, to deliberate, to arrange; to adjust by consulting; a merchant, a traveling dealer; to trade; one of the five musical notes; an hour or more before sunrise and sunset; an ancient dynasty, dating B. C. 1766 to 1122; *hák, ˌshéung*, a traveling merchant; *ˌshéung 'lü*, a merchant from abroad; *ngoi² kwok, ˌshéung ˌyan*, a foreign merchant; *ˌyéung ˌshéung*, the old hong-merchants; *t'it, ˌshéung*, an ironmonger; *ˌshéung chéuk*, or *ˌshéung ˌléung*, to consult about; *ˌim ˌshéung*, a salt merchant.

ˌ諵 Shang Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning to consult; to deliberate.

ˌ雙 ˌ双 Shwáng A pair, a brace, a couple, a doublet; two or a match of anything; an equal, a mate; to go with, to mate; a parcel of land of five acres; *ˌshéung 'ngán ˌfá ˌling*, a two-eyed feather; *ˌmò ˌshéung*, no mate; unequaled; *ˌshéung ˌts'an*, one's parents; *ˌshéung ˌtò*, two swords in one sheath; *ˌShéung ˌMún 'tai*, the Double Door, a sort of Temple Bar in Canton; *ˌshéung 'shau pák, fat*, an old grayheaded couple.

ˌ傷 Shang To wound, to bruise, to injure, to hurt; a wound, an injury, a hurt; to grieve, to mourn; to cause grief, to distress; to waste, as property; to lavish, as strength; injured, grieved, sad, in heart, chagrined, mortified; wounded; harm, objection; *ˌshéung hoi²* to injure, to take revenge on; *ˌshéung ˌhon*, an ague; *ˌshéung ˌfung*, to take cold; *noi² ˌshéung peng²* spitting of blood; *ˌmò ˌshéung*, there's no harm done; *ˌho ˌshéung*, what objection? *shau² ˌsám ˌshéung*, got three wounds; *shál, ˌshéung*, a mortal wound; *ˌshéung ˌts'oi*, to waste money; *'tá ˌshéung*, wounded; *ˌshéung ˌsam*, to be grieved; *ˌshéung 'hau*, lips of a wound; *ˌshéung ˌwo hi²* to violate confidence; *ˌshéung ˌsam sz'²* a bad business, a misfortune; *ˌpi ˌshéung*, to weep bitterly; *im² ˌshéung*, to inspect wounds; *chung² ˌshéung*

severely wounded; *ˌshéung ˌfung pái² tsuk₂* a degrading, ruinous custom.

殤 ˌShang An untimely death under 19 years, to die before puberty; to die; *kwok₂ ˌshéung*, soldiers killed in battle; *ʻtün ˌshéung*, a premature death; *ká² ˌshéung*, to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband.

觴 ˌShang A horn, a cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink; *ʻtsau ˌshéung* a wine cup; *chi² ˌshéung*, or *kit₂ ˌshéung*, to prepare a feast; *ˌchʻing ˌshéung*, to take wine with; *tsun² ˌshéung*, to offer the glass; *lám² ˌshéung*, to overrun, to exceed bounds.

瀧 Shwáng A place in Loting chau in Kwángtung; a stream in Kweiyáng fú in Kweichau.

Also read *ˌlung*. A pelting rain; moistened, soaked with rain.

常 ˌChang Constant, ordinary, ever, frequent, common, usual; long continued, habitual, in usage; to keep, to maintain; a rule, a law; a stint; a spear 16 cubits long; *ˌshéung ˌshí*, ever, always, constantly; *ˌpʻing ˌshéung*, usual; *ˌfí ˌshéung*, unusual; *ˌmò ˌshéung*, not common, happens rarely or but once; *ʻʻng ˌshéung*, the five constant virtues; *ˌká ˌshéung fán²* a common meal; *ˌshéung ʻyau*, keeps it always, as a shopman has an article; *chiú² ˌshéung*, as usual, customary; *ˌshéung ˌshang*, never dying, everliving, eternal; *ˌshéung yat₂* before, on a former day; *ˌshéung ˌyan*, of ordinary capacity; *ˌshéung ˌshéung kwá² nim²* to think of all the time.

裳 ˌChang The skirt, the lower garments; petticoats; *ˌá ˌshéung*, garments; *ʻmò mat₂ ˌá ˌshéung*, have not many clothes.

嘗 ˌChang 甞 ˌChang To taste, to test by tasting; to try, to essay, to prove; to deliberate; usually, ever, always, formerly; sign of past time, when it precedes the verb; the autumnal sacrifice of first fruits; *ˌshéung yat₂ ˌshéung*, taste it; *ˌshéung shi²* tried it; *shi² ˌshéung*, to try, to attempt; *mi² ˌshéung*, not occurred, not yet happened to me; *ˌshéung ˌman*, I have ever heard; *ˌmò ˌshéung*, changeable: *ˌshéung kwo²* tasted it; *ˌshéung ip₂* hereditary property whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.

鱨 ˌChang A sort of flying gurnard, with orbital spines and jaws with large plates.

償 ˌChang To restore, to make amends, to replace, to recompense; restitution; to pay, as a debt; to forfeit; to suffer, as a penalty; *ˌshéung meng²* to forfeit one's life; *ˌtʻin ˌshéung*, to forfeit; *ˌpʻúi ˌshéung*, to make good; *ˌshéung ˌsam ün²* a desire gratified; *ˌshéung ˌwán*, to pay back.

嫦 ˌCh'ang *ˌShéung ˌngo*, the goddess of the moon, the Diana of the Chinese; *met.* the moon.

賞 Shǎng To give to an inferior; to bestow, to afford, to confer; to grant, as heaven; to make largesses, to reward, to recompense; to celebrate, as a day,

to praise, to congratulate, to rejoice with, to take pleasure in; to exhort; *'shéung üt,* to celebrate the harvest moon; *'shéung hò²* to give largesses to troops; *'shéung ˌsam,* to delight one's self in; *'shéung ˌngan ˌp'ái,* to confer silver medals; *'tséung 'shéung pat, tong²* an inadequate recompense; *'shéung tip,* a bill offering a reward; *'shéung tsé² ˌfá ˌhung,* to bestow the reward; *kám² 'shéung,* to look over with pleasure, as a book; *'shéung ˌfá,* to enjoy flowers and drink, as with friends; *'shéung kák,* scale of rewards; *'shéung k'ap,* to bestow a reward.

上 Shang To go up, to ascend; to go to, as to court; to write in; to advance; to hand up; to esteem, to honor, to exalt; *'shéung ˌshün,* to go aboard ship; *'shéung hü²* go up; *'shéung ˌking,* to go to Peking; *'shéung ˌlau,* to go upstairs; *ˌ'm 'shéung yat, üt,* not quite a month; *'shéung ngon²* or *'shéung ˌkái,* to go ashore; *'shéung 'pún,* to send a memorial to court; *'shéung hok,* to begin to go to school; *'shéung ˌp'ing,* to weigh money in the scales; *'shéung pò²* to credit in account; *'shéung 'kan yan²* urgent to have it printed; *'ní ˌ'm 'shéung ˌsam,* you did'nt bear it in mind; *'shéung p'ò² ˌmún,* to put up the shop doors; *'shéung ˌyan tong²* to be swindled; *'shéung fo²* to land goods; *'shéung ˌmái ˌch'éung ˌshang,* to get a coffin beforehand.

上² Shang Top, on top, above, on, upon; facing; high, above; remote, ancient; before, as in time; superior, as goods; exalted, honorable; supreme; the emperor; ascending, rising; *'chü shéung²* the emperor; *shéung² há²* above and below, high and low, up and down; *'kòm shéung² há²* about so much; *shéung² há² tò²* nearly here, at hand; *ˌt'in shéung²* in heaven, in the sky; *shéung² yat,* the other day; *chí² shéung²* the highest; *shéung² ˌ'ng,* forenoon; *shéung² ü²* an imperial mandate; *shéung² ˌt'au,* the head, the chief; *ˌon shéung² mín²* put it on top or above; *tsoi² shéung² ˌkò,* is above, as on the roof or on deck; *ˌwong shéung²* his Majesty; *shéung² shéung²* or *shéung² 'ting,* the very best quality; *ˌkái shéung²* in the streets; *ˌshan shéung²* on me, about one's person; *shéung² chéuk,* the best plan; *shéung² ˌshing,* the rising tone.

尚 Shang² To add; to honor, to adorn; desirous of; to esteem, to value; to boast; to have a care of; to control, to direct, —in which senses it forms a part of official titles; to get a princess for wife; used for the preceding in the senses of high, noble; a conjunction, still, but, yet, probably, perhaps; *shéung² 'ch'é 'kòm,* still do it so; *shéung² 'há 'k'ü,* esteem him; *shéung² 'yau,* there is still some; *shéung² iú² tik,* it is still wanted; *shéung² 'hò,* the best; *shéung² ˌkung 'chü,* to marry a princess.

(479) Shí.

詩 Shí To express the feelings in set words; poetry, rhymed lines of the same length; an ode, a poem, verses, hymns; to receive, to accept; ˏyam ˏshí, to make verses; ˏt'ai ˏshí, to improvisatrize a sonnet; *tsok*, ˏshí, to write poetry; ˏShí ˏKing, the Book of Odes; ˏshí ˏyung, a bard; ˏshí ˏyan, a poet; *yat*, 'shau ˏshí, a verse, a stanza; ˏshí *wan*² the rhyme of poetry.

施 Shí A banner unfurled; granted; expanded, exhibited, spread out; to confer, to relieve, to give, to bestow, as in charity; to afford, to diffuse; to permit, to concede, to grant, to suffer; to add to, to use; to move slowly; ˏshí *tsai*² to give in charity; ˏshí ˏyan, to show kindness; ˏshí ˏhang, grant that it may be; to allow; ˏshí 'chü, a benefactor to temples; ˏshí *shik*, to feed the poor; ˏshí ˏshí *shuk*, *shuk*, hesitating, embarrassed; ˏshí ˏshí, pleased, easy, happy; ˏshí 'chín, independent, confident; ˏshí ˏp'ái, to boast, to act vauntingly; ˏshí 'shé, to aid, to bestow. Also read 'ch'i; to leave to; to remove. Read ˏi, to change, to transfer.

絁 Shí Interchanged and used for 縰 coarse threads for weaving; a sort of sarsnet.

蓍 Shí A sort of labiate plant like verbena, anciently used in divination; the stalks also served for hairpins.

尸 Shí A corpse, for which the next is used; an image, an effigy; useless like a statue, to make a sinecure of; to arrange; to preside, to order; the 44th radical of characters relating to corpses; ˏshí *wai*² *sò*' ˏts'án, to neglect the duties but get the pay of an office.

屍 Shí A corpse laid out, a carcase; 'sz' ˏshí, a dead body; *ím*² ˏshí, to hold an inquest; ˏshí 'shau, a corpse; ˏí ˏshí t'iú' *hoi*² to implicate by laying a corpse to one's door; *hòm*' ˏshí, to inspect the wounds on a corpse.

鳲 Shí A turtle dove, called ˏshí ˏkau, but more usually ˏpán ˏkau; the wood pigeon.

匙 Shí A spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon; ˏch'á ˏshí, a tea-spoon; 'so ˏshí, a key; 'nau ˏshí, turn the key; ˏmún ˏshí, a door-key; ˏshí ˏt'iú, a ladle-like spoon.

時 Shí 旹 Shí Time; a season, an hour, a period; a Chinese hour; a quarter of a year; an occasion, an opportunity; proper, suitable, convenient, timeous; seasonable, recent, in season; to time; to be, is; after a verb, means when, as, while, during; at the beginning of a sentence, means at that time, then; to observe, to see; *shap*, *i*² ˏshí ˏshan, a day, twelve hours; sz' ˏshí, the four seasons; *yat*, ˏshí *tsau*² *iú*' I want it at once; ˏní *ko*' ˏshí *hau*² this time; ˏ'm *tak*, ˏshí, an unsuitable time or market; ˏshí *p'ái*' fashionable; ˏshí ˏhing, in demand; *tsik*, ˏshí, instantly; ˏtong ˏshí, at that time; 'ki ˏshí, when? ˏmò

ˌshí, all gone; never, no opportunity; *ˌshí ʿkwo*, fruit in season; *ˌtsʿui ˌshí*, whenever convenient, at a good time; *ˌshí ˌshí*, always, constantly; *pat, ˌshí*, incessantly; *in² ˌshí*, now, at this time; *ˌsin ˌshí*, before, the former time; *ˌto ˌshí*, a long time; *ˌtʿin ˌshí*, weather; also the favorable juncture.

ˌ塒 Shí A hen-roost, made by cutting a hole in a wall, and fitting sticks in for the fowls.

ˌ鰣 Shí A fish which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September; probably the shad.

ʿ屎 Shí Ordure, excrement, dung; *ʿshí ˌháng*, a public necessary; *chap, ʿshí ʿlò*, scavengers; *ʿtá ʿshí fat*, to bamboo; *ʿshí ʿtʿung*, a close stool.

Read *ˌhí*, a sighing, moaning sound; a murmuring noise.

ˌ市 Shí A market-place, a square or open place where people trade; a crowd, groups of marketeers; crowded; vulgar, billingsgate; marketable, saleable; to buy, to trade in the market; to bid, to offer a price; to encourage, as talent; *ʿshí ká²* the market price; *ʿshi ˌtʿau*, a market-place; *ʿshí ʿtseng ˌchí ˌyan*, low people, market people; *lan² ʿshí fo²* poor goods, second-rate goods; *pá² ʿshi*, to stop trade, to refuse to expose goods; *ʿshi chan²* a great mart, like Fuhshán; *ʿhò ʿshí tò²* a ready sale; *ˌhü ʿshí*, a country market; *ʿshí tò² ʿchʿau*, a dull sale for, unsaleable; *ʿshí ʿtseng sz'²* a dirty affair; *fát, ʿshi*, to commence selling; *ʿhí ʿshí*, saleable; said also of a man who puts a high value upon his services.

試² Shí To use, to serve of; to try, to experiment, to test; to compare and find out; to endeavor; to examine, as the literary graduates; a trial, a test; *shí² yat, shí²* try once, make a trial; *ˌshéung shí²* to taste; *shí² ʿtʿai ʿhá*, try it; *tʿám² shí²* to make atrial; *shí² ˌchʿéung*, an examination for *kŭjin; shí² ím²* to verify; *lap, shí²* to institute a trial; *shí² ʿshau shai²* to try one's skill; *shí² ʿhau ˌkí*, see how he will talk.

是² Shí Right, straight, direct; that which is right, that which the mind approves; the substantive verb, is, am, to be—*i. e.* it is so, it is right or certain; this, these, that; *pat, shí²* not so, no; *shí² yat,* on that day, then; *yéuk, shí²* if it be so; *shí² ʿyá*, yes, surely; *shí² lok,* yes; *shí² pít,* certainly; *shí² ʿi*, therefore, by this means; *ʿyau pat, shí²* in error, partly wrong; *shí² ko² ʿhò ˌyan*, he is a good man; *shí² ʿká shí² ˌchan*, is it false or true? *tsau² shí² ˌlai*, he will come soon.

諟² Shí Formerly used for the above; right, proper; good principles; to judge.

氏² Shí A family, a clan, a gens; a sect; the 83d radical; an ancient title of honor; added to names, denotes a female; *ʿLí shí²* Madame Lí; *ˌWong ˌmún ʿLí shí²* Madame Wong *née* Lí; *Shik, shí²* the Buddists.

嗜² Shí To delight in, to be fond of, to relish; to have an appetite for, gourmandizing; greedy for, addicted to; to indulge the animal desires; *shí² ʿyam shik*, fond of the table; *shí² hò²* to love, as a dish; *pat, shí² ˌyam*, to disrelish music.

豉² Shí Salted eatables, as beans, oysters, olives, which are afterwards dried and used as relishes; *tau² shí²* salted beans; *shí² ˌyau*, soy; *mín² shí²* salted flour and beans used in cooking; *ʿlám shí²* stoned and pickled olives; *tau² shí² ˌkéung*, salted beans and ginger—a relish.

示² Shí To show, to declare; to manifest, to make known, as the will of heaven; to instruct, to signify, to proclaim for information to the people; an edict; a manifestation, an admonition, a prognostic, a revelation, a sign, as from heaven; in polite phrase used for another's wishes; a letter; to see, to show to the sight; the 113th radical of characters relating to religion; *kò² shí²* to publish; a proclamation; *chʿut, shí²* to issue an edict; *ˌúi shí²* to wait an answer; *ˌloi shí²* an answer; *shí² há²* to let me know—an epistolary phrase; *fan² shí²* to be informed, teach me; *shí² chung²* to admonish the people—as by an execution.

Read *ˌkʿí*, a spirit; same as 祇.

視² 眡² Shí To see, to inspect, to observe, to examine; to see and imitate, to take knowledge of; to behave to; to compare, and regard; to cause to be seen, to view as; *hon² shí²* to look at; *ˌtsʿé shí²* to glance at sideways; *pat, shí² ˌkʿí kwai²* he disregarded his offering; *kan² shí²* nearsighted.

諡² Shí The results of conduct; a name or honorary title given after death; a posthumous title, an epitaph; a memoir or eulogy of a defunct; peace, quiet.

侍² Shí To receive, as orders; to accompany; near to, attending, waiting on, following, at the side of, as officers or serants are; *shí² wai²* the imperial guards; *shí² ˌlong*, a vice-president of a Board; *fuk, shí²* to wait on, to serve; *shí² lap*, to stand and serve.

恃² Shí To lean upon, to trust to, to rely on; looking up to for support or protection; *met.* a mother; to presume on; assuming; dull, unintelligent; *ʿí shí²* to depend on; *shí² shai²* to presume on one's power or station; *shat, shí²* to lose a mother; *ˌʿm shí² tak*, untrustworthy; *shí² ʿchʿung*, to count on another's love; *shí² ʿshau tsuk*, to lean on one's relatives.

峙² Chí A high, isolated, steep, peak; provided, supplied with, as provisions; *ˌkung shí²* to prepare stores for public service.

蒔² Shí To plant, to transplant, to set out; to erect or perpetuate, as a reputation; *ʿchung shí²* like his father, a chip of the old block; *shí² ˌlo ʿtsz* anise or fennel seed.

弑² Shí To murder a king or superior; *shí² fú²* a parricide; *shí² ˌkwan*, a regicide.

(480) Shik.

色, Sih. The shades of color and expression in the countenance; air, appearance, form, manner; color, hue; mode, quality, sort, description of, kind; a beauty; glory, beauty, radiance of; a show of dressed up women; sexual pleasure, lust; the 139th radical; *shik*, *chák*, or *shik*, *'shui*, color, tint; *ngán shik*, hue; *hü' t'ai shik*, go and see the show; *ch'ut*, *shik*, a fine color; *kwok*, *shik*, famous beauties; *mat*, *shik*, a beau ideal, a strong fancy for; *tsok*, *shik*, to bridle up, angry; *'ts'oi shik*, variegated; *'ng shik*, the five colors are azure, black, white, yellow, red; *'king shik*, a landscape, the aspect of a country; *shing shik*, or *tsuk*, *shik*, pure, as gold or silver; *'hi shik*, pleased, laughing; *shik*, *'shui tai*, an inferior color, alloyed; *'nü shik*, venery, sexual intercourse; *pán' shik*, to dress up, as persons do who are carried in processions; *hò' shik*, lustful, libidinous, salacious; *shik*, *'tám ü t'in*, courageous, valorous; *shik*, *hung ngo' 'kwai*, a miserable whoremonger; *tsáp shik*, various sorts; *ching' shik*, a sedate manner; *chák shik*, *'tsz'* to throw dice with the hand; *shing shik*, *fo' li'* music, lewdness, riches, and desire of gain—are four snares to mankind; *shik*, *yuk chung'* addicted to venery.

飾, 餙, Shih. To adorn, to paint, to ornament; to gloss over, to patch up, to pretend, to make believe; to excuse; to wipe, to rub and brighten; concord, harmony of music; to dress a victim for sacrifice; ornaments for the head; weapons; a collar, a handsome binding or facing; *'shau shik*, a headdress; *'im shik*, or *'im 'im shik*, *shik*, a pretense, a made up story; *sau shik*, to adorn; *chong shik*, tricked out, specious; to impose on; *'fan shik*, to whitewash; to color, to gloss over; a fair show.

飭, Chih. Sometimes interchanged and confounded with the last. To enjoin, to direct, to command, as an inferior; to strengthen, to repair; to adjust, to prepare and arrange; ready, prepared; compact, firm; reverent, careful, respectful; *shik*, *ch'ái*, to dispatch on public service; *shan shik*, to strictly charge, to order; *'ching shik*, *'hò 'k'ü*, put it in order, arrange it properly; *shik*, *fong*, to direct the proper office or department; *shik*, *ling'* to command, to direct.

嗇, Sih. The harvest, the crops; to amass, to desire and accumulate; to begrudge; sparing, frugal; avaricious, mean, stingy, parsimonious; *shik*, *fú*, a farmer; *lun' shik*, closefisted, niggardly.

穡, Sih. Interchanged with the last. To reap, to gather in grain; grain ready for harvest; careful, not wasteful; *ká' shik*, sowing and reaping.

濇, Sih Water running over stones; rough, rugged; not even or smooth; harsh; difficult of performance.

識, Shih To know by learning, to learn, to recognize; to distinguish; to be aware of, acquainted with; experienced, versed; an acquaintance; *ch̀i shik*, knowledge; *ying² shik*, acquainted with; *ɔ'm shik*, *'k'ū*, unacquainted; *ɔ'm shik*, *ɔsau*, brazen-faced, unabashed; *shik*, *'lai*, polite; *shik*, *p'o³ tsz'²* *'tám*, mistook the character's sound; *shik*, *t'au²* I know him thoroughly; *hok*, *shik*, learning.

適, Shih To go to, to reach, to arrive at; to pass over a long distance; a bride going to a husband's house; to marry out; to happen, to occur; to suit, to accord with, to chime in with; to follow; what happens suddenly, recent, presently, just now, coming to pass; usual, common; pleased, contented; of a good quality, accomplished; in the west of China, means to supply a deficiency, as in an army; *shik*, *ɔin*, suddenly; *shik*, *'wong* just gone; *mi²* *shik*, *ɔyan*, an unmarried woman; *shik*, *ɔloi*, just come; *shik*, *chik*, *'k'ü tsoi³ ch'ü²* luckily met him in, or just as he was going; *pat*, *i²* *shik*, not to marry a second husband; *shik*, *ɔts'ung*, to come from, to follow, or adhere to, as a party; *shik*, *ɔkán*, just then, a little while ago.

Read *tik*, and then used for 嫡 a wife; to direct.

釋, Shih To unloose; to free, to acquit, to forgive, to liberate; to open out, to explain, to relax; to slight, to let alone, to put away; to leave behind; to melt; to dissipate, as ice in the sun; to submit; to make soft, to soak; the Budhists; *shik*, *ɔúi*, to liberate, returned from exile; *shik*, *fong²* to let out of prison; *shik*, *tsúi²* to forgive an offense; *shik*, *han²* no longer to hate; *shik*, *'shau*, to unhand, to let go; *ɔping shik*, melted away, as one's strength or forces; *shik*, *ɔká ɔmau ɔní*, a Sanscrit term, Sakya-muni, or Budha; *shik*, *ɔmún* or *shik*, *ɔká*, Budhist priests; *shik*, *káu²* Budhism.

奭, Shih To abound; to flourish; plentiful; to color up, to grow angry; flushed, crimsoned; a carnation or carmine color.

襫, Shih A rain cloak; *púi*, *shik*, an overcoat or cloak of leaves, worn by husbandmen.

式, Shih A form, fashion; a specimen, an example; a rule, a law, a pattern; to measure, to make like a copy, to imitate; to respect, to honor, to look up to; to use; an initial particle, Oh! a cross-bar in a carriage, for which the next is used; *shik*, *yéung²* a pattern; *hòp*, *shik*, it corresponds, is like the muster; *tsz'²* *shik*, a copy-slip; *chiú² shik*, *tsò³* make it like the sample; *ɔwai ɔkung shí²* *shik*, taking your honor as a model; *'fún shik*, this very sort; *ɔying ɔin yat*, *shik*, *ɔchi*, Ah! it is exactly like it.

軾 Shih, A stretcher before a carriage or sedan, to lean on when bowing to others, called a *ˏfú ʻshau ʻpán*, or leaning board.

拭 **帩** Shih, To wipe, to rub and dust with a cloth, to clean up; to brush away; to wash sheep; a duster; *fat₂ shik₂* to dust; *shik₂ tʻai²* to wipe away tears.

栻 Shih, A kind of tree, anciently used in sorcery or for making lots.

食 Shih, To eat, to drink, to swallow, to take food; to smoke; to give to eat; to take back, to undo, to retract; to enjoy, to be in the receipt of; food; an eclipse; to befool, to impose on; to take, as in playing chess; the 184th radical of characters relating to food; *ʻyam shik₂* eating and drinking; *shik₂ mat₂* food; *ʻfo shik₂* the supplies of food, daily bread; *shik₂ tsz²* *ʻki*, to find one's self; *tái² shik₂ ʻlán ˏyan*, a lazy lout; *shik₂ ʻpáu ˏtsín ˏtʻúi*, eaten enough dough-nuts—old goods left over, remnants; *shik₂ luk₂* to be under pay; *ʻi shik₂ pat₂ fá²* to bear and not understand; *ʻsiú shik₂* a lunch; *kák₂ shik₂* food does not set well; *ú₂ shik₂* to disgorge, to spit out food; *shik₂ tsʻat₂ kòm² shik₂* a glutton, to gourmandize; *shik₂ ˏyan ʻhau ʻshui*, a lickspittle; *shik₂ fán² ˏshang yuk₂* eat and grow fat; *shik₂ ˏyan ˏwong*, a thorough rascal; *shik₂ ˏin*, to smoke tobacco; *shik₂ kuk₂ ʻchung*, to eat it clean up; *muk₂ shik₂* ornamental dishes; to look at wistfully; *shik₂ ˏhoi ˏlai*, to spread and injure, as oil on a book; *shik₂ ˏün*, done eating; *ʻhò shik₂* well tasted; *ˏʻm shik₂ tak₂* I can't eat, or it can't be eaten; *shik₂ tak₂ ˏto*, to eat a great deal; *shik₂ chai²* to have the dyspepsia; *shik₂ ˏchái*, to fast.

蝕 Shih, To injure gradually, to eat away, as a worm does; to incroach on; to eclipse; *yat₂ shik₂* a solar eclipse; *üt₂ shik₂* an eclipse of the moon.

(The next three characters are usually pronounced *shek*.)

石 Shih, A stone, a mineral, a rock; stony, rocky, as land; made of stone; petrified; ringing, sonorous stones; firm, decided; a stone, a dry and liquid measure of 100 and of 120 catties, but it has varied at times; an ærolite; the 112th radical of characters relating to minerals; *yat₂ kau² shek₂* or *shek₂ ˏtʻau*, a stone; *ʻfan shek₂* soft stone, almagatholite, used to cut seals; *shau² ˏshán shek₂* red breccia marble; *shek₂ ˏkò*, gypsum; *sun² shek₂* arsenic; *láp₂ shek₂* greasy quartz; *ˏtsʻing shek₂* common granite; *ʻtʻai ˏchʻün shek₂* sharpsighted, can see through a rock; *ˏying shek₂* limestone for rockwork, because it comes from Yingteh district; *shek₂ ˏkái*, a paved street; *ʻtá shek₂ ʻlò*, a stone-cutter; *shek₂ ˏchʻun*, pebbles; *ʻlò ˏháng shek₂* argillite, used for inkstones; *ˏtsʻing ˏtʻoi shek₂* mossy, dank rocks; *ˏwan shek₂* blue clouded marble; *lai² shek₂* or *ˏhung shek₂* freestone; *ˏpi shek₂* black marble.

碩 Shih² Great, corpulent; full, ripe; replete, to fill; eminent, high-minded.

鼫 Shih² A burrowing rodent, destructive to grain; the description allies it to the dormouse, or field mouse.

(481) Shím.

蟾 Chen˛ A striped toad, called ˛*shím ch'ü*, fabled to be in the moon; *met.* the moon, a month; ˛*shím ˇkwong*, moonlight; ˛*shím ˇkung* Diana's hall, the lunar palace, the moon.

贍 Shen˛ To give, to supply, to aid; liberal, plentiful, sufficient; '*hung pat*, ˛*shím*, I'm afraid there's not enough.

'閃 Shen To peep out of or suddenly cross a door-way; to shun, to evade, to avoid; to glisten, to flash; to squirm, to wriggle; to slip aside, as on ice; glittering, flashing; chatoyant, iridescent; adulatory; '*shím ˛mái pín*² to slip aside or out of sight; '*shím tín*² a flash of lightning; ˛*hò ˇkwong 'shím 'shím*, glimmering, dazzling, shining; '*shím ˇhoi*, to turn aside; '*shím 'ngán*, to dazzle the eyes; '*shím 'shím shuk*, *shuk*, dodging about, in and out; '*shím shik*, changeable, as silk; '*shím lik*, to slip and sprain, as the ankle; ˇ*tung ˇché ˇsai 'shím*, squirming right and left.

'陕 Shen The region west of the Yellow river, now the province of Shensí. Also read *Háp*₂; narrow.

(482) Shín.

(Some of these first characters are often pronounced like the last.)

ˇ揕 Chen To strike. A colloquial word; to beat with a rattan; ˇ*shín 'tá*, to whip; ˇ*shín ˛yan*, to give a man a rattaning.

˛禪 Shen To level an area for an altar; to sacrifice to the earth; to resign or transfer the throne to another family, as Trajan and Yáu did; to sit and meditate, as Budhists do; abstraction, deep contemplation; the Budhists; ˛*shín miú*² a Budhist temple; ˛*shín fát*, Budhism; ˛*shín ˇsz'* a priest; ˛*shín ˇshán*, the town of Fuhshán.

˛嬋 Shen Beautiful, graceful, bewitching, as a fine woman; ˛*shín ˇkün*, elegant, as flowers or falling snow; waving, like bamboos; ˛*shín ˛lín*, relatives.

˛單 Shen A famous chief of the Huns, called ˛*Shín ˛ü*, about B. C. 25; *met.* vast, like the deserts this man lived in.

Also read '*shín*, a surname.

˛澶 Shin Still water; name of a river, ˛*shín ˇün*, in the state of Sung. Also read *tán*²; slow, indolent.

˛蟬 Chin A cicada or broad locust, called '*t'iú ˛shín*, ˇ*ts'au ˛shín*, and ˇ*shá ˛shín*; ˛*shín t'úi*² the exuviæ of a cicada; ˇ*ts'au ˛shín hám*² the chirp of the cicada; ˛*shín pan*² hair dressed in puffs on the temples.

˛蠕 Shen An earthworm, vulgarly called ˛*wong 'hün*, or the yellow dog. This character is constantly used for the following.

鱓 ‘鱔 Shen — An eel; *pák, ‘shín*, a white eel; *‚wong ‘shín*, a small yellow mud eel; *chuk, pák, ‘shín*, to snare eels; *‘shín ‚kang* fried eel and pork stew; *‘ch‘áu ‘má ‚on ‘shín*, fried split eels; *‚t‘ang ‘shín*, the rattan eel, common in Macao; *‚ú ‘i ‘shín*, the "black ear eel," a good sort.

扇’ Shen — Leaves of a door, a door; a fan, a fire screen; to fan, to move to and fro; *‘tá shín’* or *p‘út, shín’* to fan; *‚fung shín’* a punka; *‘chí shín’* a paper fan; *‚kw‘ai shín’* a leaf fan; *‚mò shín’* a feather fan; *shín’ kwat,* the ribs of a fan; *tsz’’ shín’* it fans itself — as a butterfly; *yat, shín’ ‚mún*, a single leaved door.

搧’ Shen — To brush off; to fan, or strike with a fan; *shín’ ‘ní cham’ ‚p‘í*, I'll skin you, I'll take your hide off.

煽’ Shen — To fan a flame, to make a blaze; a fierce fire; to excite people, to make a ferment; *shín’ wák, ‚yan ‚sam*, to incite and agitate people's minds, to stir up sedition.

譧’ Shen — To seduce people by fair speeches; to delude and effect one's plans.

騸’ Shen — To geld a horse; to cut, to castrate; *shín’ ‘kú*, a steer, an ox; *shín’ ‚kai*, a capon.

碾’ Shen — To work and polish gems; a calendering stone; to calender cloth; to slip, as when walking; *shín’ pò’ shek,* a calendering stone; *shín’ ‘tò*, to slip down; *‚cháng tik, shín’ ‘tò*, nearly fell down; *shín’ wat,* to calender smooth.

善² Shen — Good from principle, excellent; virtue, goodness; great, well, eminent; wise, virtuous, meek; mild, gentle, docile; clever, skilful, good at, ready, expert, handy, dexterous, *au fait*; in a high degree, much; to do a thing well; to expedite, to bring about well; to approve of, to admire; *shín² ok,* good, evil; *shín² sz’’* a good act; *pat, shín²* unskillful; vicious; *shín² chák,* a clever plan; *shín² ‚tsing*, apt at, smart, both in good and evil; *‚séung shín²* well acquainted, as old friends; *shín² ‘yau shín² pò’* he who does well shall be well rewarded; *shín² ‚yan*, a good man, a man of probity; *shín² tak,* moral; virtue; *shín² ‘sz’* to die in a good cause.

膳² 饍² Shen — Provisions dressed for the table; savory food, viands; delicacies; a meal; *‘tsò shín²* breakfast; *‘mán shín²* dinner; *‚kung shín²* to furnish food to a tutor; *yung² shín² mí²* have you dined?

繕² Shen — To mend, to repair; to put in order, to furbish, as weapons; to prepare; to copy, to state on paper, to correct and state properly; a scrivener; *shín² ‘sé*, to write out; *shín² luk,* to transcribe; *shín² ‚sau*, to make ready.

墡² Shín — White clay or earth used to put on walls as plaster.

擅² Shen — To act as one pleases; to assume, to usurp; to take the responsibility of doing without orders; willful; pertinacious in; illegally, arbitrarily, pre-

sumptuously, despotic; *shin²* ˏ*ch'éung*, to manage skillfully; *shin²* *tsz'²* *tsò²* to do of one's own will; *shin²* ˏ*k'ün*, to act hastily, to usurp authority; *'tám* *'kòm* *shin²* ˏ*hang*, to act boldly without orders.

(483) Shing.

ˏ升 Shing — A Chinese pint, measuring ten *kòp*, and once made to hold a catty of rice; a pint measure; a large cup to hold pencils; a skein of 80 threads; the 46th diagram, denoting advancement; to complete; to advance, to rise, as in office; to go up; to accumulate. A colloquial word; a thill of a sedan; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand; *chuk*, ˏ*shing*, a bamboo pole; *yat*, *túi²* *'kiú* ˏ*shing*, a pair of thills; *pat*, ˏ*shing*, a pencil-cup; ˏ*shing* *'ki* ˏ*pá*, to slap several times; ˏ*shing* *'mai* *'p'á* ˏ*ch'ái* *ngái²* to exist on a pint of rice and a faggot of sticks; ˏ*shing* ˏ*wai* *'tá* *shai²* to exercise power haughtily.

ˏ昇 Shing — To ascend, as the sun in the sky; to rise; tranquil; ˏ*shing* ˏ*p'ing* *shing²* *shai²* an age of tranquillity and plenty.

ˏ陞 Shing — To ascend stairs; to mount; to rise, to be promoted in office; to advance; ˏ*shing* ˏ*p'áu²* to fire a salute; ˏ*shing* ˏ*t'ong*, to go into court and open it; ˏ*shing* ˏ*kún*, promoted in office; ˏ*kò* ˏ*shing*, may you rise high; high dignity.

ˏ勝 Shing — To be adequate to, to bear, to sustain; worthy of; to raise, to elevate; *pat*, *'ho* ˏ*shing* ˏ*in*, cannot all be told, inexplicable; *pat*, ˏ*shing*, the highest degree, unsurpassible; *pat*, ˏ*shing* ˏ*fún* *'hí*, exceedingly happy; *pat*, ˏ*shing* *yam²* unequal to the office.

(This and the next are often pronounced *sheng*.)

ˏ聲 / ˏ声 Shing — A sound, a noise; a voice, tones of speaking; a tone in music; music; the tones of words in speaking; verbally; fame, celebrity; to promulgate, to declare; to praise; to exhibit, to make an example of; ˏ*shing* ˏ*yam*, a sound, a voice; ˏ*sheng* *hí²* a report, an answer; ˏ*m* *'hò* ˏ*sheng* *hí²* an unlucky report, bad news; ˏ*sheng* *'mi*, final particles in talking, drawling tone, last words; ˏ*kò* ˏ*sheng*, ˏ*tai* ˏ*sheng*, high tone, low tone, as in speaking; ˏ*p'ing* ˏ*shing*, *chak*, ˏ*shing*, the even tone and the (three) deflected tones; *'hò* ˏ*kún* ˏ*sheng*, in good repute, as an officer; ˏ*man* ˏ*sheng*, to hear a noise; to listen to your words; ˏ*shing* *ká²* making a parade of one's attainments, grandiose; ˏ*shing* *ch'ák*, hoarse, gruff; ˏ*shing* ˏ*kon*, a weak voice; ˏ*shing* *shai²* *tái²* having an influential voice; ˏ*shing* ˏ*ming* ˏ*long* *tsik*, has a reputation for avarice.

ˏ城 Shing — A wall; a wall of a city; a sepulchre; a walled city, a citadel; a provincial capital; completed, done: to mend, to repair; *yat*, *tso²* ˏ*shing*, a wall;

chuk› ⸢*shing*, to build a wall; *yap*₂ ⸢*sheng*, to go into the city; ⸢*sheng* ⸢*ch'i*, a moat; *kam*¹ ⸢*sheng*, the 'forbidden city,' the emperor's palace; ⸢*San* ⸢*sheng*, '*Lò* ⸢*sheng*, the New city and Old city, in Canton; ⸢*sheng* '*lü*, inside the city; ⸢*kai yik*₂ ⸢*sheng*, two curtains on the southern wall of Canton; '*shéung* ⸢*sheng*, to go to Canton; ⸢*sheng* ⸢*yan*, embrasures on the wall; ⸢*sheng shéung*² on the wall; ⸢*sheng* ⸢*lau*, a lodge on the wall; ⸢*sheng* ⸢*mún* '*hau*, at the city gate; *ch'ut*› ⸢*sheng*, to go out of the city; *pai*¹ ⸢*sheng*, to close permanently the gates; ⸢*lau* ⸢*sheng*, to defer locking the gates; ⸢*kung* ⸢*sheng*, to attack the city; '*shau* ⸢*shing*, to guard the city; *kw'an*¹ ⸢*sheng*, to surround a city, to beleaguer; *mán*² '*li* ⸢*ch'éung* ⸢*shing*, the Great Wall; ⸢*nán* '*hà* ⸢*shau* ⸢*shing*, hard to reduce the fortress of your grief; ⸢*kái* ⸢*sheng*, the happy city—a tomb.

⸢成 Ching To finish, to effect, to perfect, to complete; to become, to fullfil one's part, to do one's duty; to rise to; to make, to bring about; to terminate, to accomplish; to assist in; to tranquillize; perfect, good, completed; whole, filled, overwhelming; entire; doubled; a compact, a league; a rest in music; duties to be done; a field ten *li* square; a tenth; a district in Kánsuh; *yat*› ⸢*shing shò*¹ one tenth of it; ⸢*m tak*› ⸢*shing*, unable to do, impracticable; '*kí* ⸢*shing*, what percentage of it? ⸢*shing yat*₂ a whole day; ⸢*shing p'at*› a whole piece, as of cloth; ⸢*shing* ⸢*ting*, of age, 15 years; ⸢*shing* ⸢*yan*, to become a man—to take a wife; ⸢*m* ⸢*shing* ⸢*yan*, incapable, inefficient; ⸢*shing tsau*² to bring about; *lok*₂ ⸢*shing*, to settle on the price; ⸢*m* ⸢*shing yat*› *kü*¹ does not make sense; *pat*› ⸢*shing* following ⸢*nán tò*¹ makes a question—as ⸢*nán tò*² *hung*¹ '*ní pat*› ⸢*shing*, do I wish to cheat you? ⸢*shing* ⸢*fúi*, reduced to ashes; ⸢*shing peng*² will get sick; ⸢*shing mat*› *sz*'² '*t'ai*, what do you ever finish, what good are you? ⸢*shing* '*hí hü*¹ the whole lot is gone, all delivered complete; ⸢*shing* ⸢*ts'an*, betrothed.

⸢誠 Ching Guileless, sincere, pureminded, honest; perfect in virtue; unalloyed, unmixed; real, truthful; as an adverb, in fact, really, verily, you are aware of; ⸢*shing shat*₂ sincerity; ⸢*shing* ⸢*sam*, devout, upright; ⸢*m chi*¹ ⸢*shing*, no genuine virtue.

⸢晟 Shing The brightness of the sun; light; splendor; the glory of the sun.

⸢郕 Shing The name of an ancient feudal state lying in the present Shántung.

⸢盛 Shing A vase of rice used in sacrifices; a cup; to receive into a vessel, contained in; arrayed in full costume; heaped up, as grain in a measure; ⸢*m* ⸢*shing tak*› '*hí*, I am unworthy of it, you overcome me.

承 Ching To receive, to accept; to succeed to a post, to exercise a function; to take in hand, to undertake, to receive orders, as a shopman does; to contest, to compete with; to assist, to second, to act as deputy to, in which senses, it is interchanged with the next; to support, to uphold; *ꜜshing tsip*, to take in, as jobs; *ꜜshing ꜛní kwai² ꜜin*, I hear your requests; *fung² ꜜshing*, to adulate, to flatter; *ꜜpáu ꜜshing*, to assure that an affair will be done; *ꜜshing ꜛting*, to take a a business off another's hands; *ꜜshing shau² tak, ꜛhí*, he accomplished the job; *shéung² chung² há² ꜜheng, ꜜm ꜜshing tak, ꜛhi*, the top is too heavy for the bottom, and can't be held up.

丞 Ching To aid, to assist; second, a helper; a coadjutor, a deputy, an assistant; *ꜜshing séung²* a prime minister; *ün² ꜜshing*, a *tsotáng*, or deputy of a district magistrate.

乘 Ching To mount, to ride in, as a chariot; to avail of, to take advantage of, to seize; to put in order; to get advantage of; to add to, to multiply, as in arithmetic; to plan, to calculate; *ꜜshing ꜜshí*, to improve a favorable time; *ꜜshing ꜜkí úi²* to seize an opportunity; *ꜜshing ꜜlung*, to take a wife; *ꜜshing shai²* to embrace a good chance; *ꜜshing ꜜfung tsung² ꜛfo*, to set on fire when there's a fair wind; *ꜜshing ꜜwan ꜛshéung ꜜt'in*, to ride on a cloud up to heaven.

繩 Shing A cord, a string, a line, a rope; line stretched taut; to mark out by a line; to adjust, to make right; to cause to conform, to restrain and warn; to continue, to succeed; to praise; *yat, ꜜt'iú ꜜshing*, a cord; *ꜜmá ꜜshing*, a hempen line; *ꜛchun ꜜshing*, to make exact, up to the mark; *ꜜmang ꜜshing kòm² ꜛkan*, pulled very taut—an urgent affair; *hai² ch'ik, ꜜshing*, to bind the red cord—to betroth; *ꜛtá ꜜshing*, to twist a cord; *ꜜshing ꜜshing*, continuous, many, like a procession.

澠 Shing Name of a river in the state of Tsí, now Shántung, a branch of the Tsing-shwui R.

堘 隆 Ching A dyke, a ridge between fields, a high path on which the farmers pass from one field to another.

(This character is seldom heard *shing*.)

ꜛ現 A colloquial word; a sorceress; a necromancer; *ꜛsheng ꜜkung*, a wizard; *ꜛsheng ꜜp'ò*, a witch; *man² ꜛsheng*, to inquire of witches.

聖 圣 Shing The highest style of moral and intellectual powers; intuitively wise and good; possessing universal knowledge; holy, sacred; perfect, supereminent; *met.* the emperor, imperial; Confucius; a tree of knowledge; *shing² ꜜyan*, a sage, Confucius: *shing² ꜜmún*, Confucianists, the literati; *shing² ꜜt'in ꜛtsz'* or *shing² ꜛchü*, the emperor; *shing² ü²* his Majesty's commands; *ú² shing²*

the second sage, is Mèncius; *shing²* ‹*wong*, the sage kings, as Yáu, Shun and others; *shing²* *miú²* a temple to Confucius; *shing²* ‹*ling*, *shing²* ‹*king*, and *shing²* *yat*, are terms for the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and the Sabbath.

勝² Shing — To conquer, to beat, to get the victory, to win; to overcome, superior to, excelling; first rate, best, excellent; to add; an ornamental headdress representing flowers, formerly worn on the 7th day of 1st moon; *'tá shing² chéung²* to get a victory; *hò² shing²* to love to be preëminent, Diotrephan; *tak, shing²* victorious; *shing² í²* your excellent thoughts—a polite phrase; *shing² kwo² ‹yan*, he is superior to common men.

盛² Shing — Great, abundant, plenteous, affluent, exuberant; in full quantity, in excellent condition, flourishing, blooming; prosperity; used in polite phrase for another's residence; *shing² ch'ü²* your dwelling-place; *shing² wai²* your great kindness; *Shing² ‹king*, the country of Mukten; *shing² shai²* a prosperous time, general plenty; *shing² sz'²* a fine affair, a generous action.

乘² Ching — A classifier of a span of horses, a chariot, a sedan; a team of four horses; a chariot.

剩² 賸² Shing — An overplus, a residue; fragments, leavings; a surplus, a remainder; to retain, to keep back part; not only; *'yau shing²* there is something left over; *shing² ‹fán tik*, keep back a little; *shing² ‹kà tong²* property left at death; *shing² 'yau hán²* only a little is left; *shing² ch'ut*, to set aside out of; *shing² ‹ts'in*, money remaining; profits; *shing² fo²* driblets, fragments; *á² shing² á²* is a phrase used after an enumeration, meaning &c., &c.; so and so, such as.

(484) Shíp.

泄² Sheh — To wade across, to ford; to pass through, as the world; to pass, to spend, as time; to pore, to investigate, as books; acquainted with; to implicate, to concern; having a tendency to; *shíp, 'shui*, to wade in water; *shíp, shai² ‹yan*, a man of the world, one who likes to spend money; liberal; *‹chau shíp*, to be ferried over; *shíp, sz'²* to intermeddle in a matter; *shíp, k'ap, ‹fi 'lai*, tending to indecency; *shíp, níp, shai² ‹ts'ing*, acquainted with the world; *‹'m shíp*, I'll have nothing to do with it.

拾² Sheh — Similar to the preceding; to cross over; to ford on stepping stones; approaching, inclining to, advancing; *shíp, k'ap*, an approximation, an aid to, as in study.

攝² Sheh — To take; to collect, to gather; to inspect, to direct, to control, to take the management; skilled, capable of managing matters for others; to put in

order; to act for, to usurp; to pursue and seize; at a loss; *shíp, ʻkún sz'²* to control affairs; *shíp, ⸢shí*, to draw straws; *shíp, shek₂* the loadstone.

Read *nip₂;* to be peaceful; to pacify; to take up, as from the ground.

慴 Sheh To fear, to dread; to lose one's courage, subdued, downhearted; *shíp, ⸢ts'ing ʻkwai*, a sort of ghoul, which can wander among men without being seen.

曄, 燁, Yeh The flash of lightning; the splendor of the sun; a great blaze; the second character is the personal name of Kánghi, and is usually written without the perpendicular stroke; *shíp, shíp,* abundant; *shíp, ʻngán*, it dazzles the eyes.

(485) Shít.

舌 Sheh The tongue, vulgarly called *li²*; the rim of a target; the clapper of a bell; the hook of a clasp; talkative, wordy; the 135th radical of characters relating to using the tongue; *yat, ⸢t'iú shít₂* a tongue; *shít₂ ⸢kang*, tongue ploughing—to teach; *wút₂ shít₂* smooth-tongued; *ʻhau shít₂ shi² ⸢fi ⸢to*, talebearing is mischievous; *⸢ch'ung shít₂* thick tongued; *shít₂ ⸢t'au*, tip of the tongue; *hok₂ ʻhau hok₂ shít₂* to mock, to mimic; *shít₂ ⸢t'au nat₂* to stammer.

賦 A colloquial word: for it 餂 is often used. To lose in trade; to be imposed on; *shít₂ ʻpún*, to lose money on; *pat, shít₂ ʻngán ⸢ts'in ⸢fai*, I will not be cheated this time; *shít₂ ʻliú ⸢fai*, to be swindled.

(486) Shiú.

燒 Sháu To burn; to ignite, to light, to set fire to; to burn ground over; to put over the fire, to roast; roasted; fired, distilled, as spirits; *⸢shiú ʻtsau*, ardent spirits; *⸢sám ⸢shiú*, thrice distilled, samshoo; *ʻpi ʻfo ⸢shiú*, put it in the fire; *⸢'m ⸢shiú tak, chéuk₂ ʻfo*, it will not catch fire; *⸢shiú ⸢in ʻfo*, to exhibit fireworks; *⸢shiú p'áu² tséung²* to let off fire-crackers; *ch'áp, ⸢shiú ʻtsai*, a concubine's child; *⸢shiú fá²* to burn up; *⸢shiú ⸢i tsit*, the festival for burning clothes for the dead; *fát, ⸢shiú*, got a fever; *⸢shiú ⸢ngo*, a roasted goose; *⸢shiú ⸢shán*, to burn over the hills; *⸢shiú uk*, a house on fire; *⸢shiú ʻchi*, to worship the tombs, when paper is burned; *⸢shiú ⸢chü*, a roasted hog; *⸢shiú ⸢nung*, burned in roasting; *⸢shiú ⸢nung ⸢páu*, a pock-marked man; *ʻtá ⸢shiú ʻchi*, men torturing other prisoners to get money.

韶 Sháu An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; to continue; voices in harmony; mild; *⸢Shiú ⸢chau ʻfú*, a department in the north of Kwángtung.

'少 Little, not much; few, not many; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree, limited; to owe; wanting, insufficient, deprived of; to disparage, to detract; *'shiú kin' ˏki*, ignorant of things, raw, gullible; *'shiú pat, 'mín*, unavoidable, very necessary; *'shiú pat, tak,* can not do without it, it is indispensible; *'shiú 'tün*, limited supply of, inadequate; *ˏto 'shiú*, how many? *ˏ'm ˏchí ˏto 'shiú*, I don't know the quantity; *'shiú 'shiú tí²* a very little; *'shiú hau² tak,* I have failed in calling on you—a polite phrase; *chí² 'shiú*, the very fewest; *ˏ'm 'shiú*, not a few, a great many; *'shiú 'ho*, it is but seldom; *'shiú ˏchí*, to disesteem; *ˏto 'shiu ˏtò 'hò*, much or little will answer; *'shiú him²* to owe.

少² Sháu Young, juvenile; a youth; to assist, to second; *shiú² ˏnín*, young in years; *'lò shiú²* the old and the young; *shiú² 'tsz'* the youngest son; *shiú² ˏyé*, a young gentleman; *shiú² 'fú*, a young wife; *ˏyan shiú² tsak, mò² fú² 'mò*, young people cleave to their parents; *shiú² 'ngo*, treats me as a child.

紹² Shau To connect, to tie, to join, as a cord; to continue, to hand down, as a trade; to imitate or equal a predecessor; *shiú² kái²* a midsman, a sponsor; *Shiú² ˏhing 'fú*, a department in Chehkiáng famous for its silk; *shiú² ˏki ˏk'au*, to follow a father's business.

邵² 邵² Sháu High, eminent, as in virtue and character; *ˏnín ˏkò tak, shiú²* aged and highly virtuous; the second means a city in the ancient state of Tsin (now Shánsí), and is wrongly used for the first.

肇² Chau To strike; to commence, to institute, to lay the foundation; to rectify; to extend; to devise; the beginning of; capable, intelligent; *Shiú² hing² 'fú*, a department west of Canton, once the provincial capital.

勍² Sháu Exertion, effort; to animate, to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty; excellent; *shiú² ˏnung*, to encourage the husbandmen.

(487) Sho.

'疎 ˏ疏 Sú Open, distant, wide apart, coarse; pervious; slazy, as cloth; remiss, easy, free, lax, careless; distant in relationship; sundered, widened; to divide, to lay out, to partition off; to part with; to rule; to engrave, to carve; ornamented, painted; to discard; to spread out; to enlarge; also used for the next; *ˏsho ˏlang ˏkwang*, very slazy, coarse; *ˏsho ˏt'ung ˏhò*, to clear out a ditch; *ˏsho lâ²* an interstice, a crack; *ˏtiú ˏsho*, not tried my hand at it for a long time, out of practice; *ˏsho ˏts'oi*, to disburse, generous in giving; *ˏsho ˏü*, to divulge, to injure by

inattention; ‹sho ʻün, distantly related; ‹sho ‹chʻéung, a lattice, a jalousie; ‹sho ʻngán, slipped out of sight; ‹sho fút, not met for a long time; ‹sho ‹sho tí² not very closely related; rather coarse.

‹蔬 Sú A general term for greens and edible herbs; ‹ká ‹sho, fine rice; ‹sho tsʻoi¹ greens; ‹sho shik, coarse food.

‹梳 Sú A one-sided coarse comb; to comb, to dress the hair; yat, chek, ‹sho, a comb; ‹sho ʻchʻí, teeth of a comb; ‹sho ‹pín, to braid the queue; ‹sho ‹tʻau, to comb the head; ‹sho ‹chong, to dress up, as women; tséung² ‹ngá ‹sho, an ivory comb; ‹fan ‹sho, to "divide a comb," is to send one to put into the coffin of a deceased betrothed.

ʻ所 Só The sound of chopping wood; the place it falls in; a place, a spot; a classifier of houses, parcels of ground; a town or post; a building; a means or cause by which; a relative pronoun, that which, the things which, what, and usually precedes the noun; ʻsho ʻi ʻkòm, therefore it is so; ʻsho ʻyau, whatever there is; ‹yan ‹yan ʻsho ‹tʻung, men are everywhere alike; ʻsho wai² through this, on account of; ʻsho wai² ‹ho sz'² ‹lai, why has he come? ʻsho tsoi² the place in, wherever; uk, yat, ʻsho, one house; ‹kung kʻap, ʻsho, the examining hall where the graduates assemble; ‹kung ʻsho, an assembly hall; ‹mò ʻsho pat, tsoi² omnipresent; ʻní ʻyau ʻsho pat, ‹chí, you are ignorant of some things; chʻü² ʻsho, the place, the locality; ʻki ʻsho, how many places or houses? tak, ‹kʻi ʻsho, to get easy, to get an occupation; ‹mò ʻsho sz'² sz'² nothing to do, no business; ʻsho ‹kwán hai² chʻü² it is a very serious matter.

疏 Sú To state to a superior, to relate distinctly; a statement; to disuss, to record; tsò² ‹kwan sho² an annual statement to the God of the Furance; sho² ‹man, a clear statement.

(488) Shò.

ʻ數 To enumerate; to recapitulate, as a person's faults; to blame, to find fault; to count, to deal out; to find out the number, to count up; ʻshò ‹chí pat, tsun² it can not be reckoned; ‹mò ʻshò ʻkòm ‹to, do'nt count out so much; ʻshò hang² tak, to blame one's conduct; ʻshò ʻki ‹to, how many do you reckon? ʻshò tsʻo² you have counted wrong.

數 Sú An account, a bill; a list; a number, several, a few; a classifier; a lot, a destiny, a fate; shò² yat, a few days; shò² ʻmi, balance of an account; ʻshéung chʻü² shò² charge it in account; ʻyau mat, lò² shò² what have you for me to do? what opening is there? ʻnau shò² ʻhau, to strike an average

of accounts, so that no loss is felt; *fan² shò²* a dividend, a share; *túi² shò²* to compare accounts; *ˌmò shò²* innumerable; *ˈmò shò²* no account with you; *ˈtá shò²* to strike a balance; *yat₅ ˌt'iú shò²* an account; *lik₂ shò²* the disposal of times, destiny; *pat₅ shò² ˌnín*, not many years; *kai² shò²* to reckon; *ˌshau shò²* to collect moneys; *ˌts'ing shò²* to clear off an account; *shò² ts'z'²* several times; *shò² muk₂ ˌli ˌlá*, the account (or list) is confused; *shò² tak₅ ˈyau hán²* he only got a few.

(489) Shok.

數 Soh — In a dilemma, hurried; troublesome, numerous; frequent; irreverent, fluttered; *ˌfán shok₅* reiterated, too often, troubled with many things.

朔 Soh — The first day of the moon; the new moon; to begin; a beginning; the north; *ching² shok₅* newyear's day; *shok₅ yat₂* the first day of the month.

槊 Soh — A great spear, 14 feet long, such as Tsáu Ts'áu wielded; *ak₂ shok₅* to play chess; *ˌk'i shok₅* a game of chess.

矟 Soh — Same as the last; a long spear; also a harpoon or long fish-spear.

欶, 唼 Soh — To suck; to draw in the breath; to inhale, to inspire; *shok₅ pi²* to snuff, to snivel; *shok₅ ˈhau*, to hold water in the mouth; *shok₅ hi²* to whimper.

(490) Shong.

ˈ爽 Shwáng — To admit the light, to render cheerful; to please; light, pleasant, delightsome, sunny, cheering; grateful; easy, healthy, vigorous; happy, comfortable; impetuous, noble, forcible; crisp, tender; to miss, to be in error; *ˈshong fái²* in good spirits; *ˌsho ˈshong*, noble minded, generous; *ˌkon ˈshong*, clean, dry; *ˈhau ˈshong*, quick, ready to promise; *ˈshong ˌt'im*, crisp and sweet; *ˈshong yéuk₅* to fail in an engagement; *ˈshong ˌshan*, in good health; *ˈyau ti² ˌ'm ˈshong*, not feeling very well, downhearted.

(491) Shü.

ˌ舒 Shú — To unroll, to open out; to expand, to make room; to disburden the mind; exhilirated, tranquil; at ease; lax, remiss, easy, slow, leisurely; order, comfortable; *ˌshü ˈchín*, to spread out, as a roll; easy, indifferent about, careless; *ˌshü fuk₂* to give in to, to accord with; *ˌshü ˌshan yat₅ ko² ˈlán*, to stretch once; *ˌshü ˌyung*, roomy, stretched out; *ˌshü ch'éung²* cheerful; *ˌshü ˌts'ü*, in order, carefully.

ˌ紓 Shú — Slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little, to free from or remove, as calamity.

抒 Chú To decant, to strain or drain off liquids; to scoop out; to lay open one's mind, to state one's feelings, to disburthen; to explain.

書 Shú A book, a volume; a record, a letter, a writing; documents, dispatches; to write; style of writing; *yat, pò² ˌshü*, one volume; *ˌshü kwai²* a book-case; *ˌshü ká²*, a book-shelf; *ˌkwán ˌshü*, engagement for a tutor; *ˌshü ʿpan*, to write petitions; *tso² ˌshü ʿpan*, a writer of petitions; *ˌshü ˌfong*, a bookstore; *ˌfan ˌshü*, a bill of divorce; *ˌshü pán²* a clerk or writer in a yámun; *ˌshü ˌkam*, money for schoolbooks; *ˌshü ʿkún*, a school-house; *ˌman ˌshü*, dispatches on service; *ˌshü sun²* a letter; *ˌShü ˌKing*, the Book of Records; *ˌshü káp,* a book envelop; *ˌshü ˌtái ʿtsz'* a book pedant; *ˌshü ˌshang*, a scholar; *ˌshü ˌhéung ˌchí ˌká*, a literary family.

摅 Shú To extend; to spread abroad; to scatter, to disperse; to ascend; to decide, to settle.

輸 Shú To rotate; to make a present, to send tribute; to submit one's self; to send in, as revenue; a present, an offering; to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; ruined, decayed; a skirt of a garment; *ˌshü náp,* to send in taxes; *ˌshü ʿtò*, to bet; what'll you bet? *ˌshü pái²* to be discomfited; *ʿtá ˌshü*, to get a thrashing; *ˌkün ˌshü*, to subscribe to the government; *ˌshü ˌtsʿin*, to lose money; *ˌshü ʿkʿü yat, chéuk.* I lost one game with him; *ˌshü ʿtá ˌyeng iú²* if he loses he will thrash you, and if he wins he wants the wager.

樗 Chú A tree with shining bark and stinking leaves, whose wood is fit only for the fire—perhaps a sort of smilax; *ˌshü lik,* ordinary stuff—*met.* a useless officer—said by themselves.

殳 Shú A long spear or pole; to kill with a weapon; a spear handle; the 79th radical of characters, mostly relating to striking.

殊 Shú To kill, to slaughter; to cut off, to put an end to; to distinguish, to make different; to wound; differing, unlike; to exceed; an adverb of the superlative; *ˌshü ʿsz'* to put to death; *ˌshü ˌmò ʿpún sz'²* not the least talent; *ˌnín ˌshü tsʿat, shap,* just seventy years old; *ˌshü pat, ˌín*, it certainly is not so; *ˌshü shuk, ʿho ˌlín*, it is truly lamentable; *ˌshü ˌmò mí² tò²* not the least taste, disgusting; *ˌshü shik,* exceedingly beautiful.

薯 Shú An esculent root, or tuber; *ˌnai tung² ˌshü* or *tái² ˌshü*, the yam; *ˌho ˌlán ˌshü* or *ˌshü ʿtsai*, Irish potatoes; *ˌhung ˌshü*, or *ˌfán ˌshü*, sweet potatoes; *ˌshü ˌléung*, a root used for dyeing a brown color; *ˌshü ü²* a medicinal tuber, whitish and bitterish, for which *pák, chéuk,* is another name; *ˌshü ʿfan*, sweet potatoe flour; *ˌshü ˌléung ʿkòm ˌtʿau*, an ugly face; *yat, luk, ˌshü*, rough, ugly, doltish, as a potato.

ˈ暑 Shú Summer heat, hot weather; the sun's heat; ˌt'ín ˌshí ˈshü ït, very hot weather, sultry; *chung*ˀ ˈ*shü*, sunstruck; *shau*ˀ ˈ*shü*, affected by the sun; ˈ*shü* ˌ*t'ín*, the dog days; *pí*ˀ ˈ*shü*, to escape the heat by going into the country.

ˈ黍 Shú Millet, the panicled millet, *(Milium nigricans)*; the 202d radical of characters relating to millet and to pasting; *kok*, ˈ*shü*, a preparation of millet or glutinous rice, made on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and done up in bamboo leaves.

ˈ鼠 Shú A rat; rodent animals in general; the 208th radical of characters relating mostly to rodents; *met.* timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; a rascal, a mean fellow; ˈ*lò* ˈ*shü*, a rat; ˈ*lò* ˈ*shü kúp*, a vice; ˌ*tsò* ˈ*shü*, a screw-mole; ˌ*k'ü* ˈ*shü*, a wharf-rat; ˌ*sung* ˈ*shü*, a squirrel; *shek*, ˈ*shü* a mouse; ˌ*fi* ˈ*shü*, a bat; ˌ*t'ín* ˈ*shü*, a mole; *chuk*, ˈ*shü*, bamboo rat *(Rhizomys Sinensis)*; *pák*, ˈ*lò* ˈ*shü*, white mice; ˈ*kwai* ˈ*shü*, a skulking thief; ˈ*shü sít*, ˈ*kau* ˌ*t'au*, thieving and pilfering, like rats and dogs; ˌ*kún* ˌ*ts'oi* ˈ*lò* ˈ*shü*, a "coffin rat"—a hanger-on, a table leech; ˈ*shü* ˌ*mo* ˌ*shá* ˌ*pò*, a decoy used in housebreaking; *met.* try him first; ˈ*shü* ˈ*ngán*, rat-eyed, timorous; ˈ*lò* ˈ*shü tít*, *lok*, ˌ*t'ín* ˌ*p'ing*, the rat fell into the scales [to weigh himself]—self-praise.

ˈ嵐 Shá Sick from grief; a settled melancholy; moping, diseased by sorrow.

ˈ署 Shú A public court, the office where rulers officiate; a tribunal; to place, to appoint in office; acting, substituted; to hold a post temporarily; ˌ*ngá* ˈ*shü*, a court or yámun; ˈ*shü yam*ˀ an acting officer; ˌ*kung* ˈ*shü*, a public office; ˈ*shü* ˈ*li*, to manage, to oversee.

ˈ墅 Shú A house in the country, a cottage; a garden lodge; a shed; a hamlet, a village; a side hall or waiting room; *pít*, ˈ*shü*, a country house.

庶ˀ Shú A multitude, a great number; the people; the whole; near, nearly about; thus, in this wise, so; fat, sleek; a concubine; *shü*ˀ *mat*, all things; ˌ*lai shü*ˀ or *shü*ˀ ˌ*man*, the people; *shü*ˀ ˈ*tsz*ˀ a concubine's son; *shü*ˀ ˌ*kí*, nearly, not far from, probably; *shü*ˀ *kat*, *sz*ˀ a Hanlin graduate.

戍ˀ Shú To be distinguished from 戌 *sut*. To be exiled to guard the frontier; to defend against inroads; soldiers on guard; *shü*ˀ ˌ*pín*, to guard the frontier; *shú*ˀ ˌ*pín* ˌ*kwán*, a frontier post.

恕ˀ Shú Benevolent, excusing others, considerate; merciful, treating others as one wishes to be treated, sympathizing; to pardon, to excuse; to bear patiently; *shü*ˀ *tsúi*ˀ gracious to other's faults; *shü*ˀ ˈ*ngo* ˌ*'m* ˌ*p'úi*, excuse me for not stopping longer to wait on you; ˌ*iú shü*ˀ to pass over, to excuse; *shü*ˀ *kwo*ˀ ˈ*há*, let it pass, don't scold him; *shü*ˀ *kwái*ˀ don't think it strange, don't be angry; ˌ*fún shü*ˀ indulgent,

not very strict; *ˌchung shü²* sincere and forgiving, kind-hearted.

澍² Chú Water which falls seasonably, timely rains; to enrich or fertilize by rains; well-watered; rushing waters.

樹² 竪² 樹² Shú A tree, plants that grow erect; plants in general; to plant, to set out; to set up, to establish, to erect, to screen, for which the next is the most proper; *shü² ʻtsz'* the on heir-apparent of a feudatory; *yat₂ ˌpo shü², yat₂ ˌtʻiú shü²*, or *yat₂ ˌkan shü²* a tree; *shü² muk₂* trees; *shü² sak₂ ˌmún*, to set a screen in the doorway; *shü² ˌtʻau*, a stump; *shü² ˌchí*, the sap or resin of trees; *shü² ˌpʻi*, the bark; *shü² ˌshan*, the trunk; *shü² ˌlam*, a grove, a forest; *tái² shü² ʻhò ˌché ˌyam*, a large tree gives good shade—a rich man's patronage; *shü² ʻtsai*, a shrub; *shü² íp₂* leaves; *ʻkú shü²* dwarfed trees; *ˌtsʻím shü²* to graft trees.

堅² Shú To erect, to set up, to raise on end, to stand upright; to establish, to render sure; upright, chaste, principled; *shü² ˌwai ˌkon*, to set up a mast; *shü² lap₂* to stand up; to establish; *shü² ʻkʻí*, to set up, to raise.

豎² Shú Same as the preceding, but more specially used to denote a lad, a youth, a waiting boy: a mean, low person; *noi² shü²* an eunuch; *muk₂ shü²* a shepherd boy; *shü² ʻtsz'* a low person, a menial.

(492) Shui.

衰 Shwái To fade like a garment; debilitated, growing old, worn out; adversity, decadence; weakened, declining; failing, unprosperous, decaying; to lessen, to decline; weak, fine; *ˌshui ˌtʻúi'* all vigor gone, debilitated, blasé; *ˌshui shai²* a vicious age; *ˌsám ˌshui luk₂ wong²* more prosperity than adversity in life, the ups and downs of life; *ʻní ʻkòm ˌshui*, how unfortunate you are! such ill-luck! *ˌshui kwo² ˌtʻau ˌmáu*, more unlucky than having a cat stolen; *ˌshui ʻlò*, old and feeble.

榱 Shwai A row of curved sticks called *ˌshui ˌtʻai*, which project from the plate in imperial buildings; *ˌwá ˌshui*, a carved or ornamented plate.

誰 Shwui Who, what person? whose, whom? *mat₂ ˌshui*, who, what man? *ˌshui ˌyan*, who? *ˌshui ʻkòm*, who dares? *mat₂ ˌshui ké²* whose is it? *noi² tak₂ ˌshui ˌho*, what matters it? *i.e.* do your worst! *ˌshui ʻséung*, who would have thought it? unexpected; *ʻná ˌchí shí² ˌshui*, who knows him, or what use is it if I do know him? *ˌshui ˌchí ʻkòm*, who could have known of this? *ˌshui pat₂ ˌchí*, who doesn't know it? *ˌshui ʻho ˌlin*, who do you think pities you? *ˌshui ˌnang kau'* who is able to do it? *ˌshui shí² ʻtsz'* whose son is this?

垂 垂 Chui To suspend, to hang down, to let fall; to drop, as the hands; to leave, to reach from olden time, to hand down; to condescend, to bow; to regard; suspended, reaching to; nearly, almost, immediately; a lodge near the main door; a boundary; *ꜜshui ꜛü hau²* to hand down to after ages; *ꜜshui ꜛt'ai ꜜt'au*, to hang down the head; *ꜜshui ꜛshau ꜜi tak₅* to drop the hands and get it—to acquire easily; *ꜜshui kú²* to regard kindly; *ꜛwing ꜜshui pat₅ ꜛyau*, to perpetuate without decay; *ꜜshui lok₂ ꜜloi*, it came down; *ꜜshui ꜛsz²* is near death; *ꜜ'm ꜜshui kú²* inattentive, careless of; *ꜜshui ꜜt'au song² hi²* a doleful, downcast look; *ꜜshui ꜜngai*, ingreat danger, imminent; *ꜜshui oi²* to show tender regard for.

陲 Chui A boundary, a limit, a frontier; near a precipice, dangerous.

水 Shwui Water, liquids, fluids; fluid, running; clear, watery, limpid; aquatic; a stream, a river; a tide, the tide; a passage, the time of going by water from one place to another; danger by flood, an inundation; the first of the five elements; a discount on coin or bullion; trivial, common as water; easy, unstable, gentle; the 85th radical of characters relating to water; *yat₅ tik₂ ꜛshui*, a drop of water; *ꜜshán ꜛshui*, spring water; *ꜛshui tái²*, *ꜛshui ꜜkon*, *ꜛshui mán²* are the flood, the ebb, and slack tide; *ngák₂ ꜛshui* and *shun² ꜛshui*, head tide and fair tide; *ꜛshui ꜜkon t'üt₅* tide all run out, dry beach; *ꜛshui ꜛts'ín*, shallow; *pái² ꜛshui*, to spoil a business, to lose money; *ꜛtá ꜛshui*, to draw water; *ꜜch'ui ꜛshui*, to blow water into meat; *shap₂ yat₂ ꜛshui lò²* a passage of ten days; *ꜛshui kéuk₅* freight money, passage money; *kin² ꜜts'oi fä² ꜛshui*, to see one's expected profits just slip away; *ꜛkú ꜛngo hai² ꜛshui*, do you think I'm water—*i.e.* a simpleton; *ꜜts'ín ꜛshui*, discount on cash; *ꜛkau ts'at₅ ꜛshui*, 3 per cent. discount; *ꜜhoi ꜛshui*, to add more water to tea; to open the rice market; *ꜛshui ꜛfan*, cosmetic powder; *ꜜch'au ꜛshui*, to deduct the percentage, as in gambling; *shat₅ ꜛshui*, drowned, lost at sea; *ꜛt'ai ꜛshui*, to be on the watch; *ꜛshui ꜜchuk₂* the water is dirty—a slang phrase of thieves for somebody's coming; *ꜛshui ꜜp'i*, buffaloe's hide; *ꜛtá ꜜp'ing ꜛshui*, neither party losing; to level, to make equal; *ꜛshui ꜛshau*, a sailor; *ꜛshui ꜛkwai*, a water kelpie, spirit of a drowned man; *ꜛshui ꜜpo ꜜman*, ripples; *ꜜsai ꜛshui*, a flood, which at Canton comes from the west.

稅 Shwui Rent for land or houses; taxes in kind; duties on goods; to bequeath, to leave by will; to lay at rest; to halt at a post-house; *náp₂ shui²* to pay taxes; *ꜜshau shui²* to receive taxes; *tí² shui²* ground rent; *lau² shui²* to smuggle;

*shui*³ *ʻkún*, a custom-house; *kot*, *shui*³ to deduct the tax from land; *shui*³ *ʻhéung*, duties; *shui*³ *ngák*₂ the stated or usual revenue of a place.

Read *túi*³, to mourn for friends who die at a distance.

說³ Shwui To persuade men to a course, to urge, to plead for; to incite, to bring about a purpose; *ˌyau shui*³ to go around and stir up.

帥³ Shwai A leader, a general, a commander-in-chief; to lead, to take the command; *ˌün shui*³ a generalissimo; *kwá*³ *shui*³ to wear the seal of a general.

睡² Shwui To sleep; to nod or snooze in one's chair; *ʻtá shui*³ to sleep; *shui*³ *káu*³ sound asleep; *ˌséung shui*³ sleepy; *shui*³ *ʻsing*, to wake up; *shui*³ *ʻi*, an easy lounge; *shui*³ *ˌtai*, in bed asleep; *shui*³ *yap*₂ *ʻngán*, he is falling asleep; *shui*³ *chéuk*₂ *ʻsz*³ *yat*, *yéung*³ sleeping like a log.

(493) Shuk.

叔 Shuh To collect, to hoard up, to amass; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful term applied to persons, either older or if slightly acquainted with; a sort of young squire; *tái*³ *shuk*, the eldest of a father's younger brothers; *á*³ *shuk*, an uncle; *shuk*, *fú*³ and *ˌká shuk*, an uncle—used in letters; *shuk*, *ˌkung*, a father's uncle; *shuk*, *ˌpʻo*, wife of the last; *shuk*, *chat*₂ uncles and nephews—relatives; *ʻlò shuk*, *fú*³ a father's old friend; *shuk*, *ˌtʻoi*, a family friend; *ʻsiú shuk*, a husband's younger brother; *ˌpiú shuk*, a father's younger male cousin of a different surname.

縮 Shuh To confuse, to disorder; to drew in, to retract, to pull back; to collect again; to coil up, to curl up, as a snake; to creep in; to draw back from, to back out; to cease from; to pucker up, to shorten, to shrink; to strain, as wine; tangled, snarled; retractile; straight, upright; diffident, fearful; *shuk*, *ˌshá*, to refuse to perform, to back out of an engagement; *kuk*₂ *shuk*, silent and dissatisfied; *kuk*, *shuk*, come fall to and eat! *ˌchong ˌchong shuk*, *shuk*, to peep and dart back, to dodge about; *shuk*, *ʻtün*, to shrink up; *shuk*, *ˌmái*, to shrink; to avoid being seen; *shuk*, *ʻshau*, to pull in the hand, to decline having anything to do with an affair; *ʻyan shuk*, to keep out of the way; *shuk*, *ˌmái yat*, *ˌtʻün*, cuddle yourself up in a heap, keep close; *shuk*, *ʻhá shuk*, *ʻhá*, crawling along, as a worm does; *shuk*, *ˌmái tsau*³ *ʻkʻü*, afraid in one's presence; to draw up, as in fear; *shuk*, *ʻkám ʻléung ˌnín*, to shorten two years, as one's age; to discount two years' [interest]; *shuk*, *ˌfán ˌtʻau*, to turn back; *shuk*, *ˌtʻau*, to draw in the head, as a tortoise.

倏, 倏, Shuh — On a sudden, quickly; a change; *shuk₂ fat₂* sudden, unexpected; *shuk₂ shuk₂* fatigued, weary.

孰, Shuh — Who, what? a crop, a harvest; plentiful; to examine; the original form of the next; *shuk₂ pat₁ ɔchi ʿlai*, who doesn't know propriety? *i.e.* we know each other very well.

熟, Shuh — Ripe, mellow, mature; well-done, well cooked; thorough, acquainted with, perfect at; intimate, on friendly terms; skilled, ready at, experienced; soft, pliable, as silk; a crop; to succeed in; sound, as sleep; *sháp₂ shuk₂* boiled through; *shuk₂ shik₂* well acquainted with, profound in; *shuk₂ ʿshau*, skillful at, handy; *yat₂ ɔnin yat₂ shuk₂* one crop yearly; *yap₂ shuk₂* somewhat acquainted; *ɔshing shuk₂* ripe, mellow, as fruit; *tsáp₂ shuk₂* to practice till perfect in; *ʿkʻü ɔchau ɔwai shuk₂ mat₂ ʿyé*, what *does* he know about? *shü³ shéung³ shuk₂* ripened on the tree; *shuk₂ ɔán*, cured tobacco.

塾, Shuh — An ante-room, a vestibule; study-rooms let at the examinations; a place for teaching the children: a domestic school; *ɔkà shuk₂* or *ɔshü shuk₂* a private school.

蜀, Shuh — A worm; a sacrificial utensil, a tripod; a quadruped, called *luk₂ shuk₂* the onager? *ɔpá shuk₂* the western of the three states into which China was divided, A. D. 220; now applied to the province of Szʻchuen.

蠋, Shuh — The caterpillar of the sphynx moth, green, and large as one's finger; *ɔtsʻám shuk₂* a worm found on the mulberry.

俶, Shuh — Good, excellent; to begin; to do, to act, to perform; to repair, to put in order.

淑, Shuh — Clear, limpid; good, uncorrupted, virtuous, correct; *shuk₂ ɔyau*, wives of third class officials; a virtuous person; *shuk₂ ʿnü*, an accomplished female; *shuk₂ tak₂* female virtue; *shuk₂ hi¹* genial, balmy, like spring weather.

菽, Shuh — A general term for pulse, especially edible sorts; *shuk₂ ʿshui ɔshing ɔfún*, with pulse and water [the poor] offer gratification [to their parents].

贖, Shun — To give a pledge for, to give security, to mortgage; to compound for punishment by money, to commute for a fine; to atone by after merit; to ransom, to redeem; *shuk₂ ɔúi*, to take out of pawn; *shuk₂ tsúi²* to commute a punishment, a satisfaction for guilt; *dséung ɔkung shuk₂ tsúi²* to remit a punishment for subsequent merit; *shuk₂ ɔtʻin*, to pledge a field; *shuk₂ ɔshau*, to ransom one's self; *ʿü tong² ɔʻm ʿü shuk₂* redeeming a thing is not as easy as pawning it; *ʿlò ɔyan l'k₂ shuk₂* to seize and hold men for ransom.

屬, 屬, Shuh — Attached to, as an animal's tail; belonging to, connected with; to pertain to, depending on; allied, related, of kin; the degrees of relationship; subject to, dependent, under

orders, as a deputy; is, actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; to direct, to overlook; to cause; *ts'an shuk₂* one's relatives of every grade; *ká shuk₂* family relations; *há² shuk₂* inferiors, underlings; *shat₂ shuk₂* really is, verily; *shéung² shuk₂* still is; *ün² shuk₂* belongs to the district; *shuk₂ ngo sho kún*, this belongs to me to do; *shuk₂ tsoi² séung hò*, intimate, as friends; *shuk₂ kwok₂* colonies, the tributary states; *shín² shuk₂ man*, he is skilled at composition; *sz'² shuk₂ léung án*, to act either way in the business is difficult; *shuk₂ ün*, a subaltern, a lower officer; *ts'ò muk₂ chí shuk₂* it belongs to plants, or is a sort of plant.

(494) Shun.

純 Shun Pure silk; pure, unmingled, unspotted; best, fine, great, according to the context; simple, guileless, sincere; entire, perfect, whole; a measure of 15 *ch'ek₂*; *shun hau²* honest, upright; *shun shik₂* a pure color; *shun yat₂* it is uniform throughout; singleness of purpose; *shun pan yan*, a first rate man; *yat₂ shun kwo²* all even and uniform.

Read *c'hun*; a fringe or selvedge on a dress.

醇 Shun Interchanged with the last. Generous, pleasant, rich, as wine; thick, good, as syrups; single minded, undivided; generous in feeling, liberal; clear, not sickly, as a complexion; subtle, essential, seminal; careful, observant; *shun ts'au*, generous wine.

淳 Chun Pure, limpid; genuine, honest; to wash, to cleanse; to sprinkle; a double banked war-chariot; saltish, barren, land; *shun shun*, flowing, rippling; *shun hau² fung tsuk₂* plain and correct in manners.

焞 Chun Bright, fiery, as a blazing fire; the color or appearance of fire.

Read *t'ün*; to scorch or burn, without any blaze; a torch to burn a tortoise on its shell.

犉 Shun A yellowish bullock with black lips; an ox seven *ch'ek₂* in height, suitable for sacrifices.

鶉 Shun A quail; *òm shun*, a quail, which the Chinese have a notion is transformed from a mouse; *shun i*, poor raiment.

蓴 Shun A kind of water vegetable or cress, whose stalks are eaten in summer; perhaps a sort of aquatic convolvulus.

唇 脣 Shun The lips; *'hau shun*, the lips; *shun ch'i chí pong*, "lip and teeth countries," *i.e.* states which are mutually dependent; *fai² shun shit₂* to spend the lips and tongue—loquacious; *chú shun*, vermilion lips, ruby lips; *pai 'hau shun*, a harelip.

漘 Shun The margin of a stream; a beach, a brink; a high bank with deep water; *'hoi shun*, the sea beach.

瞬 Shun To roll the eyes, to look here and there; to dart a look, to flash; a glance; *yat₂ ˈshun ˏchí ˏkán*, in a twinkling; *ˈshun sik₂* an instant.

舜 Shun An ancient monarch or chieftain, called *ˏü Shun²* who swayed the blackhaired race B. C. 2285; in epitaphs, it means sage, holy, intelligent.

蕣 槿 Shun A plant, also called *muk₂ ˈkan*, whose pretty flowers open in the morning and fade at night; an emblem of what is transitory and fading.

順 Shun To accord with, to follow, to acquiesce, to agree to; to obey, to comply, to yield; to let a thing pass, not to hinder; retiring, compliant, harmonizing, agreeable, not resisting; filial: convenient, as one can do; fair, available, with one, as the wind or tide; flowing, rhythmical, as a style; free, easy, as penmanship; *shun² l-* prosperous; *shun² shun²* resigned to, submissive; *shun² pin²* when it is convenient, no hurry; *shun² shun² tik₂* gently! said in a crowd; *tsé² shun² ˈhá*, a little one side! said by sedan-bearers; *pák₂ shun²* to agree to everything; *shun² tak₂ ˏyan*, a mild person; *shun² ˈli*, reasonably, to act properly; *shun² ˏfung*, a fair wind; *shun² lò²* taking it in one's way; *ˏkwai shun²* to return to obedience; *ˏt'im shun²* palatable, slips down easily; *shun² pat₂ ˈsé*, he writes a free hand; *shun² ˏk'i tsz'' ˏin*, let it pass, let them go, such is the luck; *shun² ˏt'in*, resigned to; *shun² ˈhau*, to speak without reflection, to babble; *shun² ˈshui ˏt'úi ˏshün*, to push the ship with the tide, *i.e.* to agree with one; *ˏman ˈli ˏ'm shun²* a harsh style.

(495) Shün.

船 舡 Ch'uen A ship, a junk, a vessel, a revenue cutter, a bark; a saucer; collar of a coat; a sort of mortar; *yat₂ chek₂ ˏshün*, one vessel; *ˏin ˏshün*, a wheel and trough for grinding medicine; *ˈhá ˏshün* or *lok₂ ˏshün*, to go aboard; *ˈshéung ˏshün* to go ashore; *táp₂ ˏshün*, to take passage: *ˏshün ˈchü*, a captain; *ˏshün ˏká*, the whole crew; *ch'ut₂ ˏsz' ˏshün*, an imperial junk; *chín² ˏshün*, a man-of-war; *yat₂ ˈhoi ˏtò hai² ˈlò ˏyé ˏshün*, the whole is his affair, I've nothing to do with that; *tò² ˏshün*, a passage-boat; *ˏhang ˏshün*, to serve aboard ship; *ˏshün ˏt'au ˏkún*, a harbor master; the vice-consul at Whampoa is also so called; *ˏt'ám ˏshün*, to bream a boat; *ˏch'á ˏshün*, a saucer like a boat; *ˏhoi ˏshün*, to go aboard; to weigh anchor; *ˈléung ˏchí ˏwai ˏshün*, a brig; *ˈléung ˏwai pún² ˏshün*, a barque; *ˈfo ˏlun ˏshun*, a steamer; *ˏk'i ˏshün*, to go with and watch cargo.

吮 Tsien To suck, to draw the breast; to lick, as a sore; *ˈshün ˏkon tseng²* sucked dry; *ˈshün ˏyung*, to suck a sore; *met.* to flatter

(496) Shung.

崇 Ts'ung. Lofty, eminent; in the highest degree estimable and honorable; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to adore, to extol, to reverence; to collect; to fill; to end; *ˌshung pâi²* to worship; *king² ˌshung*, to reverence and adore; *ˌshung tâi²* most exalted; *ˌshung ʿtsau*, to pledge in a bumper.

(497) Shut.

术₂ Shuh. A glutinous grain; a bitter vegetable, like a Sonchus, used as a medicine; *pak₂ shut₂* a sweetish root; *ch'ik₅ shut₂* a bitter sort of root.

秫₂ Shuh. A species of glutinous grain, a sort of millet, used to distil spirits; *ˌtán shut₂* red millet.

術₂ Shuh. A path through grain; a path; a ward in a city; the means of effecting an end, a way of doing things; an art, a plan, an artifice, a trick, hocus pocus, a device, a contrivance; a precept, a mystery, a rule, both in a bad and good sense, but usually something demonaical, magical, or superstitious; a profession, a craft, an occupation; *fât₅ shut₂* magical or astrological rules; *kim² shut₂* sword magic; *ˌt'ung shut₂* similar doctrine, of the same craft; *ˌsam shut₂* designs, plans, schemes; *ʿshai shut₂* sleight of hand; *hok₂ shut₂* rules of study; *shut₂ sz'²* a conjurer, a profound scholar.

述₂ Shuh. To follow another's steps, to comply with, to practice what another has invented; to narrate, to recite, to tell, to state the particulars; to put into another idiom; to compile books, to arrange materials; to publish; to tell one's rank; *ˌsau shut₂* to revise a work; *shut₂ ki²* to draw up a narrative; *tsok₅ shut₂* to invent and practice; *shut₅ ˌyau ˌchi ˌin*, to record the words of others.

(498) Shüt.

說 Shwoh. To stir up another by speaking; to say, to talk, to speak, to converse; to discourse upon, to teach, to set forth, to narrate, to explain; speech, discourse, talk; *shüt₅ wa²* words, speech, a tongue; *ʿkai shüt₅* to explain words or speech; an explanetion, a commentary; *shüt₅ ˌyan shi² ˌfi*, to talk scandal; *shüt₅ ˌshan shüt₅ ʿkwai*, to talk of gods and demons, set forth mysteries; *shüt₅ pat₅ tak₅* can not be described; *shüt₅ p'o²* to blab, to divulge; *ʿyau ˌshing shüt₅* it is all settled, the die is cast, we are in for it; *shüt₅ ˌfong*, to lie; *shüt₅ mung² wa²* to dream, to tell big stories; *shüt₅ ˌchi*, to state verbally; *shüt₅ ts'ò ʿliú*, told it wrong; *ˌt'ám ˌt'in shüt₅ ti²* to talk about everything.

(499) **Sik.**

昔 Sih, Dried meats; olden, formerly, anciently, a long time ago, whilom; former, the previous; a night; *sik₂ ⁽shi*, in former days; *sik₂ yat₂* on a former day; *yat₂ sik₂* the whole night; *sik₂ ˈché*, formerly; *ˈkú sik₂* of old; *⁽kam sik₂ pat₂ ⁽t ung*, it is not now as it used to be; *ˈnong sik₂* yesterday.

息 Sih, A breath, a gasp, as of one dying; a respiration; to breathe, to respire, to sigh; to stop, to rest, to desist, to repose; to live; the starting of nature to life, as in the spring; progeny, offspring; usury, interest, increase of property; to labor at; to stop, to obstruct, to put a stop to repose, rest, quiet, a breathing-spell; a moment, a breath; *hi² sik₂* a smell; *yat₂ ⁽t'ung sik₂ ⁽héung*, a paper of incense sticks; *ˈtsz' sik₂* one's children; *yat₂ sik₂ ⁽kán*, in a minute; *hit₂ sik₂* to take a spell; *⁽on sik₂ yat₂* the sabbath; *⁽on sik₂ ⁽héung*, gum benzoin; *t'ái² sik₂* a long sigh; *ch'ut₂ sik₂* to pay interest; *sik₂ ⁽sam*, to think no more of; *ˈtá t'ám² ⁽siú sik₂* to ask the news; *⁽kú sik₂* to over indulge, as a child; *sik₂ ⁽ping*, to withdraw from a campaign, to retire into quarters; *sik₂ nò²* to be pacified.

熄 Sih, To cover a fire, to bury it in ashes; to put out fire: to quash; *sik₂ ⁽tang*, to extinguish a lamp; *⁽lam sik₂* to throw water on a fire; *ˈtá sik₂* to knock out the fire as from a link; *kau² sik₂ ⁽'m ⁽ts'ang*, is the house on fire put out yet?

媳 Sih, A son's, grandson's, or nephew's wife; *sik₂ ˈfú*, or *ˈtsz' sik₂* a daughter-in-law; *⁽sün sik₂* a grandson's wife.

惜 Sih, To compassionate, to regard, to love; to regret, to be sparing of, to scrimp; affection for; parsimonious, close, sparing; *ˈho sik₂* lamentable, alas! how sad! *lun² sik₂* stingy, griping; *⁽pat₂ sik₂ ⁽kung ˈpún*, reckless of his money and labor: *sik₂ ⁽shan*, careful of one's self, not to lay one's self out; *sik₂ ⁽kwong ⁽yam*, careful of one's time; *sik₂ mat₂* not to waste things, careful; *sik₂ ming²* kind to living beings; *⁽'m sik₂ ⁽lò ˈfú*, not afraid of being troubled.

腊 臘 Sih, Dried meat; used for *láp₂* and in the same sense; jerked meat, slices of meat dried for journeys; a long time; extreme; quick, hasty; to put down, to lay aside; *sik₂ ˈtsau*, old wine; *sik₂ yuk₂* dried meat.

悉 Sih, The whole knowledge of, to investigate throughout, thorough comprehension of; altogether, minutely, complete, entirely; both, unitedly, all; *sik₂ ⁽chi*, to acquaint one's self with; make yourselves fully informed; *⁽sham sik₂ yat₂ ts'ai²* knows it perfectly, in all its details.

蟋 Sih, The cricket; *sik₂ tsut₂* a house cricket; *ˈtá sik₂ tsut₂* to fight crickets.

蜥 Sih, A ground lizard, called *sik› yik›* livid like a chameleon, vulgarly called *'kau 'ná ‹shé*, or a slut's snake.

析 Sih, To split wood, to billet wood; to separate, to discriminate, to solve doubts; *sik› ‹san*, to split firewood; *sik› ‹kü*, to live in separate houses; *sik› 'ts'ün*, to live in separate messes.

晳 Sih, 晰 Sih, Clear, bright, brilliant; to distinguish clearly, to discriminate.

淅 Sih, To wash and scour rice for eating; the water in which rice has been washed; *Sik› ‹ch'ün*, a district in Honán; *sik› lik›* the pattering of rain.

舄 Sih, Wooden shoes, clogs, pattens; the sole of a shoe, a thick sole to keep one out of the mire; great.

Used for *sik›* 潟 salt, barren land, marshy; and for *ts'éuk›* a magpie.

(When meaning *tin*, this character is often pronounced *sek*.)

錫 Sih, Tin, block tin; pewter, an alloy of lead and tin; an alloy like white copper, but its constituents vary according to the uses it is to be put to; to give, to confer, to bestow; to spare, as life; a fine kind of linen; *sek› hí²* pewter utensils; *sek› ‹héung on²* pewter incense jars; *'fan sek›* white lead; *sik› fuk›* to confer happiness; *sek› chéung²* an abbot's crosier or staff; *'tau sek›* or *mong² 'tau sek›* Straits' tin; *fá sek›* Banca tin; *láp› sek›* lustrous pewter; *'fan sek›* white lead.

(500) Sín.

先 ‹Sien, To go ahead, to precede, to go first; leading; to surpass; to begin, in the first place, firstly; previous; gone before, deceased, late; before, first; soon, early; formerly, past; the ancients; *‹sín hau²* before, after, both in time and place; *‹sín mán²* light, heavy, as in balancing scales, the weight being called *‹sín*; *‹sín ‹kwan* or *‹sín fú²* my late father; *‹sín ‹t'in tsuk›* in full vigor, has a strong constitution; *‹sín ko² pín²* at the other time; *‹sín ‹shang*, a teacher, a schoolmaster, a doctor; a Rationalist; suffixed to names or in address, it means Sir or Mr.; *‹tong ‹sín*, in front; formerly; *‹sín ‹sh'*, before; *‹sín ‹chí*, a prophet; foreknowledge; *'ní ‹sín ‹hang yat› pò²* you step ahead a little; *‹sín ‹yan*, one's ancestors; *‹sín ‹nín*, a year or two since; *chím² ‹sín ‹t'au*, step ahead a little; *‹cháng ‹sín*, to strive to be first; *‹sín 'tsau ‹sín chéuk›* first come first served; *‹sin 'tsò shing² lok›* my grandfather bequeathed it; *‹sín ‹'m ‹sín 'kòm?* how could you do it before being told—the more haste the worse speed; *‹sín 'má*, a forerunner.

Also read *sín²*; to lead the way, to lead on before; to put first; to assume the precedence.

硯 ‹Sien, A fine pebble, but inferior to a gem, such as a red jasper or rose quartz.

‹仙 ‹僊 Sien — An immortal; an old man who changes and does not die; a fairy, a genius; a familiar spirit; the abode of the departed, hades; to become immortal; deathless; ‹shan ‹sín gods and genii; ‹sín ‹yau, to ramble among the genii—to die; ‹sín kwat› a lean thin man; pát› ‹sín, the eight genii, are Cháng Ko-láu, Lí Tiehkwái, Lán Tsáiho, Hán Siángtsz', Lí Tungpin, Tsáu Kwohkau, Ho Sienkú, and Hán Chungli; i² ‹sín ‹káu, the "two genii glue," a medicine; ‹sín 'king, elysium; fung² ‹sín ‹fá, the impatiens or touch-me-not; ‹shing ‹sín, to mount and be a fairy, to die; ‹sín ‹sin, to dance and waltz.

‹襫 Sien — To dress; 'pin ‹sín, dressed, having clothes on.

(This character is usually read ‹in.)

‹涎 Sien — Spittle, the watering of the mouth; flowing water; continued, flowing, succeeding; ‹lung ‹sín (or ‹in) a medicine; 'shui ‹sín (or ‹in) mouth watering, drooling; ‹sín (or ‹in) ‹i, a child's bib.

‹鮮 — Fresh fish, a live fish; fresh, raw, as meat; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure, in good order; ‹sín ‹ü, fresh fish; 'hoi ‹sín, fresh from the sea; ‹sin ‹ming fo² mat› new goods; ‹sín ‹t'im, savory, fresh and sweet; ‹sin ‹i, new clothes; ‹sin ‹fa, fresh flowers.

'鮮 '尠 Sien — Rare, seldom; a few persons; rarely; all, finished; ‹t'in há² 'sín 'i, few such in the land! 's n 'shiú, very few.

The second character is an unusual form.

'癬 Sien — Moss: conferva which grows in damp places; ‹t'oi 'sín, green moss on walls; 'sín ‹han, "moss scar," met. a vestige.

'癬 Sien — A granary, where rice is stored; 'lam 'sín, a storehouse for grain.

'癬 Sien — Tetter, ringworn; scaldhead; scrofulous or scabby diseases; ‹kam ‹ts'ın 'sín, a leprous patch; pák› mín² 'sín, white face; ‹ngau ‹p'ı 'sín, a sort of lepra; túi² ‹mún 'sín, a sort of shingles; ‹wán 'sín, an incurable morphew, met. an intractable disposition; ‹hung ‹wan hüt› 'sín, a red ringworm; ‹shang ‹sín, to have a ringworm.

'洗 Sien — To wash the feet, to cleanse; a surname.

'獮 Sien — To kill; the autumnal hunt, taken by the ancient emperors, which was also a sort of judicial progress through the land; deleterious influences.

'跣 '蹝 Sien — Barefooted, to walk without shoes; 'sín tsuk› naked feet; ‹p'in 'sín, to walk round and round, to whirl, as the dervishes do, to wriggle and writhe.

'銑 Sien — Burnished, bright, lustrous, as metals; a small chissel; chilly, grating; the corners of an oblong bell; the clamps on the ends of a bow.

'洗 Sien — To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy, well fed, sleek, as newly molted birds.

'燹 Sien — A fire on the moors, a signal fire to give alarm, a beacon; a fire; fiery.

線' 綫' Sien — Thread of silk or hemp, for sewing; fine cord or lines; a clue, a trace; a way for, a faint hope, an even chance for; a little remnant, like an orphan to continue a family; a spy; ‹sz' *sin*² silk thread; *shuk*₂ *sin*² prepared silk cord; *yat*₅ ˈ*tsz' sin*² a skein of silk; *yat*₅ *sin*² *chí lò*² a slight chance for; *sin*² ‹*kung*, a spy; ˈ*fong sin*² to spin thread; ‹*dün sin*² to sew; *sin*² *pò*² ‹*sho*, the stitches are far apart; ‹*t'ung sin*² to get a clue of; *tsok*₅ *sin*² to act the spy.

鐵' 先' Sien — To castrate; *sín*² ‹*kai*, a capon; *sin*² ˈ*kú*, a steer; *sin*² ‹*shang* ‹*kai*, a half castrated cock. The first character also means the catch or trigger on a cross bow.

霰' Sien — Sleet, snow and sleet falling, freezing rain; *sin*² *süt*₅ sleety snow; *sin*² ‹*ni*, an expelled nun.

羨² Sien — To desire, to long for; to covet; an overplus, a remainder, an excess; to laud, to estimate higher than others; name of a fairy; ‹*yan sin*² joyfully expecting, to look for; ‹*ch'ing sin*² to praise; *sin*² ‹*ú*, an excess, a surplus.

Read ‹*in*, the path leading down to an excavated tomb.

倩² Ts'ien — Beautiful, good, comely, fair, personable, as youths; a pretty mouth, smiling; a daughter's husband; to borrow for a purpose, to serve an occasion; ˈ*mi sin*² a fine looking man; ˈ*hau siú*² *sin*² ‹*hai*, what a bewitching smile she has; *toi*² *sin*² instead of.

蒨² Ts'ien — Luxuriant herbage; fine-growing grain; a sort of wood; used for the preceding, as fresh, new, fine, illustrious.

茜² Ts'ien — A sort of plant, the roots are used to dye red or madder; one sort gives a carnation color, which was once used to dye the imperial robes. This character is often read ‹*sai*, and is then applied to the ‹*kam* ‹*ü* ‹*sai*, a plant reared in fish ponds; ‹*ün* ‹*sai*, caraway or cummin.

(501) Sing.

星 ‹Sing — A star, a planet; a meteor; a spark; a dot, a point; spotted, dotted; miscellaneous: an islet; quick, shooting; a classifier of lights; *yat*₅ *nap*₅ ‹*sing*, one star: *yat*₅ ‹*sing* ‹*chi* ˈ*fo*, a single fire, as of incense sticks; ˈ*ng* ‹*sing*, the five planets, are ‹*kam* ‹*sing* (Venus), *muk*₂ ‹*sing* (Jupiter), ˈ*shui* ‹*sing* (Mercury), ˈ*fo* ‹*sing* (Mars), and ˈ*t'ò* ‹*sing* (Saturn); ‹*sing suk*₅ constellations; ‹*hang* ‹*sing*, planets; ‹*king* ‹*sing*, fixed stars; ‹*sing* ‹*ch'i*, a fleet courier; ‹*lau* ‹*sing*, a shooting star; ‹*sing* ‹*sing*, spotted, numerous, starry; silvery hairs; ‹*sing sán*² scattered like stars, sprinkled over; ‹*sing* ˈ*wan*, an ærolite; *ts'ák*₂ ‹*sing*, a robber; ‹*shan* ‹*sing* ˈ*ki tim*, only a few scholars; ˈ*fo* ‹*sing*, sparks; *yat*₅ *nap*₅ ‹*sing*, a star.


Sin

A species of ape; the ⁽sing ⁽sing is probably a species of a chimpanzee; it is found in Yunnán, and fabled to be able to talk.


Sing

A bay or sorrel color; ⁽sing ⁽ngau, a red cow; ⁽sing ⁽sing, nicely adjusted, as a bow.

(The two next are often read *seng*.)


Sing

Small tumors growing on the body; measly flesh; raw meat; strong, rank, frouzy, stinking; the peculiar smell of newly killed meat; ⁽ü ⁽seng, fishy; ⁽tsau ⁽sing, odor of spirits; ⁽sing ⁽ü, raw fish; ⁽sing ⁽chín, smell of a he-goat; ⁽seng ⁽wan ⁽wan, a rank, fishy taste.


Sing

To recover from intoxication, to become sober; to awake, to arouse, to bestir one's self; to incite, to stir up; awakening, stirring *tsui⁵ ⁽sing*, to get over a debauch; *kiú⁵ ⁽seng ⁽k'ü ⁽hí ⁽shan*, call him to awake and get up; *⁽t'iú ⁽seng muk⁵ tik⁵* put it where it will catch your eye; *⁽tá ⁽seng*, to awaken, to strike in order to arouse the attention; *⁽tang ⁽seng teng⁵ chü⁵* wait till you're wide awake; *⁽sing shai⁵* to arouse the age; *⁽sing kok⁵* to give attention to, to comprehend; *⁽m ⁽chí ⁽seng*, did not awake; *⁽mai ⁽ts'ò ⁽seng ⁽k'ü*, dont make a noise to wake him.


Sing

To look narrowly at, to examine into, to inquire into, to inspect; to discern, to understand the difference; to regard as good, to deem excellent; a fault; watchful; used for the last, to awaken; *⁽sing ⁽sam*, to examine one's heart; *⁽sing ch'át⁵* to investigate; *⁽sing tsz⁵ ⁽ki kwo⁵* self examination; *⁽sing ⁽ts'an*, an officer visiting his parents.

Sing

Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; tranquil, still, quiet, as a starry night; imperturbable, passionless; *⁽sing ⁽ng⁵* to recall to mind. Also read *⁽sing*.


Sing

A surname, name of the clan or family; a clan; to bear a son; *⁽t'ung sing⁵* of the same clan; *⁽kò sing⁵ à⁵* or *kwai⁵ sing⁵* what is your name? *tsín⁵ sing⁵ ⁽Wong*, my name is Wong; *⁽mái ⁽wai sing⁵* to gamble on the names of candidates; *⁽yan sing⁵* to conceal one's name: *pák⁵ sing⁵* the people; *⁽shéung sing⁵* a double surname; *sing⁵ shí⁵* the surname of a sept.

Sing

Natural disposition, temper, ability, spirit; properties of; innate qualities, natural faculties; naturally, unconstrainedly; timorous; *sing⁵ ⁽ts'ing*, temper, disposition; *ngáng⁵ sing⁵* obstinate; *⁽mò sing⁵* no faculty of remembering; *⁽mò ting⁵ sing⁵* flighty, unsteady; *⁽hò kí⁵ sing⁵* a good menory; *⁽mò ⁽i sing⁵* he forgets easily; *⁽yau hüt⁵ sing⁵* sensitive of doing wrong, tender; *sing⁵ chüt⁵* dull of learning; *sing⁵ it⁵* exciting, excitable, of a heating quality; *sing⁵ kák⁵ ⁽ü ⁽ho*, what is his mind? what are its properties? *sing⁵ ming⁵* life, existence of man or beast; *⁽t'in sing⁵* natural gifts; *⁽p'i sing⁵* idiosyncrasy.

(502) Síp.

楫, Sieh To project, to jut out; projecting, as a peg.

A colloquial word; to fasten, to wedge, to insert something to steady or tighten a thing; *síp, cheng²* to wedge up, to even by wedging; *síp, chü² ʿk'ü*, wedge it tight; *síp, ʿmé*, it is not tightened evenly.

(503) Sít.

屑, Sieh Fragments, crumbs, broken bits; to break in pieces, to reduce to powder; pure, upright; diligent, respectful, observant; to regard, to take pains for; *ʿwong ꜀loi sít, sít*, to gad about, unsettled; *ʿso sít*, trifling, vexatious; *pat, sít*, to disregard, unworthy of much thought.

竊, 窃, Tsieh To steal, to take slily; clandestine, underhand, privately; to regard privately, what one does one's self; I, my; when used alone, means I was there, it was my opinion, I did so; to have a place, to offer an opinion; unfit for, usurped, assumed; tinged, colored; *sít, ꜀man*, I have heard; *꜀sz' sít*, to take without leave; *꜀t'au sít*, to steal; *sít, í²* my humble opinion; *shat, sít*, stolen; *sít, ch'át*, my private observation, my own inquiry.

洩, Sieh To leak, to drop, to ooze out; to divulge, to tell privately; to drip out and soak through; to rest, to desist from; to exhaust; to diminish, to reduce, as an offense; a stream in Chehkiáng; *꜀nau mi² sít*, he is still angry; *sít, hí²* lost all its smell, as bottled essences; *sz'² sít*, divulged the matter; *sít, tám² hí²* to get over one's passion; *꜀ü ʿyé ꜀t'in sít, hí²* like a puff from off a moor; *sít, ꜀hiú hí²* expended his wrath; *mung² sít*, nocturnal emissions.

泄, Sieh Interchanged with the preceding; to issue; mixed, disorderly; purged, loose in the bowels; *fát, sít*, to burst forth with renewed energy, as in spring; *ʿshui sít, pat, ꜀t'ung*, not a drop can leak out, it is completely closed.

紲, Sieh To tie up, to fasten; to secure, to put in fetters; tied; a halter, a bridle; *꜀lúi sít*, to bind with cords, fettered.

紲, Sieh Interchanged with the last; bonds, fetters; to halter an animal, to fasten with cords.

媟, Sieh To treat disrespectfully, to insult females; to lust after, to act lewdly; to outrage. Interchanged with the next.

褻, Sieh Undress, dishabille; ordinary or dirty clothes, garments worn at home; dirty, impure; rags, tatters; to treat disrespectfully, to revile; to treat irreverently, as gods or dignitaries; *sít, tuk*, to profane the gods by improper worship; *sít, mán²* disrespectful or in-

sulting conduct; *sít, í*, in undress; *sít, wai²* filthy, indecent.

Sieh 褻 Dark, obscure; female attendants; same as the preceding, to despise, to treat contumeliously.

Sieh 契 An ancient statesmen, Sieh Chih, in the days of Yú the Great; *sít, fút*, not to see a friend for a long time.

Sieh 燮 To dress by fire, to mature by heat; harmonious, friendly, in concord; united; to regulate kindly.

Sieh 偰 A climber; *sít, so*, perhaps a sort of Malaxis; name of a feudal state, the present Yen-chau fú in Shántung; a surname.

Sieh 揳 To rub off, to wipe over; *mít, sít*, irregular, not square, angular, cornerwise; queer, eccentric; to place or press a thing square and correct.

(504) Siú.

Siáu 消 To melt, to liquefy, to flow away, to thaw; to lessen, to do away with; to annul; to use up, to need and consume, as food; to exhaust; to allay, to quench thirst; to digest; diminished, dispersed, dissipated; sold out, saleable, in demand; transpiring; *siú lau*, good traffic; *siú fá²* digested; *siú hot, peng²* an intolerable thirst; *siú mít*, to exterminate; *siú ít*, to abate the fever; *siú ch'ong*, to reduce a boil; *siú mo² sui² üt*, to pass and kill the time; *siú shik* melted away; *siú tung tò²* "to melt the eastern road," is to eat at another's expense; *siú 'há mún²* dissipate your grief, cheer up; *siú shau²* to sell out, it sells readily; *siú shau²* to obtain; digestible, agrees with one; *siú ts'oi kong² fuk* to remove judgments and induce blessings.

Siáu 宵 Night, the night; dark; traveling by night; small, few; *ün siú*, full moon of the 1st moon; *ch'ut, nín siú*, to celebrate the feast of lanterns; *siú yé²* to sit up and carouse; *t'ung siú*, throughout the night; *siú hang*, the glow-worm; *sám chau² lín siú*, for three days and nights.

Siáu 硝 Nitre, saltpetre; saline exhalations or effloresing in rocks; *siú 'ch'ong*, saltpetre depôt; *hám siú*, saltpetre; *p'ok siú*, epsom salts; *siú p'i*, to taw leather.

Siau 綃 Plain silk woven from raw or unworked silk; the woof of silk fabrics; *káu siú*, a kind of byssus.

Also read *sháu*, to comb the hair in a tuft on the head.

Siáu 逍 To saunter and idle about; *siú iú*, to roam, to ramble in joyance, as the immortals do.

Siáu 銷 To melt metals, to fuse; to dissolve, to dissipate, to finish; to spend, as time; to exhaust; to be deficient in politeness; small, attenuated, as a voice; a spade; *chü² siú*, to clear off, as an account; *siú on²* to decide a case in court; *siú*


[illegible] with grief. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

‹篠 Siáu A small sort of bamboo, suitable for making arrows, very firm and smooth.

笑' 咲' Siáu To laugh, to giggle; to be pleased; glad, joyful; smiling, laughing; pleasant, jolly; a smile; to laugh at, to ridicule; *'ho siú'* laughable, ridiculous; *'hí siú'* joyful; *'yé ‹yan siú'* to act ridiculously; *'kong siú'* to talk pleasantly; *siú' 'sz' ‹yan*, to laugh immoderately; *‹ho ‹ho tái² siú'* a horse-laugh; *kín' siú' tái² ‹fong*, laughed at by all respectable people; *siú' wá²* ridiculous talk, amusing stories; *'hò siú'* truly laughable; *siú' náp›* to receive smilingly; *siú' ‹hi ‹hi*, giggling; *siú' tái² ‹yan 'hau*, to get well laughed at; *siú' ‹yam ‹yam*, smirking and laughing; *‹t'au siú'* to smile at secretly; *siú' ts'ek t'ò*, or *siú' ‹lün ‹ch'éung*, to split one's sides laughing.

嘯' 肅' Siáu A whistling, hissing sound, like a driving wind or letting off steam; to scream, to roar; to whistle; *'fú siú'* a tiger's scream; *shín² siú'* good at whistling.

(505) ## So.

‹梭 So A shuttle; swift as a shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; *‹p'áu ‹so*, to throw the shuttle; *‹ch'ün ‹so*, to pass the shuttle through; *yat₂ üt₂ ‹ü ‹so*, the days and months pass like a shuttle; *‹dung ‹so*, a long punt, paddled rapidly; *‹ü ‹so*, a fish darting through the water. Read *tsun'* a sort of wood.

‹唆 So The prattling of children; to incite, to instigate; to set at variance; to talk to, to importune; *‹t'iú ‹so*, to intrigue, to sow discord; *‹so 'sung*, to anger, to enrage; *'shai ‹so*, to provoke to evil.

‹蓑 So A rain cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves; hanging loose, like a ruff; to thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; *‹so ‹i*, rain garments; *‹so lap›* a woven leaf hat; *‹lau ‹so ‹i kau' 'fo*, to throw on a leaf cloak to put out a fire—to run into danger; *‹so ‹i ‹ché*, a leaf umbrella; *‹so ‹i hok›* a white crane with pendent neck feathers.

‹挲 ‹挲 So To rub in the hand; *‹mo ‹so*, to finger, to toy with, to play with in the hand, for which the next is also used.

‹莎 So A triquetrous plant with hairy roots; *‹hau ‹so*, a sort of cyperus; to rub in the fingers; *‹lo ‹so*, to fritter or rub away, vexatious; *‹so ‹kai*, a sort of cricket.

‹娑 So Abundant vegetation; *‹p'o ‹so*, or *‹p'o ‹p'o ‹so ‹so*, flourishing and thrifty; *‹so ‹p'o*, roots.

‹婆 So To dance, to frisk; to trip, to skip; to play with the dress; to sit easy, to lounge; *‹p'o ‹so*, to gambol, to make antics; idle, dissolute.

‹瑣 So Fragments of gems; the tinkling of precious stones; continuous, connected; minute, fine; troublesome, impertinent, petty, annoying; *'so sui'*

trifling, needless, unimportant cares; ‹fán 'so, vexatious; 'so ‹lín, following, connected.

鎖 So A lock, a clasp; to frown; to lock; to fetter; to detain; a chain, rings or chains for locking; *yat› 'pá 'so,* a lock; *‹ho ‹páu 'so,* a padlock; *'so ‹mún* to lock the door; *'so ‹shí,* a key; *‹fung 'so,* to seal and lock, as when closing a yámun; *yat› ‹t'iú 'so lin²* a chain; *'so 'tsz' káp›* chain armor; *'nan 'so,* to turn a key; *'so ‹mái ‹mí ‹t'au,* to knit the brows; *‹t'oi ‹ká tái² 'so,* wearing the cangue and chained—a prisoner; *'so káu²* butts and locks; *'so pat› chü², ‹sam ‹ün i² 'má,* I cannot be fettered, my heart is like an ape, and my thoughts swift as a horse; *'so nát›* a clarinet, also called *tí² tá²* and *tái² tek›*; *'so ‹sò,* "lock beard," the inner part of a Chinese lock; *'shau 'so,* a lock which can be opened without a key.

(506) **Sò.**

(The characters under this syllable and the 510th are placed together in the Fan Wan, and their pronunciation does not vary much.)

騷 Sáu To rub down a horse; to disquiet, to disturb, to agitate; perturbed, mournful, sad: lame; sorrows, afflictions; *‹lò ‹sò,* grieved, depressed; *‹sò ‹yan,* a bard; *‹fung ‹sò,* bewitching, winsome; *‹li ‹sò,* the Dissipation of Sorrows—name of a poem; *‹sò shát›* fluttering loose in the wind; *‹sò 'iú,* to harrass; *‹sò ‹yan mak› hák›* a bard of high renown.

慅 Sáu Moved, aroused; sad; to afflict; *‹sò ‹sò,* toiling and suffering.

搔 Sáu To scratch with the nails; to rub gently, to titillate; the nails, claws; *‹sò 'shau ‹ch'i ‹ch'ü,* to scratch the head in doubt or grief; *‹sò 'yéung,* to scratch an itching place.

鰷 Sáu A fish like a sturgeon; in Canton, a sort of bream or leuciscus is so called.

颼 Sáu The sound of the wind.

繅 Sáu To reel off silk from the coccoons; a piece of variegated silk for placing a gem or seal on.

臊 Sáu Rancid, rank, fetid as putrid fat; smell of he-goats; reeking, strong, as a negro's perspiration; *‹kò ‹sò,* rank pork fat; *‹seng ‹sò,* noisome, strong; *‹sò ngát›* offensive; *‹shan ‹sò,* redolent of perspiration; *‹sò ‹sò,* strong, as newly killed meat.

鬚 Sü The hair on the chin; the beard; bearded, hairy; whiskers of animals; *‹fá ‹sò,* the stamens of flowers; *‹ch'ui ‹sò,* puffing and blowing, as an actor; *‹man 'kòm ‹sò,* techy, angry; *t'ai² ‹sò,* to shave the beard; *‹lau ‹sò,* to wear the beard; *‹ú ‹lím ‹sò,* a beard around the face; *yun² ‹sò,* to salute the beard—when one begins to let it grow; *níp› 'há ‹sò,* to twirl the whiskers; *t'uk› ‹sò,* I'll pull out your beard, [you old liar]!

嫂 ʻsò / 嫂 ʻsò Sau — An elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a goodwoman, a wife; *á*²ʻ*sò*, goodwife, goody, a term of address for women; *ꜜkú ʻsò*, sisters-in-law; *ꜜká ʻsò*, I, the goodwife; *ʻsò ʻsò*, or *ꜜhing ʻsò*, my sister-in-law; *ʻpiú ʻsò*, goodwoman! my good lady!

掃² Sáu — To sweep, to brush; to clean and sweep up; broom, besom, brush-broom; to dampen, as one's ardor; to clear off, to rid, to make a clean sweep; *yat*, *ʻpá sò*² *ʻpá* a broom; *ꜜyé ꜜí sò*² a coir broom; *sò*² *ꜜkon tseng*² sweep clean; *ꜜkai ꜜmò sò*² a feather broom; *ʻtá sò*² to sweep; *sò*² *hing*² to chill one's anticipations; *sò*² *uk*, to clean house; *sò*² *ꜜtsʻang*, "sweepings of the hold,"—the last chopboat of a cargo; *sò*² *ʻpá ꜜsing*, a "star-sweeper,"—a slovenly, wasteful man; *sò*² *ꜜpʻeng ʻkʻü*, make it even; even it off, as a pile of grain; *sò*² *tseng*² *ʻhoi ꜜfan*, "to sweep the sea-mist,"—to destroy pirates; *sò*² *ꜜchʻü ꜜkán ʻtong*, to dismiss traitors [from court].

埽² Sáu — Interchanged with the last; a dyke or bank made of bamboos and earth; *chuk*, *sò*² a bamboo broom; *ꜜtʻang sò*² a rattan broom.

塑² Sù — To model things in clay, to mold into shape; to make an idol or statue; molded, modeled; *sò*² *tséung*² a clay image; *ꜜnai ꜜtiú muk*, *sò*² [stupid as] carved wood or molded clay—a dolt; *sò*² *ꜜnai séung*² a clay statue of a man.

泝² 遡² Sù — To go against the current; to go with the stream; to meet one; formerly, in past time; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; to accuse, to report; *sò*² *ꜜfung*, a strong headwind; *sò*² *ꜜúi*, to go against the current; *sò*² *ꜜyau*, to go with it; *ꜜú sò*² *ꜜtsʻung ꜜtsʻin*, generations past; *sò*² *tsz*²¹ on reverting to, since.

(507) Soi.

顋 腮 Sai — The chops, the sides of the jaws, the lower part of the face; gills; *ꜜsoi káp*, the jaws; *ꜜmái ꜜsoi*, plenty, a full table; *chéung*² *ꜜsoi*, or *kuk*, *chéung*² *ꜜpʻáu soi*² to blow out the cheeks, to puff; *ꜜchʻün ꜜsoi*, "bored cheeks," are ulcers in the jaw breaking through the cheeks; *ꜜsoi káp*, *níp*, lantern-jawed; *ʻnò hau*² *kin*² *ꜜsoi*, seeing the jaws from behind—is a bad indication.

鰓 Sai — The gills of a fish, the bones supporting the gills; *ꜜsoi ꜜsoi*, alarmed.

鰓 Sai — The bony marrow or column in horns; the burr at the base of antlers; the velvety covering of antlers.

愢 Sai — Hesitation; uncertainty; the mind not settled in its own conclusions.

毸 Sai — To extend the wings; to spread out the wings; the gambolings of a phœnix.

鬉 Sai — A long beard; a bushy beard.

(508) **Sok.**

索 繂 Soh — Stalks or plants from whose fibres strings can be made; a string, a line, a rope, a cord; to bind, to cord up; to get, to obtain, to pull about or from; a law, a precept, an obligation; to demand; to search, to seek for, to inquire into, to study; disquietude, apprehensions; *yat, t'iú shing sok,* a piece of string, a cord; *'li sok,* sails and ropes; *'tá shang sok,* to tie in a bow knot; *'ch'ái 'ün sok,* to tread on slack rope; to go up rope ladders, as thieves do; *sok, 'ts'ü,* to procure a thing; *ch'ün t'au yap, sok,* to get noosed, to inveigle; *sok, chá'* to extort; *pik, sok,* to threaten and get money; *sok, sok,* afraid; *sok, sz'* to comprehend.

(509) **Song.**

喪 Sang — To mourn, to lament for the dead; mourning apparel; time of mourning; a funeral; funereal, mourning; *song sz'* funeral affairs; *sung' song* to accompany to the grave; *song fuk,* mourning; *kwok, song,* mourning for the emperor; *tiú' song,* to mourn over the dead; *huk, song 'p'áng,* staff used at funerals by chief mourners; *kü song* or *'shau song,* to mourn for parents three years; *ch'ut, song,* to inter.

桑 Sáng — The mulberry tree; *met.* peaceful retirement; *song 'tsz'* mulberries; *song 'tsz'* my native village; *'ts'oi song,* to pick the leaves; *song pák, p'i,* the bark of mulberry roots; *song ki' shang,* an epiphyte on the mulberry, a medicine; *song chung chi yéuk,* illicit intercourse.

顙 Sáng — The forehead; the front, the middle of the forehead; *kai 'song,* to bow to the ground; *'kwong 'song,* a high forehead.

磉 Sang — The stone base or plinth of a pillar.

喪 Sáng — To lose; to fail of getting; bereaved of; to pass into obscurity; to ruin; failure; forgotten, lost, out of mind; to die; *song' ming,* blind; *song' déung sam,* lost all conscience; *yan ts'oi song' ming'* lost his life in getting a fortune; *song' kwok,* lost his kingdom; *song' sam peng'* out of his head; *song' shat, ká ip,* ruined his family.

(510) **Sú.**

穌 甦 Su — To collect, as grain; to desist, to rest, to enjoy ease; to take; to resuscitate, to revive from apparent death, to come to life, as submerged persons do, to breathe again; to rise from the dead; a resurrection; *Yé sú,* Jesus.

蘇 Sū Used for the preceding; a sort of sage or clary; cheerful, happy; *'tsz' ⸢sú*, sweet basil; *⸢sú hòp ⸢yau*, rose maloes; *⸢sú muk* sapan or brazil wood; *⸢t'ò ⸢sú 'tsau*, medicated wine drank on newyear; *⸢Sú ⸢chau 'fú*, the capital of Kiángsú; *⸢sú séung'* the features of the Kiángsú people, regarded as the comeliest in China; *á' ⸢sú* or *⸢sú 'tsai*, a new born babe.

酥 Sū A preparation of curd like butter, made at the north; tender, crisp, flaky, short, like crust; *⸢sú ⸢yau*, butter or ghee; *⸢sú 'peng*, short cakes; *⸢sú ts'ui' ⸢fá ⸢shang*, baked ground-nuts; *⸢sú lok* kumiss, brandy from milk.

蘇 Sū A nunnery, a convent.

訴 Sū' 想 Sū' To accuse, to tell; to inform of, to expose; to state in one's defense, to reply; an explanation, a defense; to defame, to detract; calumny; *sú' ⸢ch'ing*, *sú' 'pan*, or *sú' 'chí*, a plea, a reply to an accusation; *sú' ⸢ün*, to state one's wrongs; *⸢t'au sú'* to report on, to complain, as to the guild; *sú' 'pau*, to petition in reply; *tsun' sú' ⸢ch'ung huk* to relate all one's griefs.

素 Sù' Pure white silk; plain, uncolored, unornamented; white and coarse, such as is used for mourning; empty, clean gone; plainness, simplicity in dress or manners; contented in; the original state of; original color; formerly, usually, heretofore, as at first; *shik ⸢sú'* a plain diet, vegetables; *⸢p'ing sú'* formerly; *p'ok ⸢sú'* honest, plain; *chéuk ⸢sú'* to wear mourning; *kwá' sú'* to wear a rosary; *⸢sú' ⸢chong*, plainly dressed, said of women; *sú' 'shau ⸢mò ⸢p'ang*, empty handed, and nothing to act with; *sú' fú' kwai' ⸢shang ⸢ú fú' kwai'* when you are rich act as becomes a rich person; *⸢sú' ⸢p'an*, always poor.

Also read *shák* same as 索 *sok*, to search into, to seek.

愫 Sù' Sincere, guileless; one's real intentions, an honest purpose.

(511) **Sü.**

胥 Sū Salted mince crabs; to wait, to expect; to help; mutually, alternately; all, altogether; a final particle; to store up, to have in readiness; *lt' ⸢sü*, a head clerk in a yámun; now designated by another term.

糈 Sū Rations, food; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, salary received from the government.

諝 Sū To know, possessing learning and talents; sage, prudent, learned, scholarly; *chá' ⸢sü*, fallacious, to deceive.

須 Sū 湑 Sū The beard on the chin; the cirri of fish; to wait for, to expect; slow, dilatory; to get what is wanted or is demanded, ought, must, is well to be done; necessary, requisite, serviceable, good for use;

sü ¸ü, momentarily, for a little while; *sü yung²* necessary for use; *pit¸ sü*, absolutely wanted; *¸mò sü*, needless; *sü toi² ¸shí*, you must wait awhile; *sü yung² ¸sam*, pray be very careful; *sü ¸ü 'ts'z'* it must be this way; *¸chung sü*, always is necessary; *sū iú² 'tsz' sai²* you must be very careful. The second form is erroneously, but commonly used.

雷 Sū Stopped by the rain, falling rain; to doubt, to hesitate; compelled to stop; to search; fixed on, obstinately bent on; necessary, what is required, in which sense it is interchanged with the last; the fifth of the 64 diagrams, appertaining to water; *¸pong ¸kwan ¸sū*, supplies wanted by the army; *¸sé ¸sū*, a little of a thing; *kap¸ ¸sü*, waiting for it, is wanted soon.

嘬 Jū Chattering, talking, the indistinct hum of talking; *chíp¸ ¸sü*, unmeaning gabble, vulgarly called *¸ngé ¸ngé ¸sheng*, a muttering; also, to restrain the expression of one's views.

濡 Jū To steep, to immerse, to soak; thick, jelly-like, viscid; to moisten; damp, wet; glossy, fresh; to urinate; patient, enduring, forbearing; *¸chím ¸sü*, wet, soaked; *¸sū chai²* stopped, obstructed, flowing slowly, embarrassed; *¸sü 'yan*, patient.

緰 Sū Fine variegated silk like balzarine; the selvedge of cloth, the edge, frayed out, a loose fringe or raveled edge.

滸 Sū To settle or clear wine by infusing herbs in it to give it a flavor; to disclose the figure through, to make manifest; full, supplied; rich, as a dress.

緒 Sū The clue or beginning of a ball or coccoon; a thread, a clue, a hint; the commencement, the beginning; the rule guide and to what follows; the course of events; what is handed down in a family, a calling; a patrimony; to succeed, as to an office; to perfect what others began; to search into; *¸t'au ¸sü*, the beginning, the first principles; *tsíp¸ ¸sü*, to connect with what precedes; *¸sü ¸sū*, a remnant, an addenda, a tag end; *¸mò ¸ts'ing ¸mò ¸sü*, unpleasantly situated, embarrassed, nonplussed; *¸kí ¸sü*, a patrimony.

絮 Sū Coarse, refuse silk or cotton fibres, left after the best is gathered; coarse silk; to mingle, to mix, to compound; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose, wordy; pendent; *¸sū tò²* tautological; *¸lau ¸sü*, catkins of the willow; *¸sū ¸sü ¸t'ò ¸t'ò*, incessant jabbering, loquacious.

曙 Shú Bright; the light of the rising sun; sunrise, the dawn of day; manifest.

醑 Sū To strain wine or spirits; dregs, lees, grounds; fine, pure liquor, good flavored spirit.

嶼 Sū An island, a small islet or rock in the sea; a detached hill near the shore; *'kú long²* *¸sü*, the island of Kúlángsü near Amoy.

(512) Sù.

ˌSù. A colloquial word. Ignorant of, not knowing how to do things; ˌú ˌsù ˌsù, all at loose ends, no regularity,

(513) Sui.

ˌ雖 Sui A sort of ground lizard; an animal, whose description resembles that of the proboscis monkey; a dubitative conjunction, although, if, supposing, even if, though, allowing that; to push off; ˌsui ˌán, although, albeit; ˌsui tsak˧ hai˩ even if it be so; ˌsui tsik˧ ˈkòm, although it is thus; ˌsui shuk˧ tsám˩ ˌshí ˈhò, if you do it now it may be well.

ˌ綏 Sui The traces of a carriage; reins; a hand strap to hold by in a coach; steady, quiet, tranquil; ˌsui ˌkwan, to draw off troops; ˌsui pí˩ traces; chap˧ ˌsui, to seize the reins; ˌsui ˌsui, tranquil; ˈwing ˌsui kat˧ chiú˩ a happy omen of lasting peace.

ˌ衰 A colloquial word; to ravel out, to fray out; ˌsui ˈhau, a raveled border.

ˌ髓 Sui The marrow; the medullary matter in bone; ˌngau kwat˧ ˈsui, beef's suet; ˌsham yap˧ kwat˧ ˈsui, [your kindness] penetrates my bones; chüt˧ ˌk'i ˈsui, to suck his marrow, *i. e.* to be revenged.

ˌ歲 ˌ歲 Sui } To pass a limit, to pass over; a year of one's age; the revolution of the seasons; a harvest, the year's produce; a year; age, years; ˈkí ˌto sui˩ how old is he? sui˩ ts'z˩ the characters for the cyclic year; ˌsan sui˩ the newyear; ˈshau sui˩ to keep newyear's eve; mán˩ sui˩ His Majesty; mán˩ mán˩ sui˩ may the king live for ever! ˌts'in sui˩ a feudal-prince, the heir-apparent; chong˩ sui˩ robustious, sinewy; newyear's present of money, also called át˧ sui˩ or "year's settler;" t'ái˩ sui˩ a boy or an image to represent the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession when "meeting the spring;" also a great period of 1728 years; kwo˩ sui˩ to pass newyear; hû˩ sui˩ last year.

ˌ碎 Sui To break in small pieces, to smash, to pound to bits, to comminute; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; troublesome, petty; disheartened, broken down; ˈtâ sui˩ to break in bits; p'o˩ sui˩ smashed to pieces; sui˩ fo˩ retail goods, driblets; sui˩ yuk˧ meat cakes; shap˧ sui˩ miscellaneous, odds and ends of work or things; sui˩ ˌngan, broken silver; ˈso sui˩ vexatious; ˌsam ˌkeng ˈtám sui˩ disheartened and chopfallen.

ˌ縗 Sui A spinning wheel, called sui˩ ˌch'é; a spool of thread.

ˌ祟 Sui Calamities sent from heaven, misfortunes which men can not prevent; kwái˩ sui˩ a monstrous calamity, a judgment from the gods.

遂² Sui To accord with; to follow; not to oppose, not to hinder; then, after that, next, presently, incontinently, finally, forthwith; to go through, to complete, to accomplish, to effect; to do of one's own accord; a moor; a canal or sluice for irrigation; *sui² i³* or *sui² ün³*, to have it as one wishes; *pat, sui² ‹k'i yuk* discouraged his requests; *pat, tak, sui² ‹sam*, disappointed in his hopes; *pat, sui²* not to speak of, unyielding.

邃² Sui In the rear, as a back apartment of a house; deep, far back, as banners in the rear.

瑑² Sui A gem hung upon the girdle, for its lucky qualities.

燧² Sui A sun-glass; a speculum or mirror, for setting fire to things; a wooden fire-frictor; *t'ün³ sui²* to make fire by rubbing wood; *Sui² ‹yan shi²* the Chinese Prometheus; *'fo sui²* a match.

穟² Sui The fine appearance of growing grain; *sui² sui²* laughing fields of corn.

隧² Sui } A path leading down to a tomb, an underground road; a bye-path; a lane, a path; to revolve, to return, to turn round; *sui² tò²* a way, a road; *mò² sui²* a path to a sepulchre.

燧² Sui A string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel; a loose bordering of threads; *chéung² sui²* a curtain valance; *yat, p'o sui²* a tassel; *mò² sui²* the fringe of hair on Chinese caps; *‹tang sui²* lantern tassels; *‹chü sui²* knotted fringes.

襚² Sui A shroud; to present a shroud or grave-clothes to a family, or money to buy one; apparel presented to friends; *sui² ‹i*, grave-clothes.

啐² Ts'ui To call out, to alarm; to taste, to eat; *tut, sui²* to call at, to hist.

悴² Sui Sad, chagrined; downcast, sorry-looking; *‹ts'iü sui² ‹yung ‹ngán*, countenance fallen, melancholic.

淬² 焠² Ts'ui } A thing to put out fire with, an extinguisher; to temper metals in water; todip; to dye, to color; to bring into contact with, as fire to water. The second character also means to burn.

瘁² Tsui Diseased, infirm, suffering; doleful, dumpish, indisposed; worn out, destroyed.

睟² Sui The angles or canthi of the eye; a clear bright eye; clear, pure; to look directly at; *sui² ‹t'in*, the fifth heaven.

粹² Sui Unmixed, sound grain; pure, alike, mere, all of the same quality; broken, shattered; *‹shun sui²* unadulterated, unmingled.

萃² Tsui Thick, tufted, like tussocks of grass; a sort of honeysuckle; to collect, to assemble, to flock together, to be with; a collection, a selection; rustling of bushes or apparel; *sui² ‹ü yat, ‹t'ong*, derived from the same hall or school.

誶² Sui To rail at, to scold, to vilify, to abuse; to impeach, to accuse; petulant, angry; *'kau sui²* to brawl; opprobrium; *‹ling sui²* to disgrace.

瑞² Shwui A sign of authority held by feudatories, a signet; a favor, a keepsake, a token; a happy omen, a sign for good; auspicious, felicitous; *ts'éung² sui²* a lucky sign; *sui² mat₂* a fortunate thing; *Sui² kwok₂* Sweden.

穗² Sui An ear of corn, a spike of wheat; the heads of grasses; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful; *sui² ₅sheng*, a name of Canton, especially for the New City; *yat₂ ₅wo ₅kau sui²* nine heads on one stalk—a time of abundance.

繸² Sui Fine cloth or linen brought from the west, open and loose in texture perhaps a kind of Decca muslin. This character is correctly read *wai²* with the same meaning.

(514) Suk.

宿, Suh A halting place or choultry every three leagues; a stage to rest overnight, a lodging-place; a night's rest; a night; to lodge over night, to pass the night; to lodge, to dwell, to sojourn; a constellation, stars; a libation of spirits: former, long continued, old. A colloquial word, meaning moldy, sour, turned, musty, as food or things lain by too long; *₅lau suk₂* to ask one in to lodge, to stop and stay a night; *yat₂ suk₂ ₅léung ₅ts'án*, a bed once and two meals—is a rule of hospitality to visitors; *suk₂ suk₂ tik₂* rather musty; *i² shap₂ pát₂ suk₂* the 28 zodiacal constellations; *suk₂ iin²₅i ₅ch'éung*, my long cherished desire is now gratified; *kák₂ yé² fán² hai² suk₂* rice left over night turns; *₅k'au suk₂* to ask for a night's lodging; *suk₂ ₅ch'au*, old enemies.

夙, Suh Sometimes used for the last; early dawn, morning; a morn; early; careful attention to one's business; *suk₂ yé²* morning and evening, early and late.

蹜, Suh To walk mincingly, to shuffle along; to walk carefully, where it is narrow.

踧, Tih To walk with circumspection; to walk. This character is also read *tik₂*

粟, Suh A general name for glumaceous grain, now applied to millet *(Setaria)* and maize; also the seeds of panic grasses; a grain of millet; rent in kind, tithes; *suk₂ ₅mai*, maize; *₅páu suk₂* an ear of maize; *suk₂ ₅mai ₅fan*, Indian meal; *suk₂ yuk₂* cleaned millet; *₅ang suk₂ ₅fá*, the poppy; *tséuk₂ shik₂ suk₂* bird-seed.

肅, Suh Respectful, reverential; fear, dread, awe, caution; tremblingly alive, as to duty; religious veneration; to recede, to draw back; to render severe, stern, or majestic; to receive a guest courteously; rapid; *₅im suk₂* commanding, awful; *suk₂ suk₂* quick; decorous.

驌, Suh A famous charger, called *suk₂ ₅song*, the Bucephalus of T'áng Ch'ing-kung, B. C. 250.

菽, Suh A grass for cattle: *muk₂ suk₂* a clover, grown for fodder.

(515) **Sun.**

峋 Siun ‹*Lun ‹sun*, hills rising over hills; deep ravines among hills.

徇 Siun All around, to go or pervade everywhere; to cast about, to consider all points, as merchants do; to cause; quick, instantly, in haste; somewhat, generally. Used for the next.

殉 S.un To bury the living with the dead; to comply with, to follow; to seek, to pursue an object inordinately; engrossed in, given up to, greedy for; to exhibit; ‹*sun tsong*' to follow to hades; ‹*sun ‹ü fo*' *shik*› addicted to gain and pleasure; ‹*sun ‹ts'ing*, obsequious to other's whims; ‹*sun kwok*› to risk and lose life for one's country; ‹*sun ‹k'au*, to pursue greedily; *lit*› *sz*'² ‹*sun ‹ming*, the hero is ambitious for fame.

恂 Siun Sincere, conscientious; devoted, respectful, kind; pleased; to exert a good influence; fearing, apprehensive.

洵 Siun Name of a branch of the R. Hán in the south of Shánsí, the town of Siun-yáng stands at its embouchure; to cry; true; distant; ‹*sún t'ai*' to weep silently.

珣 Siun A species of gem from Liáutung, of which there are three varieties; a sort of utensil.

荀 Siun A kind of plant, which fattens those who eat it; a surname; a feudal state, in which sense it is the same as the next.

郇 Siun A feudal state in the Chau dynasty, now Púchau fú in the southwest of Shánsí and that region.

詢 Siun To ask about, to inform one's selfof; inquiry, investigation; to inform, to communicate; to deliberate; ‹*sun k'ap*› ‹*yan*, to ask about a person.

逡 Ts'iun To recede, to retire; to act as if returning; to go back; to follow; a revolution of the moon; self-abashed, self-humiliated; ‹*sun ‹ts'un*, not advancing, shrinking back, to desist; ‹*sun ts'z*'' following seriatim, in order.

筍 笋 Siun The young and edible shoots of bamboo; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting; a sprout; a sort of fine bamboo for making mats; *chuk*› '*sun*, bamboo sprouts; '*sun ‹há*, dry, salted prawns; ‹*ming* '*sun*, slips of bamboo sprouts ready for cooking; '*fo* '*sun*, split sprouts dried for keeping; '*sun tsz*'² *yéung*² conical; *ch'ut*› '*sun*, bamboos are sprouting; *met*. to guess one over in playing morra.

榫 撙 Sun To point a piece of wood and fit it into a hole; a tenon; '*sun ‹máu*, a catch on a carrying-beam; *tau*' '*sun*, to dovetail in; '*sun ‹t'au*, a tenon; a wooden spike; *tau*' '*sun hòm*² it dovetails in well, it is very opportune; '*sun ‹ngá*, a dovetailed edge of a board.

栒 簨 Siun The cross beam of the frame on which bells are hung in temples; a sort of tree; name of a district.

信 Sin Sincere, faithful, unsuspicious, truthful: a man of his word, as the two parts of the character intimate; faith, belief, truth; to believe in, to credit, to follow, to confide in, to trust, to have faith in; a seal, a stamp, which gives ground for trust; a letter; two nights' lodging; a messenger or envoy; *'m yap sun* beyond belief, incredible; *sun t'ung*, an envelope; *mi sun tak 'chan*, can not altogether believe it; *shat sun* authentic, worthy of belief; *sun tak shat* he thinks it is true; *'heng i sun* credulous; *yat 'fung sun* a letter; *yan sun* a seal; *'m sun 'ts'é*, I don't believe in newfangled notions; *kwo sun* to give credit in accounts; *shat sun* to falsify one's word; *sun pò 'hang*, to follow one's feet, to gad; *'yam sun* news, talk of the day; *ki sun* to send a letter; *sun tak* faith, belief; *sun pat* a ready penman; *sun 'm sun* do you believe it? *kat sun* a pleasant letter; *'ngan sun* a letter inclosing money; *sun shek* (also called *'yan 'in*) arsenic; *sun 'ché 'yan 'chí 'kan 'pún*, honesty is the foundation of character.

囟 顖 Sin The place on the heads of infants where the skull unites; the sinciput; *sun 'mún*, the fontanelle; *sun mò* a skull-cap, a common Chinese cap; *'shang 'mái 'nò sun* the fontanelle is closed—you can't hoax him now.

汛 Sin To sprinkle; watery, wet; speedy, quick, as a courier or the wind; a military station, a guard-house; *sun sò* to sprinkle and sweep; *'shui sun* a water-side post-station; *yat 't'ong sun* a stage between the stations, reckoned to be ten *li*, or a league; *sun tí* a guard-house; *'ying sun* a military guard-house.

迅 Sin Quick, swift, hasty, fleet; to go with speed, to hurry; a wolf's cub; *sun 'dui pat k'ap 'im 'i*, a quick clap which gives no time to stop the ears—quick, as a word and a blow.

訊 Sin To inquire into, to search out, to investigate; to interrogate judicially, to try; an examination; to wrangle, to speak sharply to, bickerings; to inform; to accuse; to direct; to agitate; *man sun* to make a bow, as Budhists do with flat hands; *sun man* to question, as a judge does; *'sham sun* to try; *chap sun* to catch people's words; to seize and question; *sun tsat* to cure ailments.

巽 巽 Siuen A stand; to grasp and place firmly; to select; the 8th diagram, relates to wind, and denotes mildness; bland, insinuating, gently; to enter, to ingratiate.

遜 Sun Complaisant, conciliatory, humble, docile, mild; retiring, respectful, obsequious; to venerate, to give in to, to obey; *sun yeung* to give place to, to respectfully yield; *'him sun* yielding; *yap sun* obeisance.

(516) Sün.

孫 Sun — A grandchild; whatever grows again or is reproduced; *'tsz' ⸢sün*, children and grandchildren, posterity; *⸢tsang ⸢sün* or *⸢sün sik₂* a great-grandson; *⸢ün ⸢sün*, a great-great-grandson; *⸢loi ⸢sün*, a great-gr.-gr.-grandson; *ngoi² ⸢sün*, a daughter's child; *⸢sün 'nü*, a granddaughter; *⸢kung ⸢sün*, grandfather and grandson; *⸢ni ⸢sün*, a sister's children.

Also read *sun²*, and interchanged with the preceding.

猻 Sun — A monkey; *⸢hau ⸢sün*, a species of small monkey.

蓀 Sun — A sort of pretty and fragrant grass or herb; *⸢k'ai ⸢sün*, a water plant, a kind of iris?

飧 Sun — An evening meal, tea, supper; a meal; to eat; to soak or separate rice, in cold water; *⸢yung ⸢sün*, breakfast and supper; *⸢yung ⸢sün ⸢nán kai²* hard to keep up breakfast and dinner—poverty-struck.

宣 Siuen — To publish, to proclaim, to promulge by the highest authority; to circulate, as the wind does; to pervade, to revolve, to expand; extended, manifested, expansive; to summon, as a ruler does; slow; perspicacious; beginning to be bald; *⸢sün chiü²* to summon, as to court; *'hau ⸢sün*, to proclaim by the voice; *pat₂ ⸢sün*, not to say more—used in letters; *⸢sün pò² fuk₂ ⸢yam*, to preach the gospel; *⸢sün tuk₂ shéung² ü²* to read aloud the emperor's orders; *⸢sün kò²* the emperor's proclamations.

琁 Siuen — A jade stone, six *ts'ün²* broad, anciently held in the hands by princes as insignia.

俊 Tsiun — To stop; to change; next in order, to succeed; to rest or trust in one's opinion, willful.

痠 Swan — In pain; aching, painful; *⸢sün shek₂* a sort of stone; *⸢sün ⸢sün 'ün 'ün*, prickling, aching; *kwat₂ ⸢sün*, shooting, rheumatic pains.

酸 Swán — Acid, sour, sharp, tart, vinegarish; prickling, harsh to the skin; irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; loitering from debility; *⸢sün ts'ò²* vinegar; *⸢sün 'kwo*, pickles; *⸢sün pi²* a grieved nose—afflicted at, as bad news; *⸢sam ⸢sün*, to commisserate, sympathizing; *⸢hám ⸢sün*, sour; begrimed, lothsome as a dirty man; *⸢sün ⸢chí muk₂* Chinese ebony; *⸢sün mi²* acid.

霰 Swán — A slight shower.

旋 **還** Siuen — To wave a flag as a signal; the motion of soldiers' legs, as they march; to revolve, to go around, to go in an orbit; to return, to come back to the same point; curling, rippling; quick, ready; then, forthwith, next; *⸢sün 'chün*, to go around; *⸢héung ⸢sün*, to go to one's village; *'kam ⸢sün*, a new graduate going home; *⸢sün ⸢fung*, a whirlwind; *⸢p'ún ⸢sün*, to visit among one's friends; *⸢chau ⸢sün*, to follow round; to greet and entertain

several friends; ʻho ʻshí ˏsün chi² make it come forthwith, quickly bring it about; ˏsün ˏlun, revolving, as the moon.

漩 Siuen An eddying fountain, a circling eddy; a little whirlpool.

璿 璇 Siuen A beautiful gem; ˏsün ˏkwai² an ornament worn by ancient monarchs; ˏsün ˏkí, a kind of armillary sphere or planetarium, by which the motions of the stars were anciently noted.

鏇 Siuen A pulley, or something which revolves; a pewter vessel, in which water is put to warm the wine; a wine-warmer.

ʻ損 Sun To diminish, to lessen; to injure, to spoil, to wound, to cause damage; to lose; to reprove, to blame, as a critic does; detrimental, injurious; damage, ill luck; the 44th diagram; ʻyau ʻsün ˏmò yik² it is wholly bad without any advantage; ts'ít² ʻsün ʻshau, to cut one's fingers when chopping; ʻsün p'o² spoiled, broken; ˏpang ʻsün, cracked, or a bit broken out; ʻmún ˏchiú ʻsün, a display of riches invites misfortunes; ʻsün ˏyan lí² ʻkí, to benefit one's self by other's injury; ʻsün lán² all spoilt; ʻkám ʻsün ˏkwan ˏléung, to peculate in the rations of the army; ʻtá ʻsün, to wound, to spoil; ʻsün ˏshéung, wounded; ʻsün ʻshau ʻsün kéuk² hurt his hands and feet; ʻsün wái² spoiled or ruined.

ʻ饌 Chuen The governor at a village feast; household gear, utensils; numbers; to arrange.

ʻ選 To select, to choose out, to elect; to appoint proper men to office; to dance in a ring, like N. A. Indians; an instant, a moment; a lakh, or one hundred thousand; apprehensive, undecided, timorous; ʻkán ʻsün, to pick; ʻsün chák² to select; pák² ʻsün, a coin of the Hán dynasty with a dragon on it.

選² To number, to reckon; to take to task, to reckon with; fat² hü² kü² sün² don't go, lest he reckon with you.

選² Siuen To be selected for office; hau² sün² candidates waiting for appointment; ʻpò sün² appointed to supply a place.

算² 筭² 祘² Swan The counting board or abacus; to reckon, to cypher, to calculate; to estimate, to regard; to plot; numbers, figures; a calculation, a plan; a scheme; slips of bamboos to reckon with; ʻní kòm² tsau² sün² just as you can manage it; kau² sün² quite enough; sün² ʻngo p'á² I'll give in, I'll knock under; sün² ˏp'ún, the counting-board; sün² fát² arithmetic; ʻhò ʻtá sün² a good speculation, to guess well; sün² ming² to calculate destinies; hòp² sün² to reckon correctly; sün² kai² ˏyan, to lay schemes against others, to counterplot; sün² lán² ˏt'iú ˏch'éung, a most painful scheme; ʻk'ü ʻúi sün² ˏp'ún, he is a ready reckoner; sün² tok² to calculate; sün² ʻní ˏfi, I guess you're a rare one; sün² ˏp'ún mat² very sharp, closefisted; sün² ʻsz' ʻts'ò, he

would kill plants, [he's so cute]; *sün² ‹loi sün² hü²* contriving about this and that, full of schemes; *sün² kwo² ‹ming pák²* it has already been all reckoned.

蒜² Swan Garlic, chives; *sün² ‹t'au*, garlic bulbs; *‹ts'ing sün²* fresh garlic; *sün² 'tsai*, the shoots inside the bulbs.

篆² Chuen Square, intricate characters, called seal characters from their use; any fanciful form of Chinese characters; to engrave old forms of characters; ornaments on bells; *sün² ‹shü* or *sün² tsz'²* the seal character.

瑑² Chuen An ornament, like a seal character, on the top of the tablets held by officers and princes, in ancient times.

(517) Sung.

'嵩 '松 Sung The highest of the five great mountains, which the ancient emperors worshiped; it lies in Honán fú in Honán, a high peak on the watershed of the Yellow River and R. Hán; a lofty mountain; eminent, high, as statesmen.

'鬆 Sung Disheveled hair; shaggy, undressed hair; confused, disordered; to relax; to let go the hold of, to cast off, to unloose; loose, flabby, movable, slack, easy; unimportant, not urgent; not careworn, easy; spongy, soft, as some cakes; *'ki ‹sung*, not much matter; *‹sung tung²* in funds, moneyed; *'shau ‹t'au ‹sung*, rich, able to gratify one's self; *‹sam ‹sung*, contented, easy about it; *‹sung 'song*, elated, pleased, as at seeing friends; *‹shan ‹tò ‹sung*, I feel relieved, the job is off my hands; *'pong tak› ‹sung*, tie it loosely; *‹sung ‹fá*, flocked cotton; *ts'ui² ‹sung*, crisp and soft, as boiled groundnuts; *‹sung ‹kò*, a species of light cake; *‹sung tik› 'shau*, do it quickly; *‹sung ‹mò 'kau*, a dog with shaggy hair; *lün² ‹sung*, disheveled; *‹sung ‹hoi tik›* ease it some, loosen it a little, slack off; *‹sung p'at› p'at›* too loose, too open.

'從 Sung Easy, bland, complaisant, calm, gentle; *‹sung ‹sung ‹yung ‹yung*, graceful, not hurried—said of manners.

'悚 Sung Fearful, agitated, swayed by hopes and fears; *'sung ‹in*, on the *qui vive*, excited, timorous.

'竦 Sung To stand stiffly and precise; to fear; to elevate, to bring forward, as good people; moved, excited; the flesh creeping from dread, horrified; *'sung lap²* to stand in a formal attitude; *‹so 'sung ‹yan ‹ká*, to slander people.

'聳 Sung Interchanged with the last two. Deaf, born deaf; to urge on, to excite, to stir up; to astonish; high, elevated, as a mountain; to rise, as bread does; to respect; *'sung tsung'* excited; to urge on; *'sung t'ing²* horrified, astonishing; *‹kò 'sung*, lofty; puffed out; *'sung ‹yan 'i muk›* to make one's [illegible] tingle.

'慫 Sung Interchanged with 'sung 竦 to push; to hold, to seize; to stretch one's self out.

送' Sung To send a present, to give; to send with, to accompany, to attend, to go with; to see a guest out; a present, a gift. A colloquial word; viands, vegetables, whatever is on the table besides the rice; *sung' ‹hang*, to go with; *‹séung sung'* to make a present of; *sung' há² ‹ch'ing*, food given for a journey; *sung' yat› ‹ch'ing*, to go with one a little; *sung' 'lai*, presents; to give gifts; *'mái sung'* to buy the accompaniments; *sung' ts'oi' tái² 'pá*, a good lot of viands, &c.; *sung' ká'* to attend a marriage; *sung' yuk₂ 'shéung ‹cham*, to go with the meat to the chopping-board—to run into danger; *sung' 'pí 'ní*, I'll give this to you; *muk₂ sung'* to follow with the eyes; *shun' ‹fung ‹séung sung'* may you have prosperous breezes; *‹ying sung'* to receive guests, and to accompany them to the door; *sung' fo'* to send goods to the purchaser; *pái' sung'* to go and see a friend off; *sung' ‹shang ‹sz' 'má*, Jupiter's messenger who brings down children; *sung' ‹kún*, to hand up a prisoner.

宋' Sung A dwelling; to dwell; a feudal state lying in the prefecture of Kwaiteh in the east of Honán; name of a famous dynasty, which lasted from A.D. 970 to 1280; also a shorter one from A.D. 420 to 477.

(518) Sut.

恤, 卹, Siuh } To feel for, to compassionate, to commisserate; to have affection towards, to love; pity, affection, sympathy, sorrow for; *‹séung sut›* mutual sympathy; *'t'ai sut›* to assist; *‹lin ‹kú sut› 'kwá*, to relieve and pity orphans and widows; *chan' sut›* to give alms to the poor; *sut› ‹p'an 'lò*, to feel for the poor and aged.

戌, Siuh To be distinguished from 戌 *shü'*. The eleventh of the 12 branches, denoted by a dog; *sut› ‹shí* the 11th Chinese hour, from 7 to 9 P. M.; nature fading, fall of the year; *sut› üt₂* the ninth moon.

率' Suh A bird-net; to follow, to conform, to imitate; to lead, to command, to head, to bring, to conduct, to direct; to cause to follow; to receive under one's orders; generally, for the most part, in the gross: a resumé; active, spry; suddenly, hastily; from; a leader, a high ruler, a captain; a mark, a guide; *‹'m sut› káu'* he won't hear your advice; *mok› sut› 'k'ü*, don't order him; *tái² sut› lui² 'ts'z'* for the most part they are like this; *sut› ‹kwo'ai 'kü*, to regulate the usage; *'piú sut›* a leader, an example, a muster; *‹ts'ò sut›* carelessly, not exact; *'i 'ts'z' ‹wai sut* let this be a pattern; *sut› 'l ı g*, to take the lead; *sut› sing* to conform to the light of reas n.

帥, Suh Interchanged with the last; to lead, to conduct on, as a standard-bearer does; *sut₂ ⸢sz'* to lead troops.

栓, Suh Name of a tree. A colloquial word; a catch, a fastening, a button; to fasten, to latch; *⸢mún sut₂* a door latch; *sut₂ chu² ⸢k'ü*, fasten it well.

(519) **Süt.**

雪, Süeh Snow; in Canton, often applied to ice; and to whiten, to blanch, to make like snow, to wipe or wash clean; snowy, frosted, white; to wipe out, as an injury; to revenge; to clear one's self; *süt₂ ⸢fä*, flakes of snow; *lok₂ süt₂* it snows; *süt₂ kòm² tung²* cold as ice; *süt₂ han²* to take revenge; *süt₂ li*, the T'ientsin pear; *k'au² ⸢t'au ⸢ü ⸢tò süt₂* to kneel and knock head often; *⸢fan ⸢fan tái² süt₂* a fine fall of snow; *süt₂ pák₂* snow white; *⸢chá ⸢mái yat₂ pau² süt₂* to make a snowball.

(520) **Sz'.**

⸢師, Sz' Part of an army, a company, a legion of 2500 men; troops; to marshal a force, to call out the troops; a metropolis or capital; a leader, a general, one who collects and orders people; a master, an instructor, a professor, one skilled in; a sage, a pattern to the world; to teach; to imitate; *⸢sz' fu²* a workman, one skilled in an art; *⸢sín ⸢sz'* ancient wise men; *⸢sz' ⸢piú*, patterns of the world; *⸢sz' ⸢kú*, a nun; *⸢king ⸢sz'* the court, the capital; *kín² ⸢lò ⸢sz'* to visit a learned scholar; *⸢sz' ⸢yé*, a private secretary of high officers, one who writes their papers; *⸢shui ⸢sz'* naval troops, marines; *⸢sz' ⸢hing*, a chum, a schoolfellow; *⸢pán ⸢sz'* to recall troops from foreign service; *⸢sz' ⸢yé ⸢kòm ⸢fún*, taking on airs like a secretary; *ch'ut₂ ⸢sz'* to march out the troops; *⸢sz' ⸢shün*, a war-junk.

⸢螄, Sz' A murex, a spiral shell; crenulated shells; *⸢sz' ⸢hòm*, an Arca; a scallop, or Pecten.

⸢獅, Sz' A lion; a dog that whelps two pups; *⸢sz' ⸢tsz'* a lion; *⸢sz' ⸢kòm ⸢t'au*, hair neglected and long; *shek₂ ⸢sz'* stone lions placed at doorways of yámun; *⸢mò ⸢sz'* to play masked lions; *⸢ts'in ⸢sz'* a figure of a lion stuck over with cash; *ch'ung² ⸢ts'an ⸢sz' pi²* you've just tweaked the lion's nose, *i.e.* he's now cross enough.

⸢司, Sz' To control, to preside, to rule, to manage; to attend to; a commissioner, a manager, an officer; an office for a court; a township or a subdivision of a district; *⸢sám ⸢sz'* the three commissioners (of salt, revenue, and justice) in a province; *⸢t'ung ching² ⸢sz'* the Court of Representation at Peking; *⸢tá ⸢kún ⸢sz'* to go to law; *⸢ts'un ⸢kim ⸢sz'* the chief

officer in a township; *kok ʻyau ʻsho ‹sz'* each has his own business.

思 ‹Sz' To be distinguished from 恩 *‹yan*. To think, to consider, to reflect; to desire, to wish: to commisserate; an auxiliary euphonic particle; *‹sz' ʻséung*, to reflect upon; *‹sz' nímˀ* to consider; thoughts, opinions; *ʻhò ‹sam ‹sz'* a good design; *‹sam ‹sz' ‹sz'* dwelling on often, continually planning; *‹sz' ‹ká*, to think of one's family; *‹sz' ‹tsʻin*, to recall former days.

偲 ‹Sz' To reprove, to admonish, as a friend ought; to urge one's self on in duty.

Read *‹soi*, a large beard.

𣏌 ‹Sz' A tree with hard wood; *‹séung ‹sz' shūˀ* the *Abrus precatorius*, whose red beans are gathered as playthings.

緦 ‹Sz' A coarse sort of unbleached grasscloth or hemp, used as half mourning for distant relatives; hempen, flaxen; *‹sz' ‹má fuk* light mourning worn at funerals.

罳 ‹Sz' A board screen put before the door to intercept the gaze of passers, or to make a sort of vestibule, called *‹fau ‹sz'*; a stand-in-the-way.

颸 ‹Tsz' A cool breeze; *‹tsʻang ‹sz'* a high wind.

鷥 ‹Sz' A wader, a sort of heron; *lòˀ ‹sz'* an egret, with whitish plumage, and a pendent crest.

絲 ‹Sz' Silk as it comes out from the worm; silken, fine, silky, flossy; silk in general; to reel off coccoons; small, minute; a decimal, the hundred thousandth, or the hundredth part of a cash; stringed instruments of music; *‹sz' fát* silk goods, raw silk; *‹Ú ‹sz'* raw silk from Kiángsū; *ʻtʻò ‹sz'* Canton raw silk; *‹sz' ‹mín*, silk batting used to wrap bodies in, or for lining; *‹sz' ‹hò ‹mò tsʻoˀ* not the least error; *‹sz' chuk* stringed and wind instruments of music; *‹mí ‹sz' saiˀ ʻü*, fine, drizzling rain; *‹hín ‹sz' kauˀ* exactly enough.

私 ‹Sz' Private, peculiar, personal; illiberal; selfish; secret, partial; clandestine, treasonable, underhand; sisters call each other's husbands *‹sz'*; contraband, smuggled, illicit; plebeian, below the throne; *ʻtsau ‹sz'* to smuggle; *‹sz' ʻhá fo* smuggled goods; *‹sín ‹kung hauˀ ‹sz'* public before private interests; *‹sz' hák* a trader who smuggles; a private merchant; *‹sz' ‹sam*, partial, unjust; *‹sz' ʻhá*, secretly; *‹sz' ‹o*, favoritism, to uphold one at any rate; *tsʻap ‹sz'* to watch for smugglers; *tsʻap ‹sz' ‹shün*, a revenue cutter; *‹sz' ‹ím*, smuggled salt; *‹sz' ‹ká*, private, my own; *‹ká ‹sz'* personal effects, household gear; *‹sz' ‹tsʻing ʻkau hòp* illicit intercourse.

(This and the next are also read *shái*.)

葹 ‹Sí Name of an herb; to quintuple; fivefold; *ʻpʻúi ‹sz'* to raise five times, as a price.

釃 ‹Sí To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide; *‹sz' ʻtsau*, to pour off spirits.

斯 ‹Sz' To split with an ax, to rive; a pronoun, this, that, these, those; this very one, this place; forthwith, presently, then; a euphonic particle; white; mean, base, low, inferior; ‹sz' ‹shí, at this time; ‹sz' sz'² this affair; ‹sz' ‹man, literary, polished, scholarly; ‹ch'iú ‹sz' tsik› ‹sz' morning and evening here, constant; ‹po ‹sz' kwok› Persia; 'pí ‹ho ‹yan ‹sz' what sort of a fellow is he?

廝 澌 撕 ‹Sz' A menial, a camp-follower, a horseboy, a forager or woodcutter; a servant, an attendant, a waiter; to feed, to take care of; broken, in pieces, as firewood; a melée, in confusion, as in a battle; 'siú ‹sz' a servant boy; ‹sz' ‹t'ò soldiers, privates; ‹sz' 'yéung tsut› a camp-follower.

撕 Sz' To tear apart as paper; to split, to rend; ‹sz' ‹hoi, pull it in two; ‹t'ai ‹sz' to nudge, to direct attention to; 'shau ‹sz' to tear with the hand.

澌 Sz' To immerse, to sink in the water; water exhausted, dry, run out; ‹sz' mít› thrown into the water, lost in the water. Used for the next.

嘶 Sz' The neighing of a horse; to belch, to eructate; a hoarse broken voice; 'tá ‹sz' yik› to hiccup; 'má ‹sz' a neigh; to hinny, to whinny.

死 Sz' End of animal life, death of young persons; to die; dissolution, dying, death; pale, deadly, ghastly; dangerous, mortal; to the death, fearless, to die for, a martyr to; urgent, intense; 'sz' ‹kung fú, a work to which one is completely devoted; hí² 'sz' ‹yan, one who cares nothing for an other's anger, insolent; ‹'m ‹chí 'sz' reckless, regardless of consequences; 'sz' tso² dead; 'sz' 'kan ‹t'au, near death; oi² 'sz' dangerously ill; ‹sam 'sz' indifferent to; 'sz' ‹sam, intensely desirous of; 'sz' pák› a livid, pale complexion: shí² 'sz' ‹ü ‹kwai, to regard dying as going home; 'sz' tsít› to die in defense of one's loyalty or chastity; 'sz' sing² pat› 'koi, death won't make him change; 'sz' 'hau 'ngáu shat› maintain it fixedly, irrevocable; 'sz' sz'² one fearless of death, a hero or a ruffian; 'sz' ‹tò 'ngán pai² died with closed eyes, a peaceful end; 'sz' ‹ü ‹fi ming² a premature death; 'sz' lò² a dangerous road; 't'ai 'sz' 'k'ü, I look upon him as lost, as an abandoned fellow; to read one clearly, to see perfectly; ai² 'sz' to hang one's self; hák› 'sz' scared to death; 'tá 'sz' lít› to tie a hard knot; tsam² 'sz' drowned; peng² 'sz' died from disease.

史 ‹Shi A narrator of events; a historian, an annalist; a history, a register of events, chronicles, acts; kwok› 'sz' historical records; 'sz' ‹kún, a historiographer; 'sz' ki² history; i² shap› yat› 'sz' histories of the 21 dynasties; 'tso 'sz', yau² 'sz' the two court historians; ü² 'sz' censors.

使 To send, to order on some service; 'sz' tak› it will do, enough; 'tsau 'sz' a runner. This character is pronounced 'shai, because the preceding is an unlucky word.

使' Shí A messenger, a servant sent with presents to inquire about, an agent; ch'ut› sz'' a servant; sz'' ‹shan, a legate, an envoy, sz'' 'ché, one who is sent.

四' 肆' 乂' Sz' Four; everywhere; the second is the complex form, and the third the abbreviated form; sz'' 'há, all about; sz'' ‹fong, the four points, everywhere; cubical, square; sz'' 'hoi, the "four seas," i. e. China; the world; sz'' 'ngán, pregnant; sz'' 'ngán 'lò, one who wears spectacles; sz'' pat› séung' very ignorant; tai² sz'' the fourth; sz'' á² luk› forty-six; 'ní kòm' sz'' 'hoi ché' what a courteous man you are! 'hiú tak› sz'' sz'' luk› luk› he knows only a little; sz'' lò² ‹mò ‹mún, no resource whichever way I turn; sz'' kwai' chéung' four seasons or periods for settling accounts; sz'' 'há ‹'m kín' I can find it nowhere; pák› sz'' one hundred and forty; sz'' ‹fong muk› a block of wood, [goes no further than it is pushed] i.e. a dolt; ‹'m ‹sám, ‹'m sz'' not one thing, nor another; sz'' kok› four cornered; ‹ch'o sz'' the fourth of the month.

泗' Sz' Mucus, snivel; a large feeder of the Grand Canal near Yenchau fŭ in Shántung; t'ai' sz'' ‹wáng ‹lau, tears and snivel flowing down.

駟' Sz' A team of four horses, four horses abreast; sz'' 'má ‹kü, a chariot and four; ‹t'in sz'' the four stars β, δ, π, ρ in Scorpio; sz'' shing² a war chariot.

思' 心' Sz' To be anxious about; pure intention, pure-minded; i' sz'' thoughts, wishes; ‹'m 'hò i' sz'' disreputable, indecent, impolite, vile, corrupting.

肆' Sz' To expand or exert to the utmost; great, large, to the utmost; reckless, ruinous, excessive, profligate, unrestrained, dissolute; a point or position of the heavenly bodies; to refuse; a market-place, a shop for exposing goods; to spread out, to arrange; to expose, as an executed carcase; abruptly; now, formerly; fong' sz'' profligate, disorderly; sz'' ‹mò ki² tán² he fears nobody; 'tsau sz'' a wine shop; kwá' sz'' a conjurer's office; sz'' ‹hang kíp› léuk› to rob without any check.

士² Sz' A learned man, an upright man, a doctor, a scholar; a male, a gentleman, able bodied men; soldiers, officers, statesmen; one who manages a particular department; the 33d radical; tsun' sz'² a doctor, the third literary degree; tái² hok› sz'² a title of cabinet ministers; ‹shan sz'² the gentry; shü² kat› sz'² a Hánlin doctor without office; sz'² tsut› a soldier, a man-at-arms; ‹k'i sz'² a stout horseman; ‹man sz'² a student; ‹kü sz'² a private scholar; 'tsau sz'² a chief butler; tái² sz'² a title of Kwányin.

仕² Sz' To act as a magistrate, to fill an office; to serve, to fill a station, as a menial or officer; a public officer; *ch'ut, sz'²* to enter on office; *chí' sz'²* to resign a public post; *sz'² wân² ꜀chí ꜀ká*, an honorable family.

事² Sz' An affair, a matter, a concern; business, traffic; an occupation, an employment, a pursuit, a service; that which is done, an action; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey; to manage a business; *꜀kung sz'²* public matters; *ch'ut, sz'²* to go out to service; *sz'² shat,* a fact, a truth, is well known; *sz'² lai²* rules of business; *꜀mò ꜂sho sz'² sz'²* nothing to do; *꜂kan sz'²* very important; *꜂hò ꜀sam sz'²* good natured, friendly; *sz'² ꜀t'au*, master, boss, the head of the concern; *sz'² ꜂tsai*, assistants, clerks; *꜂yau sz'²* busy, engaged; something going on; *꜂yau mat, sz'² kon'* what have you in hand? *chap, sz'²* each one having his own post; the attendants of officers; to accuse one; *náu² sz'²* to make trouble; *꜂chü sz'²* a grade of scholars below the Hánlin; *pat, sz'² sz'²* not to attend to business; *sz'² ꜀to kwo' ꜂mai*, overrun with cares and business; *sz'² ꜀t'au kéuk, shèk,* above doing manual labor; *꜀k'i sz'²* a strange affair; *sz'² fú² ꜂mò*, to assist one's parents.

伻² 刺² Tsz' To transfix, to stab, to pierce with a sword; to put a ploughshare in the soil; to stick into the ground, as a stake; to erect.

(521)

Tá.

打 Tá To strike, to pound, to knock, to beat, to maul; to fight; to attack, to pummel; to set a fighting; to excite; to do anything; to add; to play with or on; a blow; punishment by blows; an auxiliary word, placed before verbs to denote action, simply to do or showing present time, according to the scope; a preposition, by, in, at, through; *꜂tá ꜀ní ch'ü' ꜀chang*, go by this way; *꜂tá ka'* to squabble and fight, a brawl; *꜂tá ꜀'m tò'* it will not reach, as a shot; *꜂yau ꜀ch'ung ꜂tá*, the worms have eaten it; *t'ít, ꜂tá ké'* made of iron; *꜂tá t'ít, ꜂lò*, a blacksmith; *꜂tá p'á'* to frighten; *꜂tá sün' ꜀ts'ín ꜀ngan*, to try to raise the wind; *꜂'ng ko' ꜂tá ts'at, ko'* add seven to the five; *꜂hò ꜂tá pán²* elegantly dressed; *꜂tá shek, ꜀t'au*, to throw stones; stonecutting; *꜂tá ꜂chí ꜀p'ái*, to play cards; *꜂tá ꜀t'ung*, to work in copper; *꜂tá pái² chéung²* to be defeated in battle; *꜂tá ꜀pín ch'ü' ꜀lai*, which way (or where) did he come? *꜂tá ꜀yéung ꜀k'am*, to play on a piano; *꜀loi ꜂tá*, to come to blows; *꜂tá mung²* to dream; *꜂tá ꜀kung*, to work for; *꜂tá ꜂sz'* killed; *꜂tá ꜀teng*, to drive a nail; *꜂tá ꜂tsui ꜀pá*, to beat on the mouth; *꜂tá má² ꜂k'ü*, beat and reviled him; *꜂tá ko' chün'* to take a turn or little walk;

'tá 'shau 'ngán, to bribe; *'tá fát, 'k'ü hü'* send him there; *'tá ‹ü*, to fish; *‹lúi 'tá*, killed by lightning; *'tá t'ing'* to listen; *'tá ‹páu*, to mat anything; *'tá 't'eng hü'* to go in a boat; *'tá 'li*, to attend to, to manage; *'tá 'shui*, to draw water; *'tá ‹ngan ké' ‹yan*, a silversmith; *'tá ‹kai ‹kung*, to fight cocks; *'tá ‹k'ün*, to fisticuff; *'tá ‹shing*, to twist cords; *'tá 'ngán*, to perforate.

(522) T'á.

他 ‹它 T'á A personal pronoun; he, she, him, her, it; that, the other; another; *‹t'á yat,* another day; *pat, 'kún ‹t'á*, I have nothing to do with him; *‹t'á ‹mún*, they; *‹t'á tik,* his, her's; *ching' shí' ‹t'á*, it is certainly him.

(523) Tai.

堤 Tí A bank, a dike, a levee to defend against water; to stop, to fill up with earth; to prepare against; to oppose a barrier; to place firmly.

隄 Tí Interchanged with the last; a fence, a ridge, a barrier; to dike off, bridged; a heaped up way to cross on; *chuk, ‹tai*, to build a dike; *‹tai ngon'* a diked bank or shore; *‹tai ‹fong*, a defense, as against floods.

鞮 Tí Leathern or skin shoes; *lok, ‹tai*, leathern greaves or shinplates; *‹tai kü'* buskins worn by actors.

氐 Tí Reaching, arrived at; radical, fundamental; an origin; base, mean; to return, to revert to; a lodging place for the night; the third of the 28 constellations, consisting of α, β, γ, ι, in Libra; *‹tai ‹yun*, a certain foreign country.

低 Tí To bend down, to droop, to hang down; to incline, as the head; to sink, as money; in a low place, down; low, as a tone; cheap; low, base, humble; vulgar, common; *‹kò ‹tai*, high and low; *‹tai, ‹ngong*, looking down—looking up; *‹tai ngai'* counterfeit; *‹tai ‹t'au*, to droop the head; *‹tai ká'* low-priced, cheap; *ch'ut, ‹shan ‹tai*, humble origin, low born; *‹tai ‹sam*, downhearted; *‹tai 'shui*, gone to the bottom; sunk the capital; *‹tai ‹sheng*, in a low voice; *k'uk, ‹tai*, to stoop over; *‹tai ngai' sz'²* a low business; *'shui héung' ‹tai ‹lau*, the water is running out; *‹tai ch'ü'* a low place.

羝 Tí A ram, a buck, a he-goat; a ram three years old. Interchanged with the next.

抵 Tí To gore, to push with the horns; to oppose, to strive against; to push, as off a shore; *'tai ch'uk,* to butt and gore; *'tai hí'* pushing with the arms, a sort of wrestling.

砥 Tí The famous bow of the emperor Shun; a red bow; a bow with carvings on it.

'底 Ti At the base of, under the shadow of; the bottom of; below, underneath, beneath; at the bottom, below the level; low, mean, menial; a servant; to stop at, to reach the bottom; to impede, to obstruct; a first copy of; to fall to the bottom, as sediment; but, only; natural vigor, constitution; a classifier of cakes; *'tai min²* the lower side, the bottom; *ʂ'm tò² 'tai*, it dont touch the bottom; *tò² 'tai 'tím yéung²* how will it turn out at last? *há² 'tai*, down stairs, below; *'tai há²* under; *ʂmò 'tai*, bottomless; *ʂshün 'tai*, a ship's bottom; *'siú 'tai*, waiting-boys; *'tá 'tai*, to prime, as in painting; *mat› 'yé 'tai 'tsz' ch'ut› ʂshan*, what calling (or grade) did he start life with? *'ngán 'tai ʂmò ʂyan*, supercilious, an upstart; *'hò 'tai 'tsz'* vigorous, hearty; well principled; *ʂí ʂü ʂú 'tai*, what do you rest upon for its completion? *'tai 'tsz' ʂí wái²* his constitution is all gone; *ti² 'tai*, on the ground: the earth's centre; *'tai sái² tsun² ʂchí*, knows all about it; *ʂká 'tai*, family property; *'tai 'shui*, the tide against one; *hau² 'tai*, back, rear, behind; *yat› 'tai*, you've offended altogether; *yat› 'tai ʂkò*, a large cake.

'抵 Ti To oppose, to stop, to ward off, to rush against, to butt; to slap, to hit together; to substitute; to forfeit a pledge; to transgress, to offend; to sustain, to bear, to have what one deserves; to reach; to value; up to, reaching; worth, valued at; cheap, a bargain; *'tai ʂtong*, to be worth; *ʂ'm 'tai ko² lán² kat›* not worth a rotten orange; *ʂ'm 'tai ʂts'ín*, not worth a cash; *'tai 'shau sái²* clever at everything, jack of all trades; *'tai chü²* hold it up, stop it; *'tai ngái²* to bear as well as I can; *ʂchan ching² ʂ'm 'tai* truly I was deceived, I was not up to him; *'tai ʂts'ín 'yé*, a very precious article; *'tai tak› ʂlá*, well worth it; *'tai lái²* to take or have an equivalent; *tái² 'tai*, in general, for the most part; *ʂchan hai² 'tai ké²* it was very cheap; *ʂ'm 'tai*, dear; *'tai ún²* to swap, to exchange; *'tai tik› tak› chü²* able to stand against them, as an army; equal in value; *'tai tsúi²* to atone for crime; to bear the blame.

'柢 Tí The trunk of trees, the part of a tree near the ground; the root, the foundation.

'邸 Tí A hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a court, a royal residence; a lodging-house, a hotel for travelers; the basis, the bottom, the support of a thing; the stand for a sceptre; a screen outside the door; fundamental; to arrive at, to reach; *'lü 'tai*, a tavern; *'tai ʂking*, to reach the capital.

'詆 Tí To vilify, to defame, to slander; to scold, to blame; to accuse falsely; *'tai hám²* to implicate and injure; *'tai yuk›* to insult and reproach; *'tai 'wai*, to calumniate.

砥 Chí A grindstone, a millstone; a hone, a whetstone; smoothed, level, as a whetstone; to polish one's conduct, to regard rules and civilities; *'tai lai²* a grindstone; to reform one's self.

帝 Tí One who judges; celestial virtue; one whose virtue is like that of heaven and earth, and made their vicegerent among men; *ergo*, a sovereign, a judge, a prince, a potentate, an autocrat, an emperor, of whom the world can only have one; it is applied to several deities denoting their supremacy in their peculiar attributes, as *ˌKwán tai'* Mars; *ˌMan tai'* Apollo; *ˌWá tai'* God of Fire; *Shêung² tai'* the Supreme Ruler, one at the head of Olympus; there are now several of them; *ˌwong tai'* the emperor; *tai' ˌwong*, a sovereign; *tai' hau²* an empress; *''ng tai'* the five rulers of the five regions; the five elected emperors, before Yú the Great, B. C. 2597–2255.

諦 Tí To judge, to examine into; to scrutinize; *ˌsham tai'* to examine and decide upon.

蒂 Tí The peduncle of a flower, the foot-stalk of a flower or fruit; stem of a melon; rootlets; *met.* rootless, unfounded; *ˌfa tai'* a flower-stalk; *ping² tai' ˌlin*, a double flowered lotus; *tai' kái'* little prickles, motes, straws, trifles.

禘 Tí A quinquennial sacrifice to the manes of the emperor's predecessors; a worship of royal ancestors.

蝭 螮 Tí Small insects, like ephemera, generated in the ether; it is supposed the rainbow is made of them; *tai' tung'* the rainbow. The first also means a snake; and the second, when read *chüt*, a spider.

弟² Tí To twine and bind with leathern straps; rising by degrees; a younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; a junior, a friend, a scholar; *á' tai²* a boy, a lad; *ˌhing tai²* brothers, younger brothers; *ling' tai²* your younger brother; *shé' tai²* my own brother; *'nü tai²* a younger sister; *tai² 'tsz'* scholars; *'siú tai²* I, my humble self; *ngoi² ˌhing tai²* brothers-in-law.

悌² Tí Used for the above as a verb; to act brotherly, to act as a younger brother should.

第² Tí To wind around in ascending order; a consecutive series, an order, a rank, a gradation; to gradate, to make in a series; arranged in order; a literary degree; a mansion, a house; makes the ordinal numbers; a conjunction, but, however, yet, merely; *ts'z'' tai²* rank; *tai² yat*, number one, the first; *tai² yat 'hò*, the best; *tai² ˌsám ˌkán*, the third house; *tai² 'ki hò²* which number? *tai² cháh* an an officer's house; *tak tai²* to get a higher degree; *k'ap tai²* a doctorate, a Hánlin; *'k'u 'yau mat ˌkò tai² 'hí*, what high grade has he reached—what cleverness has he? *ts'z'' tai²* to confer a mansion on a a deserving officer.

弟² Ti — Used for the preceding as a conjunction; but, yet, only; name of a plant; *pat, tai²* a double surname.

遞² 遆² Ti — To transmit, to send on, to convey, to pass from hand to hand; to hand up or in; to exchange, to alternate; for, instead of; distant; *tai² ʻhi kéuk,* to change the legs over; *tai² ˂nín,* next year; *˂ch'ün tai²* to send on, as by post; to remit intelligence; *tai² ʻpan,* to petition for; *˂t'iú tai²* to go far, distant; *tai² ˂séung ʻwong ˂wán,* alternating, neighbors seeing each other; *˂lán ˂ü tai² chong²* to stop an officer's sedan and hand up a paper; *˂fán ʻní tai² ʻchün,* may I trouble you to take this for me?

棣² Ti — A sort of small plum, not larger than a cherry; a wild cherry, common in Shánsi; a piece of wood put under a carriage.

隸² Lí — Attached to, belonging to, joined; attendants in offices, underlings; menial, abject, base, vile, ignoble; *puk² tai²* servants, suite; *tai² ˂shü,* the square, plain character; *chik² tai²* attached to directly, as the superior *˂chau* and *˂t'ing* departments are under the governor; *chik² tai² ʻsháng,* the province of Chihli, so called because it is the metropolitan province.

杕² Ti — Standing alone, as a tree; solitary; exuberant, flourishing; distinguished, eminent.

Read *ʻto:* a tiller to steer with, a scull.

(524) T'ai.

˂梯 T'i — A ladder; stairs, steps; to recline against; a means to reach an end; *yat, tǒ ˂lau ˂t'ai,* a pair of stairs; *˂lau ˂t'ai ˂fong,* closet under the stairs; *ʻshau ˂t'ai,* a hand ladder; *˂t'ai tang²* a step-ladder; *ʻpán ˂t'ai,* board steps; *ʻün ˂t'ai,* a rope-ladder; *ʻshéung ˂wan ˂t'ai,* to mount the cloudy ladder—to become a high scholar; *˂t'in ˂t'ai,* a ladder leading up a roof, a scaling rope ladder; *ʻshéung ˂t'in ˂t'ai kòm² ˂nán,* as difficult as to climb up the sky; *˂t'ai ʻhau, ˂t'ai kéuk,* head of the stairs, and foot of the stairs.

ʻ稊 ʻ秕 T'i — Tares found among rice, like that grain with small seeds, and not easily distinguished; rice cockle; shoots on a willow trunk.

˂綈 T'i — Lustrous pongee, used to make robes or gowns, which were given as presents; a coat or pelisse.

˂鵜 T'i — A water-fowl, called *˂t'ai ˂ú,* a species of gregarious pelican, having a red bill, and plumage like an owl.

˂啼 T'i — To bewail, to howl and cry; the cry of birds; to crow, as a cock; to coo and call, as a pigeon; to scream, as a parrot or an ape; *˂t'ai huk,* to cry and weep; *˂kai ˂t'ai,* a cock's crow; *˂kai ˂ch'o ˂t'ai,* first cockcrowing—at the 3d watch; *˂kai lün² ˂t'ai,* general cockcrowing at dawn.

蹄 T'i A hoof, both solid and cleft; the feet of pachydermatæ, solidungula, and ruminantia; to kick; a trap to catch hares; *met.* a horse; *ˊmá ㄔt'ai*, a horse-hoof; the water-chestnut; *áp ˊná ㄔt'ai*, a flat foot like a duck —sign of a poor man; *ㄔt'ai kok*, hoofs and horns, *i. e.* horses and cattle.

嫕 T'i At ease; *ㄔt'ai ㄔt'ai* beautiful, fascinating, as Sí-shí was. Read *ㄔchí*, a mother.

提 T'i To lift in one hand, to lift up, to take up; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring forward, to bring into notice; to bring before a magistrate; a drum or sounding-tube, used on horseback; a syllable used by Budhists; *ㄔt'ai shíp ㄔtsing ㄔshan*, to rouse one to action; *ㄔt'ai ㄔfong*, to watch; *ㄔt'ai ㄔshing*, to lift on high; *ㄔt'ai ㄔkw'ai*, to lead by the hand; to bring up, to nourish; to lead forward, to help on; *ㄔt'ai ㄔying*, the sentencer of punishment, a provincial judge; *ㄔt'ai tuk* a major-general; *ˊshui ㄔsz' ㄔt'ai tuk* an admiral; *ㄔt'ai ㄔt'ong*, a courier; *ㄔt'ai ㄔsz' ˊking kok* to bring to notice fully; *ㄔt'ai ˊhí*, to bring to notice, to suggest; *ㄔt'ai ㄔlung*, to carry a lantern; *ㄔt'ai tiú² ㄔkún*, overseer of the candidates; *ㄔt'ai ㄔkon tiú² ˊtám*, in a flutter, scared.

Read *ˊtai*; to throw away.

鍉 T'i Name of a gem, called *ㄔt'ai ㄔt'ong*.

睼 T'i To go out to see; to sit and observe; to look at from a distance.

蝭 T'i Name of an insect; *ㄔt'ai ㄔlò*, a kind of cicada.

Also read *ㄔshí*, name of a bird.

醍 T'i Reddish spirits, clear pure liquor; the essential oil of milk, a liquor refined from the coagulum of butter, elain; *ㄔt'ai ㄔú*, an unctuous liquor flowing from cream; *met.* the beneficent temper of Budha.

褆 T'i Fully, handsomely dressed; *ㄔí hau² ㄔt'ai ㄔt'ai*, properly clothed in an elegant manner. Also read *shí²*, with the same meaning.

題 T'i The forehead, the front; the head, the forefront; conspicuous; a theme, a proposition, a subject for writing, a preface; title of a book; to look at; to notice, to discuss, to praise, to bring forward; to subscribe; to do, to attempt; to compose, to write; *ㄔt'ai muk* a theme; an authority for; *tái² ㄔt'ai muk* an important matter, an urgent order from high officers; *ㄔt'ai ˊseng*, to bring to mind; *p'oˊ ㄔt'ai*, the exordium of an essay; *ㄔshing ㄔt'ai*, the enforcement of the subject; *ˊsiú ㄔt'ai tái² tsò²* to make too much of a little matter; *ˊní ㄔt'ai ˊhá ㄔt'au*, do you broach the matter, you try first; *ㄔts'ím ㄔt'ai*, to subscribe money; *ㄔt'ai ㄔshí*, to indite verses; *ㄔt'ai tsauˊ* to write a memorial to court; *ㄔshü ㄔt'ai*, the title to a book; *ㄔnán ㄔt'ai*, hard to do, impossible; *pat ㄔsiú ㄔt'ai*, don't say any more about it, keep still; *ˊm ㄔt'ai*, to forget all about.

驖 T'i A frisking, fine horse; *k'üt, t'ai*, a nimble palfrey; *t'ai tsz'*, a place in Shántung.

荑 T'i Weeds, tares; plants just sprouting.

Read *i*; to cut down grass; name of a flower; *san i fá*, the *Magnolia purpurea*.

霄 T'i The sky clearing up; fair weather, cessation of rain.

鵜 T'i A sort of pheasant; *t'ai tú*, a kind of pelican. Read *i*; *i yau*, a flying squirrel.

鯑 T'i A sort of cottus or bullhead, with projecting eyes; the sour things found in fish's stomach.

體 休 T'i The body, the frame, the whole person; a body, a trunk; a class, a body of officers; real, substantial; the important parts of, the essentials; decorous, dignified, becoming, decent, proper; respectable, reputable, influential; to realize, to embody, to make substantial, to represent in action the views of another; to partition; to join, to attract, related to; to receive courteously; *shan t'ai*, the human body; *tái t'ai mín* having a great reputation; *yat, t'ai*, the whole, all concerned, accordant; *lai t'ai*, courtesy, politeness; *sz' t'ai*, the four limbs; *shik, tái t'ai*, to understand the great rules of propriety; *hò t'ai ts'oi*, personable, well limbed, elegant; *shat, t'ai*, unbecoming, rude, impolite; *kwai t'ai wai wo*, I fear your good self is indisposed; *t'ai sut*, to befriend; *fú fú yat, t'ai*, husband and wife one flesh; *t'ai shang*, to put in practice; *t'ai kú* to regard, to assist; *t'ai pák kòm tsò* do it this way and no other; *t'm hòp t'ai shik*, inelegant, as style; indecorous, unusual, as dress.

睇 T'i Read *tai*; to view slightly, to glance at.

A colloquial word. To see to, to look after; to deem, to regard; to keep watch, to look-out for, have an eye on; to conclude, to suppose, to think; *t'ai k'ü t'm hí*, I think he will not answer; *ngo t'ai tak yau*, I think there is some; I guess it is so; *t'ai kang*, to watch, as a watchmen; *t'ai kéuk*, look to your footing, be careful how you walk; *t'ai kwán* used to, seen such before; *pí yan t'ai siú*, you'll make men contemn you; *t'ai tak, t'm t'ai tak* do you think he will pass? can such things do? *t'ai kwo* I've seen it; *t'ai chan*, look sharp; *t'ai ngan*, to shroff money; *t'ai ch'ün shek* to look through a stone, sharp-sighted; *t'ai tsz' sai* look very carefully after it; *t'ai há t'in*, look to heaven [for help]; *t'ai kwo lung*, to look beyond the mark; *t'ai t'au t'ai mí*, I've seen they are all right; *t'ai pung kat, shau*, lookout for your empty hands!—a street cry; *ngán t'ai t'ai*, staring at, not taking his eyes off; *hü t'ai hí* gone to see the play; *yau mat, yé hò t'ai*, what fine things have you?



娣 T'i A younger sister; *'t'ai 'ts'z'* sisters-in-law; *'t'ai fú*, a younger brother's wife; *'t'ai 'tsai*, a waiting-boy; *ká shang 't'ai*, a slave boy: *à' 't'ai*, my boy, my little fellow.

涕 T'i To weep, to shed tears; name of a lot; *yap t'ai'* to lament and weep; *yat t'ung pí' t'ai'* a foolish blockhead.

鬀 剃 薙 T'i To shave; to eradicate grass, to clear off land; rubbish, underbrush; *t'ai' t'au 'lò*, a barber; *t'ai' sò tò*, a razor; *ch'ü t'ai'* to root out; *t'ai' fát sau shang*, to turn priest; *üt há' t'ai' t'au*, to shave in the moonshine.

揥 T'i To reject, to cast away from one.

Read *chái'*; a hair-pin to secure the hair in a knot.

締 T'i An indissoluble knot; *t'ai' káu*, inseparably joined, as when married; closely shut.

替 T'i To change, to put another instead of, to substitute; to abolish, to reject, to set aside; to wait; to stop; for, instead, in place of, in behalf; a sign of the dative; *toi' t'ai' 'ní hü'* I'll go for you; *t'ai' shan*, a substitute; *t'ai' tak ch'ut 'm*, doubtful if it (or he) will do instead; *Yé sú t'ai' yan shau' tsúi'* Jesus suffered for men's sins; *shai' táp 'mong t'ai'* hereditary titles are not destroyed; *t'ai' 'k'ü 'kong*, tell him; *mò t'ai'* unchangeable; *t'ai' 'sz' 'kwai*, a criminal's substitute.

嚏 T'i To sneeze; a sneeze; *'tá p'an' t'ai'* to sneeze; *k'au t'ai'* catching cold.

(525) Tái.

獃 A colloquial word. Silly; acting like a fool; *shü tái 'tsz'* a silly booby; *lái tái*, dress out of order, slovenly.

'歹 '歹 Tái Bad, vicious, evil, perverse; the 78th radical of characters denoting misfortunes, death, corpses; *'m chí 'hò 'tái*, he does not know good from bad; *wai fi tsok 'tái*, to make confusion and evil; *léung 'tái nán fan*, not easy to tell the bad from the good.

'袋 A colloquial word. A pipe; *in 'tái*, a tobacco pipe; *'shui in 'tái*, a hubble-bubble, a water pipe; *shik 'tái in*, to smoke one pipe.

帶 繒 Tái A sash, a girdle; a belt, a region of country, a zone; a bandage, a compress; a band, a tape, a ribbon, a scarf, a narrow kerchief; to take, to carry; to take along with one, to pilot, to conduct, to lead and guide; to remind; belonging to, related, implicated; places connected with each other, as a neighborhood; a colloquial word, overmuch; *fú' t'au tái'* a girdle; *mat tái'* garters; *sz' tái' p'ò'* tape and ribbon shop; *tái' 'ní ying' shik* go with you there to introduce you; *tái' ít tik* rather too warm; *tái' chang lok* it does not exactly suit; *fán tái'* trouble you to take this—as a letter; *tái' lui'* involved, as in a ruin; *'kwái tái' yan 'hau*,

to entrap and carry off girls; *ʿmò kwá³ tái³* no cares on my mind; *tái³ ʿshui ʿt'eng*, pilot boats.

帶³ Tai — The rootlets of plants; unimportant, trifling; *kái³ tái³* a little matter, a mote.

戴³ Tái — To carry or wear on the head; to bear, to sustain, to uphold; to have over one, as the sky; to respect; to meet, to occur, to happen; *tái³ mò²* to put on a cap; *tái³ ʿngán keng³* to wear spectacles; *oi³ tái³ ʿk'ü*, I respect and like him; *pat₅ kung² tái³ ₍t'in*, the same sky shall not cover us; *ʿteng tái³* a button or knob; *₍tám tái³* to undertake for; *tái³ üt₂ ₍p'i ₍sing*, to wear the moon and wrap in the stars, *i. e.* to travel and peddle.

大² Tá — Great, big, grand, large; noble, old; chief, distinguished; fat, plump; important, prominent; a common superlative, much, very; to enlarge, to exceed, to surpass; to grow large; the 37th radical; *tái³ ₍'m ₍t'ung*, very different; *tái³ ʿü ʿsiú pat₅ ₍t'ung*, the large is unlike the small; *tái³ tak₅* how fast he grows; *tái³ ₍mún*, the front gate; *tái³ ₍ts'in*, the "great thousand," the world; *tái³ ₍t'au ₍há*, "a big headed prawn," you booby! *tái³ ₍hoi ₍mún tsò³* do it with open gates, *i. e.* let every body know it; *ʿhò tái³ mín² á³* you think yourself rather great; *tái³ ká³ ʿtsz'* a vain fellow; *tái³ ₍fong tik₅* be more lenient, don't gripe him; *á³ tái³* my elder brother; *tái³ léuk₂* in general; *tái³ ₍ts'in yat₂* day before yesterday; *₍léung tái³ ʿsiú*, wife and concubine; *tái³ hán²* the "great limit,"—death; *₍hang tái³ sz'²* to kill the emperor; *tái³ kuk₂* a fine appearance; *ʿshui tái³* high water; *tái³ ʿséung ₍t'au*, a grand plan; *tái³ ʿyau ʿsho yik₂* he has made a great gain; it will be very advantageous; *tái³ ₍to*, too many; *tái³ pat₅ ʿho*, impossible.

(526) T'ái.

舵³ T'ái — A colloquial word. A rudder; *₍chá ʿt'ái*, to steer, to hold the tiller; *₍sung ʿt'ái*, to crane up a rudder; to let go the tiller; *₍mán ʿt'ái*, to luff; *₍t'úi⁵ t'ái*, to ease the helm; *ʿt'ái ₍t'ung*, a tiller.

Read *tái³*; a long narrow boat.

太³ T'ái — Great, excessive; too, very; broad and extensive; slippery; a title of honor for men and women; *á³ t'ái³* the old lady, Madam; *ʿlò t'ái³ t'ái³* an officer's lady, her ladyship; *t'ái³ ₍to*, overmuch, excessive; *t'ái³ kwo³* overstepping his place, intrusive; more than enough; *t'ái³ pat₅ k'ap₂* insufficient, will not do at all; *t'ái³ ₍kung*, a great-grandfather; *t'ái³ ʿtsz'* the crown-prince; *t'ái³ ₍p'ing*, general peace; *ʿlò t'ái³* custom-house examiners; *t'ái³ ₍'m ₍koi*, truly I am to blame, I beg pardon.

泰 T'ái Interchanged with the preceding; exalted, high, honorable; superior in station or excellence; extreme; pervading; peaceful; the 11th diagram; *t'ái² ɕí pat₂ ɕkiú*, high and still condescending, as the emperor; *T'ái² ɕshán*, a famous peak in Shántung; *kwok₂ t'ái² ɕman ɕon*, the country prospering and the people at peace.

汰 T'ái Slippery; waters rushing and overflowing; excessive, overpassing; to wash, to rinse and clean; *ɕshá t'ái²* to scrub with sand; *ɕch'é t'ái²* extravagant; fond of women.

貸 T'ái To lend; to loan on interest; to intrust to another; a loan; to confer, to give; to release, to pardon; *tsé² t'ái²* to lend, to use a while; *ɕp'ong t'ái²* to borrow for another; *hat₂ t'ái²* to beg a loan; *chák₂ fát₂ pat₂ t'ái²* to punish and not pardon.

態 T'ái Figure, form; the habit of a person, his gait, air, motions; the expression of an idea; configuration, circumstances; manner; *ɕkiú t'ái²* haughty; *shai² t'ái² ɕim ɕléung*, the cordiality or the disregard of the world; *mi² t'ái²* seductive way, ogling; *t'ái² tò²* behavior.

(527) Tak.

德 Teh
直 Teh
惠 Teh Virtue, goodness, moral excellence; accomplishments; benefit, favor, kindness; virtue, quality, energy, efficacy good examples, sensible o a favor, grateful; to increase; happy; *tak₂ hang²* virtuous actions; *sz² tak₂* four [female] duties; *'yau tak₂* he is worthy; *ɕyan tak₂* beneficence; *tái² tak₂* great kindness; *tsò² ɕkung tak₂* to perform meritorious acts, as Budhists do; *ok₂ tak₂* a bad efficacy; *ɕchí ɕyan 'kòm tak₂* to be grateful.

得 Teh To obtain, to attain, to succeed, to get what one wishes; to get from heaven; to wish, to desire; special; an auxiliary verb, can, may; able to be done; often forms the past tense in colloquial; *ɕ'm tak₂* impossible, very difficult; *ɕ'm kwo² tak₂ i²* I am truly sorry, mortified; *tak₂ ɕts'in mái² fong²* to take bribes to let a thief go; *ɕkam yat₂ tak₂ kin²* I had a sight of him to-day; *'t'ai tak₂ kin²* able to see it; *pat₂ tak₂ ɕk'i 'sz'* a premature death; *ɕ'm 'kong tak₂ ch'ut₂* inexpressible, I will not say it; *ɕ'm 'tang tak₂* I cannot wait; *ɕháng tak₂ ɕto*, walked much; *luk₂ tak₂ ɕü ɕto*, it rained much; *'sé tak₂ 'shiú*, you've written but little; *tsò² tak₂* very well, it can be done; *tak₂ tsui²* to sin, to offend; *sz'² ɕ'm tak₂ ɕün*, the thing may not be done; *kái² ɕchi tsoi² tak₂* repress your covetousness; *ɕséung tak₂* mutually agreeable, coinciding; *tak₂ yat₂ shat₂ yat₂* to get one and lose one; *tái² tak₂ tsai²* much too large; *tak₂ 'shau 'fo ki²* a fellow-workman.

得 Teh Erroneously used for the preceding; water; watery, the appearance of water.

特 Teh² A bullock fit for sacrificing; a three-year stallion; male of beasts; team of four; to pair, to match; to stand forth; alone, single, separately, insulated; special, purposely; *tak₂ ㄍtang ㄍloi*, I came on purpose; *pat₂ tak₂ ʿkòm*, not so alone; *tak₂ iú²* specially; *tak₂ í²* a special design; *ㄍkʿí tak₂* truly unique, a strange thing; *tak₂ tí²* purposely; *lak₂ tak₂* brusque, eccentric, peculiar; *tak₂ ü²* a special edict.

杙 Yih² A pear from Annam; a post to tie animals to; a pillar; a spike; *shek₂ tak₂* a stone which divides lands; *ㄍchʿéung ㄍteng tak₂* a long spike, a nail to hang things on; *ʿtam tak₂* to drive down a post or stick.

(528) Tam.

ʿ泰 A colloquial word. To pound, to hammer; to strike with the fist; to rap; to throw at; to throw away; *ʿtam áp₂* to stone ducks; *ʿtam ㄍnáu*, to drop anchor; *ㄍpáu ʿtam ㄍpáu cháp₂* I'd let you pound or cut it—for I know it to be good; *ʿtam yan²* to "chop" dollars; *ʿtam kwat₂* or *ʿtam ㄍshan*, to pommel, to shampoo; *ㄍchʿui ㄍtʿau ʿtam ʿnò*, to hammer and beat one harshly; *ʿtam hü²* to throw away.

泰 A colloquial word. To drop down; to drool, as saliva; to hang down, as a laden pocket; to sound; *tam² ㄍtʿo*, to throw the lead; *tam² tam² chung²* very heavy, burdensome; *cháu² chung² tam²* to make a large fortune; *tam² lok₂ ㄍlai*, to hang down, suspended; *tam² ㄍü*, to fish with a line; *tam² ㄍpʿáng ㄍkʿí*, to angle for crabs; *tam² shau² ké²* stupid, gloomy; *tam² ㄍtúi*, sad looking, melancholic; *tam² lám²* to drop a hawser so that a boat can cross it.

窗 A colloquial word. A low place, a bog; to press down, to crush; to stamp on; *ㄍtai tam²* a low spot, as in a yard; *tam² ʿkʿü*, crush it, as with the foot; *ʿmá tam² ㄍtʿai*, the horse paws; *hau² tam² tam²* very thick; *yung² kéuk₂ tam² ʿpán*, push the board down with the foot.

(529) Tʿam.

ㄍTʿam. A colloquial word. To revolve, to whirl; round, rolling over; *ㄍtʿam ㄍtʿam ʿchün*, to whirl round and round; *ㄍtʿam ㄍtʿam ㄍhün*, the circuit of, as an islet; a round plat; *ㄍtʿam ㄍtʿam ㄍsheng*, a rumbling sound.

ㄍ氹 A colloquial word. A cesspool; a pit, a tank; *ʿshui ʿtʿam*, a tank for manure; *ㄍnai ʿtʿam*, a hole, dug for transplanting in.

嗿 A colloquial word. To deceive, to swindle, to play a trick on; to try; an imposition; *ʿkʿü tʿam² ʿní*, he is deluding you; *tʿam² tʿam² ʿhá*, try once; *ㄍm ㄍtʿeng ʿní tʿam²* I'll not be taken in by you.

(530) **Tám.**

擔擔担 Tán — To carry on a pole across the shoulders; to bear, to undertake, to sustain; to grab at; responsible for, to be security for; *tám ni ko sêung*, carry this box; *tám pò*, to be security, to insure; *tám tak hí*, you can lift it; *tám kon ki*, to stand security for; *tám t'au*, a patron, one's security; *tám shêung shan*, I'll take the responsibility; *tám sam chü* to remember carefully; *tám lo t'au*, peddlers, hawkers; *tám tak ngáng* can certainly be assured of it; *tám chau fú*, or *tám tám lò*, a coolie, a porter; *tám kok*, to retard, as by delay; *kau tám tsung*, the dog grabbed the pudding, *i. e.* he does not take the hint; *tám ying* to stake one's credit.

儋 Tan — Interchanged with the last and the next; a load of two peculs of grain; the name of a large town in the northwest of Hainán I.

耽 Tan — Interchanged with the next; also pendent ears, long ears, regarded as a sign of wisdom.

眈躭 Tán — To look at and yet think of something else; to look about, as a tiger when eating; given to pleasure, lustful; *fú shí tám tám*, eyeing fiercely like a tiger.

聃 Tan — Dull of hearing; a man's name; *Lò Tám*, or Láu-kiun, founder of the Rationalists.

紞 Tán — Fringes or pendents hanging on the border of crowns or coronets, to conceal the ears; flaps on caps; sound of a drum.

酖 Tan — Interchanged with *sham* 鴆 a poison; exhilirated by drink, given to wine; *tám ü tsau*, fond to drink.

膽胆 Tan — The gall, the gall-bladder; courage, bravery; fortitude, endurance; *tám shui*, the bile; *tam sai* timid, fearful; *chan hò tám*, really brave; *hák p'o tám*, scared so as to split his gall-bladder; *kon tám*, liver and gall—very intimate; *tám chí* moral courage; *tám tsok tám waai*, as we plan we will do, to carry out a purpose; *tám shang mò*, "his gall has got hairs,"—audacious, dauntless; *wong tám*, gall.

噉 Tan — The hum of a full table; the noise of many eating; craunching, grinding of the jaws.

擔担 Tán — A burden, a load; a pecul or 100 catties; *hò tái tám* a very heavy load; *yat t'iú tám kon*, a carrying-pole; *tám t'iú t'au shang í* to get a living by carrying burdens; *yat tám chung* weighs a pecul; *tám kon tsò ch'ek* the beam makes a cubit, *i. e.* it's as long as it is broad; *tám t'au*, a peculage levied by the hoppo's office; *tsip chün tám* I'll relieve your load; *yat tám tám*, take it all at one load.

啖啗 Tan — To eat, to taste, to chew, to masticate, to swallow; to entice, to hold out baits; a bite, a morsel, a mouthful;

a swallow; wild, incoherent; *yat, tám² fán²* a mouthful of rice; *shí ˈshé tám² fán²* give a mouthful of rice [to a poor man]; *chap, ˈmò tám² hàp,* not even a suck of gravy—a bare board; *ˈngáu tám² ˈní,* I'll bite you; *ɕt'au ˈkòm tám²* to steal a bite; *ˈní yák, tám²* take a bite.

淡² 澹² Tan — Fresh, tasteless, flat, insipid; thin, weak, watery; light, volatile, heartless; distant, as a friend; light, as color; indifferent to, temperate; dull, as trade; *tám² ɕshái,* detestably flat; *ɕsam tám²* no liking for; *tám² tak, tsai²* very weak, as tea; *ɕts'ing tám²* poor; *ɕshang i² tám²* business is dull; *ˈláng tám²* abstinent; no cordiality for; no trade, a dull market; *tám² ˈshui,* fresh water; *tám² pok,* poor, thin.

菼² Tán — Marshy plants, low sedge; a sort of reed useful for making brooms.

萏² Tan — Opening flowers; mallows; budding flowers; *ˈán tám²* the *Hibiscus mutabilis.*

禫² Tán — A sacrifice offered to the manes of parents at the end of the three years' mourning.

(531) T'ám.

貪 ɕT'an — To covet, to long for, to desire inordinately; ambitious of, bent on; avaricious; *ɕt'ám ɕsam,* a covetous disposition; greedy, *ɕlám, ɕt'ám* covetous; *ɕt'am ˈt'ai mín²,* fishing for praise; *ɕt'ám ɕts'ín,* anxious to get on; *ɕt'ám ɕtsong,* open to bribes; *ɕt'ám ɕt'au,* the object of desire; *ɕt'ám ˈyam ɕt'ám yák,* a gluttonous drunkard.

A colloquial word. The quadruped drawn on the screen in front of offices, for good luck; it is like a unicorn, and should warn officials against bribery.

痰 ɕT'an — Phlegm, thick mucus from the lungs; *chung² ɕt'ám,* to fall dead; *t'ò² ɕt'ám,* to cough up phlegm, to spit; *ɕt'ám ɕn,* phlegm; *ɕt'ám t'ò²* or *ɕt'ám kún²* a spittoon, a cuspidor; *fá² ɕt'ám,* an expectorant; *ɕt'ám ˈshéung ˈkeng,* in the death rattle.

談 ɕT'an — To converse, to discuss, to talk about, to speak upon; to prate, to cavil; a patois, any peculiarity of speech; conversation, talk, chitchat; *ɕhán ɕt'ám,* small talk; *ˈshau ɕt'ám,* to play chess; *ˈt'ò ɕt'ám,* a local dialect; *ɕt'ám siú²* to laugh and chat; *ɕkò ɕt'ám,* loud talk; *kung² ˈní ɕt'ám ɕt'ám,* let us talk a while.

餤 ɕT'an — To serve up food; cakes with flesh rolled in them, and sliced, a sort of sandwich; to bait, to allure.

覃 ɕT'an — Reaching, extending to; to arrive at; great, extensive; *ɕt'ám ɕyan,* royal favor.

燂 ɕT'an — To burn in the fire; to scorch, to bream; to dry at a fire, to put in the blaze; to warm, to boil; *ɕt'ám ɕshūn,* to bream a boat's bottom; *ɕt'ám ˈkí tsò² ˈfo,* burn some faggots of grass; *ɕtang ɕt'au ɕt'ám ˈhá,*

dry it in the lamp; *ɔt'ám ʿshui*, to warm some water, as in a boiler; *ɔt'ám tám² ɔch'á*, warm a cup of tea; *ʿfo ɔt'ám wok² ʿtaī tsau² ɔchi ɔk'ung*, when the fire scorches the boiler, you'll know what poverty is. Also read *ɔts'am*.

譚 T'an To converse, to discuss; to manifest; large, big; to talk big; an ancient feudal state, lying east of Tsínán fú in Shántung; a surname.

潭 T'an Name of a river; deep, bottomless; an expanse of water, with deep holes; *ɔkon pák² ɔngo ɔt'ám*, as well dry up the Macao Passage! *i. e.* you talk extravagantly; *ɔt'ám ʿtsz' ɔyéung mín²* passage between the Bar Fort and Typa; *mán² chéung² ɔsham ɔt'ám*, very deep, no bottom; *met.* I can't see the end of it.

罈 壇 T'án A wine jar, an earthen vase to contain spirits; *yat⁵ ɔt'ám ʿtsau*, a jug of spirits. Often pronounced *ɔt'án*.

曇 T'án Clouds spreading themselves; *ɔt'ám ɔt'ám*, lowering, the sky overcast.

醃 T'an Minced meat salted; salted or cured delicacies; brine; gravy, the serous juice oozing from meats; *ʿt'ám ʿhoi*, preserved or salted meats.

探 T'an To feel for with the hand, to search for; to go to discover; to explore, to sound; to try, to essay; to make inquiries about, to visit, to ask after; to examine, to spy, to investigate; *ʿtá t'ám²* to learn about; *t'ám² mong² ɔts'an ts'ik⁵* to visit relatives; *t'ám² ɔshá ʿshui*, to sound; *t'ám² ɔfá*, the third on the list of the Hánlin doctors; *t'ám² t'eng²* to seek news of; *ɔloi t'ám² ʿhá ʿní*, just came in to see how you are; *t'ám² ʿtsz'* a spy; *t'ám² ɔt'ong*, to try the heat of water; *t'ám² yat⁵ t'ám²* try it once.

(532) Tan.

墩 堆 Tun A heap, a tumulus, a mound, a barrow; a pile; a hillock on a stepp; a square pillar of bricks; the base of a post, a plinth; a company of boat-people settled ashore; a ton, used to imitate the English word; *shò ɔtan*, Oyster Heap, or Second Bar; *áp⁵ ɔtan*, Duck Hillock, opposite French Folly; *ɔtan kéuk⁵* a settlement near Macao Passage Fort; *láp² chuk⁵ ɔtan*, a candle-stand; *ɔin ɔtan*, a fire-signal; *ʿhí ɔtán ɔü iú² ʿtá ɔtan*, pillars must be made in single brick walls; *sau² ɔtan*. cushions used by courtiers; *p'áu² ɔtan*, a bundle of straw; *met.* a squat, strutting fellow. The second form is vulgar.

擋 A colloquial word. To stop when it ought to go on; to put down; a dépôt for opium; *ɔá p'in² ʿtan*, an opium ship; *ʿtan ɔká*, opium dealers; *chái² ʿtan*, an insolvent; *ʿtan tsoi² ɔmún ʿhau*, put it in the doorway a while; *ʿtan fo³* goods left on hand; *ʿtan p'ò²* a small flower boat.

(533) **T'an.**

‹吞 Tun To swallow, to gulp, to bolt; to devour, to swallow up, to seize, to ingulf, to grasp, to appropriate; to merge in one; *‹t'an ‹ün*, to bolt a pill; *‹t'an 'hau 'shui*, to swallow one's spittle; to make one's mouth water; *‹t'an ‹t'in*, to swallow the sky, *i. e.* grasping; *‹t'an ‹t'in há²* to seize the empire; *‹t'an ping¹* to engross all; *‹t'in lok₂ hü¹* swallowed; *‹t'an ‹'m lok₂ 'keng*, I can't swallow it down; *‹t'an ‹kam*, to swallow gold-leaf—a Chinese mode of suicide; *‹t'an p'in¹* to overreach; *‹wáng ‹t'an ‹fán t'áp₂* to gulp a pagoda crosswise, *i.e.* inordinately greedy; *‹t'an ‹sheng*, to keep silent; *‹t'an tám¹* to take a swallow; *pún¹ ‹t'an pún¹ t'ò¹* to tell only half.

‹飩 T'un A sort of meat cake or nut, made of flour and boiled; *‹wan ‹t'an*, meat dumplings, eaten with sugar.

褪¹ T'un To undress, to disrobe; flowers fading and falling off. A colloquial word. To pull the arm within the sleeve; to take out bones; to push along; *t'an¹ kwat₂ ‹kai*, a boned chicken; *t'an¹ há² ‹hong*, drive it into the next line; *t'an¹ ch'ut₂* overrun it, as in correcting types; *t'an¹ lat₂* to slip out of, as from a jacket; *'tá tò¹ t'an¹* the food rising on the stomach; *t'an¹ yuk₂ 'hái*, scolloped crabs.

(534) **Tán.**

‹丹 Tan A carnation or cinnabar color; sincere, honest; medicines or other substances decocted or distilled; a prescription, a remedy; *‹ling ‹tán*, an efficacious remedy; *‹tán ‹fong*, a good recipe; *lin² ‹tán*, to distil medicines; *‹tán ‹shá*, cinnabar ore; *‹tán ‹sam*, pure-minded; *‹sin ‹tán*, a divine medicine; *‹tán ‹t'in lik₂* constitutional energy; *yat₂ p'in¹ ‹tán ‹sam*, entirely devoted to.

‹單 ‹单 Tán Single, alone, isolated, by itself; odd numbers; a single garment; individual, an orphan; only, entirely; thin, poor, bad; debilitated, exhausted; to surround, around; sincere, credible; a check, an agreement, a bill, a receipt; an adverb, but, only, nothing but; *‹shéung ‹tán*, double, single; even, odd; *‹tán tuk₂* only one; *‹kú ‹tán*, orphaned, isolated; *‹tán hai²* only that, merely, just; *‹tán 'ngán*, one-eyed; *‹hoi ‹tán*, to make out a bill; *‹shau ‹tán*, a receipt; *ú² ‹tán*, a draft, a promissory note; *‹tán pok₂* thin, deficient, poor; *'tá ‹tán ts'ák₂* blackmail paid; *‹tán ‹pún lò²* only one way there; *fo¹ ‹tán*, an invoice; *hím¹ ‹tán*, money owing; *‹tán ‹ting yat₂ ko¹* only one; *‹chi ‹tán*, an order to pay money; *cháp₂ ‹tán fo¹* to keep goods out of market; *‹tán ‹tò típ₂* a rattan shield and sword; *‹tán*

ˌshan ʻtsai, only myself; ˌtán yatˋ ʻhí, do it on the odd days; ˌngan ˌtán, a check.

彈 Tán The extreme, the last stage of, to the utmost; ˌtán kauˊ to dive to the bottom of a subject; ˌtán likˋ the entire strength.

簞 Tán A small open basket for holding boiled rice; a pannier; ˌtán ˌpʻiú lüˊ hungˊ the baskets and gourds were often empty —in a famine; kwàˊ ˌtán ˌwo shêungˊ a begging priest.

禪 Tán A garment without lining; a single garment; ˌtán matˌ stockings without lining; ʻpʻi ˌtán, a sheet.

鄲 Tán A region in the south of Chihli province, now the district of Hántán in Kwángping fú.

旦 Tán Men who act the parts of females; ˌfá ˌtán, those who act girls; ʻtá ʻmò ˌtán, those who act as female warriors; chingˊ ˌtán, actors of elderly ladies; ˌshang ˌtán hîˊ a play of a love affair.

誕ˊ 謾ˊ Tán To talk wild, to boast, to brag; fabulous, incoherent, unfounded, nonsensical; to enlarge; great, wide; to bear children; to nourish, to bring up; fongˊ tánˊ to lie, to brag; kwáiˊ tánˊ strange, boasting; tánˊ ʻtszˊ to bear a son; tánˊ yatˋ a birthday; ʻpò tánˊ or ˌpʻò sátˌ tánˊ an idol's birthday; hoˊ tánˊ to congratulate one on his birthday; the second character only is used in this sense.

旦² Tán The morning, the dawn; a morning; light, dawn; clear, bright; used for ˌshan, a god; ˌün tán² newyear's day; ˌming tán² to-morrow morn; tátˌ tán² to watch for the morn; tsoˊ ʻí toiˊ tán² to sit waiting for the dawn; yatˌ tán² in a morning, instantly.

但² Tán But, only, simply; but very; whenever, as soon as; unrestrained, set at liberty; often placed at the beginning of a sentence to add force; tán² ʻkong ˌʻm pʻáˊ speak boldly; tán² patˌ ˌchí, but I don't know; tán² kinˊ ˌyan ˌshán ˌyan ʻhoi, he sees men like hills or waves—a vast multitude; tán² ˌfán, but, however; whosoever; tán² takˌ how then; tán² ün² ˌü ʻtsʻzˊ I simply wish it so; patˌ tánˊ ʻkòm, he not only does so, but....

彈² Tán A pill; a bullet, a shot, a ball; a pellet; to shoot, to snap; to fillip; to hit; to draw a bow; tán² ˌün, a pellet; met. a little plat of ground; ʻtá tán² to shoot balls with a bow; pʻáuˊ tán² a cannon ball; tán² ˌmáng ʻngán, to have an eye shot out; pʻâuˊ tséung² tán² ˌtsʻan, the fire-crackers snap against one.

憚² Tán To dread difficulty or pain; tired out, sore; fearful; szˊˊ ˌmò kiˊ tán² no fear of any body, reckless; patˌ tán² ˌfán, don't be afraid of duty.

蛋² Tán A tribe of the Miáutszˊ; an egg; tán² ˌká, the boat-people about Canton; tán² úˊ boat-people; ˌkai tánˊ a hen's egg; tán² ˌká ʻtsai, a boat child—a reproachful term; tán² ˌká ˌpʻo, tanka-boat women.

(535) **T'án.**

攤 T'an To open and spread out, as for sale; to spread and make thin; to gesture; a stall, a mat or shelf on which goods are displayed; to pay in instalments, to pay dividends; to share, to apportion, to divide amongst; slow, remiss; to prorogue, to defer to another time; *t'án pán*, negligent, as in working; *t'án tung*² the food will grow cold; *fan t'án kún*, gambling shops; *p'á t'án*, to quadrate cash—a mode of gambling; *kwo t'án*, fruit stalls; *t'án shau t'án kéuk*₂ to gesticulate much; *t'án fan*, to pay the shares; *t'án tin*² to make up a loss in proportion, as in insurance; *t'án hoi t'án pok*₂ to spread out thin, as to dry; *t'án p'i*, gambling cash: *chá t'án*, to grab a handful of cash for the game; *shik*₂ *t'án*, dice: *mái t'án*, to bet at quadrating.

灘 T'án Rapids, the water rushing through a rocky pass, a torrent; *shá t'án*, rapids and shoals; *t'án sz'* a pilot through the rapids.

嘽 T'an To pant, to breathe hard; asthmatic, broken-winded, as a horse; easy; *t'án t'án*, full, vigorous, many; to rejoice.

彈 T'an To fillip, to play with the nails; to snap, to throw at; to mark straight, as with a marking-line; to depreciate; to report against; *t'án min fá* to bow. cotton; *t'án chéung*, an accusation; *t'án ch'éung*² *tsai*, a singing girl: *t'án k'am*, to thrum the lute; *t'án im*, to dye by sprinkling; *t'án chí sū cū*, a very little while: *shau*² *t'án*, to be blamed; *t'án mak*₂ *sin*² a marking line; *t'án át*₂ to put down by authority, as a mutiny.

壇 T'an An altar on which to offer sacrifices; the altar before shrines; a terrace or high place for worship or meeting on; an arena for a gathering, like Olympia; *shé tsik*₂ *t'án*, altar to Ceres; *hoi t'án*, to begin the ceremonies of the lemuria; *pái*² *há*² *t'án*, to worship wandering spirits; *man t'án*, a hall for literary meetings; *tán*² *ká tá tsiú*² *mò t'án* the tánká people erect no altars for worship, *i. e.* there's no good in accusing him; there is a play on the last word in this phrase, as it refers both to this and the last character.

檀 T'an A tough wood fit for axles; sandal-wood; *ts'z' t'án*, a kind of rosewood; *t'án héung*, sandal-wood; *t'án sik*₂ incense sticks of sandal-wood.

亶 T'an True, sincere; to trust; plenty, abundant; name of a far country beyond sea.

癉 T'an Disease arising from overwork; fatigued, worn out; to reprove; ulcerated, inclined to sores; the erysipelas; *swong t'an*, the jaundice. Also read *tán*, a disease in children like the piles or strangury.

坦 T'án Plain, level, even; composed, quiet, tranquil; a son-in-law; *ㄍsam ㄎt'án ㄍin*, gratified, at peace; *ㄎt'án fuk₂ ㄍtung ㄍch'ong*, a son-in-law; *ling² ㄎt'án*, your son-in-law; *ㄎli tò² ㄎt'án ㄎt'án*, a fine, level road.

妲 T'an A vile woman, *ㄎT'án ㄎki*, the concubine of the tyrant Chausin, B. C. 1130.

袒 T'an To bare the arm, to strip up the sleeves; to bare the body; next to the skin; to disclose; *yuk₂ ㄎt'án*, a naked breast; *ㄎtso ㄎt'án*, to help one even when in the wrong.

毯 氈 T'an To strike, to brush away; a small basket; bamboo mats for roofs; a kind of felted hair ratteen or serge, very rough, used under beds, for which the first character is the most correct; *ㄍch'ong ㄎt'án*, a bed wrapper; *ㄍtsung ㄎt'án*, coir mats.

僤 T'an Quick, hasty; the whole heart engaged; to move, to annoy; urgent; *ㄎt'án nò²* dire anger; *ㄎngán ㄎt'án ㄎt'án*, to look at sharply, flashing eyes.

癱 T'an A numbness of the tendons; *fung ㄎt'án* or *ㄎt'án án²*, palsy or paralysis; *ㄎt'án ㄎshau*, a crippled arm.

灘 A colloquial word. Beach covered at high tide; a flat beach; reclaimed land lying along river banks; *ㄎt'án ㄍt'in*, reclaimed paddy fields; *ㄍt'úi ㄎshéung ㄎt'án*, push [the boat] up the beach; *yat₂ fuk₂ ㄎt'án*, a line of beach; *ㄎshai ㄎshéung ㄎt'án*, sail her ashore; *ㄍnai ㄎt'án*, a mud flat.

歎 嘆 T'án To sigh, to moan; to admire, to applaud; a drawl, an expiration after singing. A colloquial word. Given to vicious courses, licentious, drunken, or gambling; *ㄍhoi ㄎt'án² ㄍts'ing*, to bewail before marriage, as a girl does; *ㄎt'án² sik₂* a sigh; *ㄎt'án² hí²* a moan; *hò² ㄎt'án²* lecherous; *ㄎt'án² ㄍá p'in²* given to opium smoking.

炭 T'án Charcoal, charred wood; fossil coal; *ㄍch'ái ㄎt'án²* charcoal; *ㄍmúi ㄎt'án²* coal; *chéuk₂ ㄎt'án²* burning coals; *ㄍkín ㄎt'án²* best coal; *ㄎt'án² ㄍki*, coal cakes; *ㄍshang ㄍman ㄍt'ò ㄎt'án²* the people suffer calamities and outrages; *ㄎtam ㄎt'án² ㄍki*, to make coal cakes.

(536) Tang.

登 Tang To step up, to ascend; to advance, to go up higher; to attain; to record, to note; to commence, to start; to ripen, to complete; when done, as soon; *ㄍtang ㄍshí*, at present, immediately, at the time; *ㄍtang ㄍt'in*, to go on the roof; *ㄍtang pò²* charge it to account; *ㄍtang ㄍfo*, to become a graduate; *ㄍtang ㄍkò*, to ascend heights on the 9th of the 9th moon; *ㄍtang ㄍch'ing*, to start on a journey; *tak₂ ㄍtang ㄍlai* or *ㄍchün ㄍtang ㄍlai*, came purposely; *ㄎng kuk₂ ㄍfung ㄍtang*, an abundant harvest; *ㄍtang túi²* suitably matched; *ㄍtang ㄍshí pín² séung²* incon-

tinently he changed his countenance; *tang kung tsò* doing it for a special purpose.

A colloquial word. To push off with the foot; *tang hoi k'ü*, push it aside.

燈 灯 Tang A lamp; a lantern; *met.* laws or precepts of Budha; *yat chán tang*, a lamp; *tang lung*, a lantern; *t'ín tang*, a mid-street lantern; *fung tang*, a screened lamp; a safe to keep meats in; *kuk tang*, an opium-lamp; *tang t'ai*, a riddle, a conundrum; *hoi tang*, to make a display of lanterns; *tsau má tang*, a horseracing lantern; *lí ü tang*, fish-shaped lanterns; *tím tang*, to light a lamp; *tang sam ts'ò*, the *Scirpus capsularis*, Lour., pith is used for wicks; *tang fá*, the snuff of a lamp; *tang cháu* a lamp-globe; *shau tang*, put out the lights; *tang shü* a lantern handle; *tang ngo*, a miller, a moth; *yéung tang*, a chandelier; *tang hoi fá ngan kwai ká*, the flowers on the lampwick indicate good luck.

簦 Tang A bamboo mat shade or umbrella, like those made to shelter hucksters.

蓎 Tang A sort of plant; *kam tang*, a kind of golden-rod or hypericum.

等 Tang A comparison; to compare; an order, class, quality, kind, degree, species, sort; equal, like, same; a grade, a rank; to wait, to attend; sign of the plural; to allow, to permit, to let; after a verb, *tang* often gives it the force of a noun; *tang kan shai*, instantly wanted; *tang há*, wait a little; *tang hau* to wait for; *t'ung tang*, same sort or class; *tang k'ap* official grade; *pat tang*, unlike, as in price; a variety; *koi yik tang*, those seditious persons; *tang tak noi* waited a long time; *shéung tang kung fú*, the best workmanship; *tang hán pat ch'ut* ordinarily she did not go out; *tang ts'ai*, wait and go together; *há tang*, inferior; *tang yan* or *tang yau*, such circumstances; *ngo tang*, we, us, ourselves; *tang shui kwo káu* when there's water we can cross the creek; *tang ngo tsò* let me do it.

凳 櫈 Tang A form, a stool, a bench; a seat without a back; *tau tang* square stools; *k'iú tang* long benches; *kéuk táp tang* a footstool, a cricket; *t'ai tang* a step-ladder; *sám kéuk tang* a three-legged stool—a cheat.

A colloquial word; a stem, a petiole; *ts'z' tang* stem of a persimmon; *tiú tang* intractable, perverse.

鄧 Tang An ancient feudal state, now the superior district of Tang in Nányáng fú in Honán; a surname.

蹬 Tang To miss a step; to tread, to step; at one's wits' ends; exhausted, to give up in despair.

A colloquial word. To pity; *tang ní pai ai* I pity your misfortunes; *ní tsang tang* you act as if you was possessed.

戕² A small sized steelyards used for weighing money; *ꜜli tang²* a money yard; *tang² ꜜsing*, the marks on the beam; *ꜜkáu² tang² ꜜp'ún*, to test the yard.
T'ang

(537) T'ang.

騰 To leap, as a horse; to run, to gallop; to ascend, to mount; *ꜜt'ang ꜜwan ká² mò²* to rise to the clouds and ride the mist—unusually clever.
ꜜT'ang

謄 To copy, to transcribe; to copy out; *ꜜt'ang luk₂* to copy out; a copyist of essays; *ꜜt'ang ꜜch'áu*, to copy off.
ꜜT'ang

螣 A flying serpent, fabled to be able to rise to the clouds and cause rain.
ꜜT'ang

Also read *tak₂* a locust.

滕 Water dashing up, spurting about; to mouth words; empty; name of a feudal state, now the district of T'ang in Shántung.
ꜜT'ang

藤 } Vines, trailing stems, creepers; especially, the rattan; a district in the east of Kwáng-
滕 } sí; *ꜜshá ꜜt'ang*, rattans; *ꜜt'ang ꜜwong*, gamboge; *ꜜt'ang ꜜsz'* rattan shavings; *ꜜtá ꜜt'ang*, to bind with rattan; *ꜜt'ang ꜜts'ung* the skin of rattan; *ꜜt'ang ꜜt'iú*, a rattan whip; *ꜜt'ang ꜜpeng*, a braided whip; *ꜜmò íp₂ ꜜt'ang*, dodder; *ꜜt'ang kòm² ngan²* tough as rattan.
ꜜT'ang

疼 Pain, an ache; affection for, extreme regard for; *ꜜt'ang t'ung²* dolorous pain; *ꜜt'ang oi²* ardent love; *ꜜt'ang ꜜchung*, a painful swelling.
ꜜT'ang

(538) Tap.

Tap₁ A colloquial word. A little pot like a teapot, used to heat spirits or water in; *ꜜtsau tap₁* a wine-pot; *lap₂ lap₂ tap₁ tap₁* very dirty; mean and old. To hang the head, to hang down, as an animal's tail; *tap₁ ꜜtai*, to hang down; *tap₁ ꜜt'au ꜜkai*, a drooping cock—a man without spunk, a dastard.

Tap₂ A colloquial word. Driving rain; to be rained on; to throw away; to let fall; *yat₁ tap₂ lok₂ tí² tsau³ lán²* if it falls it will smash; *ꜜmai tap₂ shap₁ ꜜk'ü*, don't let the rain wet it.

T'ap₁ A colloquial word. Muttering, sulky; *ꜜkún tak₁ ꜜk'ü t'ap₁ t'ap₁ ꜜsheng*, let him alone in his sulky grumbling.

(539) Táp.

答 } A bamboo hawse for dragging boats; an answer, an
荅 } echo; to answer, to respond,
Táh to reply, to echo, to rejoin; to recompense, to feel an obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse; *man² táp₁* question and answer; *táp₁ ꜜtsui*, to interfere; *pò² táp₁* to requite favors; *táp₁ ying²* to reply to; *ꜜch'au táp₁ ꜜt'in ꜜyan*, to give thanks for heaven's kindness—as in saving a house from fire; *ꜜtsung ꜜm táp₁* made no reply at all; *ꜜm táp₁ ꜜm sáp₁* no satisfactory answer; there's not enough for any use.

荅 Tah. Used as a contraction for the preceding; a sort of pulse; to take upon one; *ㄑk'ŭ táp* a sort of chevaux-de-frise; *'chá táp* cow's bezoar.

搭 Tah. To touch, to handle; to strike; to place on, to pile up; laid on, made higher; to join to; to lodge at, to become a guest; to suffix, to add to; to suspend; to lean against; *táp ㄑshün*, to take passage; *táp hák* passengers; *táp chŭ²* to lodge, to stay at; *táp 'ká*, to make a scaffolding; *táp pok* to lay on the shoulder, as a scarf; *táp ch'ing² ㄑt'au*, to add for loss or tare, in weighing goods; *táp ㄑtán*, additions to a manifest; *táp ㄑtán ㄑning hŭ²* take this along also; *táp 'shau ㄑk'iú*, a kind of fisticuffs with crossed arms; *ㄑ'm kau² táp ㄑt'au*, that'll never make up enough; *táp sui²* to make full weight of specie with bits; *táp ㄑp'áng*, to put up mat awnings; *táp ㄑfau ㄑk'iú*, to put up a foot-bridge.

沓 Tah. Bubbling, rippling water; jabbering, prattling; to join, united; to pile on; greedy, avaricious; blindfold; to backbite; foolhardy; a pile, as of books; a roof of a hong; *'tá táp* to put on top; *yat táp uk* one division in a hong; *i² táp* the second division; *yat táp 'chí*, a pile of paper; *táp táp* slow, remiss; *táp 'hi*, pile them up.

踏 Tah. To tread, to step on; to walk in step when singing; a step; *táp shat ti² pò²* to feel a firm tread, *i. e.* look before leaping; *tsin² táp* to trample on: *táp hòm²* to go around on an examination; *táp ㄑts'ing*, to worship the tombs; *yat k'uk táp 'léung ㄑshün*, one foot on two boats, *met.* two irons in the fire; *táp p'o²* broke it by stepping on it.

遝 Tah. Abundant; repeated, reiterated; mixed; *tsáp táp* things mixed up, a medley.

(540) T'áp.

塔 塔 T'ah. Sound of things falling; a pile of earth; a pagoda, a tower; a dagoba; *ㄑman t'áp* a three-storied literary pagoda; *yat tso² t'áp* one pagoda; *ㄑFá t'áp* the Ornamented pagoda; *ㄑKwong t'áp* the Plain pagoda; *Ch'ik-ㄑkong t'áp* Lob-creek pagoda; *ㄑP'á-ㄑchau t'áp* Whampoa pagoda; *ㄑLin ㄑfá t'áp* Second Bar pagoda; *t'áp 't'ò*, a fearless man; *ㄑfán t'áp* a pugoda; *pât 'pò t'áp* a dagoba at Honam temple.

榻 榻 T'áh. A long bed; a sort of wooden couch; *'shêung t'áp* to go to bed; *há² t'áp* "to let down the bed,"—refers to a story of Tsü Jú in the After Hán dynasty; *ㄑch'ong t'áp* a bed.

榻 An unauthorized character, for which the last is often used; a large unglazed jar, used to warm things in, or to hold flour; *ㄑch'ing t'áp* earthen jars and jugs.

嗒 T'áh To forget; to lose one's self possession, to get in a flurry, to throw off care; to sip, to taste, to lick; *t'áp₅ ₍in yéuk₂ song'* bewildered, as from intense grief.

漯 T'áh Name of a stream in Shensí; also of an ancient district in that region; rushing waters.

鰨 T'áh A plaice, a flounder, a sole fish; *t'áp₅ ₍shá ₍ú*, the sole fish.

塌 T'áh Low ground, ground settling; a first ploughing; to fall in ruins, to fall down; *'tò t'áp₅* sinking and falling, as a house; *₍tsò t'áp₅* to waste wantonly, to throw about.

搨 T'áh To make a fac-simile by transfer; a fac-simile; to echo; *kau' t'áp₅* an ancient fac-simile; *t'áp₅ tí' ₍ts'ín*, transit duties on tea; *t'áp₅ 'ying*, to get a thing by false pretences.

(541) Tat.

突 Tuh Abruptly, suddenly, furiously; to rush out, to bolt; to rush against; to despise; inconsiderate, precipitate; offensive, insolent; perforated; to make a hole through; *tat₂ ₍in ₍á ₍loi*, came upon suddenly; *tat₂ ngat₅* to stick up higher; to speak or act rudely, overbearing; *₍ch'ung tat₂* to rush against; *₍t'ong tat₂* to arrogantly offend.

㺃 Tuh To offend by pride; *₍t'ong tat₂* arrogant, haughty in manner and words.

㙟 Tuh The door of a kitchen range, the place where the fire is put.

凸 Tuh A tenon; anything jutting above the surface, as a wen, a hillock; protuberant, convex; a surplus, over; *tat₂ 'ngán*, protruding eyes; *'yau tat₂* more than enough; *tat₂ tsz'* letters cut in relief; *'au tat₂* to disgorge more than was taken, to lose money; *₍fau tat₂* projecting, as carvings; *tat₂ 'tsui*, to pout; *tat₂ ch'ut₅* to push out, exposed; *tat₅ ch'ut₅* sticking out, extruding.

(542) Tát.

達 Táh Open, permeable; to reach all around; to permeate, to pervade; to perceive, to see through, as a subject; to enter into, as the water; intelligent; intelligible; to inform, to communicate, to make known to; to give to, to transfer to; to promote, to bring forward, to advance; to spring, as a plant; suitable; all, every; *tát₂ ₍yan*, a shrewd man; *₍t'ung tát₂* passable, as a road; clever, ready, intelligent; *shéung' tát₂* rising, as in office or fame; *tát₂ pò'* to inform the Boards; *mi' tát₂ yat₅ kán'* not yet learned anything to speak of; *tát₂ ₍chí*, let him know; *tát₂ 'tsz'* a name for the Tartars; *fát₅ tát₂* rising, prosperous; *'shéung tát₂* to inform the throne.

薓 Táh Name of a plant, a beet; *₍kún tát₂ ts'oi'* a coarse winter greens; *₍p'ò tát₂* the brinjal or egg plant.

(543) T'át.

撻 T'áh To punish, to chastise, to castigate: to strike, to beat; a slap, a blow. A colloquial word. A dead loss, to get nothing back; ⸢pín t'át⸣ to horse-whip; t'át⸣ ⸢kon tseng² I've lost the whole, has not repaid me a cash; t'át⸣ ⸢shá ⸢ü, the sole fish; t'át⸣ ⸢chang ⸢shái, slip-shod; t'át⸣ ⸢shan ⸢ká, to run through one's patrimony, to injure one's self; t'át⸣ chéung² muk₂ a bad account; lát₂ t'át⸣ ké² dirty, filthy; ⸢shái t'át⸣ to throw away the leavings; t'át⸣ ⸢yan ⸢ngan ⸢'m ngap₂ ⸢ngán, he thinks nothing of swindling people; t'át⸣ ⸢mái ⸢ts'éung, throw it against the wall.

闥 T'áh A door, a gate; an inside door, door of the hareem; a screen; ⸢kwai t'át⸣ door of hareem; ngo² t'át⸣ a bed, a nook where the bed stands; *met.* the recesses or nooks of a country.

怛 Táh Moved, grieved, distressed; urged by oppression; alarmed, dreading; to pity, to feel for. Also read tán² to compassionate.

笪 The heavens suddenly becoming dark. A colloquial word. A patch, a spot, a daub; a classifier of patches, spots, &c.; a bamboo mat; lán² tak⸣ tái² t'át⸣ tore out a large piece; ⸢ün t'át⸣ flexible mats; yat⸣ t'át⸣ yan² a daub, a grease-spot; chuk⸣ t'át⸣ heavy mats used for fences or sheds; ko² t'át⸣ tí² ⸢fong, that spot or place.

(544) Tau.

⸢兜 Tau A sort of helmet, a morion; helmet-shaped; to incite, to irritate; to doubt; ⸢tau ⸢mau, an iron helmet; ⸢tau táp⸣ an impolite interference; ⸢t'ong ⸢tau, a soup-turren; ⸢tau ⸢t'ò, a large bag carried at the girdle; hái² ⸢p'á ⸢tau, an old man's chin; ⸢tau ⸢mau, repulsive, as an ugly face.

⸢抖 Tau To correct, to criticise; to clip, to cut smaller; to lift up, to raise by the hands; to retain, to scheme after; ⸢tau ⸢lám, to engross, to meddle with, to grasp after; ⸢tau ⸢hoi, to lift aside, to raise and put elsewhere; ⸢tau ⸢shau, to keep wrongfully what is received; ⸢tau ⸢t'an, to make off with; ⸢tau tak⸣ ⸢shui, to throw or take up water in the hands; ⸢tau ⸢kai, to receive in hand, as money; ⸢tau ⸢tò lok⸣ I have got it; ⸢tau ⸢hí kiú² to tilt a sedan; ⸢tau ⸢kan, lift it carefully.

⸢篼 Tau A horse-trough, a pail for giving a horse drink; an open bamboo sedan; a classifier of trees; kwo² ⸢shán ⸢tau, a mountain chair; yat⸣ ⸢tau shū² a single tree.

⸢斗 Tau A dry measure of ten ⸢shing or pints,—it varies in size; vessels like pecks; small, contracted; the eighth of the 28 constellations, composed of μ, λ, σ, ς, τ and ξ in Sagittarius; also ω, η, γ, ν, and ο, in Her-

cules; the 68th radical of characters relating to measures; a wine vessel; *shui³ ʿkún ʿtau*, the customs' peck, containing 14 catties; *ˊts'ong ʿtau*, the granary peck, contains 6½ catties, and measures 309.51748 cubic inches, or $1\frac{11}{32}$ gallons; *ʿtau ʿtám*, great courage; *pak₂ ʿtau*, the Dipper; *ʿmún ˊt'ín ˊsing ʿtau*, sky is covered with constellations; *ʿtau ʿtai ˊfong*, a very small room; *ʿtau shat₂* a little house; *ʿfán ʿtau*, playing, rollicking; *pái³ ʿtau*, to worship the Great Bear; *fat₂ ʿtau*, a dust-board; *ʿshui ʿtau*, a dipper; *ˊléung ˊshing kwo³ ʿtau*, to live from hand to mouth; *ʿtau kok₃* a carpenter's bevel; *ˊfúi ʿtau*, a hod.

斗 Tau The capital of a pillar; the square block put on top of a pillar. Also read *ʿchü*, a long handled ladle.

蚪 Tau A tadpole; *ʿtau ˊman*, called the tadpole headed. An ancient form of characters.

紐 Tau A yellow silk; to announce; to propose, to agree; *ʿtau mán² ˊman*, to inform the people; *ʿtau hòp₂* to make a coalition; *ˊshing ˊhín ʿtau mau²* to warn a friend of his misdeeds.

鬥 鬪 鬬 鬥 Tau To fight, to contest, to wrangle, to squabble; to battle; to strive for superiority, to compete for; to discuss sharply; the 191st radical. A colloquial word. To make furniture, to work at cabinet-making; to meddle or play with, to touch; *tau³ hí³* belligerent, pugnacious; *tau³ ˊsám ʿpán*, a regatta; *ˊcháng tau³* a brawl, to fight; *tau³ ʿau*, to fight together, as villages do; *tau³ ˊsam ˊsz³* to debate about; *tau³ fan²* to squabble about the shares; *tau³ ᵑng*, to go snacks; *ʿshéung ˊmún tau³ tong²* to go to one and ask for work; *tau³ lün² sái³* thrown all into disorder; *tau³ muk₂ ʿlò*, a carpenter; *ʿmai tau³* don't touch it; *tau³ ʿní ʿmò ʿchü í³* I don't care much about buying it; *tau³ ˊm chü²* I can't stand with you, I'll knuckle under; *tau³ ʿsun*, to mortise; *tau³ ʿp'áu ʿmá*, to race horses; *tau³ ts'ü³* pleased, joyous.

抖 Tau To arouse, as one's spirits. A colloquial word, for which the preceding character is preferable. To touch; to work in wood.

豆² Tau A trencher, a charger, a platter; a sacrificial dish; an ancient weight equal to 16 grains of millet, and the 144th part of a tael; to measure out; a peck; pulse, beans; the 151st radical of characters relating to leguminosæ; *muk₂ tau²* a wooden trencher.

A colloquial word. A father; *ʿlò tau²* my father.

荳² Tau Used for the preceding; pulse, peas, beans, legumes; *ˊshung tau²* red pulse, lentiles; *ˊts'ing tau²* green peas; *tau² káp₃* bean pods; *tí² tau² ground-nuts*; *tau² kok₃* beans in the pod; *tau² fú²* bean curd; *tau² fú² ˊfá*, bean curd jelly; *tau² fú² ˊkon*, curd cakes; *tau² k'au³* nutmeg.

痘² Tau The small-pox; *ch'ut, tau²* sick of the small-pox; *chung³ tau²* to inoculate; *꜀im tau²* to vaccinate; *꜀t'in ꜀hang tau²* sporadic cases of small-pox; *tau² ꜄mò*, goddess of small-pox; *tau² ꜀tséung*, vaccine virns; *tau² ꜀ch'ong*, pox pustules; *tau² ꜄im*, the scabs; *tau² ꜀p'i*, pock-marked; *tau² ꜀páu ꜄shau*, a crippled hand.

逗² Tau To detain; to delay, to stop, to loiter about; to remain, to stay without permission; to peer and peep, to skulk around, in order to escape; *tau² ꜀lau*, to delay and loiter, to skulk about, not to go when ordered; to stop, as a clock.

竇² Tau An aperture, a hole, a den, a burrow; a cavern; to burrow, to dig through a wall; an aqueduct, a drain; a waste-weir; *꜄shui tau²* an aqueduct; *꜄kau tau²* a dog's kennel; *tau² üt*, a burrow, a hole; *sak, tau²* to let down the water gate; *fong³ tau²* to drain the water off, as from a field.

讀² Tau A period, a full stop in the meaning; *꜀fan kü² tau²* to divide and punctuate a writing.

(545) T'au.

偷 T'au To steal, to pilfer; to obtain unfairly; to make a pretext for getting; remiss; stealthily, underhand, clandestinely; privately, secretly; disrespectful; *꜀t'au ꜄yé*, to steal; *꜀t'au ꜀hán*, to laze about, to shirk work; *꜀t'au ꜀t'au kü²* to steal away; *꜀t'au ꜀t'au shi² ꜄há*, just try it secretly; *꜀t'au ꜀shang*, to shamefully save one's life; *꜄kau ꜀t'au*, a petty theft, a shop-lifter: *꜀t'au ꜄tsau*, to go along silently; *꜀t'au ꜀kai man² ꜀t'ò*, to be banished for stealing a chicken—a disproportionate punishment.

鍮 T'au An ore resembling gold, and which forms an amalgam with quicksilver; perhaps it is gold quartz, said to come from Persia.

頭 T'au The head, the skull; the chief; the front, the top; the first, the best; the end of a stick; the entrance of a matter; a classifier of affairs, acts, &c.; it is added to many words, in some cases because they are roundish like a head, and in others merely to make a dissyllable; *꜀t'au hok*, the skull; *꜀t'au ꜀wan*, the vertigo; *kok, ꜀t'au*, a corner; *꜀úi ꜀t'au*, to turn the head; *ú² ꜀t'au*, taro; *yat, ꜀t'au ꜀ts'an sz'²* a marriage affair; *꜀'m ꜄hò ꜀t'au shai²*, an unlucky omen; *kwo³ ko³ ꜀t'au*, go around that way; *shéung² ꜀t'au, há² ꜀t'au*, above, below; high, low; *꜄wan ꜀t'iú ꜀t'au lò²* seeking for work; *chít, ꜀t'au*, discount on specie; *꜀mò ꜀t'au ꜀kung on³* a doubtful case at law: *kung² ꜄k'ü yat, ko³ ꜀t'au*, an intimate friend; *꜀ping ꜀t'au*, a military officer, very generally applied to all foreign officials; *tsò² sz'² ꜄yau ꜀t'au ꜀mò ꜄mi*, he begins things he never finishes; *꜀t'au muk*, leader of

banditti; *'tá ‹t'au chan'* the van in a battle; *‹mò 'séung ‹t'au*, no other way; *ch'ut› ‹t'au*, distinguished, successful, rising; to take the lead; *‹t'au tim'* all right; a straight road; *‹t'au ‹t'au ko' ‹shí*, that first time; *‹t'au yat› ko'* the leading man, the most famous; *'ngo ‹tong ‹t'au*, I am the manager; *‹t'au ‹wai ‹t'au shai'* the first thing one meets — auspicious or unlucky; *kwo' ‹t'au*, over head, *i. e.* too, too much, in excess, very.

'投 T'au To throw at or down: to cast away, to reject; to lay down; to give, to present; to receive; to engage one to do, to intrust; to have recourse to, to go to, to give one's-self up to; to dip; to suit, to agree upon; to raffle, to bid for; towards, inclining to; *‹ming ‹t'au*, to bid at auction; *‹t'au mak›* a written offer for; *ch'ut› ‹t'au fo' mat›* to sell by auction; *shüt› wá' ‹t'au ‹kí*, to agree in opinion, unanimous; *‹t'au ‹pan ‹long*, to consult with the neighborhood upon a matter; *‹t'au ‹shing*, to return to allegiance, as rebels; *‹t'au ‹man ‹shū*, to hand in a dispatch; *tsz'' ‹t'au ‹lo 'mong*, fell into his own snare; *‹t'au t'ip›* to leave a visiting-card; *‹t'au ‹sai*, westward; *‹t'au 'shui*, to throw one's self into the water; *‹t'au ‹k'i 'sho hò'* to like what he likes, sycophantic; *‹t'au ‹kwan*, to enlist.

骰 'ㄓ T'au Dice; often used for *'kú* 股 the thigh; *‹t'au 'tsz'* dice.

'抖 A colloquial word. To pant, to take breath; to rest; *'t'au hi'* to pant, to gasp for breath; *'t'au ‹lo*, go to sleep; I'll take a nap; *'t'au 'há 'shau*, hold up a while; *'t'au yat› yat›* to rest a day; *‹t'án 't'au*, to rest; *'t'au ‹léung*, to take an airing.

透 T'au To pass over, to leap over, to go from this to that; to pass through, to penetrate, as light does glass; to comprehend; thoroughly, throughout; to fear, alarmed. A colloquial word. To light a fire; to offer, as a price for; *t'au' ‹ts'ing 'kong*, to tell all one's feelings; *t'au' ‹sam ‹léung*, to chill one through, as ice-water; *'t'ai t'au'* to see a thing clearly; *t'au' fa' ‹yan ‹sam*, to thoroughly convert the heart; *t'au' ch'it›* to understand fully; *t'au' ‹kwong*, a skylight, an opening for light; *t'au' 'fo*, to light a fire; *t'au' chéuk› t'án'* the coal has kindled; *t'au' 'fo ‹lò*, make a fire in the grate; *t'au' 'tai ‹láu*, to offer a very low price for; *‹t'ung t'au'* thoroughly.

(546)

Té.

爹 Tié A father; *á' ‹té* or *‹té ‹té*, daddy! papa! *'lò ‹té*, venerable sir! addressed to old men; *‹kon ‹té*, an adopted father.

'嗲 A colloquial word. Remiss, slovenly, lazy, inattentive to one's duties; *'té 'té tiú'* very careless and untrustworthy.

(547) Téung.

啄 A colloquial word. To peck at, as a bird does; to thump one's head and wound it; *ˈni ˈt'ai ˌkai ˌtéung*, see lest the hens eat it; *ˌtéung ˌt'au hokˌ* to get money by threats of self injury.

(548) Téuk.

啄 To peck; to pick up grain with the bill; a fowl eating; to preen the feathers, to plume; *téukˌ ˌmò*, to dress the plumage, as ducks do; *téukˌ mukˌ ˈniú*, a woodpecker; *mokˌ téukˌ* to knock at a door.

椓 To push; to strike; to carve, to cut, as letters; a sound of rapping; to reverberate; to throw down.

椓 To pound on wood, to strike, to bang; to castrate, as a punishment; *téukˌ ˌchí ˌting ˌting*, striking it with repeated blows.

涿 To drop, to fall in a stillicidium, to trickle; to strike on the water; a small stream southwest of Peking; a district in Shuntien fú.

琢 To work in gems; to cut, to carve, to dress, as stones; to choose; *ˌtiú téukˌ* to polish and cut gems; *yukˌ patˌ téukˌ* a gem unwrought — is a useless thing; *téukˌ ˌmo*, carving and polishing; *ˌtun téukˌ* to select.

斲 To cut, to sever, to hew, to chop, to hack, to rive, to split; to hash, to mince; *téukˌ ˌkún*, to split open coffins; *téukˌ lan²* to hash up; *téukˌ ˌcham ˈpán chau² ˌyan*, to curse one wishing him to be chopped on the block; *téukˌ yukˌ tséung²* to mince meat.

(549) Tí.

ˌTi. A colloquial corruption of 的 *tikˌ*; a diminutive adjective, a little; *ˈhò takˌ ˌti*, a very little better; *ˈpi ˌti ˌt'im*, give a little more; *fái² ˌti ˌhang*, go quicker; hurry! *ˌch'ui ˌti tá²* to blow a trumpet; *ˌti kòm² ˌto*, a very little.

地 The earth, the globe; one of the three powers; a place, a territory; grounds, a spot; terrestrial; earthy; in the ground; the ground, the bottom, the support of; only, merely; *ti² há²* on the ground; *ti² ˌfong*, a place, a space, a region, a locality; *ˌshán ti²* burial places; *ti² ˌlò*, an underground refuge, a souterrain; *ti² ˌsín*, sorcerers, villains, loafers; *ti² kéukˌ* a spot; a reputation, connections; *ti² ˈchü*, a landlord; a god of the land; *ti² ˌfong ˌkún*, the local authorities; *ti² ˌtsò*, ground rent; *ˌsam ti²* the disposition, the nature of; *ˈtá ti²* to prime in painting; *ˈní ˌsín ˈta ti²* do you broach the matter; *ˈk'ü ˈyau ti²* he is a man of sub-

stance ; ˈpún *ti²* ˏyan, a native of the place ; *ts'²* *tò²* ˈkòm ˏt'in, *ti²* has it come to such a pass ! *ti²* ˈli ˏt'ò, maps, charts ; *lok₂* *ti²* fell down, as on a floor ; ˈhò *ti²* *wai²* a good situation, a fine locality : *ti²* *li²* products of the earth ; ˈk'ü ˏchan *hai²* *ti²* *li²* he has great influence ; *òm²* *ti²* in secret, *sub rosâ ;* a dark place ; ˏkam *ti²* a gilt ground.

啲[2] A colloquial word. A sign of the plural of persons ; a sign of the possessive, in which sense it is a contraction of the next ; ˏngo *ti²* we ; ˈk'ü *ti²* they ; ˏchung ˏchung *ti²* so so, ordinary ; ˈk'ü *ti²* ˏts'in, it is his money.

(550) Tik.

的, Tih Clear, bright ; evident, real ; a target, the bull's eye ; an important circumstance ; a red or white spot which shows distinctly ; after pronouns, *tik₂* makes a possessive case, after nouns the genitive, and after verbs a participle ; a person ; a small quantity ; an adjective of comparison or implying a quality ; *kwai²* *tik₂* dearer ; *yat₂* *tik₂* a very little ; ˈyau *tik₂* there is some ; *tik₂* *k'ok₂* fully substantiated, really ; *tik₂* *tong²* careful, trustworthy ; ˏchâng *tik₂* ˏyam, the tones differ ; ˏmò ˈtim *tik₂* you do not take care ; *pák₂* *tik₂* whitish ; *tik₂* *sik₂* neat and small ; miniature ; ˈsiú *tik₂* the little one, *i. e.* I ; ˈngo *tik₂* mine ; *tik₂* *pat₂* my own handwriting ; ˈtá t'it₂ *tik₂* a blacksmith ; *oi²* *tik₂* loving ; *tik₂* *kòm²* *noi²* in a little while ; *kan²* *tik₂* the nearer ; come near.

靮, Tih A bridle ; *chap₂* ˏki *tik₂* to seize the reins.

揚, Tih To stir up by the hand, as with a ladle. A colloquial word. To lift up, to bring with both hands ; to excite, to animate one's spirits ; *yat₂* *lik₂* *tik₂* raise it with all your strength—it is heavy ; *tik₂* ˈhi *hü²* hurry off with it ; *tik₂* ˈhi ˏsam ˏkon, to rouse one's spirits, to inspirit.

嫡, Tih The wife, a consort ; *tik₂* *shat₂* the wedded wife ; *tik₂* ˈtsz' children of the wife ; *tik₂* ˏts'an, blood relatives ; *tik₂* ˏt'ong ˏhing *tai²* cousins german of same surname ; *tik₂* ˈmò, the wife-mother.

滴, Tih To drip, to ooze ; a drop, a very little ; *yat₂* *tik₂* ˈshui, a drop of water ; ˈpí *tik₂* ˏyau, put in a little oil ; *tik₂* *lik₂* dripping out ; ˈtim ˈtim *tik₂* *tik₂* drizzling and dropping, as the rain ; *tik₂* *hüt₂* to drop blood — into water, thought to be a proof of relationship ; ˏt'iú *yat₂* *tik₂* take up a little in a spoon.

甋, Tih A tile ; ˏling *tik₂* jars or amphora with ears on the long neck ; large tiles.

蹢, Tih The hoof of an animal, of a pig or horse in particular ; a foot ; to join a party, to enlist, to go over to.

鏑 Tih The barb of an arrow, the point of a dart; a sharp point; ⸢*ming tik*⸣ a whirring arrow.

敵² Tih An opponent, an antagonist, a person matched against one, a competitor; an enemy, a foe; the enemy; an equal; to oppose, to fight, to withstand; to compete, to contest, to strive for; ⸢*ch'au tik*² an enemy; *tik*² *tak*⁵ *chü*³ well able to match him; *pat*⁵ *tik*² unequal, not matched; *tik*² ⸢*shün*, the enemy's fleet; ⸢*k'éung tik*² a powerful foe; *tik*² *'t'ai* ⸢*t'ung* ⸢*tsün*, equally honorable —said of a married pair; *tik*² *'shau*, a foe, a competitor; ⸢*séung tik*² opposed, inimical.

狄² Tih Name of Scythian tribes on the north of China, in the Desert; a stag or great deer; musical officers. Used for the next.

避² Tih To remove to a distance; to put away; remote; *tik*² *tik*² zealous, earnest to succeed.

荻² Tih Delicate water plants, with whitish fragrant flowers; a sort of arrow-leaf; ⸢*lò tik*² a tall species of arundo.

覿² Tih To see a person, two persons seeing each other; to have an audience; *tik*² *min*³ to see one face to face; ⸢*sz' tik*² a private interview.

滌² Tih To wash, to cleanse vessels; to purify; to reform, as the heart; to dilute spirits; stall for keeping cattle in; *tik*² *hü*³ to wash away; *tik*² *tik*² warm, dry, breezes; *tik*² *in*³ to wash the inkstone — and be ready for study.

迪⁴ 廸² Tih To tread in the way of others, to follow, to advance in knowledge; to obtain; to direct, to teach; to go to a place; the right path; *tik*² *kat*⁵ to be happy; ⸢*yau tik*² to admonish, to put in the right way; *'k'ai tik*² to set a good example, to point out a right way.

翟² Tih The Tartar pheasant; dresses ornamented with feathers; a flabellum of feathers, a panache held by worshipers; an ancient state, now Yen-gán fü in Shensí; *yau*³ *'shau 'ping tik*² their right hands held the feathers.

籊² Tih Long, tapering, bamboo rods, cut off at the point, and suitable for fishing-poles.

(The four next are often pronounced *tek*.)

笛² 篴² Tih A flute, a fife; ⸢*ch'ui tek*² to play the flute; ⸢*wáng tek*² a fife; ⸢*shéung tek*² flutes in pairs.

糴² Tih To buy rice, to lay in grain; to wash rice; quick; *tek*² *'mai*, to purchase rice; *át*⁵ *tek*² to forbid buying grain; ⸢*p'eng tek*² to buy rice cheap.

(551) T'ik.

剔 T'ih To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape off, to hew away; to pick up or dig out; ⸢*t'iú t'ek*⁵ to cut, as with a graver; *t'ik*⁵ *'ch'i*, to clean the teeth; *t'ek*⁵ *'sing 'k'ü*, hint it to him, as an impending danger.

踢 T'ih To kick; to kick up; *t'ek, 'in*, to kick the shuttlecock; *yat, kéuk, t'ek,* "at a kick," *i. e.* lumping the lot; *t'ek, 'sz' ,yan*, to kill by a kick; *,fúi ,sing t'ek, 'tau*, Boötes kicking at Ursa Major—a picture; *,kai t'ek,* a cock's spur; *t'ek, ,k'au*, to roll iron balls with the foot—a sort of game.

惕 T'ih Respect, regard for; sorrowful; quick, careful of giving offense, diligent in duties; *t'ik, t'ik,* love for.

A colloquial word. To place on, to lay down; *t'ik, lok, pok, ,t'au*, to put on one's shoulders, as a shawl; *t'ik, ,mái*, to put aside.

裼 T'ih To expose the arm and breast; a vest or waistcoat; *'t'án t'ik,* to expose the bosom; to bare the arms and square off; *t'ik, ,k'au*, to turn a fur garment inside out.

倜 T'ih Free, unrestrained; *t'ik, 't'ong*, noble manners, fine bearing; *t'ik, ,in*, free, easy.

忒 Teh An excess, an error; to alter, to change; to doubt; to err; very, extremely; *t'ik, 'máng tik,* very furious; *hò² ,t'in pat, t'ik,* high heaven errs not; *pat, t'ik,* no error or doubt.

(552) ## Tím.

點 ,点 Tien A black spot, a dot; a little, a mite; point in punctuation, a comma; the stroke of a clock; dotted, spotted, starred; to punctuate, to italicise with dots; to blot out, to dot out, to mark for correction; to see that all are correct; to point out; to soil or spot; to disgrace one's self; to designate, to prick off; to light, as candles; to nod in assent. A colloquial word. How, in what manner? what? *'tím ,ní* how shall it be done? *'tím á'* how! *'tím 'kái*, what is its meaning? what does he say? *'chí 'tím*, to point out, to show; *'tá 'tím*, to arrange, to sort; to bring to mind; *'tim yéung²* how, in what way? *'tim sün' 'hò*, which do you think will be best? *yat, 'tím ,chung*, one o'clock; *'tím ,sam*, a luncheon; *'tím ,sam sz'²* what does he intend to do? *'tím ,ping*, to detail troops; *'tím 'fo*, to light a fire; *,yam 'tim*, advanced to be a Hánlin doctor; *'tim ,t'au*, to give assent; *yat, 'tim yat, wák,* a point, a line; *'tím tün² kü' tau²* to mark the sentences and periods; *'tím kwo' shò'* make out the list; *'tím 'ím 'há*, how shall it be beautified? *yat, 'tím ,sing*, a mark, as on a steelyard; *'tím tsò² tak,* how shall it be done? *yat, 'tim hí' ,t'au*, a little angry; *,káng 'tim*, one fifth of a watch, or 24 minutes; *'tím ,chí*, how do you know? *'tím ,shü*, to punctuate.

站 Tien A screen in a doorway; a sort of earthen teaboard or stand, used at feudal treaties; a buffet or cupboard; *'fán tim'* to turn down the cups on the stand.

店' Tien A place to put goods in; a shop, a stand; an inn; *hít› tím'* lodgings, an eating-house; *'tsau tím'* a wine-shop; *'lò tím'* the old stand; *'kún tím'* a porter in a shop, a coolie; *ch'ut› tím'* perquisites to clerks; *tím' ‹ká*, boys in eating-shops; *'yé tím'* a rest-house.

玷' Tien A flaw in a gem; a defect, a bad spot; to split, to injure; chipped, spotted; disgraced. A colloquial word. To run against; *‹shün tím' shek› yap› 'shui*, the water runs in when the ship strikes; *tím' yuk›* to disgrace one's self; *tím' ‹ts'an 'k'ü*, run on it, hit against it; *'t'ai tím'* lookout for yourself! — a street cry; *shí² tím' shí² chéuk›* it is a good hit for you; *tím' ‹t'au hok›* to bump one's head; *'t'ai tím' kéuk› ‹chàng*, I'll hit your heels, lookout! *pún' 'sz' tím' 'k'ü*, to threaten self-destruction in revenge.

阽' Tien Dangerous, imminent, as a tottering wall; disagreeable, harsh, as a sound; *tím' ‹ü 'sz' ‹mong*, in danger of death.

掂² Tien Read *‹tím*, to try the weight of a thing with the hand. A colloquial word. To lay up and down, to lay straight; straight, direct; ahead; *kai' ‹'m tím²* innumerable, can't be reckoned up; *pat› kòm' tím² lò²* a road straight as a pencil; *'tá tím² fong'* to lay along; *tím² pat› lut›* go on straight ahead; *tím² sín'* straight; *‹'m tak› tím²* I can do nothing; I am quite shut up; *‹'m tím²* they are not straight.

(553)

T'ím.

添 T'ien To add, to increase, to augment; to put in more, to throw in; additional, extra, more than was counted on; *‹ká ‹t'ím*, to add more; *‹t'ím ‹ting*, to have a son born; *'pí tik› ‹t'ím*, give a little more; *‹t'ím ká'* to raise the price; *'shéung 'há ‹t'ím*, put on more, as coloring; *‹t'ím 'pò tik›* make it a little more; *‹mò 'kái ‹t'ím*, has no meaning either; *'yau 'ü ‹t'ím*, the rain is coming too; *‹t'ím shat› ‹loi*, make your real offer.

恬 T'ien Peaceful, tranquil, contented; to pass life tranquilly; *‹t'ím tsing²* at rest, quiet.

淟 T'ien Water flowing along without noise or murmuring; a gentle, still stream.

甜 餂 T'ien Sweet, pleasant; agreeable, excellent, well-tasted, savory; to like; *‹t'ím shun²* smooth, oily, as wine; *‹sam ‹t'ím*, gratified, appeased; *‹t'ím ‹in mat› 'ü*, smooth and honeyed words — but deceitful; *‹t'ím shui²* a sweet sleep; *tak› ‹ti ‹t'ím ‹t'au*, pleased with a little advance, had winnings at first; *‹t'ím nam² nam²* very sweet; *‹t'ím ‹ch'áng*, sweet oranges.

忝 T'ien Ashamed, humiliated; to disgrace, to dishonor; to bring infamy on; in disgrace, out of favor; *'t'ím tsoi² ‹séung 'hò*, to be intimate with — a polite phrase; *'t'ím yuk›* disgraced by guilt; *'t'ím pat› ‹chí ‹sau*, brazen faced.

ˊ簟 Tien. A fine slender sort of bamboo; fine bamboo mats, elegantly woven with flowers.

ˊ餂 A colloquial word. To taste, to try with the tongue; *ˊt'im yat*, *ˊt'im*, see how it tastes; *ˊt'im mak*, take some more ink in the pencil.

(554) Tín.

ˋ顛 Tien. The top, the apex, the summit, the head; the beginning of; to overthrow, to cast down, to subvert; to fall, to upset; to die, to perish; often used for the next; *ˋtín ˊting*, the crown, the vertex; *ˋtín ˊtò*, turned upside down, to invert; *ˋtín p'okˋ* to fall over; *ˋtín ˋtín*, devoted to, single-minded.

ˋ癲 ˋ瘨 Tien. Crazed, deranged, foolish, the mind overthrown; head turned, mad after, frantic; giggling, silly, out of one's wits, infatuated; in convulsions, fits; *fátˋ ˋtín*, insane; *ˋtín ˋkw'ong*, raving mad; *ˋfá ˋtín*, nymphomania; *ˋtín ˊkau ˊkòm yéung²* acts like a mad dog; *ˊséung ˋngan ˋtín*, money mad; *ˋtín hi²* hot headed, rash; *ˋtín ˋtín fai² fai²* acting wildly; *ˋtín ˊkan ˋt'au*, going mad, beside himself.

ˋ巔 Tien. The summit of a hill, the apex or highest peak of a mountain.

ˋ滇 Tien. A lake near Tá-li in Yunnán; tribes of the Lolos near Yunnán; *ˊKú ˋtín*, a name for Yunnán.

Read *ˋt'ín*, full, wide, like an expanse of waters; vast.

ˋ蹎 Tien. To fall, to stumble, to trip up; *ˋtín p'okˋ* to slip and fall down.

ˋ驒 Tien. A horse with a white spot in his forehead.

ˊ典 Tien. A canon, a ritual, a classic, a standard; a code, a collection of statutes; documents, records; a rule, a law; to rule, to manage by law; ordinances, acts; to put in charge of another, to mortgage; *tsz²ˊ tín*, a dictionary; *ˊtín ukˋ* to mortgage a house; *ˋshing ˊtín*, to take in pledge; *ˊkú ˊtín*, ancient records, notable acts; *ch'utˋ ˊtín*, to mortgage; the mortgagor; *ˊtín ˊchú*, the mortgagee; *ˊtín ˋying*, a penal code; *ˋyan ˊtín*, great favor, kind bounty; *ˊtín tsikˋ* books, papers.

殿² Tien. A lofty hall; the hall of audience; a palace, a royal residence; a temple, a fane; to bring up the rear of a flying army; fixed; having little merit; *yatˋ tso²ˋ kung tín²* a palace; *ˋkwong ˋming tín²* the Resplendent Hall at Peking; *tín² há²* your Royal Highness—said to the empress and crown-prince; *tái² ˋhung ˊpò tín²* the vast precious hall in Budhist temples.

墊² Tien. To lay down, to place on; to fall down, to sink into; engrossed with; merged in; to pay back money; to remunerate, as for a casualty; to place under, to wedge; *ˊi tín²* a chair cushion; *ˋt'ang tín²* rattan table mats; *k'ong³ tín²* a long

sofa cushion; *tin² chái²* to repay a loan; *tin² yuk₂* a mattress; *kung² ˋngo tin² ˋchūn*, please pay him for me; *ㄑt'án tin²* to pay the shares.

奠² Tien — Fixed and settled, as mountains and streams are; to set up, as a god; to offer libations to the gods; to lay down; *tin² ˋtsau*, to pour out a libation; *tin² ˋt'ò*, to put up the terminalia; *tsai² tin²* sacrifices and libations; *tin² ngán²* to worship the geese at marriages.

佃² Tien — To till the ground; to cultivate and dress fields; to fowl, to fish; *tin² ú²* or *tin² ㄑting*, a farmer, a ploughman; *ㄑkún tin²* government lands.

甸² Tien — Royal domains extending 500 lí around the capital; government lands measuring 64 square roods, which furnished a war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 71 soldiers; to cultivate, to plough; to extend; frontier lands; *ㄑü tin²* the empire; *tin² ㄑyan*, royal foresters.

鈿² Tien — Inlaid shell work; inlaid work with figures; *ㄑlo tin²* lackered-ware with shells and figures inlaid.

電² Tien — Lightning; a flash of lightning; electricity; *tin² ㄑkwong*, glare of lightning; *ˋshím tin²* a flash; *tin² ˋmò*, Lightning Mother, the goddess of lightning.

靛² Tien — Indigo; to dye blue; indigo color; *ㄑyéung tin²* prussian blue; *tin² ㄑlám*, an indigo dye made from the Isatis; *tin² ㄑfa*, indigo leaves; *tin² ㄑkung*, dyeing jars.

(555) T'ín.

ㄑ天 ㄑ蒨 T'ien — The highest of things; the sky, the heaven, the air, the empyrean, the firmament; a day; a season; ages of the world; weather; heavenly, celestial; the powers above, Providence, Nature, Heaven, the overruling power, but the Chinese give it no personality; *met.* the emperor; to regard or honor as heaven; *ㄑt'in ti² ㄑyan*, heaven, earth, man — are the three powers; *ㄑt'in há²* the empire; the world; *ㄑt'in ˋtz'* the emperor; *ˋhò ㄑt'in*, fair weather; *ˋmún ㄑt'in ㄑshan fat₂* gods and Buddhas enough to fill the sky; *ㄑt'in hi²* vapors, air; *ㄑt'ung ㄑt'in há²* the world over; *ㄑfi ㄑt'in ˋpún sz'²* extraordinary talent; *luk₂ ㄑt'in ˋshui lò²* a passage of sixteen days; *ㄑt'in kong¹* descended from heaven, an advent, as of Jesus; *ㄑt'in ˋngán kan²* Heaven's eye is near, *i. e.* the gods know it; *ㄑt'in ㄑhoi ˋngán*, heaven has observed it; *ㄑt'in ㄑman*, astronomy; *ㄑt'in ㄑshang ㄑt'in ˋyéung*, nature bore him and takes care of him; *ㄑt'in kwai¹ chi²* marriageable; *ㄑt'in ㄑin*, naturally; *ㄑt'in ㄑt'ong*, paradise; *ㄑt'in fan² ㄑkò*, he has noble endowments; *ㄑt'in ㄑt'in ㄑloi*, comes every day; *ㄑt'in ㄑngán*, the emperor's face; *ㄑt'in ㄑfá shing¹ ˋmò* the goddess of small pox; *ㄑchung ㄑt'in*, the middle ages, the Chau dynasty; *ha² ㄑt'in* summer.

田 T'ien. A field, a patch laid out in plats; to plant grain in rows; land, cultivated fields; lands; a plantation of; to cultivate; to hunt; the 102d radical of characters relating to land; *ʂt'ün ʂt'ín*, lands occupied by soldiers; *ʿshui ʂt'in*, fields overflowed; *ʂt'ín ˌkí pok*, the dykes between fields; *shí² ʂt'in*, to transplant a field of grain; *shap, ʿmau ʂt'ín*, a field of ten acres; *chuk, ʂt'in*, a bamboo plantation; *ˌkwai ʂt'ín ˌkún*, a retired officer; *ʂt'ín fú²* the crown tax; *ʂt'ín ˌtsò*, the ground rent; *ˌháng ʂt'ín*, high-lying fields; *ˌsam ʂt'ín*, the natural disposition, the propensity; *ˌshü ʂt'ín*, fields whose rental is given to scholars; *ʿyau ʿki ˌto ʂt'ín ʿmau*, how many acres in all? *ʂt'ín ˌkau*, a drain; *ʿtsò ˌwo ʂt'ín*, fields for bearing two crops; *ˌmún ʿhau ʂt'ín*, village fields; *kwat, ʂt'ín*, to hoe fields; *mái² ʂt'ín ʂ'm ʿmái shui²* to sell ground and not deduct the rental, *met.* not to think of the future.

畋 T'ien. To cultivate, to level lands for cultivation; to hunt, to fish; *ʿtá ʂt'ín líp,* to go a hunting.

鈿 T'ien. Flowers, or inlaid work for headdresses; *ˌch'ái ʂt'ín*, hairpins and inlaid work in gold, nacre, or feathers.

填 T'ien. To fill up, to fill in; to make up a deficiency, to supply a lack, to add to; to pay, as a debt; to forfeit, as life; compliant, flowing along; a rumbling sound, as of a drum; noted for, characteristic of, said of officers; *ʂt'in ˌwán ˌfai hung²* to repay a deficit; *ʂt'ín ʿpò*, to make complete; *ʂt'ín ʂfong*, to take a new wife; *ʂt'ín ʿt'am* to fill in a hole; *ʂt'ín ˌnín ʿlò*, noted as superannuated; *toi² ʂt'in*, to pay for another; *ʂt'ín chái²* to liquidate a debt; *ˌsan ʂt'in ti²* the new filled up land, a place in Canton; *ʂt'ín ˌmún ʿlo chái²* duns filling the door; *ʂt'ín ˌfán ʿmún*, fill it up entirely; *ʂt'ín kau²* filled up full, cancelled.

Read *ˌtin.* Diseased, infirm.

磌 T'ien. The sound of stones or rocks falling down.

闐 T'ien. To fill up, to stuff; abundant; a sound; *ʂt'ín ʂt'in*, rattling of drums; the rumbling of carriages; *ʂt'ín ʂmún*, filling up the door.

ʿ忝 T'ien. Ashamed; to blush from shame, to feel disgraced.

ʿ淟 T'ien. Dirty, muddy; to sink in the water; *ʿt'ín ʿyan*, filthy.

ʿ腆 T'ien. Abundance, much, plenty, enough of; skilled at; excellent; thick, rich, good, as food; to forget; a long time; *pat, ʿt'ín*, deficient, trifling, unworthy of receiving; *ʂts'z' ʂmò pat, ʿt'ín*, well able to speak.

ʿ靦 ʿ靦 Ti'en. A blushing face; to redden, as from shame, or sense of insult.

ʿ殄 T'ien. To terminate, to finish, to make an end of; to exterminate; *ʿmi ʿt'ín*, no end to, interminable; *ʿt'ín tsut,* to destroy utterly.

(556) Ting.

丁 Ting A sting; a nail, a pin; the fourth of the ten stems, connected with fire; a person, an individual; robust; a strong fellow, a brave; to bear, to sustain, as an office; to order; *ting kán* or *ting yau*, to lose a parent; *muk pat shik ting*, does'nt know a single character; *shing ting*, of age; *yan ting*, a man; *siú ting*, a youth; *ü ting*, camp-followers; *ting tsz lò hau*, a corner where a cross street ends; *ling ting*, lonely, disconsolate; *ün ting*, a gardener; *fát ting*, fortunate, as a grave; *cháng ting*, differs a very little; *ting héung*, a clove.

叮 Ting To enjoin; *ting ning*, to charge; *ting ning kò kái* repeatedly bid him to be careful; *ting chuk* to order.

仃 Ting Alone; *ling ting*, solitary; *ling ting yéung*, the Bay of Lintin, south of the Bogue; *kú ting ting*, alone by itself.

玎 Ting The noise of jingling stones; a hand gong; *ting ting*, a jingling sound; *ting tong*, a hand gong hung in a hoop, used by peddlers; *üt ting*, a blind fortune-teller's gong; *siú ting tong*, a silk-thread peddler's call.

疔 Ting A venereal ulcer, a bubo, a chancre; pox, syphilis sores; *shang ting*, to get syphilis sores; *fo ting ch'ong*, a pimple, a tetter sore.

(The two next are often pronounced *teng*)

釘 Ting A nail, a spike, a bolt, a brad; to purify gold; to nail, to fasten up with nails; to bind, as books; *lo sz' teng*, a screw; *t'it teng*, iron nails; *teng shü*, to bind books; *teng sz'* nail it firmly; *teng fung*, an important dispatch from the throne; *pát hü ngán chung teng*, take away that nail (or eyesore) from my eye.

頂 Ting The top, the summit; the peak; the crown; a knob, a ball or a button worn by officers; to carry on the head or top of a thing; to point the head at, to interfere; to substitute, to put instead; a classifier of hats, caps, and sedans; rising on the stomach; *pí t'au hok ting chü* carry it on your head; *chiú teng*, to treat about selling out a shop; *ting shau* to take the stock of a shop; *ting páu*, to slily put a worse instead; *teng t'in lap ti* one who can reach to heaven — very talented; *ting shau ngan*, purchase money of a stock; *yat nap teng*, an official button; *ting tsim*, curious in, seeking strange things; *chák teng*, to degrade from office; *ting lán shí*, to spoil the market by underselling; *ting sam muk* highly displeased at, as at what one says; *hung teng*, the red button; *ting hò* the very best; *ting s'm chü* unable to carry it on, as a business; *ting t'au fung*, a head wind.

町 Ting — Waste land; a dyke or foot-path between fields; a parcel of land; a lane near a house.

酊 Ting — Drunk, reduced to stupor; *ʻming ʻting*, dead drunk.

鼎 **鼑** Ting — A tripod or caldron with ears; a three legged kettle; firm, stable, settled, secure; *met.* the state; to establish, to fix; the 206th radical; the 53th diagram; *lap₂ ʻting* or *ting²ʻting*, to get and settle the empire; *ʻting tsuk₅* tripod, an equal trio; *ˏsám ʻting káp₅* the three highest of the Hánlin.

訂 Ting — To criticise, to compare; to edit, to collate; to settle terms of, to arrange, to deliberate and adjust; to adjust taxes; to loiter; a consultation, a meeting; *ʻháu ting²* to examine and edit a work; *ting² ˏming*, to settle upon, to promise; *ting² ˏkʻi*, to fix a time.

矴 **碇** Ting — Ballast to steady a ship; a stone used for an anchor; a grapnel; *há² ting²* drop the anchor.

梃 Ting — High, stout grain. Incorrectly used for the last in the Fan Wan. A colloquial word. The stem of a fruit; *lut₅ ting² luk₅ ˏyau*, a pumelo with a broken stem—a worthless fellow; *ˏhau ˏlung ting²* adam's apple; *ting² ˏling yuk₂* a little tumor.

錠 Ting — A platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or tutenague; an ingot or shoe of bullion, *ˏngan ting²* an ingot of sycee; *ʻtsz² ˏkam ting²* a sort of medical preparation used to rub on sores; *shap₂ ʻléung yat₅ ting²* ten taels make an ingot; *i. e.* the matter is a certainty; *ˏün ʻpò ting²* an ingot.

(The four next are often called *teng.*)

定 Ting — Tranquil, secure, steady, fixed; certainly, really, surely; absolutely; brought to a proper state, a state of rest, set; to fix, to settle on, to stop; to decide, to adjust. A colloquial word. A place, a certain spot; *yat₅ ting²* positively; *pít₅ teng²* it must be, certainly; *teng² ˏtsʻan*, to betroth; *teng² fo²* to contract for goods; *mi² teng²* or *ˏm teng²* uncertain; *teng² ˏngan*, bargain money; *ʻmò teng² ʻchun*, undecided, not fixed; *ˏkám ting² iú²* I must have it at any rate; *teng² ˏtán*, particulars of a contract; *ko² tat₅ teng²* that place; *ˏm ˏchí teng²* I don't know the spot; *ʻyau teng² ʻmò ˏní*, is there a place for it? *ting² kuk₅* in a fix; *tám² teng²* deliberate, slow and sure; *luk₂ teng²* to pay the earnest money; *ˏchí tak₅ teng²* I know it certainly; *yap₂ teng²* in atrance, lost in abstraction, as Budhists pretend to be.

掟 Ting — To throw away, to throw down in a pet; *teng² ʻkʻü*, throw it at him; *teng² ˏchʻá ˏpúi shai² ün²* to smash a teacup as an oath; *teng² pʻo² ˏtʻau hok₅* to get one's head broke in a fray; *teng² lok₂* a top; *ʻmò ˏngan teng² ʻhau*, no silver has been thrown into his mouth, *i. e.* there is no trusting in what he says; the phrase refers to putting quicksilver into a corpse's mouth.

(557) T'ing.

廳 T'ing A hall, a drawing-room, a parlor; a court, a place where causes are heard; *tái² ㄔt'eng*, the great hall; *hák⁵ ㄔt'eng*, a reception room; *ㄔmún ㄔkún ㄔt'eng*, a porter's lodge; *ㄔking ㄔt'eng*, a deputy assessor in a prefect's office; *pò² ㄔt'eng*, a superintendent of police in a district magistrate's; *ㄔho ㄔt'eng*, the superintendent of boats on the river at Canton.

聽 ㄔT'ing 听 To hear, to listen; to understand; quiet, still; to decide cases. A colloquial word. To-morrow; according to; *'ngo ㄔt'eng ㄔlai ké²* I heard it said; *ㄔt'eng ㄔman*, heard about it; *ㄔt'eng ㄔm ㄔman*, I can not hear it; *ㄔt'eng kín²* to hear; *ㄔt'eng tak⁵ kín²* I can hear, I have heard it; *ㄔt'eng tak⁵ ch'ut⁵* I can understand him; *ㄔt'eng 'kan 'k'ü wá²* I've just heard what he said; *ㄔt'eng yat⁵* to-morrow; *ㄔt'eng 'mán*, to-morrow night; *'hò ㄔt'eng wá²* docile, teachable.

Read *t'ing²*; to hearken to, to receive, to comply with; to wait, to tarry for; *'tá t'eng²* to learn the news about; *t'eng² ㄔts'ung 'ní*, I agree with you, I'll obey you; *ㄔch'ung t'eng²* hard of hearing; *t'ing² 'k'ü ㄔléung ㄔsam*, as his kindness prompts, as he is willing to do; *t'ing² tsung²* to decide cases; *t'eng² 'há 'k'ü*, wait for him.

亭 ㄔT'ing A portico, a pavilion; a cupola, a roof or dome supported on pillars; a shed for travelers; equal; straight; to stop at; to fashion; *pat⁵ ㄔt'ing*, in disorder; *ㄔt'ing ㄔ'ng*, high noon; *ㄔch'á ㄔt'ing*, a tea-stall on a roadside; *pái² ㄔt'ing*, a porch in a temple-court; *ㄔléung ㄔt'ing*, a summer-house.

停 ㄔT'ing To rest, to cease; to delay; to stop, as when there is enough; *ㄔt'ing ㄔkung*, to rest from work; *ㄔt'ing 't'o* or *ㄔt'ing tong²* arranged well, everything in its place; *ㄔt'ing 'há* rest a while; *ㄔmò ㄔshí ㄔt'ing*, ceaseless.

婷 ㄔT'ing Handsome; *p'ing² ㄔt'ing*, beautiful, graceful, said of a woman.

汀 ㄔT'ing 渟 ㄔT'ing Water stopping; stagnant, as a pool in a stream; a level bank along a stream, the low banks.

廷 ㄔT'ing A court, the place where audiences are held; straight, correct, regular; *ㄔch'iú ㄔt'ing*, the court; *met.* the emperor.

庭 ㄔT'ing An open court in a palace, a vestibule before a hall; a hall; straight; *ㄔká ㄔt'ing lok⁵* domestic felicity; *ㄔt'ing fan²* parental instruction; *ㄔmún ㄔt'ing ㄔü 'shí*, his doorway is like a fair, *i.e.* as a statesman's beseiged by applicants.

蜓 ㄔT'ing A dragon fly; *ㄔtsing ㄔt'ing*, the Libellulidæ, vulgarly called *ㄔt'ong ㄔmi*.

Read *'tim*, a sort of lizard.

霆 ㄔT'ing A thundering; *ㄔlui ㄔt'ing*, rumbling thunder; *tin² ㄔt'ing*, a flash of lightning; *ㄔlui ㄔt'ing*

ꜜchí nòꜛ the king's wrath; thundering mad.

ꜜ挺 T'ing To pull up, to pluck forth, to draw out; straight, to hold straight; to relax a little, as with prisoners; to lead out; to rush forth, to stand forward, to bolt out; *ꜜt'ing ꜜshan*, to take upon one's self, to assume; *ꜜt'ing ch'utꜛ* to rush out; *ꜜt'ing ꜜhung*, to stretch the arms; *ꜜt'ing ngángꜛ* to push against firmly.

ꜜ梃 T'ing A single branch; a staff, a club, a stick; *chaiꜛ ꜜt'ing*, to brandish a club.

ꜜ脡 T'ing Meat or fish dried in the sun after it has been salted; jerked meat.

(This character is usually read *t'eng*.)

ꜜ艇 T'ing A boat, a punt, a canoe; small craft; long and narrow boats; a boat to live in; *ꜜsiú ꜜt'eng* or *ꜜt'eng ꜜtsai*, a small boat; *ꜜhâ ꜜkau ꜜt'eng*, a pull-away boat; *fáiꜛ ꜜt'eng*, a fast boat; *ꜜhong ꜜt'eng*, hong boats; *ꜜmá ꜜlang ꜜt'eng*, a covered coracle; *ꜜshü sunꜛ ꜜt'eng*, a letter boat; *máiꜛ ꜜü ꜜt'eng*, fish boats with water in; *ꜜwá ꜜt'eng*, a lorcha; *ꜜfá ꜜt'eng*, flower boats; *ꜜtan ꜜp'ò ꜜt'eng*, brothel boats; *ꜜp'á ꜜlung ꜜt'eng*, fast paddling-boats, used by thieves; *sòꜛ ꜜts'ong ꜜt'eng*, the last chopboat of a ship's import cargo; *ꜜt'eng ꜜká*, boat-people.

ꜜ鋌 T'ing Copper or iron ore; the barb of an arrow; empty, hollow, all exhausted.

ꜜ頲 T'ing A straight, narrow head; straight, as a road; correct.

(558) Típ.

疊₂ 叠₂ Tieh To redouble, to pile upon, to make a heap; to repeat, to reiterate; to fold; to add; to fear, to tremble with dread; a fold, a doubling; *ꜜch'ung ꜜch'ung típ₂ típ₂* to reiterate tiresomely; to pile up in a pile; *ꜜtá típ₂ ꜜchang ꜜlí*, put the luggage in a pile; *típ₂ ꜜhí*, pile it up; *típ₂ chengꜛ* pile it up straight; *típ₂ ꜜmái ꜜsam ꜜshui*, don't give yourself any trouble on that point; *típ₂ ꜜmái koꜛ ꜜkán p'òꜛ* that shop's business is to be closed; *típ₂ ꜜmái*, pile it up well; *típ₂ ts'zꜛꜛ* repeatedly, as visits.

喋₂ Tieh Loquacious, fluent; to taste blood, to smear with blood; *típ₂ típ₂* wordy, talkative.

牒₂ Tieh Tablets for writing on; a diploma, a warrant; records, genealogical registers; instructions, acts, dispatches; *yuk₂ típ₂* royal genealogies; *tòꜛ típ₂* a priest's diploma or certificate, entitling him to three days' lodging; *ꜜman típ₂* dispatches of government; *ꜜpò típ₂* family records.

諜₂ Tieh Interchanged with the two last; to tamper with soldiers; to spy, to intrigue, to sound the views of others; to inform the enemy; a minute, a paper; *típ₂ ꜜlò* or *ꜜkán típ₂* a spy, a secret agent of another party.

堞₂ Tieh A parapet with embrasures, a battlement on a wall; to surround with a parapet.

屧 Sieh² The lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a model for a shoe; a patten; *'héung tip₂ ⸢long*, the Clattering Patten Corridor, refers to an ancient story.

揲 Sheh² Similar to *shíp₂* 摄; to take up and count; to fold; to grasp. Usually pronounced *shíp₂* in the phrase, *shíp₂ ⸢shí*, to divine by marked straws; *shíp₂ tip₂* to fold up in the hands.

楪 Yeh² Interchanged with 葉 or 枼 *íp₂* a thin plate or leaf; also a window. Read *tip₂*, a bed mat.

渫 Sieh² Waves surging along. Also read *sít₂*, like 泄 to exclude; to clean a well; to scatter; to stop and rest; to disclose, to leak; to dirty.

碟 Sieh² To curry leather. A colloquial word. A plate, a platter, a flat dish; *'ún tip₂* bowls and plates; *⸢ping tip₂* a platter; *shí² ⸢yau tip₂* sweetmeat or side plates; *ts'at₂ tip₂* lacquered plates; *'shéung tip₂* a douceur to a waiter.

艓 Tieh² A little boat, a punt, used by poor people.

蝶 Tieh² A butterfly; *⸢ú tip₂* a butterfly; *háp₂ tip₂* butterflies and moths; *⸢ú tip₂ káu²* a broad hinge or butt; *⸢ú tip₂ ⸢fá*, an iris or fleur-de-lis; *⸢lo ⸢fau ⸢sín tip₂* gigantic butterflies from the Lofau hills.

蹀 Tieh² To walk along, to step, to stir the feet; to put the foot down, to stamp.

鍱 Yeh² Plates of metal used in making plate armor; the end of an arrow.

韘 Sheh² A thumb ring of gem or ivory, an archer's thimble, commonly called *⸢kung 'chi; tip₂ ⸢kau*, a quiver.

(559) T'íp.

帖 T'ieh₂ Written scrolls; a writing, a document, a manuscript, a billet; a visiting card; a copyslip; a card, a placard; *'pan t'ip₂* a petition; *⸢chiú t'ip₂* proposals for a contract, to invite proposals; *fát₂ t'ip₂* black paper copyslips; *⸢ming t'ip₂* a visiting card; *⸢tán t'ip₂* a single folded card; *⸢ts'ün t'ip₂* a five fold card; *ch'ut₂ pák₂ t'ip₂* an anonymous placard; *⸢hang t'ip₂* to send a card; *'t'o t'ip₂* settled, decided; *'shéung t'ip₂* cards offering a reward; *t'ip₂ t'ò²* envelope or case for cards; *shí² t'ip₂* an examination of essays in poetry.

貼 T'ieh₂ To leave as pledge, to give in gage; to cover or throw over one, as a cloak; to supply, to make up; to paste up, to post; to lean on, attached; *⸢nim t'ip₂* to paste on; *'t'ai t'ip₂* to assist another, to patronize; *t'ip₂ ⸢sam*, intimate, fellow-feeling; *t'ip₂ ⸢shan*, attached to, as a servant; *t'ip₂ 'kan kák₂ ⸢lí*, near neighbors; *t'ip₂ kò² shí²* to paste up an edict; *'pò t'ip₂* to make up a deficiency.

怗 T'ieh₂ Quiet, still, peaceable; to be resigned, submissive; *⸢on ⸢sam t'ip₂ fuk₂* quietly resigned, as to God's will.

(560) **Tít.**

跌 Tieh. To slip, to stumble and fall; to fall over or down; to kick out; reduced, as in price; to pass or jump over; to make a false step; to walk quickly; *'tá tít,* to fall down; *tít, chéuk,* to slip down; *tít, 'tá 'sün ‹shéung,* to get hurt by a fall; *tít, lán'* it fell and broke; *‹sháng tik, tít, lok,* came very near falling; *tít, 'kám 'léung ko'* two fell out and were lost; *tít, ká'* the price has fallen; *tít, 'tò,* fell over; *tít, tsuk,* to stamp the feet with vexation; *tít, yat, ‹káu,* had a tumble.

迭 / 軼 Tieh. To alternate, to change; reciprocal, alternate, changing; to take each other's places; rotation; *tít, yung' ‹yau ‹kong,* alternately use kindness and severity; *tít, ‹hing tít, fai'* now rising and then declining.

帙 Chih. A cloth or paper case to cover Chinese books; a book wrapper; a little bag, a satchel; to arrange in order; *‹shü tít,* a book envelope.

秩 Chih. Interchanged with the last; to stitch, to pierce with a needle; a period of ten years; *‹hoi ts'at, tít,* entered the seventh decennium, as at 61.

秩 Chih. Order, in a series, regular; to dispose in order; to multiply; a station, a post, an office; usual; skillful in, acquainted, wise; a decennium; clear and explicit, as teaching; *luk, tít,* official salary; *‹hang ‹k'i tít, tít,* each one went in his order.

跌 Tieh. Melons just set, young cucumbers or melons, gherkins; *‹kwá tít,* large and small melons, *met.* posterity.

垤 Tieh. High, raised ground; an ant-hill; a cavern.

絰 Tieh. Badges of coarse cloth worn on the head and waist, for mourning; mourning scarfs; *‹iú tít,* funereal waistbands.

耋 Tieh. Age of eighty, an octogenarian; old, infirm; hard featured, as old people are; the setting sun.

(561) **T'ít.**

鐵 / 鉄 T'ieh. Iron, called *hak, ‹kam,* the black metal; made of iron; firm, decided; *t'ít, hí'* iron tools; *t'ít, shek, ‹sam ‹ch'éung* immovable, firm; *t'ít, 'shí kòm' shat,* hard as iron cinders; *t'ít, ‹shá,* iron filings; *'tá t'ít,* to work in iron; *'tá t'ít, 'lò,* a blacksmith; *pák, t'ít,* or *‹yéung t'ít,* tin plates; *t'ít, p'in'* hoop iron; *t'ít, ‹t'iú,* rod iron; *t'ít, sin'* iron wire; *t'ít, pat, pat, 'koi,* an unalterable writing, like a decided officer's verdict; *t'ít, ‹shá ‹lí,* "an iron pear," one who will not fork out; *'láng t'ít, t'ít,* very cold.

餮 T'ieh. Greedy, gluttonous; *‹t'ò t'ít,* avaricious, inordinately greedy; an emblem of avarice, a monster drawn as a head without a body. Read *'t'in* in the Fan Wan.

(562) Tiú.

刁 Tiau The original form of 𠂇刀; perverse, recusant, seditious; restless, cabaling, artful, incroaching by falsities; 𠊎tiú 𠊎fung, depraved manners; seditious cabals; 𠊎tiú pat› rabid writings; 𠊎tiú 𠊎tiú, lightly moved by the wind; 𠊎tiú ok› malignant; 𠊎tiú 𠊎mán, outrageous, violent; 𠊎tiú 𠊎k'iú 'nau ning² willful, one who can't be pleased; fong² 𠊎tiú, dogged, uncontrite; 'ch'ing 𠊎tiú, dictatorial, assuming and overbearing; 𠊎tiú 𠊎wán, reckless of consequences.

丢 Tiu To cast away, to throw away; to lay down; to rid, relieved of; to cast off; 𠊎tiú 'láng, let him cool off; 𠊎tiú lok› lay it down; 𠊎tiú lok› 'shui, thrown into the water; 𠊎tiú mín² to blast one's credit; 𠊎tiú t'át› wasteful, careless of things; 𠊎tiú 𠊎shū 𠊎p'áu, to quote a maxim against one, to bring up a wise saw; yéung² sz'² 𠊎tiú 𠊎hoi, cast your cares to the wind; 𠊎tiú hí² to reject, to heave away; 𠊎tiú 𠊎'm há² I can't get them off my hands; 𠊎tiú 'ngán kok› to ogle.

雕 彫 Tiau To engrave, to cut figures on, to carve and adorn; to polish, as a composition; ornamented, engraved; to tattoo; sometimes used for the next; 𠊎tiú 𠊎fá, to adorn with carvings; 𠊎tiú hak› engraving; 𠊎tiú 𠊎ts'éung, a wall adorned with sculptures.

凋 Tiau Fading, falling, as the sere leaf; exhausted, injured; 𠊎tiú 𠊎ling, fallen and scattered; dying, as plants; 𠊎tiú tsé² fallen, withered, as flowers.

琱 Tiáu To cut and work gems, to engrave precious stones; 𠊎tiú téuk› to polish gems.

鵰 Tiau An eagle, a lammergyr; a large bird of prey, whose presence even makes other birds cast their feathers; 𠊎tiú 𠊎tiú, clear, bright.

貂 Tiau The marten or sable; 𠊎tiú 'shū 𠊎p'i, marten fur; 'kau 'mi tsuk› 𠊎tiú, a dog's tail tacked on a sable—incongruous; 𠊎tiú 'mi, fur tails, worn by military officers.

弔' 吊' Tiau To condole with mourners, to ask respecting the dead; to wail, to assist at a burial; condolence, sympathy; to compassionate others, feeling for; suspended; to hang up, to suspend; to take, to move; to order a rehearing; t'iú² 'sz' mourning, sorrowing for friends; tiú² on² to order a second trial; tiú² 𠊎song, to wail for the dead; fát› 𠊎yéung tiú² a paralytic fit; 𠊎hoi tiú² to prepare for a funeral; tiú² fán² to remove a criminal to another court; tiú² 'hí, hang it up; 'té tiú² flighty, having no application; tiú² 'keng, hung by the neck: tiú² 't'ung, a hanging bucket; a fortune-teller's sign; yat› tiú² 𠊎ts'in, a string of 1000 cash.

窵' Tiau Deep, profound; 'iú (or 'miú) tiú² in a deep place. Read 'niú in the Fan Wan.

紹' Tiáu To hang up, to suspend; to tie things, to bind or confine a person.

釣' Tiáu A hook, a fish-hook; to fish, to angle; a device; to bait, to set a trap for; to seek after, to fish for, as praise; to use something as a means; *ㄘ'm ˋshéung ˋní tiú'* he don't take your hook, he'll not be gulled; *tiú' ㄘü*, to angle; *tiú' t'át, ㄕá*, to hook soles—a slang phrase for stealing shoes.

窕² Tiáu Profound, retired; elegant, reserved, lady-like; *ˋiú tiú'* admirable, beautiful, enchanting.

銚² An unauthorized character. A small black glazed earthen jar, having no ears; *ㄫáng tiú'* jars; *ˋshui tiú'* a water jar.

掉¹² Tiáu To move, to shake; to clash, to strike against; correct, properly placed; often used erroneously for the next; to change, to interchange; *tiú' hing'* to strike stones together, people's opinions clashing; *tiú' shít,* to wag the tongue; *tiú' pí'* to swagger; *tiú' ㄈong*, to lie.

調² Tiáu A tune, a song; the tone of an instrument; a ballad; to select; to move, to transfer, to change about, to exchange; to seek. A colloquial word. A classifier of meals and whippings; *yat, ㄘhí tiú'* a tune; *tiú' ˋshéung tiú' lok,* change this higher and bring that down; *tiú' ún'* to exchange, to transpose; *ㄘts'oi tiú'* clever, capable; *ㄘto tiú' tò'* never satisfied, many alterations; *ㄘhong tiú'* a tune, a ballad; *tiú' ˋchün,* to transpose; *ㄘt'ai tiú'* the usher in the examination hall; *tiú' ㄘfán ˋchün ㄘt'au*, turn your head around; *shik, tiú' ㄘkung*, had a good meal; *ˋtá tiú' ˋk'ü*, gave him a beating.

(563) T'iú.

佻 T'iáu Weakly, young and tender; unable to travel far; impatient of labor, envious of others; to appropriate to one's self; *ㄘt'iú ㄘt'iú ㄘkung ˋtsz'* a weakling.

刁 T'iáu To cut, to pare, to scrape off; *ㄘt'iú kéuk, ㄘkan*, to hamstring, for a punishment.

恌 T'iáu Mournful, sorry; to despise, to disesteem; to have little kindness for.

挑 T'iáu To carry on the shoulder or the end of a stick; to lift; to mix, to stir about; to take out of, to select; to irritate, to provoke, to stir up, to give trouble; to sew in an edge, to baste, to sew together; to lead; to play with, to trifle; quickly; a spoon; *tám' ㄘt'iú*, to carry with a beam; *ㄘt'iú ㄘso*, to stir up, to make mischief; *ㄘt'iú t'át,* untrustworthy; light minded, *ㄘt'iú ㄘhoi*, to scatter, to spread out; *ㄘt'iú ˋsün*, to select out; *ㄘt'iú ㄈú*, a porter; *ㄘt'iú ㄘshám kwat,* to sew clothes; *tái' ㄘt'iú yat, ˋtang*, a general selection of graduates for district magistrates; *ㄘt'iú ㄘtang*, to raise the wick; *ㄘt'iú ˋyan*, to lead on, to take the lead in doing evil; *ㄘt'iú pút,*

to sow discord; *t'iú s'm 'hí*, too heavy to lift; there are none fit to choose; *t'iú choi*, to lift off, to put aside.

祧 T'iáu To move or replace the family tablets; the ancestral hall; *tsung t'iú*, an ancestral temple, a patrimony; *'shau t'iú*, to guard the lares.

調 T'iau To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to bring about an end, to adjust properly; to mix up, to compound, as medicine; to attend to, as one's health; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to tune an instrument; to try notes, to find the tone of a character; to unite, as syllables; to spell; *t'iú 'há kɔ² tsz²* run through that word; *t'iú yam*, to harmonize sounds; *t'iú mi²* to blend tastes, to spice; *t'iú chi²* to cure a disease; to put to rights; *t'iú 'ch'ü*, to manage; *t'iú t'au 'hang 'hang*, to act sullenly, to refuse obedience; *t'iú kang*, to season soups; an earthen spoon; *t'iú tin*, to tune a fiddle; *t'iú 'yéung*, to nurse one's health; *t'iú hi²* lewd dalliance.

蜩 T'iáu A cicada or broad locust; *t'iú kúp*, the cast-off skin or exuviæ of the cicada.

芀苕 T'iau Clover; a reed, whose tops are fit for brooms; *ding t'iu*, a marshy plant whose juice dyes the hair black, also called "rat-tail grass;" a sort of ivy or vine cleaving to walls; *t'iu tiú*, clover, turned in for a subsoil in Chehkiang; *t'iu t'iu*, high, lofty.

迢 T'iáu Distant, remote; to go far away; *ts'in 'li t'iú t'iú*, thousands of miles away; *t'iú tiú*, remote.

髫 T'iáu Ringlets, hair of children falling down; *t'iú tsin*, young, youthful.

齠 T'iáu To shed teeth; young, childish; *t'iú tsin*, a lad; *t'iú ch'an*, to get the new teeth.

鯈 T'iau A pair of reins, made of leather; a bridle.

鰷 T'iáu A long narrow fish, called *pák t'iú*, perhaps a species of Thryssa or Engraulis.

條 T'iáu A branch, a twig; anything long and slender; a classifier of long things, as a cane, a chain, a string, a snake, a bill, a queue, a worm, a river, a rainbow, a feather; an item, a section; an article, a division; a law; a manner; *kák 'ki t'iú kái wai²* only a few streets off; *yat t'iú t'ai muk* one thesis; *fát t'iú*, a main spring or hair-spring; *yat t'iú 'shau kan*, a handkerchief; *'ki t'iú*, several items; *kw'ai t'iú*, regulations; *yat t'iú 'ts'ò*, a spear of grass; *t'iú t'iú 'yau 'li*, every sort of thing has its rules.

篠 T'iáu A bamboo basket for carrying hay or muck, used by husbandmen; *ho² t'iu*, to carry a basket.

跳趒 T'iau To leap, to skip, to bounce, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat; to intrude upon; to advance, to shoot, as sprouts; to fling, to cast; *t'iu² hot²* to lay a crime to another's charge; *t'iu² lok doi*, jump down; *t'iu*

ˌkò, to jump up; ˌts'ui ch'ü² t'iu² hopping and skipping about; ˌsam puk₂ puk₂ t'iú² my heart beats with terror; t'iú² ˋfan ˌts'éung, to leap a wall — an assignation; t'iü² ˌlung ˌmún, to jump the dragon's gate — to rise rapidly in degrees; ˌhá kòm² t'iú² techy as a crab; t'iú² ˌts'ò, jumps from his manger — to leave an employ causelessly.

眺 T'iáu² To look aslant, to glance furtively at, to peep; to look afar; t'iú² mong² to gaze at.

頫 T'iáu² High officers sent to visit the court from princes; to have an audience; to send envoys to the princes.
Read ˋfú; to incline the ear, to look at closely; ˋfú ˋshau, hanging the head and skulking away.

糶 T'iáu² To sell rice, to dispose of grain; ch'ut₂ t'iú² to sell corn; ˌp'eng t'iú² to sell cheap, as from granaries.

(564) ## To.

ˌ多 To Many, much; often, numerous; more; a superlative, far, very, too, much; to admire; to praise; to crave for more, to add; exceeding, excessive; ˌto sz²² busy; officious: ˋkí ˌto, how many? ˌto ˋshiú, how much? ˌto tak₂ ˋní, much obliged to you; ˌto kwo² ˌt'au, far too many; chung² tak₂ ˌto, this is the heaviest; hü² ˌto ˋki ˌúi, go again many times; ˌmò ˌloi kòm² ˌto, not so much has come; ˋmai ˌlai kòm² ˌto, don't come so often; I don't want so many to come; t'ai² ˋngo ˌto ˌto man² hau² make my best respects to him; ˋhò ˌto, a great many; ˌto ˌchí, to admire him; ˌto tsé² many thanks; ˌm ˌto, not overmuch; chuk₂ ˌsám ˌto, to pray for the three manies, *i.e.* sons, wealth and age; ˌto ˋshau, meddling; ˌto kai² ˌwong, a scheming fellow; ˌto ˌmung lok₂ I am much indebted to you.

ˋ埵 To Hard, compact earth, clods; firm ground.
(This is often pronounced tù.)

ˋ朵 ˋ朶 To } Branches hanging; a classifier of flames and flowers; to lead by the hand; to move; yat₂ ˋto ˋfo, one flame; ˌfá ˋtù, flowers, bouquets; ˋí ˋto, the ear; ˋto ˌí, the chops; ˋtù ˋtù, all sorts of flowers.

ˋ垜 To A target; side apartments used as school-rooms; shé² ˋto or tsín² ˋto, a target for arrows; ˌsheng ˋto, an esplanade walk on a wall.

ˋ躲 To The body; to conceal one's self, to hide away; to skulk, to slip off, to secrete; ˋto nik₂ to lie hid, to be out of the way; ˋto ˋlán, shirking work, lazy; ˋto ˌmái yat₂ ch'ü² hid away snugly; ˋto chái² to abscond from one's creditors; ˋto pi² to evade, to shun; ˋto ˋshim, to dodge out of one's sight; ˋto ˌts'ong, to secrete.

剁 To To chop fine, to hash, to cut into mince meat; to² ˌwui yuk₂ tséung² to cut up flesh, to hack in pieces.

惰² To — The mind flagging; nerveless, indolent, lounging, lazy; rude; ˢ*lán to*² loitering, lazy; *toi*² *to*² remiss, cold and rude.

墮² To — To fall in ruins; fallen, ruined, dilapidated, destroyed; decayed, reduced, poor; to fall over, to fall down; to hang down, to sag; to flow down, as tears; disused, effete, worn out; setting, as the moon; occurs for the preceding; *to*² *lok*₂ to fall down; degraded, fallen, poor; *to*² *lok*₂ ᶜ*kai*, damn you! *chít*₂ *to*² may you be cursed! ᶜ*t'úi to*² push it over; *tsui*² *to*² fell down drunk; *to*² *lok*₂ *ú*² a reduced family; *to*² ˢ*má*, to fall off a horse; *to*² *lok*₂ *hau*² to fall behind.

隋² To — The undulating line of a range of hills, having peaks and hollows.

(565) **T'o.**

拖 / 柁 T'o — To pull, to drag along; to draw; to draggle; to lead, to take by the hand; to drag into, to implicate; to protract; ᶜ*t'o* ᶜ*lái* ˢ*shau*, to join hands in walking; ᶜ*t'o* ˢ*shün*, to track a boat; a fishing smack that drags nets; ᶜ*t'o* ˢ*nai tái*² ˢ*shui*, draggled through the mud, *met.* verbose, turbid, as a style; ᶜ*t'o lui*² involved, as in loss or danger; ᶜ*t'o* ᶜ*kú* ˢ*shün*, a fishing smack; *tái*² ᶜ*t'o*, a large smack; ᶜ*t'o sat*₂ as if bending the knee; ᶜ*t'o chü*² ˢ*k'ü*, lead him along; ᶜ*t'o* ˢ*ín*, to put off; ᶜ*t'o tái*² ˢ*há*, help me on a little; ᶜ*t'o t'ip*₂ *kwo*² ˢ*k'ü*, I was obliged by a loan from him; ᶜ*t'o* ˢ*t'au kòm*² ˢ*hò*, mutually pleased; ᶜ*t'o* ˢ*ling*, to wear a peacock's feather

ˢ佗 T'o — Often used for ᶜ*t'o*, 馱 to carry on the back; ᶜ*t'o púi*² humpbacked; ᶜ*wai* ᶜ*t'o*, elegant, genteel.

ˢ庹 T'o — A crookbacked person, a humpback; having a diseased spine.

ˢ他 T'o — A man's name; ˢ*Wan* ᶜ*kung* ᶜ*chí* ˢ*t'o*, a general in the days of Mencius.

ˢ沱 T'o — Streams diverging, a tributary; a heavy rain; falling tears; the ᶜ*Fú* - ˢ*t'o* ˢ*ho* is a branch of the Tsz'-yá, one of the affluents of the Pei-ho.

ˢ堶 T'o — To sling stones; ˢ*tá* ᶜ*fi* ˢ*t'o*, to play at throwing slung stones and pulling them back. The next occurs in this sense.

ˢ鉈 / ˢ砣 T'o — A stone roller; the balance-weight on a steelyard; ˢ*tá* ᶜ*fi* ˢ*t'o*, to throw slung stones; *ch'ing*² ˢ*t'o*, steelyard weight; *tam*² ˢ*t'o*, to throw the lead.

ˢ綞 T'o — A skein or hank of silk or floss; silken tassels used as ornaments on furs.

ˢ羌 T'o — A fabulous animal like a sheep with four ears and nine tails; ˢ*t'o* ˢ*lo* ˢ*yung*, or ˢ*t'o* ˢ*lo* ˢ*ní*, velvet.

ˢ詑 T'o — To deceive, to insult; lying boasting. Read ˢ*í*, in the phrase ˢ*í* ˢ*í*, self satisfied.

ˢ跎 T'o — To slip; ˢ*ts'o* ˢ*t'o*, to stumble in going uphill; to miss a good chance, to let an opportunity slip.

酡 T'o Face flushed with drink, rubicund; *t'o ⁽t'o ling²* dizzy, giddy, half-drunk; *⁽t'o ⁽ngán*, flushed, red in the face.

陀 T'o Steep, dangerous, as a path; a common Budhist syllable; *⁽p'o ⁽t'o*, rugged; a road along a cliff; *⁽pò ⁽t'o ⁽shán*, the island of Pooto near Chusan; *⁽shá ⁽t'ò*, sandy stepps.

駝 T'o A camel; to carry on the back; *lok₂ ⁽t'o*, a camel; *⁽t'o púi²* hunchbacked.

馱 T'o A horse carrying burdens; to ride or carry on horseback; to back a burden; *fú² ⁽t'o*, to carry a pack, a packhorse. A colloquial word. To hang upon, to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; *⁽t'o tsoi² ⁽k'am ⁽t'au*, hang it on the lappel; *⁽t'o ⁽t'ò*, with child.

鮀 T'o A sort of water gavial, which burrows in the sand; also a small species of dog fish or lamprey.

鼉 T'o Like the preceding; a dragon, a large iguana, whose skin was used for drums; *⁽t'o ⁽kú ⁽p'ung ⁽p'ung*, the rattling drums.

舵 柁 T'o A rudder; *⁽t'o ⁽kung*, a helmsman; *⁽t'o ⁽t'ung*, a tiller; *⁽t'o ⁽mi*, the rudder; *⁽t'úi ⁽t'o*, to port the helm; *⁽pá ⁽t'o*, to steer.

妥 T'o Secure, safe, stable, fixed, firm; quiet, at ease, settled; *⁽t'o tong²* all proper, secured, everything right; *⁽t'o t'ip₂* well arranged, secured; *⁽yau tik₂ ⁽m ⁽t'o*, there's something unsafe, there's a screw loose; *⁽kong ⁽t'o*, well said.

唾 T'o To spit; saliva; *t'o² ⁽yan*, to spit at one; *t'o² má²* to revile; *⁽hau t'o²* to expectorate and spit; *t'o² mút₂* phlegm.

(566) Tò.

刀 Táu A knife; a sword with one edge; a knife-shaped coin current in the Hán dynasty; a punt, a canoe; a classifier of quires; the 18th radical of characters relating to weapons, cutting, &c., *yat₂ ⁽pá ⁽tò*, a knife; *⁽tò ⁽tsai*, a penknife; *⁽tò yuk₂* the blade; *⁽tò ⁽hau*, edge of a knife; *⁽tò ⁽tsui*, point of a blade; *ts'oi² ⁽tò*, a cleaver; *⁽ch'ái ⁽tò*, a chopper; *shun² ⁽tò*, a stiletto; *⁽tsín ⁽tò*, shears, scissors; *tau² fú² ⁽tò* or *⁽léung mín² ⁽tò*, a bean-curd knife; *met.* a doublefaced sycophant; *⁽tò hok₂* a scabbard; *⁽má ⁽ts'ín ⁽tò*, a guard of swordsmen; *⁽shá ⁽há ⁽má ⁽ts'ín ⁽t'ò*, make a fair show of it; *luk₂ ⁽to ⁽chí*, six quires or folds of paper; *⁽mò ⁽tò ⁽fa*, to fence; *⁽kwán ⁽tò*, a claymore, such as Kwántí wielded; *tái² ⁽ts'án ⁽tò*, a case knife.

舠 Táu A long narrow boat, a punt; a load of 300 *huk₂* or 1500 *⁽tau* or pecks, probably because this sort of boat carried that quantity.

都 Tú A metropolis, the residence of the court, the capital; spot where is an imperial temple; a fief granted to princes; an imperial city whose rents were

granted to statesmen; the state, the empire; abundant, fine, full; an exclamation of delight, excellent! to dwell; to occupy; all, altogether, the whole, in general; also, together with; still, not at all, may possibly be, probably; *ˊtò mî² kin¹ kwo³ ʿk'ü*, I've not seen him at all; *tái² ˊtò ʿü shî²* all are about the same; *sung³ ˊtò ʿm iú³* I don't even wish it as a gift; *ʿngo ˊtò hü³* I will go too; *ˊking ˊtò*, the metropolis; *hai² ˊtò ʿhò*, all are good; *ˊtò kwo³ tak¹* can manage to get by; I can get along, I think; *ˊtò hai² chán² wan²* had nothing but trouble; *ˊtò ʿt'ung*, a major-general; *ˊtò ch'át¹ ün²* the Censorate.

ʿ閣 Tú A tower or watchman's turret over a city gateway; a doubled door at a city gate.

ʿ睹, ʿ覩 Tú To look, to see, to observe, to view; perceived, manifested; *ʿtò mat² ˊsz' ʿyan*, to remember people by looking at what they left one.

ʿ堵 Tu To obstruct, to close, to shut; to guard, to ward off; a wall, as around a yard; 50 cubits of wall; at peace, settled, as if at home; *ʿtò sak¹* to close against; *ʿtò tsít²* to guard; to wall off the way to; *ˊo ʿtò*, coin, pelf, lucre — an old term; *ʿtò ü²* to defend.

ʿ賭 Tú To gamble, to play, to wager, to game; to risk, to stake; gaming, play; *ʿtò kwan³* a gambler; *lán² ʿtò ˊmò ˊwai*, a confirmed gambler is useless; *ʿtò pok¹* to play; *ˊhoi ʿtò ˊch'éung*, to open a table; *ʿtò ming²* to risk one's life, as in war; *ʿtò meng² t'ít²* try the chance, as in trading; *ʿtò ˊts'ín* to game; *ʿtò ʿts'oi*, see how it will turn out; *ʿtò chau³* to swear, to take an oath; *ʿtò tong³ ˊt'au*, to leave security for a debt of honor.

ʿ島 Táu An island in the sea, an islet; *ʿhoi ʿtò*, an island; *ˊp'ung ˊloi ˊsín ʿtò*, fairy isles.

ʿ擣, ʿ搗 Tau To beat, as clothes; to pound, as in a mortar; to ram down, to make solid, as a wall; to lean against; to collect; *ʿtò lán²* to beat fine; *ʿtò ch'ut¹ chap¹* to pound out the juice; *ʿtò á*, to beat clothes in washing.

ʿ禱 Tau To pray, to make supplications, to intreat the gods; to request, in courteous phrase; *ˊk'i ʿtò*, to pray; *ʿtò kò³* to make known to the gods; *shi² ʿtò*, thus I request — used at the end of letters.

ʿ倒 Tau To fall down, to fall prostrate; to invert, to subvert; to throw one's self down; sign of the past tense, in which it is like the next; an adverb, still, yet, indeed; *ʿtò ˊch'á ˊlai*, pour out tea and bring it; *ˊsz' ʿtò tî²* he fell dead; *ʿtò ˊnong ˊkwá*, a rotten melon, one who is bloated; *ʿtá ʿtò*, fallen over; tip it over; *ʿtá ˊm ʿtò*, you did not hit him; *shí² ˊfi ˊtin ʿtò*, to confound right and wrong; *ʿtò ˊch'ong*, to take to one's bed; *ʿkong ʿtò ʿk'ü*, convinced him, made him see it so; *tsüt² ʿtò*, very laughable;

chuk₅ ʿtò, seized him; *ʿk'i ʿtò ch ü²* stand there; *ʿtò tî² ˏú ˏlò*, a sot rolling on the ground: *ʿtò shüt₅ tik₅ ʿhò*, indeed you speak well; *ʿtò ˏhong*, bankruptcy of a house; *ʿtò wan²* unlucky.

到² Tau To arrive at, to attain, to reach, to extend to; to go or come to; to, at, up to; finished, completed; still, but, yet; till, on the contrary; sign of the past tense; *hü² tò² ˏpin ch'ü²* where's he gone? *tò² ch'ü² yat₅ yéung²* everywhere the same; *ˏloi tò²* he has come; *tò² ˏü ˏkam* till now; *ʿt'ai tak₅ tò²* he will be on the watch; *ʿséung tak₅ tò²* have thought all about it; *tò² ʿtai*, to the bottom; however, after all, finally, at last; *sz'² tò² ˏt'au ˏloi*, the matter is even now pressing; *ˏmò ʿsho pat₅ tò²* omnipresent, it reaches everywhere; *ˏchau tò²* all around, complete; *ˏshau tò²* received; *tò² ˏká*, reached home; *ʿhò tò² ˏká ké²* one who does not take offense; *tò² ʿyá pá²* well, let it pass—*tò² ʿyá* is an adverbial phrase, like indeed, just so; *tò² tò² iú² hü²* still you wish to go against all reason; *tò² ʿngán ké²* a squinting man; *tò² tiú² ʿmò tik₅ mak₅ ʿshui*, when hung up, not a drop of ink would come out of him, *i.e.* he knows nothing; *tsò² tò² shap₂ ˏfan shap₂* done excellently well.

蠹 Tú Small worms; grubs in wood; the tinea, a book-worm; the cheese mite; weevil grubs; *tò² ˏü*, a bookworm, a student; *tò² yik₅* extortionate policemen; *tò² ˏmò ˏch'ung*, hairy caterpillars.

妒, 妬 Tú Jealous, as a wife; envious, feeling ill will towards, one averse; *tò² ʿfú*, a jealous woman; *tò² kî²* jealous; *tsat₂ tò²* envy, jealousy.

黩² Tú To fall in ruins, destroyed; to besmear, to dirty; *hò² tò² há² ʿt'ò*, to do detriment to earthly things.

道² Táu A road, a path, a way; a thoroughfare; azone; a circuit; virtue, rectitude; reason, doctrine, principle, what common sense approves; the Reason or the Logos of the Rationalists; a principle, a reason; to follow out; to accord with, to lead in the way, to direct, in which it is like the next; to speak, to talk, to converse; by, from, the way a thing comes; a classifier of dispatches and edicts; *tò² ʿlí*, reason, doctrine, propriety; *tò² tak₅* virtue; *tò² tám²* to talk about; *tò² lò²* a road, a way; *ʿyau mat₅ tò² lò²* have you any thing for me to do? *tò² típ₂* a priest's certificate; *ching² tò²* true reason; *tò² ˏká*, the sect of the Rationalists; *tò² sz'²* a Táu priest; *tò² ˏt'oi*, an intendant of circuit, or *táut'ái; tak₅ tò²* to become perfect and enter nigban; *ch'ik₅ tò²* the equator; *ˏwong tò²* the royal road, that which is perfect, and operates per se; *ˏkung tò²* honorable, just; *tsz'² ʿkú tò²* the proverb saith; *yat₅ tò² shing² ʿchí*, one imperial order.

導² Tau To lead, to conduct: to point out the way, to induce to do right: to regulate: to exhort, to teach; *yan tò* to show the way; to direct in right courses; *fan tò* district instructor; *hui tò* to teach first principles; *héung tò* a village guide.

度² Tú A measure; a degree, a limit; capacity, endurance; a degree of latitude or longitude; a rule, a regulation; to measure; to arrange, to spread out; to pass, as time; *tok yat ť iú tò* take a measure of it: *'léung sám tò yan ts'úi 'k'ü*, sent two or three messengers to hasten him; *'kí ch'éung tò* how long is it? *mò tò* no limit, unlimited; *fät tò* a regulation, a law; *tò yat* to pass the day; *shik kwo tò* eaten too much, stuffed; *ch'iú tò* to get souls out of hell; *'hò tái tò léung* very liberal, generous in feeling; *tò huk* to keep time in a tune; *tò út* to support one's self.

渡² Tú To pass over a stream, to ford, to cross; to go through, as a road; a boat; *tò shūn*, a passage-boat; *wáng 'shui tò* a ferry-boat; *tò t'au*, a ferry; *lok tò* to go aboard the passage-boat; *tò 'ts'in*, to ford shallows; *tò 'hoi*, to cross the seas; *'fan tò ts'in*, to divide the ferriage.

鍍² Tú To gild, to adorn with gold, to wash with gold; to plate; *tò kam*, to wash with gold; *tò 'shau shik* gilded ornaments; *tò ngan*, silvered over.

杜² Tu A sort of bullace or plum; to stop, to shut out, to restrict, to impede; a surname; *tò tsüt* to stop the way; to put an end to; *tò mún pat ch'ut* to shut one's door, and remain at home; *tò wing*, a sort of grass, whose fibres can be made into cords; *tò kün*, a goatsucker.

稌² Tú A sort of glutinous rice, or millet, growing in marshy places.

稻² Táu Rice in the plant, paddy; *luk tò* upland rice; *sát tò* to sow rice; *'ts'ò tò* early rice.

蹈² Táu To step down, to tread on, to walk, to put down the foot; to tread under foot, to violate; *tò fät* to disregard laws; *'shau 'mò tsuk tò* to move the hands and feet, gesticulation; *tò kò*, to walk far.

悼² Táu Wounded in mind, afflicted; to grieve for, to pity an ignorant offender; to fear; to die early in life; *tò huk* to bewail for; *tò t'án* to sigh for; *tò mong*, grieving for one's relatives.

盜² Táu To covet, and take by force; to rob, to plunder; to abduct; to commit piracy; a pirate, a footpad, a highwayman; to appropriate another's goods or country; *k'éung tò* a bandit; *pò tò* to seize robbers; *yéung tò* pirates; *tò ts'ák* a thief; *tò ming*, to rob one's good name; *tái tò* a robber; *ü tò* to be waylaid; *shat tò* robbed of; *tò kwan hí* to steal arms; *'siú tò* a thief, a pilferer.

(567) T'ò.

滔 T'áu Waters rising and swelling; overflowing, rushing waters; to overpass bounds; to be rude to; a branch of the R. Hán in Shensí; ⁽t'ò ⁽t'ò *pat*, *tūn*² flowing without cessation; *li*² *yik*, ⁽t'ò ⁽t'ò, making money fast.

慆 T'áu To rejoice, greatly pleased; indulgent, in excess; to treat disrespectfully; to doubt; suspicion; a long time; to refrain from, as grief; ⁽t'ò ⁽t'ò *pat*, ⁽*kwai*, did not return for a long time; ⁽t'ò ⁽*sam*, reckless, insolent.

絛 條 T'áu A plaited sash; a cord; a tassel or fringe of threads; occurs used for the next; ˈ*tá* ⁽t'ò, to twist or braid silk fringe.

韜 弢 T'áu A sheath or case for a bow; a scabbard; a covering for weapons; a vantbrace; just; liberal; ⁽t'ò *léuk*, plans for fighting, strategy, tactics.

叨 T'áu To desire food, to love honor; to long for, to covet; inordinately desirous of, addicted to; ashamed of having had, to feel deeply grateful for, as unworthy of; ⁽t'ò ⁽*mung*, to be greatly thankful for; ⁽t'ò ⁽*kwong*, desirous of your kind favor, ashamed of asking your countenance; ⁽t'ò *káu*² very desirous of seeing you; ⁽t'ò ˈ*t'im*, ashamed of having so many favors; ⁽t'ò *lám*² insatiable of your kindness;—all polite phrases; *hang*² ⁽t'ò ⁽t'*in* *kūn*² all enjoyed the kind care of heaven; ⁽t'*ám* ⁽t'ò, greedy of, addicted to— as lust.

忉 T'áu Grieved, sorrowful; ⁽*sam* ⁽*in* ⁽t'ò ⁽t'ò, the heart bursting with grief.

饕 T'áu Gluttonous, gormandizing; rapacious; ⁽t'ò *shik*, to eat and drink voraciously; ⁽t'ò *t'it*, avaricious and gluttonous; ⁽t'ò *fuk*, one who makes a god of his belly.

咷 T'áu To cry and weep; ⁽*hò* ⁽t'ò, bawling and screaming; *kiú*² ⁽t'ò, squalling, as children do.

桃 T'áu A peach; a flower bud, so called from their plumpness; ⁽*ying* ⁽t'ò, the beaked peach; ˈ*pin* ⁽t'ò, or *hòp*, ⁽t'ò, the flat peach; ⁽*hâ* *mat*, ⁽t'ò, the Khamil peach; *hat*, ⁽t'ò, a walnut; ⁽t'ò ⁽*yan*, peach-meats; ⁽t'ò *shî*² a sword cutler; ⁽t'ò ⁽*fú*, the peach charm, hung on door lintels; ⁽t'ò ˈ*kòm* ˈ*tsui*, pouting, impudent; ⁽t'ò ˈ*ü*, gum olibanum; ⁽*yéung* ⁽t'ò, sweet carambola; ⁽t'ò ⁽*ch'ung*, the "peach bug," the wren; ⁽*fi* ⁽t'ò or *shau*² *tái*² ⁽t'ò, flowering almond; *p'ik*, ⁽t'ò ⁽*fá*, white double flowering peach; ⁽t'ò ⁽*hung*, peach bloom; ⁽*ying* ⁽t'ò, a cherry; *met*. a woman's lips; ⁽t'ò ⁽*ün*, the peach garden, where Liú Pi made his compact; ˈ*lang fán*² ⁽t'ò, the bitter peach.

逃 迚 T'au To abscond, to run away, to desert, to elude search, to flee, to escape; ⁽t'ò ˈ*tsau*, to run away; ⁽t'ò *hok*, to play truant; ˈ*kwái* ⁽t'ò, to abduct,

as a child; *t'üt₂ ₅t'ò*, to get clean away; *₅t'ò ₅yan*, a deserter, a fugitive; *₅t'ò pi²* to avoid, to get out of the way.

₅桃鼓 T'áu — A hand-drum with two buttons tied to strings, twirled by silk peddlers, as they go through the streets, commonly called *₅ling ₄lam ˈkú*, or rattle drum.

₅涂 T'ú — Name of a river in Sz'chuen, and one in Shántung; the last flows into the Gulf of Chihlí; *₅t'ò üt₂* the twelfth month; *₅t'ò ₅t'ò*, a heavy dew.

₅塗 T'ú — Mud, mire; a miry road; to daub, to defile, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to whitewash; to blot out, to efface; to fill up a hole; thick-headed, dull; thick; *₅ú ₅t'ò*, inapt, stupid; *₅ch'an ₅t'ò*, dirt and dust; *met.* the world, the age; *₅t'ò mút₂* to blot out, to erase; *lò² ₅t'ò*, a muddy road; *₅t'ò₅ts'éung* to plaster a wall; *₅t'ò mín²* to discolor the face, as actors or robbers do.

₅途 T'ú — A path, a way; a pursuit, a mode; interchanged with the two last; *₅ch'éung ₅t'ò*, a long road; *pún² ₅t'ò ₅i fai²* to fail in a pursuit, to stop half way; *₅ün ₅t'ò*, along the road; *₅ch'ing ₅t'ò*, the road, the distance.

₅梌 T'ú — A fine and solid variety of pine wood used for making furniture.

₅荼 T'ú — A bitter herb, perhaps a sort of colt's foot *(Tussilago)*; the tea shrub; a weed; *₅t'ò ₅máu*, light, lithe, graceful, as a girl; *₅t'ò tuk₂* bitter troubles; *₅shan ₅t'ò*, a god, whose name is written on doors, as a charm; *sín² ₅t'ò*, to borrow; *₅t'ò ₅mí ₅fá*, a red rose.

₅酴 T'ú — The lees of spirits, the sediment of wine; *₅t'ò ₅mi*, a sort of gin; *₅t'ò ₅sú ˈtsau*, mulled wine, medicated spirits, anciently drank.

₅駼 T'ú — A gentle palfrey; *₅t'ò ₅t'ò*, a well-trained horse.

₅鵌 T'ú — A bird which burrows with marmots or rats; the notice of its habits resembles those of the burrowing owl.

₅匋 T'áu — An earthen vessel of any kind. Read *₅iú*, a kiln for burning earthen or other ware. Interchanged with the next.

₅陶 T'áu — A furnace for burning pottery; earthenware; mournful thoughts; to nourish; to please, to exhilirate; to give vent to the feelings; correct, straight; *₅t'ò ₅yan*, a potter; *₅t'ò ₅yung*, to melt; to reform or transform; *₅p'ò ₅t'ò*, grapes; *₅t'ò ₅yan*, a kiln.

Read *₅iú*; a man's name, *₅Kò ₅Iú*, a minister of Shun; *₅iú ₅iú*, well satisfied.

₅淘 T'áu — To scour, as rice; to wash out, to sift, to stir about, to cleanse and search for, as for gold dust; *₅t'ò ˈmai*, to scour rice; *₅t'ò ₄kon tseng²* to wash out clean; *₅t'ò ₅shá*, to wash out the sand; *₅t'ò ₅shá ˈlò*, scavengers who wash out rubbish; *₄lau ˈshui ₅t'ò ₅t'ò*, gently flowing waters.

₅綯 T'áu — To braid cord; to bind; a cord, a twisted string; *₅t'ò chü²* to tie up, as a dog.

The vine; ⸢p'ò ⸢t'ò ˈkwo, grapes; in Canton, a kind of rose-apple is so called; ⸢p'ò ⸢t'ò ˈtsau, wine from grapes; spirits flavored with rose-apples.

The cuff of a coat, the end of the sleeve; it is often embroidered and shaped like a horsehoof.

Drunken, tipsy; ⸢mò ⸢t'ò, reeling, tipsy, drunk, staggering along.

The wood used in a drum; the wooden part of a drum. Read ⸢iú, a drum.

A block of wood, a useless stick; an auspicious animal; ⸢t'òngai, perverse, intractable, doggish; ⸢t'ò mùi² ⸢chí 'ng² passed it over ignorantly.

Waves, billows; angry waves dashing on the shore; ⸢po ⸢t'ò, dashing waves.

To cover with feathers; a kind of feather flag or fan, used by dancers or actors; a funereal banner; ⸢k'i ⸢t'ò, standards of the army.

A strong wind. Read ⸢ch'au, a gentle rustling breeze.

徒 T'ú To go afoot, to walk; a footman, a soldier; a disciple, a follower; a crowd, a multitude; a sensualist, a low fellow; banditti, ruffians; servants about an office; empty, as an open hand; in vain, futile, to no purpose; only, barely; to transport for three years: ⸢t'ò tai² a disciple, an apprentice; ⸢mò lái² ⸢chí ⸢t'ò, a faithless fellow; ⸢t'ò pò² to foot it; ⸢'m hai² ˈhò ⸢t'ò, a vile fellow; ⸢t'ò ⸢lò ⸢mò ⸢kung, all trouble and no gain; lán² ⸢t'ò, a rascal; ⸢t'ò ⸢in, in vain, uselessly; man² ⸢t'ò, transportation for three years; ˈfi ⸢t'ò, banditti.

圖 T'ú A map, a drawing, a chart, a diagram; to delineate, to sketch on paper; to scheme, to contrive; to plan how to get out of trouble; to plot, to intrigue; to estimate, to calculate; to wish for, to try for; ⸢t'ám ⸢t'ò, to earnestly wish; ⸢t'ò tsik, books and drawings; ⸢t'ò ⸢ying, the form of, the contour; a plate of; ⸢t'ò ⸢shü, a stone or metallic seal; ⸢t'ò ⸢chéung, one's seal; ⸢t'ò ko' ch'ut, ⸢shan, to contrive how to get the situation; ⸢t'ò lí² to scheme after gain.

屠 T'ú To butcher, to kill and dress animals; to kill, to rip up, to rend; ⸢t'ò ⸢fú or ⸢t'ò ⸢yan, a butcher; kam² ⸢t'ò, to prohibit butchering animals.

豬 T'ú An animal when sick; worn out by travel; ˈmá ⸢t'ò, a jaded horse.

ˈ土 T'ú Earth, soil, clods, ground; the fourth of the five elements; a region, a place, a country; possessions; lands; a clayey, sallow, or earthy, color; on the ground; made of clay; local, peculiar, native to the place; the 32d radical of characters relating to earth; ˈt'ò ⸢sing, Mercury; ˈshui ˈt'ò, the climate, the peculiarities of a place; ⸢fung ˈt'ò ⸢yan ⸢ts'ing, local manners, spirit of a people; ˈt'ò ˈch'án, productions of a country; ˈt'ò ⸢yan, the natives; ˈt'ò ⸢t'ám, a patois; ˈt'ò fù² a

go-down, the ground story; *t'ám' 't'ò*, to test the soil for a grave, as geomancers do; *'t'ò ‹shan*, the terminalia; *hau' 't'ò*, the guardian of graves — a dragon; *'t'ò muk₂ 'ngau ‹yan*, a blockhead, a statue, a dolt; *'t'ò ‹sz'* Canton raw silk; *‹kwai 't'ò*, to bury, to return to dust; *'t'ò 'kwai*, traitors, fellows in league with the enemy; *kú' 't'ò*, one's native place; *'t'ò 'fi*, local banditti; *'t'ò pá'* a village tyrant; *'t'ò ti² ‹p'ò sát₂* gods of the land; *'t'ò ti² tán'* festival of the gods of the land on the 2d of the 2d month.

'討 T'áu To manage, to govern; to make war on, to punish criminals, to destroy the seditious; to kill, to put to death; to investigate, to search; to put away, to put down; to ask for, to seek; mixed; to bring upon one's self; *'t'ò ts'ák₂* to attack the enemy; *'t'ò chái'* to dun for a debt; *'ts'ü 't'ò*, to dun, to demand; *'t'ò 'hò*, to get a good opinion for one's self, to toady; *'t'ò ìm'* to make people dislike one; *t'ám' 't'ò*, to search out, to explore.

‹肚 T'ú The belly, abdomen; a belly-full, a good deal; the mind, the understanding; *'t'ò fuk₂* the stomach; *‹ch'éung 't'ò*, the bowels; *yat₂ 't'ò 'fo*, irascible, angry; *'ngo 'tsau tak₂ yat₂ 't'ò hi'* I ran myself out of breath; *‹chí ‹chü 'kòm 't'ò*, fat, big-bellied; *'t'ò t'ái² hò ‹ch'áng ‹shün*, a liberal minded man, patient; *'siú 't'ò* the bladder of animals; *'yau t'ò*, pregnant; *'t'ò 'lü ‹ming pák₂* intelligent; to comprehend; *'nün 't'ò*, a stomacher; *'fän 't'ò t'ung'* a colic.

吐' T'ú To vomit, to spew; to open, as flowers; to spit out; to disgorge; to disclose, to tell all, to confess, to make a clean breast; *'au t'ò'* to puke; *t'ò' ch'ut₂ ‹lai*, to vomit; to tell; *t'ò' shít₂* to run out the tongue, as in surprise; *t'ò' sé'* vomits and purges; *‹ts'ám t'ò' ‹sz'* the silkworm voids the silk; *t'ò' ‹fá*, to blossom; *pún' ‹t'an pún' t'ò'* not to tell all.

兎' T'ú A rabbit, a hare; *pák₂ t'ò'* a rabbit; *'yé t'ò'* a hare; *t'ò' 'tsz'* a rabbit.

菟' T'ú A medicinal plant like sesamum, called *t'ò' ‹tsz'*; *t'ò' ‹kwá*, a gourd.

套' T'ú Large, wide, what envelopes; to envelope, to enwrap; to add, to superadd; to include in the whole, of general use; a scabbard, an envelope, a wrapper; a bend in a river; a snare, a trap; a cave; a classifier of sets of books, of plays, and suits of clothes; *‹m lok₂ t'ò'* did not fall into the trap; *‹fung t'ò'* a letter envelope; *yat₂ t'ò' ‹shü*, the whole set; *t'ò' fú'* overalls, leg wrappers; *t'ò' chü²* put it in the case; *t'ò' tsun²* arm coverings; *yat₂ t'ò' ‹í fuk₂* a suit of ceremonial robes; *‹hün t'ò'* a noose, a snare; *t'ò' wá²* polite and general talk; *‹ho t'ò'* the great bend in the Yellow R.; *t'üt₂ t'ò'* to disregard usage; *ngoi² t'ò'* great-coats, over-coats.

(568) **Toi.**

代[2] Tái A generation, an age; a dynasty; delegated, vicarious, deputed; to change, for, instead of, in the place of; *shai² toi²* an age; *ʻng toi² tʻung tʻong*, five generations alive at once; *tsʻán ʇTʻong ʻng toi²* the Five Dynasties (A.D. 907–959) trode down China; *hau³ toi²* posterity; *toi² pán³* to manage for one; *lik₂ toi²* successive ages or reigns; *toi² ʻni hü³* I'll go for you; *toi² üt₂ ʇkwong ʇming*, a fancy name for a lantern; *toi² ʇshü*, one who writes for another, a clerk; *toi² ʻshü* a deputy.

岱[2] Tái The high peak in Shántung, the easternmost of the five mountains, called also *tʻái² ʇshán* or Great Mt.

玳[2] 瑇[2] Tái Tortoise-shell; *toi² múi²* precious tortoise-shell, brought from the south; *toi² múi² ʻngán keng³* spectacles with shell bows.

袋[2] Tái A bag, a sack, a case, a purse, a pocket; a covering to inclose and protect things; *ʻmai toi²* corn bags; *ʇshü toi²* a book-sack, a pedant; *ʇfung toi²* a windsail; *ʇshám toi²* a pocket; *chʻan³ toi²* embroidered pockets hanging from the girdle; *ʇho toi²* a purse; *táp₂ toi²* a fob hung in a band; *sát₂ toi²* a quiver; *ʻtsau ʇnong fán² toi²* a wine-sack and rice-bag, *i. e.* one given to eating; *ʇngan toi²* a money bag.

黛[2] Tai To blacken the eyebrows, or paint black ones; *ʇtsʻing toi²* a tint of invisible green.

黛[2] Tái Cloudy; *ʻoi toi²* dull, obscure, as when clouds cover the sun; perplexed, as a business.

待[2] Tái To wait for, to expect, to wait upon, to wait till; to behave to, to treat; provided against; *ʻtang toi²* to wait for one; *toi² ʇshí ʇi tung³* act when the right moment comes; *toi² ká³* watch the price; *ʻkún toi²* to behave towards; *toi² mán²* disrespectful towards; *toi² tak₂ ʻngo ʻhò*, he treated me well.

怠[2] Tái Impertinent, careless; disliking, remiss, lazy; self indulgent, inattentive; wanting in courtesy, sluggish; *toi² to²* indolent; *toi² kün³* tired out; *tak₂ ʇshí ʇmò toi²* do not hesitate when the time comes.

埭[2] Tái A dam; a lock or inclined plane on a canal where boats can be passed by a windlass; *toi² kák₂* the scale of charges at a lock.

迨[2] 逮[2] Tái An adverb of time, till, even till, to; *toi² kʻap* till, even to; *toi² hau³* till afterwards; *mí² toi² ʇping*, not yet married; *toi² ʇkam*, till now.

隶[2] 逮[2] Tái To follow after; to reach to, to be at, to come before or in contact; equal to a duty; the 171st radical; *ʻngo mí² ʇchí toi²* I am unequal to it; *pat₂ toi² ʻkún hat₂* it does not pertain to his jurisdiction. Read *tai²*; to blend; to bind, to put in ward, to parole; *fát₂ toi²* to bring up, as a felon; *tai² toi²* pleasing, agreeable.

(569) T'oi.

胎 T'ái The womb; a pregnant womb; to commence; congenital; to resist, to rebel; ʿyau ‹t'oi or ‹wái ‹t'oi, with young; ‹t'oi ‹i, the placenta; mò² ‹t'oi, an official cap without fringe; shek› ‹t'oi, barren; lok› ‹t'oi, a miscarriage; ‹t'oi ‹kò, unyeaned lamb's-wool; ‹t'oi ‹shang ʿshau, born with a stiff hand; li² ‹t'oi, a white, furred tongue; ‹mín ‹t'oi, a cotton quilt; ‹on ‹t'oi, to still the womb; ‹t'oi ‹shang, viviparous; ‹sz' ‹t'oi, illicitly pregnant; ‹má ‹t'oi, twins.

駘 T'ái A miserable hack of a horse; jaded, lame, weak and useless; ‹t'oi tong² wide, vast—said of opening spring.

台 T'ái Eminent, exalted; your worship, your honor; venerable; ʿlò ‹t'oi, great sir; ‹hing ‹t'oi, exalted sir; ʿlò fú² ‹t'oi, our district magistrate; ‹t'oi ká² eminent sir.

Read ‹í; I, me; pleased; grateful; to rejoice.

臺 T'ái Interchanged and contracted to the preceding. A square high terrace or platform built up; a turret, a lookout staging, an observatory; a gallery, a stage; on open terrace; a fort; a watchman's lookout over a gate; an appellation of officers; a term of compellation; a menial, a servant; ‹t'in ‹t'oi, a roof terrace, a verandah; sháí² ‹t'oi, a drying terrace; p'áu² ‹t'oi, a fort; ‹sho ‹chong ‹t'oi, a woman's dressing-case; ‹t'oi tsé² a pic-nic house in a garden; tsò² yat› ‹t'oi hí² to have a play; hí² ‹t'oi, a staging for plays, the boards; ʿkí ‹shí ‹hoi ‹t'oi, when will the play begin? chai² ‹t'oi, ʿfú ‹t'oi, and ʿfán ‹t'oi, are the three highest civilians in a province; hok› ‹t'oi, the literary chancellor; ‹chung ‹t'oi, a president of a Board; hín² ‹t'oi, a censor; a magistrate; ‹t'oi ‹ts'ín, in your presence, in court; ʿfá ‹t'oi, the receptacle of a flower; ‹t'oi ‹wán ʿfú, Formosa.

檯 枱 T'ái Name of a tree; a table; a theatre, the boards — and then interchanged with the last; yat› ‹chéung ‹t'oi, a table; ʿsé tsz'² ‹t'oi, a writing-table, a desk; ʿpái ‹t'oi or ‹hoi ‹t'oi, to set a table; ‹k'am ‹t'oi, the table or altar before a shrine; a magistrate's table; ‹lí ‹t'oi, to leave the table; ‹shau ‹t'oi, clear the table; yat› ‹t'oi sung² a tablefull of viands; pát› ‹sín ‹t'oi, a table for eight sitters; ‹t'oi pò² a table-cloth; yat› tsz'² ‹t'oi, a sofa table; shek› ‹t'oi mín² a marble top table.

擡 抬 T'ái To carry between two; to to raise, to lift; to move, to shake; ‹t'oi ʿkiú, to carry a sedan; pát› ‹yan ‹t'oi, he has eight bearers to carry him; ‹t'oi ʿkiú ʿlò, chair-bearers; ‹kò ‹t'oi ‹shí ká² to raise the current price; ‹t'oi ‹fán hü² carry it back; ‹m ‹t'oi tak› ʿhi, we cannot carry it; ‹t'oi ʿkü, to advance, to recommend.

薹 ˂T'ái A sedge or rush growing in damp places; a vegetable which can be eaten.

邰 ˂Tá'i An ancient feudal state, situated in the modern superior department of Kien chau in the centre of Shensí.

炱 ˂T'ái The soot from fire, dust arising from cinders and fire; smoky soot.

苔 ˂T'ái Moss, lichens, confervæ; the small plants growing upon damp places; mossy, moss-grown; *˂ts'ing ˂t'oi*, fucus on water, green mold; *˂ts'ing ˂t'oi shek˃* a mossy stone; *met.* one who inveigles others; *˂t'oi ˂sín*, mosses; *˂t'oi ts'oi˃* a sort of lichen used for food.

殆 ˂T'ái Dangerous, imminent; to expose, to hazard; beginning, approaching, familiar; nearly at, about, on the limits, almost; lazy; *˂hang ˂t'oi*, to run into danger; *˂ngai ˂t'oi*, hazardous; *˂t'oi chí˃ yat˃ ˂tsoi*, nearly a whole year; *˂t'oi k'ap˃* nearly, about.

(570) Tok.

度˃ Toh To guess, to conceive, to conjecture; to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; to throw in, as into a caisson; *tok˃ ˂t'iú tò˃* measure the size; *˂ch'ái tok˃* to guess.

鐸˃ Toh A bell or cymbal, used in the army to convey orders; one who arouses the age; *muk˃ tok˃* a bell with a wooden clapper; *˂fung tok˃* wind jingles.

(571) T'ok.

托˃ T'oh To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand; to carry on the shoulder; erroneously used for the next; *t'ok˃ ˂shau ˂keng*, to waive off, to refuse; *t'ok˃ ˂p'ún*, a waiter, a tray; *t'ok˃ ˂shéung pok˃ ˂t'au*, take it on your shoulder; *lok˃ lok˃ t'ok˃ t'ok˃* disheartening, unsocial, unfavorable times; *pok˃ t'ok˃* to shoulder a thing.

託˃ T'oh To charge with, to intrust with, to confide to, to commit in trust to; to commission, to engage one to do, to depend on, to ask of; to trust, to rely on; to make an excuse of, to use as a pretext; *pâi˃ t'ok˃* to request as a favor; *t'ok˃ lái˃* by your favor, I've been well —a polite phrase; *t'ok˃ ˂ní tsò˃ sz˃* I request you to do this; *t'ok˃ mung˃* to see in dreams, to be requested by an apparition; *t'ok˃ kú˃* to make an excuse for; *t'ok˃ ˂kú*, to commit an orphan in charge; *kí˃ t'ok˃* to send by one; *˂shau ˂yan t'ok˃* engaged by another; *kat˃ t'ok˃* the cackling of a hen — a colloquial phrase.

飥˃ T'oh A bun made of wheaten flour; *pok˃ t'ok˃* baked meat cakes.

撰˃ T'oh Faded, withered, fallen, as leaves or bark; rotten, dead, as trees; split and dead bark.

籜˃ T'oh The sheath of the bamboo, which covers the joints of the plant.

橐 T'oh A bag or sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie, worn around the waist; an implement of potters.

柝 T'oh A watchmen's rattle or stick which he beats on; to mark the watches; *kik, t'ok,* to strike the hours.

駝 T'oh A camel with one hump on its back; *t'ok, t'o,* or *lok, t'o,* the Bactrian camel.

(572) Tòm.

潭 Erroneously used for *t'am* 氹 a tank, a pit, in the Fan Wan.

(573) Tong.

當 Táng A proper value set on a field; what is suitable, opportune, convenient, proper, just; adequate to, competent; to bear, to sustain, to take the responsibility; to be equal to, to stand over against or in contrast, to match, to mate; to meet, to occur; at the time of, when, a certain time — in which sense it is often the present participle; to manage, to decide upon, to meet out justly, to superintend; to act as, to be; to bear against, to withstand; to screen, to protect; *tám tong,* I'll assume the matter, I'll be security for it; *'m 'kòm tong,* I cannot presume, *i.e.* you are too kind; *tong ká,* to be head of a family; *tong ping,* to be a soldier; *ying tong,* ought, is proper; *tong 'm 'hí,* inadequate to; *tong shí,* at that time; *tong kam,* now, at this present time; *tong tak, to yan,* equal to many persons; *kau tong,* a business, an intrigue, a job; *tong pai²* falling away, declining; *tong kái,* in the street; *tong t'in,* out of doors, open to the sky; *tong chung* to act as a midsman; *'hi 'sho tong in,* what propriety requires.

璫 Táng Ear-rings, ear-pendents; jewels used on the head; *ting tong,* jingling stones hung in the wind; *kam long tong,* a silk peddler's gong; a gold locket.

鐺 Táng Interchanged with the last; a clasp or lock, called *long tong;* sound of a drum.

黨 党 Táng Not a few; a village of 500 houses; the elder of such a village; to fraternize, to club, to form cabals against government; to assist in doing evil; associates, companions; a cabal, a faction, a brotherhood, a league, a club, a banded company, seditious junto; to compare; to intrigue; to side with, to bring to mind; a place; *héung 'tong,* a village; *t'ung 'tong,* of the same party or faction; *ts'ák 'tong,* banditti; *kit, 'tong,* to band together; *'fi 'tong,* a clan of thieves; *'tong ching'* the village headman; *kok, ü k'i 'tong,* each in his place; *'tong 'ü,* adherents of a faction; *p'ang 'tong,* a brotherhood.

褡 Táng A waistcoat or wrapper, an undershirt; the crutch of a pair of breeches, called *fú² ㄍtong*; *ㄍkwan ㄍtong*, a pair of trowsers.

讜 Táng Right, forcible words; honest, faithful advice; to exhort to virtue.

躞 Táng An unauthorized character. A sort of poleax made crescent shaped; *ㄍlau ㄍkam ㄎtong*, a halberd with side hooks.

擋 儻 Táng To strike; to impede, to stop, to obstruct, to resist; to cover, to screen; to push; *ㄎtong chü²* to hinder one; *ㄎtong ká²* to stop the coach — of a visitor, *i. e.* to take his card instead of his visit; *ㄎtong ㄊ'au chan²* the vanguard in a battle; *ㄎpí ㄎshau ㄎtong chü²* stop or brace it with your hand; *ㄎtong ㄍchung*, a screen or something to stop the way.

攩 Táng Constantly used for the last; to screen, to cover over; *ㄎping tong²* to put aside securely; *tong²* *ㄎmong*, a scoop to take fish out of a net.

當 Táng Suitable, favorable; to pawn, to pledge; to consider, to look upon as, reputed as; instead of, for, as; to deceive, as a pawnbroker does; basis, foundation; safely, properly; *tong²* *p'ò²* a pawnbroker's; *on² tong²* to pledge; *shùk₂ tong²* to get out of pawn; *tong²* *p'iú²* a pawn-ticket; *ㄎni mok₂ ㄎshéung ㄎk'ü tong²* don't let him take you in; *tong²* *ㄎngo fan² ㄇ⁶*, do you think I'm asleep? *ㄎk'ü tong²* *ㄎngo ㄋngoi*, he thinks I am a fool; *ㄎhéung tong* a licensed pawnbroker; *ㄎshai ㄋngan tong²* *ㄎshui*, to spend money as water; *ㄎt'o tong²* suitably done; *tong²* *ㄋnò puk₂* to treat you as a slave; *tong²* *ㄋwai ㄋmò sz'²* he thinks I've nothing to do; he acts as if it was of no importance.

牀 Táng A wooden bed or couch; purlines on a roof; a sort of tree. A colloquial word. A heat on a course; *ㄎp'áu yat₂ tong²* *ㄎmá*, to ride once round the course; *tong²* *ㄎtsz'* *ㄎmá*, a racehorse, one used at the military examinations.

碭² Táng A stone with streaks, veins, or striæ running through it; to overrun; an excess; *ㄋmong tong²* hills in the district of Pei in Kiángsú.

蕩² 宕² Táng Large, level, vast, magnificent; still; agitated, driven here and there, ready to spill over, shaking; unsettled, dissipated, vagrant; to squander, to wantonly waste; *ㄊò tong²* *ㄍfa ㄍsiú*, to waste riotously; *ㄎm ㄍchí tong² hü² ㄍpín*, I don't know where he has wandered to; *tong²* *ㄎch'án*, to spend an estate; *fong² tong²* careless, dissolute, profligate; *tong² shat₂* lost his way, out of his reckoning; *tong² tong²* vague, deep; to overturn, as the laws; *ㄎsán tong²* wandering; *tong²* *ㄋin*, all wasted, spent; *ㄎt'ai tong² sé²* take care lest you spill it over; *ㄍlau ㄍli ㄎlung tong²* gadding about and out of employment. The second character also means a house made like a cave.

盪² Táng A tub to wash in; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shove a boat on land. A colloquial word. To smear, to rub over; *tik₂ tong²* to shake about, as when washing; *t'iú² tong²* in a panic; *tong² ꜀fúi*, to plaster, as a wall; *tong² hak₂ mín²* to blacken the face of one who passes bad money.

(574) T'ong.

湯 T'áng Hot water; broth, soup; clouds passing in showers; to bathe in warm water; *꜀chü yuk₂ ꜀t'ong*, pork soup; *꜀t'ong ꜂shui*, broth of meat; *꜀pò ꜀t'ong*, to make soup; *꜀t'ong ꜀t'au*, a recipe for medicine; *꜀t'ong mín²* vermicelli soup; *꜀t'ong ꜂páu ꜂tsai*, meat dumplings; *꜀t'ong ꜀tau*, a soup turreen.

㓥 An unauthorized character. To butcher, to cut open, to kill and dress meat; to dissect; *꜀t'ong ꜀ngau*, to butcher an ox; *꜀t'ong ꜀yan*, to dissect a body; *꜀t'ong ꜀hoi*, rip it open; *꜀t'ong ꜂t'ò*, to cut up; *꜀shang ꜀t'ong*, to cut up alive.

塘 T'áng A pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant pool or ditch; a classifier of leagues; *꜀ü ꜀t'ong*, a fish-pond; *꜀ch'i ꜀t'ong*, a pond; *꜀lín ꜀t'ong*, a lily-pond; *yat₂ ꜀t'ong sun²* a league; *꜂hin ꜀t'ong* a muscle tank; *꜀kon ꜀t'ong*, to drain a pond; *꜀t'ong ꜀hò*, celery.

螗 T'ang A kind of locust; *꜀t'iú ꜀t'ong* a species of cicada or broad locust.

傝 ꜀t'ong 搪 ꜀t'ong T'áng Wayward; to stretch out; *꜀t'ong tat₂* abrupt, brusque, rude, froward, lacking in proper humility; *꜀t'ong sak₂* to stop one's mouth, to answer.

唐 T'áng Boasting language, gasconade; a path to an ancestral temple; a dynasty which flourished A.D. 618—913; a Chinese; *꜂T'ong ꜀shán*, China; *꜂T'ong ꜂yan*, a Chinese; *꜀t'ong ꜀fán ꜂wo hòp₂* natives and foreigners at peace; *꜀fong ꜀t'ong*, exaggeration.

餳 ꜂t'ong 糖 ꜂t'ong T'áng Sugar; honey; candy; sugared; *꜀shá ꜀t'ong*, granulated sugar; *pák₂ ꜀t'ong*, white sugar; *꜀ping ꜀t'ong ꜂fan*, pingfa sugar; *꜂woong ꜀t'ong* or *p'in² ꜀t'ong*, sugar in cakes; *꜀ping ꜀t'ong*, sugar candy; *꜀t'ong ꜂shui* molasses, syrup; *kit₂ ꜀t'ong*, unclarified sugar; *꜀t'ong ꜀káu* half candied molasses; *꜀úi ꜀t'ong*, lost its sweetness; *met₂* losing one's powers of mind; *chá² ꜀t'ong*, to press the cane; *꜀t'ong ꜂kwo*, sweetmeats; *꜀t'ong ꜀kwá*, a sort of sugar plums; *꜂héung ꜀t'ong*, sugar images carried in marriage processions.

堂 ꜂T'ang A hall, a mansion, a seat; a palace; a temple; a court-room; a public hall or establishment; a hall in a house, the principal chamber; the officer who presides in a hall or on the bench; high, illustrious, venerable; to control, as with authority; distant relatives of the same clan; a designation of a single family or household; a plateau among hills; a clas-

sifier of graves and of trials; *yat₂ ₍kán ₍t'ong*, a mansion, a hall; *₍ch'iú ₍t'ong*, the hall of audience; *fat₂ ₍t'ong*, a Buddhist temple; *₍kung ₍t'ong*, the court-room in a yámun; *₍ching' ₍t'ong*, *'tso ₍t'ong*, and *yau' ₍t'ong*, are the district magistrates and his two assistants; *₍woong ₍t'ong*, the prefect's office; *₍ming ₍dun ₍t'ong*, the general assembly hall in the examination hall; *ling' ₍t'ong*, your mother; *₍t'ong ₍hing tai'* remote second cousins; *₍t'ong hák₂* a lady, a gentlewoman; *'sham kwo' yat₂ ₍t'ong*, I have examined the case once; *yat₂ ₍t'ong ₍fan mò'* one grave; *₍tong ₍t'ong ₍fan ₍hoi*, divided it in the open hall, *i. e.* fairly; *₍t'eng ₍t'ong*, a large house; *yuk₂ ₍ying ₍t'ong*, a foundling-hospital; *hák₂ ₍t'ong*, visitor's rooms in a monastery; *hung' ₍t'ong*, a general laugh; *pái' ₍t'ong*, a bride's worship of her new parents; *₍t'ong ₍t'ong*, upright, integrity, just; *₍t'ong ₍meng*, the particular name of a single family; *₍chung ₍t'ong*, a prime minister; *₍kò ₍t'ong*, my parents; *₍t'ong ₍ch'í*, to control.

棠 T'ang A sort of sorbus or service, the wood is used in ships; the side boards of a cart; *'hoi ₍t'ong ₍fá*, the *Cydonia Japonica*; *₍ch'un 'hoi ₍t'ong*, the *Begonia discolor*; *₍t'ong tai' ₍chí ₍í*, a brother on whom one can rely.

膛 T'ang Fat and fleshy, corpulent; *₍hung ₍t'ong*, the breast, the bosom.

鏜 T'áng The sound of striking drums; a drumming; to bore through and bind with iron.

螳 T'áng A mantis; *₍t'ong ₍long*, the praying mantis; *₍t'ong ₍mí*, a dragon-fly.

幢 A curtain; *'Hoi ₍t'ong tsz'* the Honam temple. Correctly pronounced *₍ch'ong*.

瞠 Ts'ang To look straight forward, to stare and gaze at closely.

帑 T'áng A treasury, a repository of gold, silver, precious cloths; *kwok₂ 't'ong*, the national treasury; *'fú 't'ong*, a treasury.

倘 **儻** T'áng If, supposing, should; suddenly, unexpectedly; *'t'ong yéuk₂* if; *'t'ong hai' 'kòm*, if it be so; *'t'ong ₍loi ₍chí mat₂* what comes unexpectedly; it comes fortuitously, as profits; *'t'ong sak₂ wá'* plausible talk, blarney, to throw dust in one's eyes; *₍t'iú 't'ong*, to put off, to make frivolous excuses.

熨 Wai A smoothing iron or flat-iron, made like a cup to hold coals; to smooth with hot iron; to push or rub from side to side; *t'ong' 'tau*, a chafing-dish used to smooth clothes; *t'ong' ₍í fuk₂* to iron clothes; *t'ong' 'shau*, to feel for gently with the hands; *t'ong' t'ip₂* just the thing, like the sample.

(575) Tsá.

咱 Tsáh A colloquial word in the north; I, myself; *₍tsá ₍ká*, I, me; *₍tsá ₍mún*, we.

(576) Tsai.

劑 ⁽tsai Tsí To pare, to cut even, to trim; to equalize, to portion, to adjust; to compound, as pills; a dose, a recipe; *yat⁽tsai yéuk⁽* a dose of medicine; *s'iń ⁽tsai*, to arrange amicably; *chat⁽ ⁽tsai*, a check, a bond, made so as to cut in twain for evidence.

擠 ⁽tsai Tsí To push, to push over, to upset; to press upon, to crowd; *⁽tsai 'yung*, to crowd and press upon.

穧 ⁽tsai Tsí To reap grain; a handful of rice, as it is cut; to put it together to bind into sheaves.

躋 隮 ⁽tsai Tsí To ascend, to go up, as stairs, to mount a steep hill; to reach; to rise, as vapor; a rainbow.

賚 貸 ⁽tsai Tsí To take or send a present; to present to, to offer; to dispatch, as documents; to send up to; *⁽ts'an ⁽tsai*, to give to personally; *⁽tsai sung'* to send, as a present.

齎 ⁽tsai Tsí Interchanged with the preceding. To take in both hands, to offer; to give to; to prepare necessaries for a journey; to supply, to leave and store up; a sigh; *⁽tsai tsau' ⁽kún*, a courier, a bearer of dispatches; *⁽tsz' ⁽tsai*, to confer on; *'fung ⁽tsai*, to hand up to.

齏 ⁽tsai Tsí A sort of leek; to prepare and compound, to blend, to mix, as tastes; to make dishes of vegetables as the poor have; compounded, mixed; to compare, as opinions; *wo ⁽tsai*, to blend, as when mixing the tastes of spices.

'仔 A colloquial word. A child, a son; a diminutive; a little thing, the smaller of two; *'tsai 'nü*, sons and daughters, children; *⁽kwái 'tsai*, a good boy; *'tsai tái' 'tsai shai' kái'* when a son is old he must take care of himself; *sai' ⁽man 'tsai*, children, lads; *⁽chü 'tsai*, a pig; *'kau 'tsai*, a puppy; *⁽kung 'tsai*, images, pictures, playthings; *sz'² 'tsai*, a servant boy; *ts'au' 'tsai 'má*, a nurse.

祭' Tsí To sacrifice, to offer slaughtered victims before the gods or penates, which are also usually cooked; to bring an oblation, to approach before the gods; the time of worship; a sacrifice, an offering; *tsai' shing'* to worship the sages; *tsai' tsz'²* to present sacrifices; *tsai' ⁽man*, a prayer; an elegy hung up during the 49 days of mourning; *'pái lò² tsai'* to scatter or lay out offerings along the road — as at the funerals of worthy men; *tsai' ⁽yau*, to appease ghosts by oblations.

穄' Tsí A sort of panicled millet which is not glutinous, and resembles wheat; it grows in Shensí.

際' Tsí A limit, a border, a region, the line of junction of two things; the time or place where another begins; to join, to begin; the time of occurring, now, since; *'sz' ⁽shang ⁽chi tsai'* between life and

death ; *tsai² tsip₅* to receive, to blend, to meet ; *'hò tsai² ü²* a good opportunity, a favorable juncture ; *'ts'z' tsai²* this time ; *fung ₍wan tsai² úi²* the winds and clouds have met ; *met.* to receive a favor.

濟' Tsí Name of a river; to assist, to succor, to benefit ; to furnish gratuitous aid; to relieve ; to cross a stream ; to make successful, to further, to bring about, to complete ; able, apt, clever ; used for the next ; *kau² tsai²* to save and relieve ; *₍'m tsai² sz'²* he will not do, he is inefficient ; *tsai² mat₅ sham² sz'²* what is he good for ? *₍t'ung ₍chau kung² tsai²* to cross a river in the same boat ; *tsai² ₍ki,* to feed the hungry ; *tò² tsai² ₍t'in há²* to reform the world ; *₍chau tsai²* to supply another's wants ; *tsai² tsai²* abundant ; a concourse.

霽' Tsí The rain stopping, the clouds clearing away and the blue sky appearing ; *₍ts'ing tsai²* a fair sky.

憤' Tsí Angry, enraged ; suspicious, envious of ; to doubt ; *₍t'in ₍chi ₍fong tsai²* when heaven is angry.

嚌² Tsí Read *₍tsai.* To taste, to sip, to wet the lips ; a plaintive sound.

A colloquial word. A superlative, denoting that the extreme has been reached ; *tám¹ tak₅ tsai²* excessively weak, as tea ; *'mò mat₅ tsai²* not much there, nothing to speak of ; *tái² tak₅ tsai²* far too large ; *hai² tak₅ tsai²* certainly.

(577) Ts'ai.

妻 'Ts'í A wife, a partner, a spouse, a consort who is taken with legal ceremonies ; *₍ts'ai 'tsz'* a wife ; *ling² ₍ts'ai,* your wife ; *hák₅ ₍ts'ai,* a courtesan ; *lò² ₍t'au ₍ts'ai,* a wayside wife, one taken while sojourning elsewhere ; *₍p'ing ₍ts'ai,* equal to a wife, *i. e.* a concubine ; *ts'ü² ₍ts'ai,* to take a wife ; *₍in ₍ts'ai* my good wife, a virtuous wife ; *₍kiú ₍ts'ai 'mí ts'íp₅* an accomplished wife and handsome concubine.

Also read *ts'ai²;* to give a daughter as wife to one.

凄 淒 'Ts'í Intense cold ; bleak, cloudy, wintry ; a cold wind ; shivering, freezing ; calamitous, afflicted, grievous ; *fung 'ü ₍ts'ai ₍ts'ai,* sleety rain and wind ; *₍ts'ai ts'it₅* bitter suffering ; *₍ts'ai ₍léung,* grievous ; *kòm² ₍ts'ai ₍léung,* so sad ; so serious, as consequences ; *₍ts'ai 'ts'ám,* oppressed, borne down ; *₍ts'ai 'ch'o sham²* in urgent case, needy. The second also means gathering clouds.

悽 'Ts'í Similar to the last ; grieved, afflicted, sorrowing ; suffering from hunger ; *₍pí ₍ts'ai,* pitiable, suffering ; *₍ts'ai ₍ts'ai,* gaunt, famishing.

綵 'Ts'í The stripes, colored or plain, in silken fabrics ; ornamented, blended colors and stripes.

萋 'Ts'í Luxuriant foliage ; *₍ts'ai ₍ts'ai,* moving clouds ; a man exerting himself.

悽 Sí To look angry, frowning; *ʦs'ai ˏwong*, vexed, sorry, disappointed.

棲 棲栖 Ts'í To roost, to perch, to nestle; to sojourn, to stay at, to reside; to settle down, to rest, to repose; at peace; a perch, a roost; a sleeping-place; a lodging-place; *ˏkai ˏts'ai*, a hen-roost; *tsám² ˏshí ˏts'ai chü²* to live here for a while; *ˏmò teng² ˏts'ai ˏshan*, no place to stay at; *ˏts'ai sit*, to and fro, like a stranger.

齊 Ts'í Even, equal, uniform; to equalize, to tranquillize; to adjust, to classify, to arrange methodically or according to rank; at once, all, together, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; an ancient feudal state comprising the part of Shántung east of T'ái shán; the 210th radical; *'ching ˏts'ai*, well arranged, properly placed; *ˏts'ai ˏchau*, an old name for China; *yat, ˏts'ai hü²* all go at once; *ˏshau ˏts'ai chéung² muk,* to collect all the accounts; *ˏts'ai ˏmí*, an old couple; *ˏ'm pín² tak, ˏyan ˏts'ai*, he was not turned out a full man — said of a young scapegrace; *ˏtò ts'it, kòm² ˏts'ai*, trimmed even, all of a size; *ˏts'ai ˏsam*, of one mind; *'tang ˏts'ai*, wait till all come; *ˏts'ai pí²* all are ready, fully prepared; *pat, ˏts'ai*, incomplete, unequal; *ˏts'ai ˏká*, to govern a family.

蠐 Ts'í A maggot; *ˏts'ai ˏts'ò*, worms in carcases; *ˏyan ˏts'ai*, a grub, larvæ in mulberry and other trees.

薺 Cress, shepherd's purse; a term for small esculent plants like pepper-grass, cress, mint.

鰭 鯖 A thin fish, with a silvery belly; a mullet; *'má 'ts'ai*, a kind of anchovy *(Coilia playfairii)*; *ˏwong 'mí 'ts'ai*, yellow tail mullet *(Mullus xanthurus)*; *pák, 'ts'ai*, green ish mullet *Mugil ventricosus.*

淒 Ts'z' Perspiring, sweating on the forehead; clear water; fresh, clean; name of a stream.

切' Ts'i' All, every, the whole; *yat, ts'ai²* the entire lot; *chiü² kú² yat, ts'ai²* I thank you for all your kindness.

砌' Ts'i' A stone step; ornamented tiles laid for steps; to lay, as tiles; to place regularly, to fit in; *ts'ai² 'hò*, lay them even, as bricks; *ts'ai² ˏmái*, place them straight; *ts'ai² shek, lò²* to pave with stones; *ts'ai² ˏts'éung*, to lay a wall; *ts'ai² 'ngá*, to tile roofs.

(578)

Tsak.

則, Tseh A rule, a precept, a law, a regulation; a principle; a pattern, an example; a standard, a measure by which to test an act; to conform to rule, to imitate, to walk by; an illative particle, denoting a result, a reason for, a cause for; wherefore, immediately, then; a conditional particle, after that, in that case; therefore, next, consequently; *fát, tsak,* a rule, a pattern; *'chun*

tsak, the pattern, at the time, like the rule, as a carpenter's line is; *ho tsak* how then? *tsak, ko'* in the court dialect is like *pá' lok* well, then; *e. g. shü' tsui' tsak, ko'* well, then I'll pardon the fault; *'yau mat, 'yau tsak,* both the substance and the immaterial principle; *in tsak,* if so, then; *yat, tsak, 'i 'hi, yat, tsak, 'i ku'* to excite both our joy and fear; *tsak, yat, 'yá,* then they are alike; *sui tsak, 'kòm,* then I shall venture.

鰂, Tsih. A species of bream *(Cyprinus gibelioides)* with a long dorsal, called *tsak, 'ná sü; shuk, kwat, tsak,* the blunt headed bream *(Cyprinus abbreviatus); kam tsak,* the red tailed bream *(Cyprinus auratus).*

(579) **Ts'ák.**

賊, Ts'ih. A thief, a robber, a highwayman; a bandit; seditious, those who rise against the government; the enemy; a term of contempt; to rob, to murder; to maltreat, to oppress; a fly in grain; *'lò ts'ák,* an old robber; *ts'ák, 'kòm 'ngán,* eyes sharp as a thief's; *ts'ák, ping,* the enemy's force; *'hoi ts'ák,* a pirate, corsair, freebooter; *ts'ák, t'au,* a ringleader of robbers; *ts'ák, 'tsai,* a rascal, a pilferer; *tsò' ts'ák,* to turn robber; *ts'ak, chong,* booty; *ts'ák, ying,* a suspicious looking fellow.

蟓, Ts'ih. A fly which eats the grain at its joints; a sort of Hessian fly, commonly called *wong ch'ung* or the yellow bug.

(580) **Tsam.**

'怎, Tsang. What? *'tsam mo,* what? *'tsam 'kong,* what does he say? used in the court dialect. This is usually read *'sham.*

浸, Tsin. To soak through, to penetrate; to saturate, to steep in, to macerate, to wet; to submerge, to immerse; to flood, to lay under water, as fields; drenched, wet, imbued with, watered; gradually, gently; *tsam' 'sz'* drowned; *tsam' t'ong* soaked in syrup; *tsam' yun'* to imbue with, to prejudice against, to bias; *tsam' chá'* niggardly, closefisted; *'shui tsam'* overflowed; *hon' tsam' chung ngán,* the perspiration rolled down his face; *tsam' shap,* wet it, soak it; *'pí 'shui tsam' chü'* cover it with water; *k'i shüt, tsam' yam,* his words are insidious and persuasive; *tsam' 'tsau,* spirits in which fruits have been soaked; *tsam' yap, sam,* it is wet through.

沁, Tsin. To sound, to fathom, to ascertain the depth of water; *met.* to comprehend; a large affluent of the Yellow River, and an inferior department in S. E. Shánsí; *tsam' tsam' 'há,* try its depth. This character is sometimes used for *tap,* to get wet; and for *'tam,* to sound.

(581) Ts'am.

侵 Ts'in To usurp, to incroach upon, to enter gradually; to appropriate, to plunder, to invade; possessed, by as a spirit; bad, calamitous, as a year; *ts'am hoi²* to injure insensibly; *ts'am chim²* to unjustly incroach on; *ts'am pún*, to draw on the principal; *ts'am tik yap hü²* stick in a few bad ones; *ts'am pin p'ái*, to braid in false hair; *tái² ts'am chi nin*, a bad year; *ts'am ling*, to intimidate, to oppress.

Read *'ts'am;* diminutive, small.

駸 Ts'in Occurs used for the preceding; properly a swift horse; *ts'am ts'am*, a fast running courser.

祲 Ts'in To influence, to act upon; a malign halo; abundant, great, full.

鋟 Ts'in To cut, to engrave; sharp-pointed; a point; an awl, a graver.

複 San Used for *sham* 參 ginseng, but erroneously.

尋 Sin To hunt after, to search, on the track of; to seek, to investigate; to use, to employ; to continue, to connect with; usually, ordinarily; temporary, unexpectedly; for a long time; commou; a measure of eight cubits, or like the outstretched arms; *ts'am 'm chéuk* I can not find it; *ts'am mi²* to wish more of, as of a tidbit; *ts'am t'au lo²* seeking for work; *ts'am sheung*, usual, common; *kau ts'am*, to hunt after one; *ts'am mút* died unexpectedly; *ts'am t'iú kai²* to think out a plan; *'cháu ts'am*, to seek everywhere for; *ts'am ch'an² tò² 'k'ü*, I've got track of him; *ts'am kan man² 'tai*, to investigate thoroughly; *ts'am sz'²* to meddle with; *ts'am mat* a colloquial phrase for yesterday.

燖 Ts'in To scald, as a fowl, in order to pluck it; to steep in hot broth, to make a broth of.

鱘 Ts'in The sturgeon; *ts'am lung 'ü*, the sturgeon.

鱣 Ts'in An enormous fish, with a long nose, found in the Yángtsz' kiáng; probably a sturgeon.

鐔 Sin The guard on the hilt of a sword; a dagger, a dirk; the edge of a sword.

罈 Tsin A vase with a large belly and small mouth; a large kettle or boiler.

寢 Ts'in To sleep; rest, sleep; to rest, to desist, to repose; a back chamber, a bed-chamber; an adytum in a temple; a retiring-room in a palace; a dwelling-house; a mausoleum or house near a grave; *on 'ts'am*, to sleep quietly; *k'i sz'² sui² 'ts'am*, the affair then terminated; *'ts'am shat* a dormitory; the ancestral hall in a mansion; *nán 'ts'am*, I cannot get asleep; *'ts'am ping*, to give rest to troops; *ling 'ts'am*, the imperial mausolea near Mukten; *ching² 'ts'am*, room behind the hall.

(582)

Tsám.

簪 Tsán A hairpin, clasp, or bodkin, used to confine the hair or fasten the coiffure; to insert in the hair, to stick on the head; quick, brisk, to collect speedily; *ㄑtsám ㄎp'áng*, a hairpin; *ㄑtsám ㄑfà*, to stick flowers in the hair; *ㄎniú ㄑtsám*, a gay headstall; *yuk₂ ㄑtsám ㄑfà*, the tuberose; *ㄑkai ㄑtsám ㄎmai*, the fowl pecks the rice—a colloquial phrase.

斬 Tsán A stone-cutter's chissel; a small cold chissel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut in, to cut or chissel out; to carve, as flowers; *ㄎtsám ㄑfà*, to carve flowers; *ㄎtsám ㄑtò*, a stone chissel; *ㄎtsám ㄑhoi ㄑpín*, to split open an edge; *ㄎpí lak₂ ㄎtsám*, the thorn pierced me.

暫² Tsán A part of a day; for the time being, briefly, shortly, for a short time, in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly; *tsam² ㄕshí*, a litte while; *tsám² ㄎyan*, be patient; *tsám² ü²* suddenly met him; *tsám² chü²* a temporary lodging; *ㄎho tsám² pat₂ ㄎho ㄕshéung*, it will do for a temporary arrangement.

(583)

Ts'ám.

參 / 叅 Ts'an To be concerned with, to join with for consultation, to advise, to give counsel to; to blend, to mix, to form one of three; to have an audience, to salute, to see one; to impeach, to report to the throne on other officers; confused, mixed, as colors; a deposition, an impeachment; the 20th constellation, consisting of stars α, β, γ, δ, η, ξ, ε and κ in Orion; *ㄑts'ám tsau'* to memorialize against; *ㄎtá ㄑts'ám*, to make an obeisance; *ㄑts'ám pái'* to visit one; to worship; *ㄑts'ám ㄑts'ám ㄑts'z' ㄑts'z'* uneven, not well ranked, unassorted; *ㄑts'ám kák₂* to degrade an officer and report it; *ㄑts'ám tsáp₂* to throw into confusion; *ㄑts'ám tséung'* a colonel; *ㄑts'ám ㄕts'éung*, to consult upon; *ㄕsch'iú ㄑts'ám*, admitted to a levee; to worship the Supreme; *ㄑts'ám ting' ㄕmò ㄋngo*, I've examined it and found no mistakes.

驂 Ts'an Three horses abreast in a chariot; the horses outside of the thills; *ㄑts'ám shing'* three sitters in a carriage; *t'üt₂ ㄑts'ám ㄕi tsang²* he unhitched the wheelhorse and gave it to him.

蠶 / 蚕 Ts'an The silkworm; caterpillars which weave coccoons; *ㄑts'ám ㄕsch'ung*, the silk-worm; *ㄑts'ám ㄕsch'ung ㄑkon*, dried silkworms used for food; *ㄑts'ám ㄑkú*, goddess of silkgrowers; *ㄑts'ám ㄎhau*, silken, silk fabrics; *ㄑts'ám shik₂* to gnaw like a silkworm, to incroach on other's domains; *ㄑts'ám ㄎkán*, a coccoon.

劖 Ts'an To cut apart, to chop; to chissel off; to cut with a burin; *ㄑts'ám ㄑtò*, a beveled knife or chissel.

嶄 磛 Ts'án — A high, inaccessible peak or cliff; a cloud-capt summit; *ts'ám ngám*, a lofty, craggy summit; also high piled up rocks.

鼞 Ts'án — Crafty, wily, artful, as a hare, which has many ways of escape; *ts'ám t'ò* a crafty rabbit.

讒 Ch'án — To adulate, to humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over, to calumniate, to asperse, to traduce, to detract; servility; detraction, malignity; *ts'ám ning* to cajole and asperse; *ts'ám chím*, to intrigue against, to slander; *ts'ám yan*, a backbiter; *ts'ám sín yé wo* calumnies induce troubles; *ts'ám shan*, an intriguing officer; *ts'ám hau káu ká*, he is everywhere spoken against.

饞 Ts'án — To gormandise, to be fond of eating; greedy, gluttonous, voracious; *hau ts'ám*, omniverous.

慚 慙 Ts'án — Ashamed, mortified, chopfallen; to feel ashamed of, to blush for; to be sensible of one's defects or failure; *sau ts'ám*, to redden from mortification; *tái sín pat ts'ám*, he does not blush for a lie, he has no modesty; *ts'ám tak* conscious of one's defects.

慘 慘 Ts'án — Cruel, hard-hearted, inhuman; to be afflicted, injured, wounded in the mind; a superlative, applied to sufferings; *pí ts'ám*, extreme grief; *shéung tak ts'ám*, horribly wounded; *ts'ám huk* unfeeling, callous; *hò ts'ám*, very shocking; *ts'ám hak* oppressive, fleecing the people: *ts'ám tsò swáng wo* to meet with cruelty and misfortunes.

憯 Ts'án — Pained, feeling acutely, grieved; distressed; sickened from former sufferings; already.

摻 Sán — A delicate hand, a hand with tapering fingers; fine, tapering, small; to take up with the hand.

篸 Ts'án — Bamboos varying in length; a pandean pipe; a hair-pin; an open basket like a fan; *fat ts'ám*, a basket scuttle; *fúi ts'ám*, a mortar-hod; *kuk tau ts'ám*, a grain fan; *láp sáp ts'ám*, a dirt basket.

(584) Ts'an.

親 Ts'in — To love, to be attached to; liking, pleased with; near, intimate; near to, belonging to one's self, personal, myself; a relative, related to, having affinity, kindred, kin, kith; parents; a wife; affianced; used for *san*, new; *ts'an ts'ik* one's relatives; *ts'ü ts'an*, to take a wife; *shing ts'an*, to consummate a marriage; *fú ts'an* or *fú ts'an*, a father; *ts'z' ts'an* or *mò ts'an*, a mother; *ying ts'an*, to escort the bride; *teng t'au ts'an sz'* contracted the marriage; *yau ts'an*, related to him; *ts'an pat sé*, wrote it myself; *kong ts'an hò hau lán* split my mouth if I ever said so,

ts'an it very intimate; *ts'an oi* to love much; *ts'an kan* near to one; nearly related; *ts'an 'tsui*, to kiss; *p'ung ts'an*, to run against; *kwán ts'an*, to slip down; *ts'an 'ngán kín* I saw it myself; *ts'an shéung ká ts'an*, to be doubly connected; *p'an k'ung tün luk ts'an*, nobody knows his poor relations.

(585) Tsán.

'贊 Tsán To accumulate, to collect together, to hoard up, to store.

'趲 Tsán To walk, to get on; to flee, to run away, to scatter, to put to flight; to hasten, to urge, to quicken, to press; *'tsán pò* to walk quicker; *ts'úi 'tsán*, to urge on; *yat yat ts'oi 'tsán*, he comes urging me daily: *'tsán 'k'ü 'hí shan*, urge him to get out of bed.

'攢 Tsán Promptly, quickly; with haste; to hasten, to accelerate.

'咱 Tsan Sometimes used for *ts'á* 咱 I, me, in the north. A surname.

贊 Tsán To visit a superior, to come before a god; to second, to assist in bringing forward, to introduce, to bring a present to one; to make clear, to bring to light; to go out; to give evidence; to praise, to commend, in which sense it is interchanged with the next; *tsán cho* to aid in, to further; *tsán t'ong*, to still a court, as the crier does; *tsán shing*, to assist in bringing about; *tsán kín* to visit.

讚 Tsán To praise, to commend, to laud; to sing praises to; to record the praises of; to assist; to explain; *tak yan tsán* to be praised, praiseworthy; *tsán 'mí*, to praise; *tsán sin* to commend; *tsung tsán* to extol, to sing praises to; *tsán tak kwo* laudable.

濺 濺 Tsán To stir up muddy water; turbid water; to spatter; to rebound, to recoil; resilient; *tsán 'nan shan*, dirtied and splashed; *tsán 'hí*, to bound back; *tsán lok ti* bounded back on the ground; *tsán shap shan*, spattered against me.

瓚 Tsán A sort of stone sceptre made with a cup, used in pouring out libations; a kind of bottle used in worship.

(586) Ts'án.

'餐 '飧 To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; to gather and to select; *yat ts'án fán* a meal; *'tsò ts'án* breakfast; *tái ts'án*, dinner; *'mán ts'án* supper; *yat shik sám ts'án*, three meals a day; *ts'án t'au fán* a common meal; *chán ts'án shik* works for his food; *sau shik hòm ts'án*, handsome enough to be eaten; *'páu ts'án*, a good meal; *ts'án*

wan ⁽min üt⁾ dines in the clouds and sleeps on the moon — an enthusiast; *⁽ch'i fán² ⁽ts'án*, a diner out; *⁽ts'án chuk⁾ ⁽ts'án fán²* a meal of congee and of rice — poor.

殘 Ts'an. To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil; to mangle, to tread on; to kill, to slaughter; mischievous, wicked, cruel; spoiled, pillaged; withered; broken food, leavings; deficient, nearly used up, ready to vanish away; *⁽ts'án hoi²* truculent, savage; *'shau tsuk⁾ ⁽séung ⁽ts'án*, fraternal strifes; *⁽ts'án ⁽fà*, a withered flower—a prostitute; *⁽ts'án ⁽nin*, year going out; an old man; *shik² ⁽ts'án*, leavings, orts; *⁽ts'án ⁽yan*, to injure people; a villain; *⁽ts'án ⁽pùi*, heeltaps; *⁽ts'án k'üt⁾* deficient, injured; *⁽ts'án 'yan*, cruel, unfeeling.

粲' Ts'an. Half a *'tau* or peck; a meal; many, much, a multitude; clear, bright; to agree upon; fine, excellent; beautiful, as a woman; to laugh, smiling; fine rice; *pák² ts'án'* white rice, anciently picked over by criminals; *ts'án' ts'án'* elegant, as dress; *ts'án' ⁽in ⁽i siú'* he laughed outright; *ts'án' ⁽t'au*, a worthless fellow — a colloquial phrase.

燦' Ts'án. Resplendent, clear; attractive, bright, gay; *ts'án' lán²* lustrous, brilliant; *ts'án' ⁽t'au*, you're a bright one!

璨' Ts'an. The lustre of a gem, a bright gem; *⁽ts'úi ts'án'* pendent gems, said of hanging flowers, like the Vanda.

(587)

Tsang.

曾 Tsang. To duplicate, to add; *⁽tsang ⁽sün*, a great-grandson; *⁽tsang ⁽tsò 'mò*, a great-grandmother; *⁽tsang 'tsò*, a great-grandfather.

增 Tsang. To add, to double, to increase; repeated, doubled; *⁽ká ⁽tsang*, to augment; *⁽tsang ká'* to raise the price; *⁽tsang ⁽mái*, to give a higher price, to throw in the difference.

憎 Tsang. To hate, to dislike, to abominate; *'ho ⁽tsang*, hateful; *tak⁾ ⁽yan ⁽tsang*, to be hated; *hat⁾ ⁽yan ⁽tsang*, to act so as to be hated; *'ngo 'hò ⁽tsang 'k'ü*, I perfectly detest him; *⁽tsang hò' pat⁾ ⁽t'ung*, capricious, now hating and then loving.

罾 Tsang. A lifting net, suspended by the corners; *kwá' ⁽tsang*, to let down the net; *⁽há ⁽tsang*, a crab-net made of cloth; *'au ⁽tsang ⁽'m kí' tak⁾ t'ong' ⁽loshí*, he don't like to remember when he dragged for shrimps.

繒 Tsang. A general name for common silken fabrics, as pongee, sarsnet, lutestring.

甑' Tsang. A boiler for distilling, an alembic, a still made of pewter; a boiler for steaming rice to steam, to distil; *lok² ⁽tsang ⁽ching*, put it in the still and steam it.

蹭' Tsang. To miss the road; *⁽tsang tang²* confused, in a flurry, lost his clue.

贈, Tsang. To present, to give to, to bestow on; to confer, as by the crown; to add to; *tsang²sung²* to give a present to; *kò² tsang²* to honor an officer's parents for his merits; *tsang² ㄑkún hí² shik₅* to give a look at one's complexion — a sign of physiognomists; *chít₅ ㄎlau tsang² ㄑhang ㄙyan*, to give a willow-twig at parting; *toi² tsang²* waiting for promotion, as expectant graduates do, at sixty.

(588) Ts'ang.

曾, Ts'ang. An adverb of time; past, already, done; how? a sign of past time; *ㄙm ㄑts'ang* or *mí² ㄑts'ang*, not yet; often a polite way of saying no; *ㄎyá ㄑts'ang tsò² kwo²* it is already done; *ㄑho ㄑts'ang*, when will it be? *ㄑts'ang kín²* I have seen it; *tsò² ㄙm ㄑtsang*, is it done yet?

層, Ts'ang. A story of a house; a layer, a strata, a tier, a stage; a lamina, a plate, or whatever is piled or laid on; still more, added to; a step, a degree above; a classifier of stories; *ㄑkò ㄎk'ü yat₅ ㄑts'ang*, one peg higher than it; *ㄙmò ㄑts'ang*, no progress, it can't be done; *ㄑts'ín ㄑts'ang ㄎchí*, foliated mica; *ㄎshéung tai² ㄑsám ㄑts'ang*, go up to the third story; *chung² yat₅ ㄑts'ang*, one degree heavier; *ㄎyau ㄑts'ang ㄎyau ts'z²* there are proper gradations.

(589) Tsap.

𠕋, A colloquial word. A heap, a handful, a pile; a group, a knot; *chü² ㄙmái yat₅ tsap₅* living in a single community; *tsó² ㄙmái yat₅ tsap₅* sitting together in a group; *sò² ㄙmái yat₅ tsap₅* sweep it up into a pile; *ap₅ tsap₅* stingy, craven, slovenly; *yat₅ tsap₅ ㄎmai*, as much rice as the fingers can grasp; *ㄑt'au tsap₅* to make a little money.

(590) Ts'ap.

戢, Ts'ih. To collect in an arsenal, to store up weapons; to gather; to desist from, to lay aside, as arms; to fold, as wings; *ㄑts'ai ts'ap₅ ts'ap₅* to cut off evenly; *ㄎch'ái ts'ap₅ tò² shut₂* tread it, press it down very solid; *ㄎtsoi ts'ap₅ ㄑkon ㄑkwo*, to lay by shields and spears.

濈, Ts'ih. Water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing; to accord with.

緝, Tsih. To twist a cord; to join, to continue; to come after, to follow, to succeed; to pursue, to follow after, to be on the search for; to apprehend; *ts'ap₅ wok₂* to pursue and seize; *ts'ap₅ ㄑsz'* to watch smugglers; *ts'ap₅ ㄑsz' ㄙshün*, revenue cutters; *ts'ap₅ ㄑchéuk₂* caught him; *ㄙch'á ts'ap₅* on the search; *ㄑts'un ts'ap₅* to get on the trail.

輯, Ts'ih. To collect the materials to form a chariot, a car well arranged; union, concord, agreement; to make every thing agreeable, put in its proper place; to compile; to act gently and cordially; to collect, to congregate; *ꜜwo ts'apˋ* in good accord, to pacify; *ꜜning ts'apˋ* peaceful; *ꜜsau ts'apˋ ꜜlun ꜜpong*, to induce the neighboring states to be at peace.

葺, Ts'ih. To put in order, to repair; to cover, to thatch; a spinous grass; *ꜜsau ts'apˋ* to refit, as a house; *ts'apˋ ʻpò*, to repair.

(591) Tsáp.

雜, 襍, Tsáh. A mixture of different colors or ingredients; particolored, streaked; mixed, unassorted, blended, mingled, confused; various, all sorts, miscellaneous, heterogenous, fragmentary; to mix, to confuse; to repeat; to revolve; to bore through; *tsápˊ foʻ* miscellaneous goods; *tsápˊ foʻ pʻòʻ* a variety store; *tsápˊ shikˋ* variegated; *ꜜsam tsápˊ* distracted, not keeping long at a purpose; *tsápˊ ʻchung ʻtsai*, a bastard; *tsápˊ ꜜtʻong ʻkwo*, chowchow sweetmeats; *ꜜng ꜜfong tsápˊ ʻchʻü*, a place where all sorts of people live; *tsápˊ lünʻ* confused, put in disorder; *ꜜhán tsápˊ ꜜyan ʻtang* loafers, idlers; *ʻtá tsápˊ* man of all work; *shikˋ tsápˊ* to eat anything, not to fast; *lápˊ tsápˊ* miscellaneous, a medley.

集, Tsih. To flock together; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to come together, to congregate, to collect; to bring together; to go directly to the mark; to mix properly, to blend; to make a collection, to compile; a miscellany, ana; a place where people collect, as a market; often interchanged with the last; *ꜜtsʻai tsápˊ* all came together, a full concourse; *ꜜman tsápˊ* a miscellany; *yatˋ tsápˊ* one division of a book, what is collected under one head; *tsápˊ üʻ hiʻ* a varied bill, as at a theatre; *ꜜchung yatˋ hápˊ tsápˊ* friends here the whole day; *ꜜtʻin háʻ ꜜwan tsápˊ* crowded together from all quarters; *tsüʻ tsápˊ* to assemble, to collect.

襲, Sih. Double garments, lined robes, a court dress; a suit; a robe fastened on the left side; collected; repeated; to make a foray, to invade, to steal into; to receive, to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family; *shaiʻ tsápˊ* hereditary; *tsápˊ yamʻ* hereditary protection and pension — for the merit of ancestors; *yatˋ tsápˊ ꜜí*, a suit of clothes; *shaiʻ tsápˊ ʻtszʻ tséukˋ* a hereditary baron.

習, Sih. A continued flight; to repeat the same act, to practice, to get accustomed to, to become skilled in; practice, use, custom, habit, exercise, repetition; *hokˋ tsápˊ* apprenticed to; to learn about; *tsápˊ kwánʻ ꜜshing tszʻ ꜜín*, practice

makes it natural; *tsáp₂ shuk₂* well versed in, habituated to; *tsáp₂ lin²* practice; *tsáp₂ 'hau ₅yam*, to practice speaking; *tsáp₂ ₅i pat₅ ch'át₅* to take without examination, careless practice; *tsáp₂ ₅'m tò²* cannot learn the use of it; *tsáp₂ tsuk₅ ₅shí ₅in*, I've learned the usages.

榺 Sih — Firm, hard wood; durable timber; *tsáp₂ muk₂* any kind of hard wood.

隰 Sih — Low, marshy land; a pool, a morass, wet meadows at the base of hills; *tsáp₂ ₅t'ín*, low wet fields, marshes.

霫 Chih — A great shower, rainy; an ancient tribe of northerners near Corea or Manchuria, spoken of during the T'áng dynasty.

(592) **Tsat.**

疾 Tsih — Sickness, a disease which comes suddenly on one; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt, hasty; unlucky, infelicitous; to hate, to dislike, to envy; used for the next; *tsat₂ peng²* disease, ailments; *man² tsat₂* to inquire after a sick person; *tsat₂ ₅mong*, testy, hasty, quick; *tsat₂ shí²* to scowl at; *ping² ₅mò tsat₂ ₅in*, still he never spoke boisterously; *tsat₂ ₅lúi*, a crashing clap of thunder; *tsat₂ ₅yan*, a leper; *tsat₂ tsuk₅* impetuous, in haste; *₅ts'án tsat₂ ₅chí ₅yan*, thoroughly diseased.

嫉 Tsih — Envy, jealousy; to envy, to dislike, as a competitor; *tsat₂ ₅in*, to hate the worthy; *tsat₂ tò²* jealousy.

蒺 Tsih — Gorse, furze; a thorny shrub, whose seeds are biting and spicy; *tsat₂ ₅lai*, a very spinous plant, the seeds are used in diseases of the eye.

(593) **Ts'at.**

(These are often pronounced like the next.)

七 柒 Tsih — Seven; *ts'at₅ shap₂* seventy; *shap₂ ts'at₅* seventeen; *ts'at₅ ₅ling pát₅ lok₂* near destruction, devastated, almost ruined; *ts'at₅ ₅ts'ang ₅kung ₅fú*, a work nearly done; *ts'at₅ tsik₂* 7th evening of the 7th month, a festival; *ts'at₅ tsüt₂* a pentameter of four lines; *ts'at₅ lut₅* one of a eight lines; *yat₅ yat₅ ts'at₅* I don't think much of that, so so; *tsò² ts'at₅* to attend to the funereal rites on every seventh day; *tsok₅ ts'at₅ ₅p'in*, to write seven essays. The second, used for the compound form, is also a sort of tree, and a contracted form of the next.

漆 Ts'ih — Varnish, lacquer; viscid or resinous juices which can be used in painting; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer; adhesive; exceedingly friendly, doating on; *₅yau ts'at₅* to paint and varnish; *₅yau ts'at₅ 'lò*, a house-painter; *ts'at₅ shik₂* poisoned with lacquer; *ts'at₅ hi²*

lacquered-ware; ʻ*fo ts'at*› sealing-wax; ʻ*fo ts'at*› *p'in*' wafers; ʻ*hò ts'at*› ʻ*shui*, lustrous varnish; *ts'at*› ‹*tsing*, fine varnish; ‹*ts'ing* ‹*ü* ‹*káu ts'at*› his disposition is very affectionate; ‹*kam ts'at*› gilt lacquer; *yap*› *ts'at*› been varnished; *ts'at*› *shü*' the varnish tree.

(594) Ts'át.

擦 Ch'ah To rub hard, to brush; to feel for; a brush; ‹*ngá ts'át*› a toothbrush; *ts'át*› ‹*ni túi*' ‹*hái* brush this pair of shoes; ‹*mo ts'át*› to make smooth; *ts'át*› ‹*kon tseng*² brush it clean; *ts'át*› *láp*› to wax and brighten.

甲 A colloquial word. ‹*Ká tsát*› a cockroach.

(595) Tsau.

譟 ‹Cháu To whisper, to speak into one's ear; to speak in a low tone.

騷 ‹Tsau A fabulous feline beast, called ‹*tsau* ‹*ü*, emblematic of kindness to animals and gentleness; a royal groom or hostler.

鄒 ‹Tsau A district in the southwest of Shántung on the Yellow River; an ancient city in Lú, where Mencius was born.

鄹 ‹Tsau The district in Lú where Confucius was born, now in Yenchau fú in Shántung; it is not far from the preceding.

陬 ‹Tsau An angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired; a bastion; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed, ashamed; *mang*² ‹*tsau*, the first month; *òm*' ‹*tsau*, a dark corner; ‹*shing* ‹*tsau*, the corner of a wall; ‹*tsau yap*› the residence of Confucius, and interchanged with the preceding.

啾 ‹Tsiú The wail of infants; the hum of insects; ‹*tsau tsik*› the cry of small children; ‹*tsau* ‹*tsau*, the chattering of birds, squeaking of rats.

掫 ‹Tsau To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat at night; to seize, to take with the hand; ʻ*kan* ‹*tsau* ‹*tsau*, tie it up very tight,—a colloquial phrase.

椒 ‹Tsau A kind of wood suitable for fuel; it is used for making watchmen's alarms; a surname.

緅 ‹Tsau Silk first dyed red thrice, and then twice dipped in black; a dark red-like puce.

諏 ‹Tsū To consult with, to take advice, to inquire into matters of government publicly; to choose; ‹*tsau kat*› to select a lucky day; *kung*² ‹*tsau* ‹*k'i ching*' to jointly discuss the right of the matter; ‹*tsz*' ‹*tsau*, to take counsel.

鰍 ‹Tsau Minnows, white fish which skip over the water; *met.* a simpleton; ‹*tsau* ‹*shang*, a foolish fellow.

慅 ‹Tsau To scold, to rail at; abusive, scurrilous language; ‹*shán* ‹*tsau*, to say outrageous things, to irritate.

'走 Tsau To go; to sail; to travel; to run, to hasten, to quicken one's steps; to flee, to run off, to clear out; the 156th radical of characters relating to going; *'tsau kwo' 'ki 'sháng*, he has been over several provinces; *'tsau ɔ'm lut* could not get away; *'tsau pák tí* all cleared out; *'tsau tak mán* she sails slowly; *'tsau hü'* to run off; *'tsau 'shai*, a servant; *tau' ɔkai 'tsau 'kau*, to fight cocks and race dogs; *'tsau ɔsz'* to smuggle; *'tsau lau'* to disclose, to let out, as a secret; *'tsau 'shui*, to voyage; *'tsau lok* I'm going; *'tsau ɔlo*, clear out! *'tsau tak fái' ts'ui'* he runs very fast.

'酒 Tsiú Spirits; distilled liquor made from rice; it is applied also to beer, wine, and other liquors; given to drink; to redden; *ɔshiú 'tsau*, whiskey, samshoo; *'tsau tsik* a banquet; *ɔwong 'tsau*, sweet spirits; *ɔmò 'tsau léung'* I have no ability to drink; *fát 'tsau ɔfung*, irascible from drink; *'tsau ɔfung kéuk* gouty; *'tsau ɔfong*, a groggery, a wine room or cellar; *ɔhung 'tsau*, claret; *pák 'tsau*, sherry; *'p'é 'tsau*, beer; *'shui 'tsau*, weak spirits; *ɔt'in 'tsau*, genial dews; *shik 'tsau*, mulled spirits; *tsui' 'tsau 'lò*, a drunkard; *'tsau ɔshan kong'* to like the flavor of wine; *tsam' 'tsau*, to steep things in spirits; *ɔkò ɔléung 'tsau*, spirits from millet, a pungent sort; *'mi 'tsau*, good spirits; *'tsau ɔpúi*, a wine-glass.

奏' Tsau To report to the throne, to memorialize the emperor, to tell the sovereign, to cause him to hear or know; songs or tunes; to play music; *tsau' 'pún*, a memorial; *tsau' 'shéung* to send up a report; *p'in' tsau'* a slip handed up; *tsau' ɔlau*, to report that an officer is detained; *tsau' ngok* to play music, to strike up the band; *tsít tsau'* to mark the time; *mín' tsau'* to state to the emperor; *'chun tsau'* to assent to a memorial.

綯' Tsau Crape; rumpled, crenulated, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; to corrugate, to wrinkle; used for the next; *tsau' ɔshá*, crape; *sín' tsau'* camlet; *tsau' ɔmái*, puckered, shriveled up, wrinkled; *tsau' ɔch'au*, wrinkled silk; *tsau' ɔshá 't'ò*, a capacious paunch; *ɔú tsau'* Nanking crape; *tsau' ɔman*, marks of wrinkles.

皺' Tsau The skin wrinkled from age; frowning; *tsau' ɔmi ɔt'au*, to scowl; *mín' ɔp'i tsau'* a wrinkled face.

就' Tsiú The place to which things tend or culminate at; to go towards, to approach, to draw near; to accompany, accommodated to, to follow; to complete, to make a circuit, to meet; completed, finished; to come near in point of time; an adverb, then, immediately, just, just now, presently, forthwith; a conjunction, then, if, as if; able to do, willing; *tsau' ching' ɔloi*, he has just come; *tsau' ching' ɔloi kwo'*

he's just come and gone: *tsau²* ‖ *ˈkòm lok* let it go, that'll do; *ˈkòm tsau² ˈhò*, this is right; *tsau² ˌká hū²* then I'll go; he's about going; *tsau² ˌsin*, just a little while ago, just now; *tsau² chi² hū²* he's just gone; *tsau² ˈshau*, came to one's hands, as profits; *tsau² ˌloi*, presently, in a little; coming forthwith; *ˌtung ˌshing ˌsai tsau²* the east is done and the west finished, everything is correctly done; *tsau² hai² ko² tik²* it is just that; *tsau² ti² ˈts'ü ˌts'oi*, this will serve the purpose; he will do for the occasion: *tsau² ˌmái ˈni*, to bear with, to humor one; *tsau² ˈkòm yéung² lé²* well, let it pass: *ˈyan ˈkeng tsau² ˌying*, to offer his neck to the axe.

鷹² Tsiú A large accipitrine bird; perhaps a harpy eagle, or a whitish headed condor.

袖² Siú The sleeve; to put into the sleeve, to receive in the hand; *tsau² ˈhau*, a cuff; *tsau²ˈshau*, to hide the hands in the cuffs; *tsau² ˌt'au*, official cuffs shaped like a horsehoof; *ˈling tsau²* a chief, one born to command: *t'ò² tsau²* sleeve-covers; *tsau² ˈshau ˌp'ong ˌkún*, to fold the hands and look on.

岫² Siú A den, a cave among the hills; a glen, a ravine, gorge, or defile.

驟² Tsau A fleet horse; to run; quick, fleet: pressing, urgent: frequently, repeatedly; *tsau² ˌin ˌi ˌloi*, arrived very quickly; *pat⁸ ˈho tsau² tak⁸* it can not be done in an instant.

(596)

Ts'au.

秋 Ts'iú Autumn; harvest, the time of reaping; the return of the year, a year; autumnal; sorrowful, unhappy; *mak⁸ ˌts'au*, wheat harvest; *ˌts'au ˌfan*, autumnal equinox; *ˌchàng ˌts'au it⁸* heat of dog-days; *ˌts'au ˌt'in* autumn; *ˌts'au ˌhò ˌmò fán²* not the error of an autumn's down; *ˌts'in ˌts'au*, a thousand autumns — a birthday; *ˌts'au ˌkún*, a judge, because cases are decided in autumn; *ˌts'au ˌshau*, harvest; *ˌts'au hau² shin²* a fan in winter — a useless thing; *ˌts'au hi²* cool autumnal weather.

愀 Ts'iú Malevolent; ill-natured; *ˈm ˌts'au ˈts'oi*, not to speak to, the cut direct.

揪 Ts'iú To bind, to gather in sheaves; to compress in binding; to collect, to assemble; to lift, to grasp, to clutch; to gripe; *ˌts'au chü²* to seize fast; *ˌts'au ˈi*, to nab by the ears; *ˌts'au ch'uk⁷* to bind up, as a sheaf is.

楸 Ts'iú A strong wood; the tree is like a yew or cypress; *ˌts'au ˌp'ing*, a chess-board.

愁 Ts'iú To blush, to redden, to change color; downhearted, sad.

湫 Ts'iú A pond, a fish-pond, a pool, a small tributary of the Yellow R. near Lin hien in Shánsi, cool; mournful, to excite sad feelings.

ʻ燋 Ts'áu To change the color of; to colly, to blacken, as with smoke; ʻ*fo* ‹*t'ám* ‹*ts'au*, the fire blackens it; ‹*ts'au hák*› smoked and blackened.

ʻ甃 Ts'au The brick lining of a well; to lay, as bricks; to pile up; to finish off a well.

ʻ鞦 Ts'iú The traces of a carriage; ‹*ts'au* ‹*ts'in*, a swing, a whirligig, a see-saw; ʻ*tá* ‹*ts'au* ‹*ts'in*, to swing.

ʻ鰍 ʻ鰌 Ts'iú An eel; the mud or conger eel; ‹*nai* ‹*ts'au*, a freshwater eel; ʻ*hoi* ‹*ts'au*, a sea-dragon, myriads of miles long; a long, narrow boat; ‹*ts'au* ‹*ü kwat*› whalebone.

ʻ鶖 Ts'iú A long legged bird like an adjutant, having red eyes and bare neck; it eats snakes.

(The three next are often read *ch'au*.)

ʻ囚 Ts'iú To imprison, to confine, to cage; to handcuff; a prisoner, a felon; a prison; ‹*ts'au* ‹*lung*, a cage in which criminals are carried; *yap*› ‹*ts'au*, to imprison; ‹*ts'au fán*› a criminal.

ʻ酋 Ts'iú Spirits which have settled; wine after the fermentation is over; to finish, to come to perfection; the end; valiant; accustomed to.

ʻ遒 Ts'iú To urge, to constrain, to press upon; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to end; brave, strong, unyielding; to bring together; ‹*ts'au* ‹*yan*, a herald.

ʻ湊 ʻ凑 Ts'au To collect, to gather; to run together; to run into each other; a gathering on the water, as at a regatta; a reunion; to go with one, to take care of; with, together; a concurrence of circumstances, to estimate the probabilities of; to strive to excel; for; ʻ*ní hü*› *ts'au*› ʻ*ngo* ʻ*tá t'eng*› will you go and learn about it for me; *ts'au*› ʻ*háu*, a lucky guess, a fortunate coincidence, just as; *ts'au*› ‹*ngám*, a lucky hit; just the thing; ʻ*pí* ‹*sam* ‹*ki ts'au*› ʻ*k'ü*, look carefully after him; ʻ*t'ai* ‹*lai ts'au*› I'll see how I can do; *ts'au*› *kau*› to make up enough; ‹*m ts'au*› ʻ*ní* ʻ*hò*, I'll have nothing to do with you; *ts'au*› ‹*mái yat*› *hi*› lump it all in one; *ts'au*› *hòp*› to group.

ʻ楱 Ts'au Similar to the preceding; centre of a wheel, place where the rays centre; to collect, to bring together; concentrated.

(597) Tsé.

ʻ嗟 Tsié To sigh, to lament; painful regrets; an interjection of admiration; ah! alas! ‹*tsé t'án*› to sigh; ‹*tsé* ‹*loi* ‹*chí shik*› to groan and beg one's bread.

ʻ罝 Tsié A net with which hares are caught; a net for beasts; to stop the way, as a net does.

ʻ姐 Tsié An elder sister; a miss; formerly applied to one's mother; proud, saucy; ʻ*tsé múi*› sisters; *tái*› ʻ*tsé*, my elder sister; also, a marriageable maid-servant; ʻ*siú* ʻ*tsé*, a young miss; *ling*› ʻ*tsé*, your sister; ʻ*tsé fu*, a sister's husband; *á*

'tsé, sister; also a term for a father's concubine.

借 Tsié To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to make a pretext of; to pretend, to assume, to suppose; if, for example, supposing, assuming; to use for illustration; to praise; *tsé² doi*, to borrow; *tsé² hū²* to lend; *tsé² ngan*, to ask for money; *tsé² tán*, a borrower's note; *tsé² shám*, to borrow a jacket; *séung tsé²* to borrow of; *tsé² sū*, supposing that; *tsé² shai² wai ok* to avail of power to do wickedly; *tsé² chéuk 'ngo sz'²* he's got my business, he's stole my thunder; *tsé² ko² kwong*, to use another's name, *e. g.* to get a letter of introduction; *tsé² 'mé tik* please step aside a little; *tsé² lò² shang*, to beg a way through; *tsé² î²* metaphorically; *tsé² dai 'kong*, said it for illustration, meant nothing by it; *tsé² k'it* to get a loan on interest.

謝² Sié To decline, to withdraw from, to refuse, to go away; to resign, to throw up; to stop intercourse with; declining, fading, as flowers; to express, to inform; to thank, to express gratitude; to acknowledge, to confess; to excuse one's self; *to tsé²* many thanks; *'ling tsé²* to receive with thanks; *tsé² sz'²* to retire from office; *tsé² t'ip* a reward offered; *pik tsé²* to decline a present; *fá tsé²* fading flowers; *tsé² tiú²* to decline mourners; *tsé² pò²* a doctor's fees; *tsé² hák* to excuse one's self to visitors; *tsò² tsé² 'tsau*, to give one a dinner; *tsé² 'tsau*, to take wine with; *tsé² shai²* to die; *'kòm tsé²* feeling grateful for; *táp tsé²* to return thanks, to make a present in return; *ch'au tsé²* to requite in kind.

榭² Sié A terrace having trees around it, an arbor; a place for storing musical instruments; a high lookout, a keep, a turret; a military school; a fencing-room; *ūt tsé²* an open arbor.

灺² Sié The snuff of a candle; the expiring wick of a lamp.

(598) Ts'é.

邪 Sié Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line; whatever leads astray; depraved, bad, crooked, vicious, corrupting, obscene; specious, deluding; heretical, illegal, not acknowledged by the state, or in the classics; *'m sun' ts'é* don't believe heresies; *ts'é tò²* erroneous doctrines; *ts'é peng²* epileptic sickness; *ts'é fát* sorceries, tricks; *ts'é sshan*, illegal, unacknowledged gods, those whose worship corrupts; *kán ts'é*, malicious, fornicating, illicit; *'koi ts'é kwai ching²* forsake errors and cleave to the right; *ts'é shut* charms, philtres, black art; *sam ts'é*, impure, lewd in mind; *ts'é syam*, obscene, licentious.

斜 ‹sié Slanting, inclined, oblique, across, crisscross, diagonal, aslant, not with the rule; distorted, scattered; often used for the preceding; ‹ts'é ‹man pò' drillings, twilled cloth; ít› ‹t'au 'pái ‹ts'é, the sun is declining; ‹ts'é shí' to look askance; ‹ts'é ‹ts'é tik› it is rather awry; ‹sai ‹ts'é ít› the afternoon sun is hot; ‹ts'é ‹fung, an unsteady wind; ‹ts'é 'ngán, cross-eyed.

斜' Sié A colloquial word. Not level, rising, as a road; *fong' ts'é'* lay it one end higher; *ts'é' ts'é' lok›* go down winding; *ts'é' ‹po*, an ascending plain; *‹hau ‹t'au ts'é'* greedy.

Tseng.—*See* Tsing.

(599) ## Tséuk.

雀' Tsioh A sparrow; a term for small birds, like the finch or lark; a kind of cap; a kind of wheat; *tséuk› lap²* to skip, to hop, as a sparrow; *'hung ‹tséuk›* a peacock; *‹má tséuk›* a sparrow; *‹shàn ‹má tséuk›* a lark; *tséuk› kok›* litigation; *‹wo fá tséuk›* rice-birds, ortolans; *‹múi ‹fá tséuk›* the avedevat *(Fringilla amanduva)*; *‹shí ‹shan tséuk›* a canary-bird; *tséuk› shít› ‹fá*, the *Gardenia radicans*.

爵' Tsioh A cyathus with three legs, a cup for libations, a metallic wine cup; a bamboo wine pot-tle; a degree of nobility, rank, station; nobility; occurs for the preceding; *tséuk› ‹púi*, a wine cup; *'ng ‹tséuk›* the five orders of nobility; *tséuk› wai²* of noble rank; *‹t'in ts'éuk›* heaven's nobility — is a love of virtue; *tséuk› luk²* income of a nobleman.

嚼² Tsioh To chew, to bite, to ruminate, to craunch, to mumble, to munch, to masticate; a mouthful, a bite; *'ngáu tséuk²* to chew; *tséuk² lán²* chewed it to pieces; *‹hòm ‹ch'á tséuk² fán²* to mumble for a child; *'ngáu ‹man tséuk² tsz'²* to bite and chew phrases—pedantry.

爵² Tsioh A flambeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match burned at night on an alarm.

皭² Tsioh A white color, pure, unsullied, clean; nice, clean looking.

(600) ## Ts'éuk.

鵲' Ts'ioh A magpie, a jackdaw; a jay; *'hí ts'éuk›* or *‹kon ts'éuk›* a magpie; *‹shán 'hí ts'éuk›* a magpie with a gradated tail; *‹ú ts'éuk›* a raven.

(601) ## Tséung.

將' Tsiang ‹ To take, to hold in the hand; sign of the future, shall, will, about to go; sometimes a form of the accusative; then, soon, presently; to help, to

accommodate; to use, to avail of, to go with, to escort, to accompany; great, stout; long, large; to receive and act upon, endued with; to act; to progress, to increase, to approach, to advance towards a mark; to follow; going, passing, as time; the side; *tséung ‹loi* presently; *tséung ʻsz'* dying; *tséung kan² án² chau²* it is nearly noon; *tséung ʻho ch'ut* then he can go; *tséung ‹kwan*, a commander-in-chief, all of whom are Manchus; *met.* the best, the principal; *tséung sü ‹chí ‹ho*, how shall we then act? *tséung ‹loi ‹ch'ung ‹kung*, to confiscate effects; *tséung ‹kam pok ʻpò*, to value a rarity with gold; *tséung ʻpún ‹k'au lí²* to make money on a capital; *‹shü tséung*, to aid the government; *tséung ‹iú ‹in ‹ch'ün pò²* to avail of strange words to make it known.

將漿槳 Tsiáng — Thick, half fluid, pasty; starch, syrup, pus, or matter; to starch; broth boiled down thick, congee; *‹nai ‹tséung*, mire; *ʻtsau ‹tséung*, a banquet; *‹tséung ‹i fuk* to starch clothes; *‹tséung ‹ú*, paste; *mò² ‹tséung*, to prepare starch. The second form is unauthorized.

將蟲 Tsiáng — Small species of cicada or grasshopper, whose elytra are green.

獎 Tsiáng — To exhort, to animate, to excite, to encourage; to laud, to praise, to commend; to vindicate, to give efficacy to; to set on, as dogs; *ʻtséung hün²* to exhort; *ʻtséung ʻshéung* to hold out rewards to; a reward; *‹ho yung² kwo² ʻtséung*, why so much overpraise!

槳 Tsiáng — An oar; *cháu² ʻtséung*, to row; *ʻtséung ‹shün*, a revenue cutter, because it has many oars.

蔣 Tsiáng — A surname; *‹kú ʻtséung*, an aquatic grain; wild rice; *ʻtséung ‹mau*, stubble, straw.

醬 Tsiáng — A sort of sauce, pickle or condiment, made of salt and sugar; relishes, seasoning, like oilmen's stores; salted preparations; *‹kon tséung²* dried seasoning; *tséung² ‹ün*, a shop where condiments are sold; *tséung² liú²* materials for preserves; *‹lúi tséung²* to mix sauces; *ʻ'ng mí² tséung²* a compounded sauce; *mín² shí² tséung²* a sort of bean relish.

將 Tsiáng — To take charge of troops, to lead troops into the field, to act as a general; a general, a leader; *ʻlò tséung²* a soldier.

象² Siáng — An elephant; a figure, a form, an image; the shape things take; superstitious auguries or fancy; imagination, resemblance; a law; to imitate; pantomime; *tséung² ngá* ivory; *tseung² pat* a proboscis; *tséung² ‹p'i*, elephant's skin, a medicine; a name for india rubber; *tséung² kòm² tái² chek ‹kéuk*, my leg is as heavy as an elephant's — I'm ashamed to go back; *tai² pan² tséung²* stupid, dull.

像² Siang — Interchanged with the preceding; like, similar; a figure, image, likeness; a statue, an

idol; to resemble, to imitate; ˂*ngau tséung*² a statue; ˂*shan tséung*² an idol; *tséung*² ˂*shang* like life; ˂*mò tséung*² to limn a copy; ˂*yan tséung*² a portrait; ˂*séung tséung*² an idea, an illustration; ˂*'m tséung*² *yéung*² not according to rule.

匠² Tsiáng. A workman, a mechanic, an artisan of any kind; ˂*tá* ˂*ngan tséung*² a silversmith; *muk*₂ *tséung*² a joiner, a carpenter; ˂*nai* ˂*shui tséung*² a bricklayer; ˂*kung tséung*² a mechanic.

(602) Ts'éung.

搶 ˂Ts'iáng. To defend, to withstand; to thrust at; to rush against; a comet; ˂*i* ˂*t'au* ˂*ts'éung ti*² to knock the head against the ground.

蹌 ˂Ts'iáng. To walk rapidly; to move towards a superior quickly; to gambol, to skip about.

蹡 ˂Ts'iáng. Similar to the preceding; to move irregularly, to go across, to walk awry.

鏘 ˂Ts'iáng. The sound of stones, bells and drums; a noise; a tinkling; ˂*hang* ˂*ts'éung*, the ring of metallic things.

鎗 ˂Ts'iáng. Interchanged with the last; the tinkle of bells, a jingling sound; a sort of pot to hold spirits; a gun; a spear; ˂*niú* ˂*ts'éung*, a fowling-piece, a matchlock; *shik*₂ ˂*ts'éung* ˂*léung*, to be a soldier; ˂*shau* ˂*ts'éung*, a pistol; *fung* ˂*ts'éung* an air-gun.

槍 ˂Ts'iáng. Interchanged with the last; a spear, sharp at both ends; a lance, a boarding-pike; to bow the head low; ˂*ts'éung fát*₂ the hand manual; ˂*ts'éung* ˂*t'au*, a spear head; *há*² ˂*má* ˂*ts'éung*, to give a back thrust when unhorsed, to leave in the lurch, to outwit.

牄 ˂Ts'iáng. A sort of broad-ax; a pole-ax made square, a bill; to hack, to chop; ˂*Shü* ˂*ts'éung*, a statesman in the days of Shun.

庠 ˂Ts'iáng. An asylum for aged people in ancient times, a village school, a college, a gymnasium, an academy; to teach; ˂*ts'éung* ˂*shang*, a siúts'ái; *tsun*² ˂*ts'éung*, to become a siúts'ái; *yap*₂ ˂*ts'éung*, the graduates of a district.

祥 ˂Ts'iáng. Happiness, felicity, fortune, goodness; an omen, a sign, a prognostic; ˂*ts'éung sui*² lucky omens; *kat*₂ ˂*ts'éung*, a happy sign; ˂*siú* ˂*ts'éung* and *tái*² ˂*ts'éung*, are the sacrifices to ancestors at the end of one and two years, when the mourning is altered; *pat*₂ ˂*ts'éung* ˂*chí chiü*² a most unlucky omen; ˂*ts'z'* ˂*ts'éung*, kind-hearted.

詳 ˂Ts'iáng. To examine carefully, to learn and report upon, to inquire fully into; to discourse upon, to reason upon; to state the circumstances, to minutely narrate; the detail, the particulars, the facts, the arguments; minutely, fully; ˂*ts'éung* ˂*há*, examine into it; ˂*ts'éung sai*² ˂*kong*, told every

particular; *ʂts'éung ʂman*, an official report; *ʂ'm ʂchi ʂts'éung sai²* I don't know all the facts; *ʂts'éung sik₅* a luminous account of, intelligible.

ʂ翔 Ts'iáng To soar, to hover over; to look back; dignified, severe, stern; *ʂúi ʂts'éung*, to look back regretfully.

ʂ戕 Ts'iáng A spear, a wooden lance; a post; to kill; to rob, to maltreat; *ʂts'éung ʂshéung*, to wound; *ʂts'éung ts'ák₂* to kill and rob.

ʂ牆 ʂ墻 Ts'iáng A wall made of stone, brick, or mud; a defense or wall; *ʂchūn ʂts'éung*, a brick wall; *ʂnai ʂts'éung*, an adobie wall; *chuk₅ ʂts'éung*, to build a wall; *tong² ʂts'éung*, to plaster a wall; *mi² ʻshui ʂchung ʂts'éung*, to crawl under water, and build a wall, *met.* hard labor; *ʂtiú ʂts'éung*, to adorn and paint a wall; *ʂts'éung pik₅* a wall; *yat₅ ʂt'iú ʂts'éung kwo'* a single back wall for several houses.

ʂ嬙 Ts'iáng Female officers in the imperial hareem; *pan' ʂts'éung*, a lady of the bedchamber.

ʂ檣 Ts'iáng A mast, any spar or mast which sustains the sails; *fán ʂts'éung*, masts and sails.

ʂ薔 Ts'iáng A rose; *ʂts'éung ʂmi ʂfă*, the cinnamon rose. Also read *sik₅* an aquatic vegetable.

ʻ搶 Ts'iáng To take, to extort, to force away, to ravish, to snatch; to dispute for, to struggle for; sudden, abrupt, rude; to rob, as bands do; *ʻts'éung pák₅ ʻki ku'* he denounced him in many phrases; *ʻts'éung kip₅* to take by force; *ʻts'éung ʂsin ʂhang*, to thrust one's self forward; *ʻts'éung p'au' ʂt'au*, to struggle for the rocket stick on the 2d of 2d month; *ʻts'éung tūt₅* to snatch; *tūn' ʻts'éung*, to grab at all.

Read *ʂts'ong*; to saw.

(603) Tsik.

卽 Tsih Eating, about to eat; an adverb, now, immediately, soon, presently, when, then, forthwith; now; near; if, perhaps; this, that is, or, alias; the snuff of a candle; *tsik₅ tsik₅* an abundance, full of; *tsik₅ hak₅* instantly; *tsik₅ yat₅* the same day; *tsik₅ hai²* just that, it is so; *tsik₅ ʂkam*, just now; *tsik₅ ʂshí ʂkán*, supposing it to be; *ʂnín ʻmán tsoi² tsik₅* the end of the year is near; *tsik₅ tsik₅ ʂfán ʂloi*, come back immediately; *tsik₅ ʂshí ʻtang ʻkan*, it is wanted very soon; *tsik₅ tsik₅ in²* money on the nail.

唧 Tsih The noise of a crowd; the hum of insects; *ʂtsau tsik₅* a hubbub.

堲 Tsih To make bricks; to make an arched grave; the snuff of a candle, embers; to dislike, to have a horror of, to snuff at.

瘠 Tsih Lean, thin, reduced to a bone, emaciated; poor, as land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench, to bring down; *tsik₅ ʻt'ò*, meagre soil.

踖, Tsih To step carefully; short steps, a mincing walk; to walk here and there.

鶺, Tsih A wagtail, called *tsik› ding*; it has a mottled, black neck; another name for it is *‹ts'in 'mò*, or money mother.

勩, Tsih Merit, praiseworthy acts; meritorious deeds, conduct worthy of reward. Interchanged with the next.

績, Tsih To twist hempen threads on the knee; to split hempen fibres; merit by laudable works; an affair, a business; to complete, to bring to a conclusion; to join, to piece; *tsik› ‹má*, to twist hemp; *‹kung tsik›* works of public merit.

積, Tsih To gather, to hoard up, to accumulate, to store; to increase, to add to, to pile upon; increasingly; *fât› tsik›* to accomplish, to succeed in; *'shui tsik› ‹mâi*, water standing, as in puddles; *‹túi tsik›* to heap up, as rubbish; *tsik› fuk›* much happiness derived from good works; *tsik› ‹nin*, during many years, for a long time; *tsik› ch'uk›* to hoard or lay by.

嘖, 賾, Tsih To bawl, to cry after; to dispute about, noisy quarreling; distant, retired, hidden; garrulous, impertinent or meddlesome; to assent to; *tsik› tsik› tsán'* to chuckle admiringly.

迹, 跡, 蹟, Tsih A trace, a foot-mark, a foot-step; vestiges, effects, consequences, signs; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, to search for the effects of; *kéuk› tsik›* a foot-print; *‹shan tsik›* evidences of divine power, miracles; *'ying tsik› 'ho ‹i*, a suspicious appearance; *‹mò 'ying tsik›* no clue of him; *shing' tsik›* renowned, magnificent, as a view; *ping' ‹mò ‹t›ung tsik›* I can find out nothing about him; *yán' tsik›* a stain; *‹han tsik›* a streak, as of dirt; bad feelings left in the mind.

幘, Tsih A turban or cloth wound around the head; a kerchief used instead of a cap.

磧, Tsih Rocks under water, half-tide rocks, a stony bottom; covered with sand and stones.

畟, Tsih A sharp agricultural instrument like a mattoc; to attend to husbandry.

稷, Tsih Panicled millet *(Milium)*, one of the five grains; quick, rapid; the god of agriculture; *'shé tsik›* the Ceres of the Chinese; its altars have no roofs; *hau' tsik›* a god of harvests; *há' tsik›* afternoon.

跡, Tsih To stride; to straddle or step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step in a formal manner, to measure one's steps.

(This and the next are often read *tsek*.)

脊, Tsih The back-bone, the spine; the back; convergent, as the ribs; the ridge of a house; a sierra, a ridge; a bone; a principle; *púi' tsek› kwat›* the spine; *uk› tsek›* the top of a roof; *‹mò tsik› kwat›* no dependance can be put in him; *'hi yat› ‹t'iú tsek* raise a ridge; *'mái ‹ü tsek›* buy the fish's back.

席 Sih² Interchanged with the next, meaning a mat; flowing; wide, large, as garments; ample; *'ts'ò tsek₂* grass mats; *ɕt'ang tsek₂* rattan mats; *chik₅ tsek₂* to weave mats; *ɕkái ɕman tsek₂* fine mats; *ɕfà tsek₂* colored mats; *tsek₂ ɕpáu*, a mat bag.

蓆 Sih² Mats; a mat spread for eating on; a repast, a meal, a table; pliable, without force of character; affection for; to depend on; rest, quiet; to spread upon, to lay out, as a mat; *'tsau tsik₂* a banquet; *tsik₂ ɕkán ɕt'ám k'ap₂* speaking while at table; *ɕsai tsik₂* a teacher; *'i tsik₂* to lean on the table; *ch'it₅ tsik₂* to spread an entertainment; *ɕmái tsik₂* to sit at table; *tsik₂ ti² ɕi tso²* to spread a feast and sit down; *ɕkam 'mán ɕt'ung tsik₂* I dine with you this evening.

籍 Tsih² A book for records, a tablet; a list, a register of the people; the place for enroling, one's native place; *ɕshü tsik₂* books; *ɕúi tsik₂* to return to one's home; *ɕün tsik₂* place where one's family originated; *lok₂ tsik₂* to be registered; *ɕshéung tsik₂* enrolled in two places; *ɕlong tsik₂* notorious, infamous; *ɕmò tsik₂ ɕyau ɕman*, vagrants, gypsey-like, without origin.

藉 Tsih² A mat on which things can be presented; to borrow; to assist, to help; to use for a while; to borrow from, to avail of, to make a means; by; in all which senses it is often read *tsé²*; in confusion, disturbed; liberal, generous; to lead, as by a string; *tsik₂ fuk₅* by your kindness, I am well; *tsik₂ 'hau*, to make a pretext, to gammon; *tsik₂ ɕshan pi² yau²* he relied on Divine help; *tsé² tsik₂* to rely on for assistance; *tsik₂ shai²* to use the authority of others.

夕 Sih² Evening, dusk; late; last day of, as a year or month; out of the perpendicular; the 36th radical; *ɕchiú tsik₂* morning and evening; *ɕch'ü tsik₂* last day of the year; *ɕkam tsik₂* this evening.

汐 Sih² The evening tide, high tide at sunset; the name of a stream.

穸 Sih² Dark, obscure, as a winter night; a vault; a niche or recess in a sepulchre; *ɕchun tsik₂* the tomb, the grave.

寂 Tsih² Still, silent, as an uninhabited house; quiet, unmoved, like a recluse; solitary, desolate, lonesome; *tsik₂ tsing²* a dead silence; *ɕün tsik₂* completely silent, said of a priest's death.

(604) Ts'ik.

戚 Ts'ih A sort of pole-ax; to compassionate, to pity; mournful, sorry; angry, aroused, vexed; deformed, marked in any way; near, related to, dear to; relatives; *ɕts'an ts'ik₂* one's kindred; *ɕyau ts'ik₂ ɕséung ɕkwán*, to feel for other's woes, mutually effected; *ts'ik₅ ts'ik₅* melancholy.

慼 Ts'ih Grief, sorrow; to be afflicted, to be sad; pained, mournful. Used for the preceding.

鍼 Ts'ih A sort of pole-ax, a bill; an ornamental kind of ax carried in processions.

刺 Ts'ih To bore through; to stab; to embroider; to tattoo, to mark the skin; a prickle, a thorn: *ts'ik*, *ts'ik*, *pat*, *ɔyau*, incessant talking.

瘌 A fullness in the stomach; a pain from laughing; rheumatic twinges, pain in the bones: *siú' tò' 't'ò ts'ek*, laughed till he ached; *kwat*, *ts'ek*, shooting pains; *ɔsam ts'ek*, sorry for, deeply pained for; *ɔt'au ts'ek*, nervous headache.

(605) Tsím.

尖 Tsien Sharp, pointed, acute, tapering to a peak or point; wedge-like, pyramidal, conical, or needle-shaped; clever, ingenious; *'ting ɔtsím*, ready at, smart; *yuk*, *ɔtsím*, a lady's fingers; *ɔtsím li²* sharp, quick-witted; *'tá ɔtsím*, to wedge in, to work one's self in; *ɔpán ɔtsím ɔhái*, to dress in women's shoes, to act the female parts.

漸 Tsien Name of an affluent of the Yángtsz' kiáng near Ngán-king fú; to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, by little and little; stealthily, as decay; to flow; to imbibe, to tinge, to soak, to penetrate: *tsim² tsím² ɔloi*, came on gradually: *tsim² yap*, *ɔkái 'king*, opens up a fine prospect; gradually improving, as one's prospects; *tsím² ts'z'²* many times, gradually; *ɔts'un tsü² tsím² tsun'* to follow on regularly, to advance in order.

(606) Ts'ím.

僉 Ts'ien All, the whole; an unanimous voice, the general opinion; a flail; *ɔts'ím áp*, all signed it.

簽 Ts'ien Slips of bamboo written on for lots, for which the next one is used; to subscribe, to write one's name; a sort of basket; *ɔts'ím tsz'²* a circular, a subscription paper; *ɔts'ím ɔmeng*, to write one's name; *ɔts'ím ɔt'ai*, to subscribe to; *ɔts'ím ɔkwán*, to join in engaging a teacher; *ɔts'ím 'ü*, to draw lots for a response.

籤 Ts'ien Similar to the above; a slip, a lot; a warrant, a permit, a ticket having the officer's name on it; to probe, to bore through; sharp-pointed; *chai'* *ɔts'ím* or *ɔchá ɔts'ím*, to lot out officers to their stations; *ɔngò ɔts'ím*, to draw lots before idols; *ɔts'ím ɔt'ung*, a cup to hold the slips; *ch'ut*, *ɔts'ím*, to issue a warrant or permit; *ɔk'au ɔts'ím*, to divide.

鉗 Ts'ien To cut; to stick in the throat; *ɔts'ím 'k'ü ɔhau ɔlung*, pierce his weasand; *ɔts'ím ɔchü*, to stick a pig; *ɔts'ím shü²* to ingraft by slips.

𠓛 Sien — Disputatious, skilled at arguing, insidious, lying flattery; *ts'im yan*, a flatterer.

潯 Tsun — To soak, to moisten, to dampen; to overflow; a spring appearing and reappearing; occurs used for the next; *ts'im mút*, to extirpate.

殲 Ts'ien — To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to pierce, to kill; *yat tò ts'im 'sz' k'ü*, stabbed him dead at a blow; *ts'im k'üt k'ü fúi*, killed the chief himself.

纖 𥳑 Sien — Fine silk; small, delicate, like silken fibres; silk woven with a white woof and black warp; niggardly, stingy; *ts'im hò*, like a fibre, minute; *ts'im ts'im yuk 'shau*, a delicate hand; *ts'im iú*, a slender waist.

懺 Sien — Similar to the preceding; slender, sharp-pointed, acute; crafty, subtle; *ts'im yéuk* weak and delicate.

潛 潛 Ts'ien — To ford, to wade across, to cross water; to dive, to walk on the bottom; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; an ancient name for the River Hán; carefully, feeling one's way, heedfully; a cess-pool; *ts'im pò²* careful steps; *ts'im chang 'shui chung*, to walk in the water; *ch'am ts'im*, reserved, diligent.

撏 Ts'ien — To move with the hand, to take up; to select, to pull out, as from a pile; to draw, as lots; quick, rapid, urgent; *ts'im 'm 'tò*, I drew a blank lot; *ts'im ch'ut* pull it out; *ts'im ch'au*, to draw a slip.

僭 Ts'ien — To arrogate to one's self, to usurp, to assume; to overstep one's limits or rank; dubious, false; usurped, despotic, assuming; *ts'im² fan²* to assume to one's self; *ts'im² wai²* to aspire to the throne; to take another's rank; *ts'im² sin 'koug*, to speak before his turn.

塹 塹 Ts'ien — The moat around a wall, a fosse, a ditch; a sluice to lead water upon trees; to deepen, to dig out; *kwot ts'im²* to dig a sluice; *dáng ts'im²* a gutter.

棧 Ts'ien — Boards for cutting books on; tablets for memoranda, tablets to be written on with a pencil.

暹 Sien — The increasing light and splendor of the sun; advancing, rising higher and higher; *T's'im² lò kwok* Siam, a word probably corrupted from *Sien* through the Portuguese language.

(607) Tsín.

煎 Tsien — To fry, to roast in a pan; to vex, to harass; *tsín kò*, to express lard; *yung² yau tsín*, use fat in frying it; *mán² 'fo tsín sü*, a slow fire fries fish; *i. e.* small bets will ere-long drain the purse; *tsín nung*, to fry brown; *ngò tsín*, to simmer, to decoct; vexed, irritated.

Read *tsin²*; to decoct, to boil, to digest with heat; to simmer; *tsin² chap* to fry in its own

juices, as fruit; *tsín' ‹t'ong*, to boil slowly; *tsín' yéuk₂* to decoct medicines.

濺 Tsien To sprinkle with the hand, to bespatter; name of a river in Sz'chuen.

戔 Tsien Used for *‹ts'án* 殘 cruel. Small, narrow, cramped; contracted, as one's mind.

箋 Tsien Tablets or slips on which to make memoranda; a letter, a writing; note paper with water-line or stamped pictures; writings handed to the monarch; *‹tsín 'chí*, fancy note-paper; *ts'at₂ ‹chong ‹tsín*, seven lined billet paper; *láp₂ ‹tsín*, glazed billet paper.

籤 Tsien A man's name, called *‹Tsín ‹Hang*, or Tsien Hing, who lived in the Shâng and Chau dynasties, to the age of 767, and then vanished.

諓 Tsien To flatter; pleasant, kind words; sly insinuations; *'tsín tsín*, shallow, artful talk.

翦 **剪** Tsien Even, regular, as feathers grow; to cut off smooth, to clip even; to shear; shears, scissors; to kill, to destroy; to reduce, to clip off; light, as a dye; *yat₂ 'pá 'tsín ‹tò*, a pair of scissors; *tái² káu' 'tsín*, shears; *cháp₂ 'tsín*, betel-nut shears; *‹ts'oi 'tsín*, to cut out garments; to manage, to plan; *'tsín 'tsín*, subtle at argument; *'tsín ti² ‹k'au ‹wo*, to give up territory and beg for peace.

譾 Tslen Shallow-pated, superficial, not profound; unskilled, shallow, not deep; *‹ts'oi 'tsín*, mediocre, of small capacity; *'tsín lüt₂* mean, insignificant.

戩 Tsien To destroy, to kill, to exterminate; to finish, to exhaust; to clip, to shear; entirely; *put₂ 'tsín*, unlimited.

箭 Tsien An arrow; an archer; a bowshot; to dart out very quickly; swift, like an arrow; a slender sort of bamboo; bristling; *shé² tsín'* to shoot an arrow; *‹kung tsín'* bow and arrow; *lau² tsín'* the gauge in a clepsydra; *'fo tsín'* a fire arrow; *'héung tsín'* a whirring arrow; *'hò tsín'* a good shot; *'má tsín'* mounted archers; *òm' tsín' ‹shéung ‹yan*, to injure one with a secret arrow —slander; *fong' 'lang tsín'* to shoot at privily; *yat₂ tsín' ‹chí tí²* a bowshot, or 120 *ch'ek₂*.

薦 Tsien Grass eaten by animals; pasturage; to lead animals to good pastures; to introduce, to recommend; to lay out food; to adore, to worship without a victim; to wedge, to wedge in; *tsín' ‹t'oi kéuk₂* to wedge the table; *tsín' 'tsò*, to worship ancestors; *'kü tsín'* to recommend one; *'sé tsín' ‹shü*, to write an introductory letter; *'yau tsín' ‹t'au*, there is some opening; *fu² tsín'* to get a soul out of purgatory by priests; *tsín' ts'oi'* take a little greens— with your wine; said to a guest; *tsín' 'hí* raise it up.

荐 Tsien Interchanged with the last; also to continue; some; to succeed, to recur repeatedly, as a famine; repeatedly, again.

溅 Tsien Water flowing on; a stream bursting forth again; repeated; *tsín' lik₂* successively.

𢍏 Tsien' A prop to shore up a leaning house; a sluice or weir of earth or stone to lead water.

餞 Tsien' To present food to one, to give a farewell dinner to; to send food to; parting present of money or food; comfits; *tsín' shang*, to give a dinner to one traveling; *tsín' pit*, a leave-taking dinner; *mat tsín' t'ong 'kwo*, comfits and sweetmeats; *tsín' 'lai*, presents to a traveler.

濺 Tsien' A swift current; a raceway; to spatter up, to dash against; to squirt out, to spurt, as blood.

賤 Tsien' Worthless, vile, mean, low, ignoble, base; cheap, low-priced; to disesteem, to depreciate, to lower; used for what belongs to one's self; *n'an tsín²* poor and mean; *tsín² noi²* my wife; *tsín² sing' Wai²* my surname is Wai; *tsín² séung'* a poor physiognomy, a thief's face; *tsín² kwat, t'au*, a miserable stick; *tsín² yan*, you poor baggage! said of women; *ká' ts'ín 'hò tsín²* the price is very low; *tsín² kák*, a miserable lot, of poor talents; *tsín² mat, tau' k'ung yan*, the poor may meddle with cheap things; *tsok, tsín²* he disgraced himself.

踐 Tsien² To tread upon, to trample on or over; to walk, to step; to arrange out; *tsín² in*, to fulfill one's promise; *tsín² táp*, to tread down or in; *tsín² kü'* to tread down the heels; *tsín² wai²* to ascend the throne; to walk in another's steps. Often read *ts'in*.

(608) **Ts'ín.**

千 Ts'ien A thousand; many, an indefinite number; *ts'ín mán² iü' tsò²* it must by all means be done; *ts'ín k'i fán lai*, I earnestly beg you to return; *ts'ín kam*, your daughter; *ts'ín 'li 'má*, a racehorse; a courier; *ts'ín 'tsung*, a lieutenant; *'lò ts'ín*, an old blackleg; name of a card; *'tá ts'ín*, to bend one knee; *ts'ín kan*, a wrench to extract nails; *ts'ín sui'* your Highness, said to princes; *ts'ín kam kwai' 't'ai*, your honorable self, said to any one; *ts'ín 'kú k'i sz'²* exceedingly strange; *ts'ín yat pat 'koi*, a thousand to one he'll not reform.

羊 Ts'ien Exuberant foliage, flourishing vegetation; green, like jade; *ts'ín ts'ín*, luxuriant.

阡 Ts'ien A road going north and south; a cross-way through a field, a path to a grave.

遷 **迁** Ts'ien To move, to remove, to place elsewhere; to ascend; to be promoted; to change, to transpose, to improve; to banish, to deport, to drive off; *pún ts'ín*, to move, as one's residence; *ts'ín kü*, to change one's lodgings; *áp, ts'ín*, to eject, as a tenant; *'tso ts'ín*, to degrade to a lower place or rank.

躚 Ts'ien Interchanged with *sín* 蹮. To walk round and round; to dance, to amble: pantomime.

鞦 Ts'ien To swing to and fro, to play upon the whirligig; ⸢ts'au ⸢ts'in, a swing.

前 Ts'ien Before, in front of, in presence of; in advance; previously; formerly, anciently; the former; to advance, to lead forward; *⸢ts'in hau²* before, after; *⸢ts'in yat₂* day before yesterday; *tái² ⸢ts'in yat₂* three days ago; *⸢ts'in ⸢t'au*, in front; *⸢ts'in üt₂* last month; *⸢ts'in ⸢yan ˋtá p'á² hau² ⸢yan*, I am afraid, I have been once deceived; *ˋngán ⸢ts'in*, before one's eyes; *⸢ts'in ⸢loi*, come here, advance; about coming; *tsoi² ⸢ts'in*, before, then; *ˋshéung ⸢ts'in hü²* go ahead, go on; *ˋtsau tung² pat₂ ⸢ts'in*, I can't well get on with it; it's a difficult job to manage; *⸢ts'in ⸢ch'ing ⸢nàn liü²* it's not easy to guess how it will turn out; *⸢ts'in ⸢king*, already, before done.

錢 ⸢ts'ien 糸 ⸢ts'ien Copper coin, cash, coppers; coin, a piece of money; cash, wealth, money, property; a tenth of a tael, or mace, which the cash once weighed; *⸢t'ung ⸢ts'in*, copper cash; *⸢kam ⸢ts'in*, gold coins; *ˋyau ⸢ts'in*, rich, wealthy; *⸢ts'in kuk₂* a mint; *ˋcháu ⸢ts'in*, to exchange into cash; *ˋki ⸢ts'in chung²* how many mace does it weigh? *fong² lò² ⸢ts'in*, to scatter paper money at burials; *tái² ⸢kong ⸢ts'in*, large coins of Kánghi; *lán² ⸢ts'in*, bad cash; *⸢ts'in ˋpán kòm² hau²* thick as a cash board; *li² ⸢ts'in*, interest; *ˋshau ⸢ts'in ⸢nò*, a miser; *ˋnan ⸢ts'in*, to gamble; *⸢ts'in ⸢léung*, taxes, revenue; *⸢ts'in ˋléung ˋtsz'* shot, bullets; *⸢chàng ⸢ts'in*, disputing about money; *⸢ts'in ⸢shan ˋpái pò²* money serves for everything; *⸢ts'in ˋshui ⸢tai*, the rate of exchange is low.

淺 Ts'ien Shallow, not deep; superficial, not profound; light, as coloring; easy, having few strokes, simple, as characters; short-haired; dripping; *⸢sham ˋts'in*, deep—shallow; hard—easy; *ˋts'in kan² ⸢chí ⸢t'ò*, a superficial scholar; *ˋts'in ⸢wong*, a light yellow; *ˋts'in ˋts'in ˋho ˋkong*, he can understand a very little; *ˋts'in sut₂* vulgar and superficial, as a scholar; *ˋhò ˋts'in*, very shallow, very easy; *ˋngán ˋts'in*, impatient, having respect to persons; *hoi² ⸢yan pat₂ ˋts'in*, to endamage one seriously.

ˋ戔 Ts'ien Shallow, thin, beaten out, as a piece of metal; superficial, ignorant.

(609) Tsing.

旌 Tsing A banner, a standard having plumes, which when waved encourage the troops; to make signals; insignia, signals; to discriminate, to make manifest, to prove, to show forth; *⸢tsing ⸢k'i*, flags; *⸢ming ⸢tsing*, red banners hung by a corpse; *⸢tsing ˋpiú*, testimonials of merit granted by the sovereign, and often placed over the door.

晶 Tsing Lustre, brightness; clear, pure, light; crystal; crystalline; *'shui ‹tsing*, quartz crystal; *‹ch'á ‹tsing*, tea-stone, cairngorm stone; *fát› ‹tsing*, moss agate; *mak› ‹tsing*, smoky quartz; *‹hung ‹tsing*, rose quartz; *‹t'in hi' ‹tsing*, clear weather; *'shui ‹tsing ‹kung*, Neptune's palace.

睛 Tsing The ball of the eye; the pupil; *'ngán hak› ‹tsing*, the iris; *pák› ‹tsing*, the white of the eye; *fát› ‹tsing ‹kwong*, night blindness; *muk› pat› 'chün ‹tsing*, eyes fixed.

菁 Tsing Scallion blossoms; a kind of three ribbed rush; flowery, elegant, flourishing; *‹mò ‹tsing* a sort of greens like mustard.

蜻 Tsing A dragon-fly, called *‹tsing ‹t'ing*, which sips the water; *‹tsing lit›* a sort of cricket; *‹tsing ‹ling*, a kind of locust.

(The three next are often pronounced *tseng*)

精 Tsing Cleaned rice; selected, ripe, mature; fine, subtle, delicate; the best, the finest; unmixed, devoted to, accustomed to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; the pure parts of anything, etherial, subtle; the essence of things; it is prefixed to other adjectives to show a high degree of; the animal spirits; the semen, the germinating principle of nature; an apparition, form taken by spirits; *'hò ‹tsing ‹shan*, in good spirits, smart; *‹tsing ‹ping*, flower of the troops, picked men; *‹lung 'má ‹tsing ‹shan*, bright as a steed or dragon; *‹tseng kong' tái' wá'* very clever at lying; *'k'ü hai' ‹tseng* he's smart enough; *‹tsing yuk›* lean meat; *‹tsing hi'* ether, the essence of; influence, pure, the quintessence; *‹tsing chi'* beautiful, handsome; *‹tsing ‹kwái*, very clever at; *‹tsing kwái'* an elf; spirit rappings, prodigies; *‹wai ‹tsing*, involuntry emissions; *'ní ‹tseng 'ngo ‹m ‹ngoi*, if you are cute, I'm not a fool; *‹tseng lut› ‹pin*, smart as a steel-trap; *‹tseng 'tsai*, a shrewd fellow; *‹tseng tau' ‹tseng*, met his match.

井 Tsing A well; a deep pit; a field laid out regularly; to draw water; arranged, laid out regularly; *'tseng 'shui*, well water; *'shí 'tseng*, a public market; *'shi 'tseng ‹chi ‹t'ò*, a worthless loafer; *‹t'in 'tseng*, an open court; *tso' 'tseng ‹kún ‹t'in*, to look at the sky from a well—inexperienced; *'tseng ‹lan*, a well-curb; *'tseng 'tseng 'yau ‹t'iú*, all in order, do it methodically; *‹hoi 'tseng*, to dig a well; *yat› 'tseng ti'* a square rood of land; *‹t'ò 'kú 'tseng*, to rinse the old well, *i. e.* to marry a rich widow.

淨 Tsing Clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to wash clean, to cleanse; only; all; a rapids in the R. Hán; *‹kon tseng'* clean, pure; *kit› tseng'* clean, to purify one's heart; *tsing' chung'* the nett weight; *tseng' 'shui ‹fú*, a cleansing charm, used in houses; *yat› ko' ‹tò hü' ‹kon tseng'* every one has gone.

靜 Tsing² Still, silent, impassible, imperturbable; at rest, quiet; peaceable, mild; pure, like a pool; no bustle; to judge; to ponder, to meditate on; to desist; *ꜜsam ꜜshui tsing²* contented, patient; *tsing² tò² ꜜliú pat₂ tak₂* very still; *tsing² ꜜyéung*, to cultivate quiet, to nurse one's self at home; *tsing² tsing² ti²* keep quiet; *tsing² ꜜsiú ꜜsiú*, solitary; no business, no bustle; *ꜜp'ing tsing²* at peace, as a country; *yé² tsing²* the stilly night.

靚 Tsing² Often pronounced *leng²* in Canton. To call, to invite; to allure; to ornament, to bedizen; still; *tsing² shik₂* dark eyebrows and clear skin.

靖 Tsing² To become clean and quiet; small, fine; to plan, to think carefully on; to tranquillize, to restore peace, to clear, as the sea from pirates; to regulate, to settle disturbances; *ti² ꜜfong ꜜon tsing²* the land is now quiet; *tsing² yik₂* to put down the rebels.

穽 陷 Tsing² A pit, a pitfall, a hole to catch beasts in; to fall into a pit; *hám² tsing²* to tumble into a hole.

(610) Ts'ing.

(All these characters are often pronounced *ts'eng*.)

青 ꜜ青 Ts'ing The color of nature, as the azure of the sky or the green of growing plants; a very light green or blue tint; wan, fading away, pale; the 174th radical; *ꜜts'ing ꜜkwo*, the olive; *fat₂ ꜜts'ing*, ultra-marine; *ꜜün ꜜts'ing*, black; *ꜜts'ing ꜜkam*, lapis-lazuli color; *luk₂ ꜜts'ing*, copperas; *ꜜts'ing ꜜfán*, blue vitriol; *ꜜyéung ꜜts'ing*, smalts; *ꜜts'ing ꜜt'oi*, mossy, slippery, as stones; *ꜜts'ing ꜜt'in pák₂ yat₂* a clear bright day; *ꜜts'ing ꜜnín*, young in years; *mit₂ ꜜts'ing*, bamboo splints; *ꜜt'ang ꜜts'ing*, rattan cords; *kòm² ꜜngán ꜜts'ing* in such a fury, outrageous; *ꜜpiú ꜜts'eng*, new style, fine; *táp₂ ꜜts'eng*, to worship the tombs; *ꜜch'á ꜜts'ing*, a yellowish green; *ꜜk'i íp₂ ꜜts'eng ꜜts'eng*, tender and green are the leaves.

清 Ts'ing Pure, limpid, clear, unsullied, sharpsighted; clean, incorruptible, right principled; clear, ringing, as a sound; to settle, to become clear; to purify; to settle an account; style of the present Manchu dynasty; Manchu; *ꜜshui ꜜts'ing* pure water; *ꜜká shai² ꜜts'ing pák₁* a family of unsullied reputation; *ꜜts'ing ꜜkún*, an honest magistrate; *ꜜshau ꜜts'ing*, a betrothed girl refusing to marry; *ꜜning ꜜts'ing*, taken all away; *ꜜts'ing ꜜkám*, sallow, poor; *ꜜts'ing ꜜch'o ꜜliú lí²* the whole matter is done; *ꜜts'eng shò²* to settle an account; *shò² ꜜmí ꜜ'm ꜜts'ing*, some unbalanced accounts; *ꜜts'ing tò² ꜜk'i*, a banner to clear the way; *ꜜts'ing sau²* elegant, well formed; *ꜜts'ing ꜜts'ing tik₂* take a little; *tsám² ꜜchung ꜜts'ing*, occasionally, when at leisure;

shau m̀ ts'ing, it cannot be washed out; *e. g.* a sullied name: *ts'ing t'au lo*, an old bachelor: *ts'ing sam*, to clear one's character, to purify the heart; *ts'ing ch'iu*, the Pure or Manchu dynasty: *ts'ing tsz'* Manchu words.

清 Ts'ing. The passions, reckoned to be seven; the feelings, the desires: temper, passion, affection: lust, concupiscence: the circumstances, the facts of a case: an affair, a matter: *sing' ts'ing*, temper, disposition: *yung' ts'ing*, to assist one heartily: *wò ts'ing* or *pok ts'ing*, ungrateful: *to ts'ing*, or *ts'ing sham*, very grateful; *kwat ts'ing*, thankless: *sz' ts'ing*, an affair, a concern: *shat ts'ing*, the real facts: *wo ts'oi ts'ing*, inapt, stolid: *ts'eng yau*, circumstances or causes of a thing: *sz' ts'ing*, illicit, fornicating, *ts'ing ùn' tsò* I'll willingly do it: *ts'ing shéung' ok kwo* a hard temper: *ts'ing 'li*, common sense, reasonable: *ts'ing t'au*, a mutual liking.

晴 Ts'ing. The sky clearing up after rain, the clear blue sky: the stars coming out; *t'in ts'ing*, a clear sky; *'u ts'ing*, it has stopped raining.

請 Ts'ing. To request, to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to request liberty to do, to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess, to acknowledge; to inform: *'ts'ing tso'* please be seated: *ts'eng 'tsau*, to ask to a dinner; *'ts'ing 'tsau t'ip*, an invitation to dinner; *'ts'eng kán'* please tell me; *'ts'ing k'i*, to appoint the time of marriage; *'ts'ing pin'* don't let me take your time; *'ts'eng 'liu*, has been invited; *'ts'eng sin shang*, to engage a teacher; *'ts'ing ch'á*, please take your tea; *'ts'ing ts'ám*, to request dismissal from office, to throw it up; *'ts'ing kù'* please go, Sir; *'ts'ing ming'* what do you wish? *'ts'ing á'* please; your good health; *'ts'ing tsúi'* to apologize, to confess; *'ts'eng yik*, please let me know; *'ts'eng man'* to beg, to ask; *'ts'ing 'ts'ing*, thank you; good bye; (the word *chin-chin* is derived from this phrase;) *'ts'eng hù' shik fán'* invited out to dine.

611) **Tsíp.**

楫 Tsieh. An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of for one's purposes.

(This character is also read *háp* and *hip*)

浹 Tsieh. Interchanged with *hip* 挾 to assist. Water flowing through; moistened, imbibed, damp; to instil, to penetrate: a complete turn of, a circuit; *tsip yat* a decade; *tsip shan* twelve days or hours, a circuit of the 12 branches; *tsip háp* fully imbued with, to interpenetrate; to treat cordially, as friends.

睫, Tsieh The eye-lashes; *met.* the eye; *shéung² tsip₂* the upper eye-lashes.

接, Tsieh To receive in the hand; to receive, to connect, to join, to succeed; combined with, united to; to take in, as jobs; to meet, to associate with; to take, as reflected light; quick; *ꜜying tsip₂* to greet, to go and meet, as a visitor; *tsip₂ ꜜp'ái,* to conduct a visitor to a seat; *tsip₂ tsuk₂* to succeed to, to continue; *ꜜmò tak₂ tsip₂ tsuk₂* nothing comes after it; *tsip₂ yan²* to receive the seals; *tsip₂ fung,* to welcome a friend back; *ꜜshing tsip₂ ꜜnai ꜜshui,* orders received for masonwork; *tsip₂ ꜜlám ꜜní,* I'll divide the present with you; *tsip₂ ká² ꜜmá,* paranymphs sent for the bride; *kwai² tsip₂* to kneel and receive, as a subaltern does; *ꜜngo tak₂ tsip₂* I have got it; *tsip₂ ꜜkún ꜜt'eng,* a porch for receiving officers on landing.

(612) Ts'íp.

妾, Ts'ieh A concubine, a wife taken without the legal ceremonies, a secondary wife; term by which ladies call themselves; *ts'ip₂ shi²* or *shi² ts'ip₂* a concubine; *lap₂ ts'ip₂* to bring in a concubine; *ts'ip₂ ꜜshan,* I, your handmaid; *ꜜsiú ts'ip₂* my concubine; *oi² ts'ip₂* your concubine; *shiú² ts'ip₂* my young concubine.

(613) Tsít.

節, Tsieh The joint of bamboos; a joint, a knot, a node; an article, a verse, a section of a chapter; a limit, a term; a holiday, a festival; a time, a regular interval; an emergency, the period or manner of doing a thing; economy, temperance, moderation; chastity, virtue, in widows; to limit a thing, to maintain, to restrain one's passions; to mark, as music; a classifier of joints, limbs, affairs; *tsít₂ ꜜyam shik₂* temperate in eating; *ꜜfan ꜜléung tsít₂* do it two ways, pay it at two times; *ꜜmò tsít₂ chai²* no limits to his outlay, careless; *ꜜfú tsít₂* tally, passport, credentials; *tsít₂ i²* chaste, in not remarrying; *shat₂ tsít₂* lost her virtue; *tsít₂ ling²* the 24 solar terms; *tsò² tsít₂* to keep holiday; *pái² tsit₂* holiday visits; *hi² tsít₂* anger, feeling; *yat₂ tsít₂ sz'²* an affair; *ꜜmái ꜜkwán tsít₂* to get degrees by bribery, to bribe; *tsít₂ tsau²* to mark the time in music; *ꜜto ꜜshang ꜜchi tsít₂* full of cares and business; *ꜜná ꜜshi tsít₂* on that occasion; *ꜜt'in ꜜchung tsít₂* dragon-boat festival; *ꜜshau tsít₂ chéung²* to collect bills at four terms; *tsít₂ tsít₂ ꜜkò,* gradually rising in rank or wealth; *tsít₂ kim²* frugal, within the limits.

櫛, Tsieh A comb of any kind; to comb, to clean; *ꜜkan tsít₂* towels and combs.

癤 Tsieh, A small boil, a pimple, a sore.

截 Tsieh, To cut in pieces, to cut up; to cut off, to amputate; to intercept, to cut off; to obstruct; to discriminate, to make nice distinctions; a portion, a half; *lán tsit* or *tsít chu* *k'ü*, to stop, to arrest one's progress; *fan léung tsít* cut it in two; *tsít í*, a robe whose body and skirt are of two colors; *tsít tün* to cut apart.

捷 Tsieh, To obtain a victory; successful, victorious; a victory; to complete; to announce, as a victory or promotion; hastily, prompt, quick, as a herald; joyful news; *kap tsít* nimble, fleet; *tsít king* to take a short cut, a compendious way; *tsít pò* to hasten with good tidings; *lin tsít* to attain degrees at successive examinations; *fái tsít* quick. This is also read *tsíp*.

(614) Ts'ít.

切 Ts'ieh, To cut, to carve, to mince, to slice; to urge, to press; a superlative, very, vehement, earnest, eager, pressing, important, serious, momentous; the important parts, a resumé; sincere; to feel, as the pulse; to spell, to express a sound by joining initials and finals; *ts'it ü* important; *t'au ts'it* plain, lucid; *ts'it yuk* minced meat; *ts'it mat hü* stay, don't go; *ts'it mak* to feel the pulse; *ts'it oi* warm love; *ts'it tò sui* cut to pieces, cut fine; *ts'it ts'o*, to turn in a lathe; to work and carve; to dehort, as a friend; *ts'it yam*, to spell, to join an initial and a final; *k'ok ts'it pat* ti, unchangeably fixed.

(615) Tsiú.

椒 Tsiáu, Pepper; peppery, hot; *ti tsiú*, black pepper; *fá tsiú*, cayenne or red pepper; *tsiú fong*, the "pepper room," is a term for a queen; *tsiú mút* ground pepper; *ch'ün tsiú*, Sz'chuen pepper.

蕉 Tsiáu, The banana or plantain; *héung ngú tsiú*, green plantains; *tsiú tsau*, spirits with plantains steeped in it; *kú ch'ui tsiú*, large plantains; *mí yan tsiú*, thin skinned plantains.

焦 Tsiáu, Scorched, burned; blackened, charred; smell of burning; vexed, harassed, anxious; *tsiú pá kon*, dry, at the last extremity, starving; *fán tsiú*, crust left after boiling rice; *tsiú t'au lán ngák* head burned and scorched, as by powder; *sam tsiú*, in great distress. Used for the next.

膲 Tsiáu, The parts of the body between the heart and groin, three imaginary organs which regulate the secretions.

噍 Tsiáu, A husky, suppressed voice, the chattering of birds; harsh, dissonant cry.

鏘 Tsiáu A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, about the size of a peck measure; a brass pan.

礁 An unauthorized character; half tide rocks, rocky islets, rocks in the stream; stones for fording; ‹ch'uk ‹tsiú, to run on a rock.

鵰 Tsiáu A wren; ‹tsiu ‹liú, a wren, tarin, tody, or some such small bird, which nestles on high grass; *hok₂ tak₅ kòm'* ‹tsiú ‹liú, playful, skittish, inattentive.

剿 勦 Tsiáu To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to devastate; *'tsiú mit₂* to extirpate, to rase, as is done to rebels or their towns; *'tsiú tsüt₅ 'tong 'ü*, to extirpate all the adherents of a cabal.

醮 Tsiáu To sacrifice to ancestors and spirits; a sacrifice, a requiem; to give a cup of wine to a son at his wedding; finished, used up; to complete; to burn moxa; *'tá tsiú'* or *kin' tsiú'* to celebrate the all-souls' festival; ‹wán ‹t'ín tsiú' a thanksgiving service for heaven's mercy; *tsoi' tsiú'* to remarry, said mostly of widows; *'tá 'fo ‹sing tsiú'* the autumnal festival to the God of Fire.

燋 Tsiáu Properly used for the last, in the sense of burning the moxa; to char wood, to sear, to scorch; *kau' ‹sám tsiú'* to apply the moxa thrice; *tsiú' muk₂* to char wood to bend it.

噍 Tsiáu To bite, to chew, to gnaw; *‹ngau tsiú' 'mau ‹tán*, the ox eats the peony, (not knowing it from grass); *tsiú' lán'* to chew fine.

(616) Ts'iú.

樵 Ts'iáu Wood fit for fuel; scattered wood; to cut fuel; a lookout terrace, for which the next is used; ‹tsiú ‹fú, a woodcutter; ‹ts'iú ‹lau, a watchman's tower; ‹ts'iú *king'* a bridle path, a goat path; *'ts'oi ‹ts'iú*, to cut wood; ‹Sai ‹Ts'iú, a hilly district southwest of Canton.

譙 Ts'iáu Often used for *ts'iú'* 誚, to scold. A lookout tower or loft; to ridicule; to bawl out at; to reprehend; ‹tsiú ‹kü, a high turret laid on wheels for archers.

憔 Ts'iáu Lean, anxious and starving; ‹ts'iú *sui'* distressed from a want of food.

瞧 Ts'iáu To look at, to see; to look at furtively, to glance at; ‹ts'iú *yat₅* ‹ts'iú, I had a look at it. Chiefly used in the court dialect.

俏 Siáu Like, as if, similar; handsome, pretty, beautiful: superior; *'ts'iú ‹p'i*, pretty; *mái' 'ts'iú*, to show off one's pretty face, as by standing in the door; ‹shang tak₅ 'ts'iú, bright, as eyes; *'hò 'ts'iú túi' 'ngán*, sparkling eyes; *'ts'iú ‹shang*, like life, as puppets or images.

峭 Ts'iáu A steep, abrupt hill; a cliff, which obstructs the way; severe, strict, vehement; *'ts'iú pik₅ ‹kò*, a perpendicular cliff.

悄 Ts'iáu Sad, downcast, sorrowing; *‹yau ‹sam 'ts'iú 'ts'iú*, sick at heart, quietly sad, sorrowing in secret

'鞘 Siáu — A scabbard, a sheath, in which sense this is often called ⸢sháu, while that sound more properly means a whip.

'銼 Ts'iau — A spade or pick; an implement for turning up the ground; to dig deep; *ts'iú⁴ ⸢t'ong*, to dig out a fishpond; *tái² tung² ts'iú²* a crowbar.

'肖 Siáu — To assimilate, to imitate; a likeness or relationship between parent and child, said to be proved by mixing their blood; resembling, like; small: a class; alike; dwindling, deteriorating; scattered, lost; *pat₂ ts'iú²* not like it, inferior, degenerate; also used by a son to his father; *ts'iú² 'ní ko² yéung²* resembles you, as a bust or child; *ts'iú² ⸢p'i*, pretty; *shap₂ i² ⸢shang ts'iú²* the twelve animals which are thought to be like the twelve branches.

'誚 Ts'iáu — To ridicule; to blame, to reprehend; to speak harshly against; *⸢ki ts'iú²* to satirize.

(617) Tso.

'左 Tso — The left, the left hand; second; an assistant; deflected; depraved, bad; to degrade, to reduce in rank; *'tso ím²* to verify, to prove, as a coadjutor can; *'tso pín²* on the left; *'shai kwán² 'tso 'shau*, left-handed; *'tso sing²* crotchetty, set in his way; *'chün ⸢wán 'tso pín²* turn to the left hand; *⸢séung 'tso*, a mutual mistake; not to suit, disagreeing; *mín² tso tso*, to dislike; *'tso ⸢sz' yau² 'séung*, thinking of this way and that; *'tso 'shau ⸢káu yau² 'shau*, to exchange from hand to hand, *i. e.* not to give credit; *lit₂ ⸢ü 'tso*, written as follows.

佐 Tso — To assist, to second; an assistant, a deputy, a second, a substitute; *tso² 'ling*, a major-general, a resident among the Mongols; *⸢wong tso² ⸢chi ⸢ts'oi* talents of the prime minister; *tso² tsáp₂ ⸢kún*, low officers assisting in a yámun.

坐 Tso — To sit; to sit on the heels; sitting, remaining; a session; a seat, a place; to maintain, to hold; involved in, implicated; to sit in judgment on, to judge; to place, to set down; to kneel; *'ts'ing tso²* please be seated; *tso² ⸢iú*, to curtsey; *'ní tso²* or *tso² ché²* good bye, said to the host; *tso² 'li*, to let down sail; *tso² kiú²* to ride in a sedan; *tso² tsúi² ⸢ü 'ní*, to bring the punishment upon you; *tso² üt₂* the month after confinement; *tso² wai²* a seat, a station; *tso² shat₂* put it in securely; *tso² sok₂* to quarter on one to force him to pay; *tso² ⸢'m lok₂* no place to sit in; *tso² héung²* the prospect, as of a grave; *tso² 'há ⸢t'ím*, sit a while longer; *t'it₂ tso²* to squat, as a tailor; *tso² ⸢kám*, in prison; *tso² shéung²* sit up higher; *tso² ⸢t'ong*, in court, on the bench; *tso² 'láng fán² kòm² tso²* to sit till the rice is cold, *i. e.* to take Freuch leave; *'tă tso² ⸢ts'ám ⸢shín*, to squat and contemplate, as Budhists do.

座² Tso A seat, a throne; a shrine; a classifier of houses, towers, hills, cities, pagodas, movable pavilions, &c.; ⁽hoi ⁽kwong ⁽shing tso² to vivify and enshrine an idol; yat⁸ tso² t'áp⁸ one division of a hong; hi² tak⁸ ⁽sám tso² uk⁸ can build three houses there; ⁽kung tso² ⁽i, an easy chair; pát⁸ tso² eight chair-bearers.

(618) Ts'o.

⁽傞 So The drunken frolics of a man in liquor; ⁽ts'o ⁽ts'o, drunken antics.

⁽嵯 Ts'o Uneven hills; ⁽ts'o ⁽ngo, the inequalities of hills, the undulating outline of mountains.

⁽搓 Ts'o To twist by rubbing on the knee; to rub or roll between the palms; ⁽ts'o ⁽mái yat⁸ ⁽t'ün, roll it into a ball; ⁽ts'o sin² to twist thread; ⁽ts'o ⁽héung, to cover incense sticks by rolling: ⁽ts'o ⁽ün kam² ⁽pín, can be rolled or flattened; met. an easy obliging man; ⁽ts'o ⁽no, to roll and mix between the hands; rustling, flexible, like willow twigs.

⁽艖 Ts'o A skiff; ⁽ín ⁽ts'o, a salt boat, vessels used in salt transportation. Also read ⁽ch'á.

⁽蹉 Ts'o To slip; to err; ⁽ts'o ⁽t'o, to miss the time, to lose the opportunity.

⁽瑳 Ts'o A white, lustrous, stone; fresh, beautiful; to smile, to look fascinating. Used for the next.

⁽磋 Ts'o To polish, to work on; to cut and polish; to work at, to make good, as composition; ts'it⁸ ⁽ts'o, to cut and polish.

⁽瘥 Ts'o To get convalescent; to recover; a slight ailment, slight epidemic, like influenza.

剉² Ts'o To cut, to lop off the corners and sharp points, to trim and prune; to cut up, to cut to pieces. Often used for the next.

銼² Ts'o An iron pan or boiler; a file, a rasp; to rasp, to file, to smooth off the sharp or rough points; to rub down; yat⁸ ⁽pá ts'o² one file; ts'o² wát⁸ file it smooth; ⁽kai ⁽ch'un ts'o² to file eggs, or ⁽chí ⁽má ts'o² to scrape sesamum seeds, both mean a skinflint; ts'o² kok⁸ to file off corners.

挫² Ts'o To break, to wound; to take off the edge, to humble; to oppress, to treat harshly; to trim, to file off; ts'o² ⁽k'i yui² hi² to bring down his valor; ts'o² chit⁸ to improve, to polish rude ways; tried by afflictions.

脞² Ts'o To mince up meat; broken to bits, minced; small; to attend to trifles.

錯² Tsoh In disorder, confused; to mistake, to err, to do wrong; to slip; erroneous, mixed, wrong; ⁽mò ts'o² no mistake, right: ts'o² ⁽ngám, a lucky hit, an error which is fortunate; ⁽m ying² ts'o² will not confess the wrong; ts'o² kéuk⁸ ⁽nán ⁽fán a slip may be hard to retrieve; ts'o² kwo² pit⁸ ⁽koi, error must be corrected; ⁽sé ts'o² written wrong.

(619) Tsò.

租 Tsú. Rent in kind; rental, rent; tribute, taxes; to rent; ⁽tsò ⁽ngan, the rent; ⁽shau ⁽tsò, to collect rents; *kot⁾ ⁽tsò*, to deduct from the rent; ⁽tsò *yam²* to lease; ⁽tsò *uk⁾ chü²* to live in a hired house; *shéung²* ⁽k'i ⁽tsò, to prepay the rent; ⁽tám ⁽tsò, security for the rent; ˈhí ⁽tsò, to raise the rent.

糟 Tsáu. The sediment; grains left after distilling spirits; dregs; ⁽tsò ⁽hong, dregs and husks; ˈtsau ⁽tsò, distiller's grains; ⁽tsò ⁽ü, fish laid in grains of glutinous rice; ⁽tsò ⁽hong ⁽chí ⁽ts'ai, a wife who has passed through poverty with one.

遭 Tsau. To encounter, to meet; to suffer, to endure, to occur, to happen; to cruize, to go about; to make a revolution; an occasion, a time; ⁽tsò ts'ák⁾ *kip⁾* to be robbed; ⁽tsò *kip⁾* time of a great affliction; ⁽tsò t'át⁾ *mat⁾ kin²* to waste and misuse things; ⁽tsò t'át⁾ ⁽yan, to abuse, to treat harshly; *pák⁾* ˈtsau *yat⁾* ⁽tsò, went once for nothing; ⁽tsò *wo²* to suffer calamity; ⁽m ⁽tsò t'át⁾ ˈk'ü, be patient with him, don't berate him.

早 Tsáu. The morning; early, soon; betimes, beforehand, early. previously; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently; ˈtsò ⁽shan, good morning; ˈtsò *yat⁾* ⁽fán ⁽lai, come back soon; ⁽kam ˈtsò, this morning; *tái²* ˈtsò *wá²* ˈní, I told you in good time; ˈtsò ⁽wo, the first crop; ⁽chiú ⁽t'au ˈtsò, early dawn; ˈtsò *fán²* breakfast; *ch'an²* ˈtsò start early, and not be hurried; ˈtsò ⁽t'ai, the morning play; ⁽wán ˈtsò, still early; ˈtsò ˈtsò very early.

蚤 Tsáu. Used for the preceding. A flea; sand fleas, or those produced in sandy ground; the rut or trace of a wheel.

祖 Tsú. A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder of a family; an ancestral temple; the beginning, the origin, the first, as of a family; to do like, to imitate a founder; accustomed to; to worship wayside gods; ⁽sín ˈtsò or ˈtsò *fú²* a grandfather; ⁽tsung ˈtsò, my ancestors; ⁽tsang ˈtsò, a great-grandfather; ⁽kò ˈtsò, a great-great-grandfather; the first emperor of a dynasty; ˈtsò *miü²* a temple of Shángtí; an ancestral temple; ˈní *ling²* ˈtsò, your grandfather; ⁽ká ˈtsò, my [live] grandfather.

組 Tsú. A band, a fillet, a string, a tape, for tying the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk; ˈkái ˈtsò ⁽kwai ⁽t'in, to untie the cord and go home — to resign office.

棗 Tsáu. The fruit of the Cannarium or jujube tree; *mat⁾* ˈtsò, dried dates, the fruit of this tree; ⁽hung ˈtsò, red jujube plums; the ˈtsò and *lut⁾* are emblematic of female virtue.

澡 Tsáu. To bathe, to wash the person; to cleanse the heart, to reform; ˈsai ˈtsò, to bathe.

璪 Tsáu Pendents of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around the edge of a coronet.

藻 Tsáu A sort of aquatic grass (a Vallisneria?) which ducks delight in; to joy in, delighted with; *met.* fine composition, because this grass is marked; *ʂfú ʿtsò ʂchí sz'* officers mutually pleased; *ʿhoi ʿtsò*, conferva or algæ.

竈 灶 Tsáu A furnace; a place for cooking, a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass for fuel; *tsò' kwat, ʂlung*, the hole for the fuel; *ʿki tsò' ʿfo*, fired up several times, as in cooking with twigs or grass; *ʿtá tsò'* to build a cooking-place; *ʿtò tsò'* upset the furnace, *i. e.* failed, bankrupt; *ʂhang ʂshün tsò'* portable furnaces, cabooses; *tsò' ʂshan* or *tsò' ʂkwan*, God of the Furnace.

做² Tso To do, to make, to act; to be, to perform the duties of; much used for the next; *tsò' tak,* very well, it will do; yes; I can do it, I will do it; *tsò' ʂkún*, to be an officer; *tsò' muk,* is a carpenter; *tsò' ʿtsau*, to prepare a feast; *tsò' ʿhi ʂyan*, a prosperous man; *tsò' ʂshang i'* is in business, he trades; *ʿúi tsò' ʂyan*, he understands the world, popular; *ʂ'm tsò' tak,* it will not do, isn't the thing; *ʿni tsò' tak, ʂ'm tsò' tak,* can you undertake this, can you do it? *ʿní tsò' mat, ʿyé* what are you doing? *tsò' tak, ʂ'm ʂhám ʂ'm tám'* it's neither salt nor fresh —unsatisfactory; *tsò' mat* wherefore, why?

造² Tsáu To build, to make, to construct; to create; to act; to do; to begin, to commence; a crop; *kín' tsò'* to build; *tsò' fá'* to create; *ʿhò tsò' fa'* good fortune; *kot, ʂwo tsò'* to cut the rice harvest; *ʂshang tsò' ch'ut, ʂlai*, an entire fabrication, made out of whole cloth; *tsoi' tsò'* do it over again; *tsò' ʿpún*, to get some capital; *mút, tsò' tong' ʂsan ch'ut,* the last of the season is as good as a new crop; *ʿtsò tsò' ʿmán tsò'* the early crop, the late crop; *ʿháu tsò'* skillful work.

皁² 皂² Tsáu A black color; underlings, lictors, low officers who execute commands; a stud of twelve horses; a manger or pen; *tsò' ʂpán*, torturers; *tsò' tai'* lictors, understrappers; *ʂfi tsò'* a sort of fragrant soap; *tsò' ʂfan*, copperas.

祚² Tsú Happiness derived from wealth or office; dignities, felicity; a year; *fuk, tsò'* good fortune; *kwok, tsò'* long duration, as of a dynasty; *ʿpò ʂnin tsò'* to recreate in one's old age.

胙² Tsú Roasted flesh offered in sacrifices; to set up an altar to Ceres; to recompense, to reward; blessings, happiness; to bless; a seat, a place; *tsò' yuk,* sacrificial flesh; *kák, tsò'* to reject the oblation of an undutiful son.

阼² Tsú The steps on the east to ascend to the hall; steps; landing where the host receives his guest at the top of the stairs.

(620) Ts'ò.

操 Ts'áu. To take, to hold, to grasp; to manage; to exercise, to drill; expert, used to; to maintain, to restrain one's self, to moderate one's desires; a purpose, a design, a self-imposed rule; consistent, principled; ㄑts'ò ㄒin or ㄒhá ㄑts'ò, to drill troops; ㄒt'ai ㄑts'ò, to see a review; tái² ㄑts'ò, the triennial review; ㄑts'ò ㄕch'i, resolute, adhering to right; ㄑts'ò ㄑsam, anxious, careworn.

粗 麤 Ts'ú. Coarse, uncleaned, dirty, as rice just thrashed; large, open, coarse; rude, vulgar, boisterous, unpolished; gross, indecent, dirty; harsh, as a voice; partially, rudely; ㄑts'ò yau² coarse or fine, as cloth; ㄑts'ò tsuk₂ ㄕyan, a rough vulgar man; ㄑts'ò ㄒlò, rough, unmannerly; ㄑts'ò ㄑchí, partly knew it; ts'ò wá² obscene language; ㄑts'ò shik₂ coarse food; a gross eater; ㄑts'ò ㄕün, nearly done; ㄒshau ㄑts'ò, a large hand; ㄑts'ò ㄑsam ㄑfau hi² light, inattentive, giddy; ㄑts'ò ㄒshai tái² yung² careless in spending money; ㄑú ㄑts'ò, dirty, unwashed.

The second form also means to take long leaps as a deer; to take precautions.

徂 Ts'ú. To go up; to proceed, to travel; to preserve, to lay up; ㄑts'ò tsé² to fade, as flowers.

殂 Ts'ú. To die; dead; a path to the grave; ㄑts'ò lok₂ to pass away, to die.

曹 Ts'au. A sort of revising judge; a judge of appeals; a place where officers meet; a company, a class; denotes the plural of persons; luk₂ ㄑts'ò, the six Boards; ㄑt'in ㄑts'ò and ㄑyam ㄑts'ò, gods and devils; ㄒi ㄑts'ò, you; ㄑkún ㄑts'ò, officers; ㄕTs'ò ㄑTs'ò, a famous general A.D. 250.

嘈 Ts'áu. Noise, clamor, hubbub; an outcry; to make a din; to vociferate; ㄑts'ò náu² wrangling, squabbling; ㄑhū kòm² ㄑts'ò, noisy as a market; ㄑts'ò ㄑts'ò pai² a brawl; ㄒmai ㄑts'ò ㄕyan ㄒí, don't deafen people with your noise; ㄑlò ㄑts'ò, rude, rough, unmannerly; shap₂ ㄑfan ㄑts'ò hi² panting after an angry brawl; ㄑts'ò ㄑts'ò ㄒch'áu ㄒch'áu, a tumult, squalling, as tanka women do; ㄕm ㄒhò ㄑts'ò, don't make a noise.

槽 Ts'áu. A trough, a log channeled out, a manger; a vat, a tub for spirits; a sort of fruit; ㄒmá ㄑts'ò, a manger; ㄒt'au ㄑts'ò, a wine vat; ㄑts'ò ㄑfong, a grog-shop; ㄒshui ㄑts'ò, an eaves-trough, a horse-trough.

漕 Ts'áu. A mill-race, a sluice through which water runs; a gulf, a gorge; a canal; to lead on water, to turn a water course; to convey revenue to Peking; occurs used for the next; ㄑts'ò wán² to transport grain, to take it to the army; ㄑts'ò ㄕho, the Grand Canal; ㄑts'ò wai² a fortified city.

艚 Ts'au. A junk, a smack; pák₂ ㄑts'ò ㄕshün, sea-going junks; ㄑts'ò ㄑtsai, small junks.

蝤 Ts'áu Maggots in ordure; *ʗts'ai ʗts'o*, grubs found in filth, which curl themselves up.

草 艸 Ts'áu Herbs, grasses, plants with herbaceous stems; plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy, original draft; the 140th radical of characters relating to herbs; to cut grass, to mow; *'ts'ò muk²* plants; *'tá 'ts'ò ʗts'am ʗshé*, to beat the grass for snakes, *i. e.* to devise evil; *'ts'ò 'ts'ò 'liú sz'²* to finish up jobs heedlessly; *'ts'ò ʗshü*, running hand; *'ts'ò 'ts'ò*, toilsome troublesome, careless, lenient; *'ts'ò 'kò*, first proof, a rough copy; *'ts'ò ʗpáu*, an irascible man; *ʗwo 'ts'ò*, rice straw; *'ts'ò ʗkan ʗfúi*, mortar with straw; *ʗfà 'ts'ò*, flowers, adorned with plants; *ʗ'm 'hò ʗfà 'ts'ò*, not well carved; *'ts'ò ʗp'áng*, a thatched roof, any thatch; *'ts'ò 'kún ʗyan meng²* to trifle with people's lives, as charlatans do.

造 A colloquial word. To collect, to lay up, to heap up; to lay by, to pay instalments, to pay in savings; *yat⁵ ʗts'ín 'ts'ò yat⁵ ʗts'ín*, for one mace lay up another; *'siú ʗts'ín 'ts'ò tái² ʗts'in*, a little farthing will grow to a large penny; *'ts'ò ʗmái*, to lay up.

造' Tsáu To go to, to arrive; to advance, to enter; to contain; *ts'ò² ts'z'²* hurried, thoughtless.

糙' Ts'áu Coarse rice, paddy which has only been hulled, and not cleaned; *ts'ò² 'mai ʗlán*, Coarse Rice street, in Canton.

噪' Sáu The chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men; to cry out.

慅' Ts'áu Chagrined, thoughtful, sad, vexed; covetous; affected by; *ʗtsiú ts'ò²* discontented and anxious.

燥' Sáu Dry, scorched, chapped, parched; to dry by the fire; fierce, untameable; *ʗkon ts'ò²* parched up, drought; *ʗfung ʗkò ts'ò² mat⁵* the [north] wind dries or splits things; *ʗts'au ts'ò²* heats of autumn.

躁' Tsáu Hasty, heedless, precipitate; to go quickly; dried up by the heat, and therefore light; fierce, violent; *ts'ò² pò²* outrageous, prone to anger; bustling, fussy; *ʗfau ts'ò²* light, testy, wavering.

厝' Tsoh A large flat stone, fit for a gravestone; to place, to put a body away properly; interchanged with the next; *ʗon ts'ò²* to put a coffin in the grave or under a lodge; quietly reposing; *ts'ò² chü'* to cut an epitaph.

措' Ts'ú To cast away, to throw down, to place, to put in its place; to make known, to show abroad; to conceal, to set aside; to bury; to take at unawares; to use, to employ; to relinquish; arranged, well ordered; a rule; *ʗmò 'sho ts'ò² 'shau tsuk⁵* no place for my hands or feet, *i.e.* at a loss, perplexed; *ts'ò² ʗts'z' tai² 'ngá*, elegant phraseology, words well spoken.

Read *ch'úk⁵*. To pursue after, to chase, to ferret out.

(622) **Ts'oi.**

呸 A colloquial word. An interjection of contempt, tush! pish! to pish at; *ㄍts'oi, fát, ngám² wá² ㄍmé*, pshaw, what a lie! said by women; *ㄍts'oi, ㄍwan ˈni*, pox take you!

Read *ㄍhiú*; agitated, not at ease; vulgar talk.

才 Ts'ái Materials, stuff, or the substance of things, for which the next is used; talents, capacity, ability, powers; endowments, genius, gifts; a person, a graduate; *ㄍts'oi ˈtsz'* a genius; *ㄍman ㄍts'oi*, literary talents; *ㄍsám ㄍts'oi*, the three powers—are heaven, earth, man, who rule all things; *yat, ˈpiú ㄍyan ㄍts'oi*, a fine looking man; *ㄍnò ㄍts'oi*, a slave; *ㄍts'oi kü²* parts, talents; *ㄍts'oi ㄍnang*, ability; *ㄍléung ㄍts'oi*, goodness, rectitude; *ㄍts'oi chi²* talents and knowledge; *ˈch'un ㄍts'oi*, you goose! *ㄍwai ㄍts'oi*, the unsuccessful siúts'ái; *ˈhò ˈhau ㄍts'oi*, eloquent.

材 Ts'ái Materials of which things are made; nature, qualities; timber, lumber, wood; materiel, stuff; *ㄍts'oi liú²* materials, as wood, stone, &c.; ingredients; *ㄍléung ㄍts'oi*, good stuff; *met.* upright ministers; *ˈhò ㄍshan ㄍts'oi*, likely, well formed; *ˈng ㄍts'oi*, the five elements.

財 Ts'ai Wealth, riches, valuables, property, possessions, goods, whatever men can use: profits; bribes; presents; *ㄍts'oi ˈchü ˈlò*, a rich man; *ㄍts'oi ㄍtung*, a capitalist, a moneyed man; *k'ap, ㄍts'oi*, quick at money making; *fát, ㄍts'oi*, to get rich, to make money, *ㄍt'in ㄍts'oi*, good luck, as a prize in a lottery; *ㄍts'oi pák, ㄍsing ㄍkwan*, or *ㄍts'oi ㄍshan*, god of wealth, Plutus, Mammon; *ㄍt'au ㄍká ㄍts'oi*, a thief of a cook; *ㄍts'oi ˈlai*, presents, complimentary gifts; *p'o² ㄍts'oi ˈtong ㄍtsoi*, to lavish money to ward off (or remedy) calamity; *ㄍts'oi ˈho ˈi ㄍt'ung ㄍshan*, money can move the gods; *ˈní ㄍm hai² ㄍts'oi ㄍshau*, you've bought nothing of me, you've given me no custom.

裁 Ts'oi To make clothes, to cut out garments; to tear, to cut off; to moderate, to reduce, to deny, to diminish; to guess, to plan; to regulate; *ㄍts'oi ㄍfung ˈlò*, a tailor; *tsz'² ㄍts'oi*, suicide; *ㄍts'oi ㄍí*, to cut out clothes; *ㄍts'oi ˈtsin*, to cut off with shears; *ˈsiú ㄍts'oi* and *tái² ㄍts'oi*, a scant pattern, a full pattern.

纔 Ts'ái An adverb of time; near to, at hand, nearly reaching to; in a short time, thereupon, presently, then, just then, just now, scarcely; *ㄍfong ㄍts'oi*, then, a little while ago; *ㄍts'oi ˈhò*, then it will do; *ㄍts'oi hü²* just gone.

Read *ㄍshám*; a reddish black color.

采 Ts'ai To be distinguished from 采 *pín²* to divide. To pluck, to choose, to take with the hand; variegated, adorned with co-

lors; cities allotted to officers for revenue; in these senses the three next are used; a business, an employment; *'ts'oi yap*, territory set apart for the support of grandees, an ancient usage; *náp, 'ts'oi*, to choose and send the betrothal presents.

'採 Ts'ái To select, to choose, to pick, to pluck, as leaves; to take with the hand; *'ts'oi ꜀song*, to pick mulberry leaves; *'ts'oi ˋmái*, to buy the choicest; *'ts'oi ꜀fá*, to gather flowers.

'寀 Ts'ai Lands or cities allotted for the revenue of officers; *'ts'oi ti²* territory set apart for grandees; *꜀liú 'ts'oi*, officers exercising jurisdiction over the same circuit.

'彩 Ts'ái Variegated, mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful, as the figures in silks or gems; lucky, pleased; *꜀kwong 'ts'oi*, brilliant; smooth, as a shaven head; *'hò 'ts'oi*, fortunate, a good chance; *ˋmò 'ts'oi*, unlucky, unprosperous; *'lo 'ts'oi*, to get eclat, as actors do; *hot, 'ts'oi*, to clap, to encore actors; *꜀kam ꜀fà 'ts'oi ꜀hung*, tinsel and red silk, such as is used on joyful occasions; *'hí kwo² 'ts'oi*, let us have a rejoicing, as after one is out of prison; *tüt, 'ts'oi*, to get to the goal, to win the praise; *'ts'oi ꜀ts'in*, the winner's douceur, the lucky man's present; *'ts'oi ꜀k'i*, variegated banners, as those used at weddings; *ˋng 'ts'oi*, variegated, colored.

'綵 Ts'ái Interchanged with the last. Variegated, colored silk; particolored; *kit, 'ts'oi*, or *kwá² 'ts'oi ꜀ch'au*, to hang festoons of silk, as is done at the *'tá tsiú'*; *'ts'oi ꜀k'au*, a many colored ball; *꜀ling 'ts'oi*, colored sarsnet, used for linings.

'棌 Ts'ái A sort of tree, whose wood is hard and durable, like that of the chestnut or locust.

'睬 Ts'ái To pay attention to, to notice, to greet; *꜀m ꜀ts'au ꜀m 'ts'oi* the cut direct, not to recognize; *꜀m 'ts'oi*, not to acknowledge.

'菜 Ts'ái Vegetables, edible herbs, greens; food, viands; *'hò ts'oi²* good eating; *꜀ts'eng ts'oi²* greens in general; *꜀sung² ts'oi²* dishes on the table, not rice; *ts'oi² shik,* lank, half starved, like one who has lived on greens; *hü² ˋmái ts'oi²* gone to market; *pák, ts'oi²* broccoli, the pehtsai; *꜀hám ts'oi²* sour crout; *꜀shang ts'oi²* lettuce; *꜀yé ts'oi²* cabbage; *tám² ts'oi²* a small kind of oyster; *ts'oi² ꜀yau*, rape-seed oil; *꜀ngá ts'oi²* bean sprouts; *ts'oi² ꜀fá*, a kind of rape of which the *ts'oi² ꜀yau*, or herb oil is pressed; *'siú ts'oi²* condiments of leaves and greens; *'hoi ts'oi²* seaweed; limpets.

蔡 Ts'ái Grass, herbs, esculent herbs; a law, a rule; name of a feudal state, now Jūning fú in the southeast of Honán.

'塞 Sái A boundary, a frontier, a limit; *ch'ut, ts'oi²* to travel abroad; *ts'oi² ngoi²* beyond the frontier.

賽' To recompense, to thank; to strive to surpass, to contest for, to emulate, to match; excelling, contesting; to announce a thank offering, to make an offering; a show of; *ts'oi' ‹tang*, to show lanterns, on the festival of lanterns, at 15th of 1st moon; *ts'oi' ‹shan*, to get up religious processions; *ts'oi' shik*, to show figures, to emulate in making a fine display in processions; *'tò ts'oi'* to wager.
Sai

(623) Tsok.

作, To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to rouse, to animate, as to a reform; work, workmanship; *tsok ‹wai* acts, conduct, doings; *tsok fuk* to supplicate blessings; *peng² fát tsok* my ailment has come again; *há² tsok* mean acts; *tsok ‹ká*, a writer, an essayist; *'hò tsok ‹ká*, fine, delicate work; well set out; *sai' tsok* a spy; *tsok ‹man ‹chéung*, to compose essays; *tsok 'fán*, to turn rebel; *tsok hai² 'kòm*, well, let it be this way; *tsok 'sz' ‹lai lok* you wish to die, I think, said in anger to a careless man; *‹kung tsok* workmanship.
Tsoh

昨, Yesterday; time past; recently; *tsok² yat²* yesterday; *tsok² 'mán*, last evening, last night; *tsok² ‹man*, I recently heard it.
Tsoh

作, Ashamed, disconcerted, out of countenance; to blush, to redden; blushing, shamefaced.
Tsoh

柞, A spinous tree of firm wood, whose new leaves appear as the old ones fall; a locust? Read *chák* to root up trees; to fell trees; narrow, confined.
Tsoh

酢, To pledge a host, to return health; to recompense, to return a compliment.
Tsoh

鑿, A chissel, a punch; a cold chissel; to cut, to bore into, to chissel; to dig, as a well; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, as a thief; *shek² tsok²* a stone chissel; *tsok² shek²* to cut stone; *tsün' tsok²* to bore a hole, to punch the face; *‹kún ‹ts'oi tsok²* you coffin chissel! you impertinent fellow! *‹ngo ‹mí tsok²* a half-moon gouge; *‹in ‹chí tsok² tsok² 'ho t'eng'* he will believe if he has repeated proofs.
Tsoh

(624) Ts'ok.

錯, To wash or plate with gold; the stripes, striæ, streaks, &c., in stones or fabrics; to file or polish; to tattoo; a stone for grinding gems or glass; mixed, crossed, barred, confused; *ts'ok pí'* to tattoo the arm.
Ts'oh

A colloquial word. A hacking in the throat, a difficulty or stoppage in the throat; *ts'ok hí'* the heart in the throat; *‹ch'au ts'ok* a retching cough; *ts'ok ts'ok ngok² ngok²* amazed, alarmed and amused.

(625) Tsong.

臧 Tsang. Good, generous; virtuous, faithful; to scold slaves; *‹tsong wok›* to berate slaves.

贓 **賍** Tsang. Booty, plunder, loot, stolen goods; to receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to hide, to secrete; *‹tsong ‹kún*, an officer who takes bribes; *'hi ‹tsong*, to seize the booty; *‹tsong mat›* spoil, things secreted; *‹t'ám ‹tsong*, sordid, covetous of bribes; *tso² ‹tsong*, to take bribes; bribery.

牂 Tsáng. A ram or ewe; full, plenty; *‹tsong ‹tsong*, flourishing, as foliage.

葬 **塟** Tsáng. To bury, to inter, to put under the ground; *tsong² ‹mái*, to bury; *sung² tsong²* to carry to the grave; *'koi tsong²* or *‹ts'in tsong²* to change bodies to another grave; *hau² tsong²* a deep grave; to bury in rich dresses; *'fo tsong²* to burn the dead, cremation; *'kò tsong²* buried in a mat; *'pá 'k'ü kám² ‹shang tsong²* to be buried alive.

臟 Tsang. The viscera; the entrails; *'ng tsong²* the five viscera—heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys; *‹chü tsong² tuk›* the cæcum of hogs; *'ng tsong² luk› 'fú*, all the inwards; *‹mò tsun² tsong²* a great eater, gluttonous.

藏 Tsáng. A store-house, a retreat; a strong-box, a casket; *‹mò tsun² tsong²* exceedingly avaricious or greedy; *‹sai tsong²* Tibet; *yap› tsong²* to lie torpid; to keep out of sight; *ti² tsong² ‹wong*, name of a deified Budhist.

(626) Ts'ong.

倉 Ts'ong. A granary of the government; a storehouse; a box, a bin, a compartment, a pigeon-hole; *kuk› ‹ts'ong*, a rice storehouse; *‹ts'ong ‹séung*, bins or partitions in a granary; *fo² ‹ts'ong*, a pack-house, a go-down; *‹hoi ‹ts'ong*, to dispense rice from the granaries; *yat› ‹ts'ong ‹ts'ong*, one bin or stall; *‹ts'ong ts'üt›* flurried, perturbed, alarmed.

傖 Ts'áng. Occurs used for the last, hastily; the green tint of plants, or the azure of the sky; flourishing, prospering; hoary, aged, old in service; *‹ts'ong ‹t'au*, soldiers, so called from their green caps; an old slave; *‹ts'ong ‹ts'ong 'ché ‹t'in*, the empyrean; *met.* Providence; *‹ts'ong 'lò*, old, waning; an old man; *‹ts'ong ‹shang* the people, living things; *‹ts'ong ‹wong*, hurried, flighty; *‹ts'ing ‹ts'ong*, a greenish bluish color.

滄 Ts'áng. Vast like the sea; name of a river and lake; a superior district in Tientsin fú; *‹ts'ong 'hoi ‹chí léung²* to drink like the sea, able to drink much.

瑲 Ts'áng. Color of gems; a musical sound; *‹ts'ong ‹ts'ong*, the jingling of stones.

艙 An unauthorized character. The compartments in a ship's hold; a hold; ⁽shün ⁽ts'ong, the hold of a vessel; ⁽hoi ⁽ts'ong to begin to unlade; sò² ⁽ts'ong, the last lighter; ⁽ts'ing ⁽ts'ong, cargo all discharged; ⁽fung ⁽ts'ong, to forbid trade; tái²⁽t'ò ⁽ts'ong, the main hold; ⁽ts'ong wai² the stowage.

鯧 鰆 Ch'áng The second character is unauthorized. The pomfret; pák² ⁽ts'ong ⁽ü, the silver pomfret (*Stromateus argenteus*); hak² ⁽ts'ong, the black pomfret (*Stromateus niger*); ⁽wong lap² ⁽ts'ong, the yellow pomfret (*Trachinotus auratus*); ⁽fá ⁽ts'ong, small pomfret (*Caranx malabaricus*); ⁽kwá ⁽tsz' ⁽ts'ong, long-finned pomfret (*Trachinotus asper*).

鶬 Ts'ong A kind of crane, plumage ashcolored, and cheeks red; ⁽ts'ong kút² the black crane, called ⁽t'in ⁽tam ⁽kai, or field tank hen.

藏 Tsáng To store away, to put in safety; to contain; to hide, to conceal; to accumulate; to gather knowledge; ⁽ts'ong ⁽mái, to lay by; ⁽ká ⁽ts'ong, heirlooms laid by, family treasures; ⁽mò ⁽ts'ong ⁽t'au, no chance for profit; ⁽ts'ong ⁽pán, to keep the blocks, to publish a book; ⁽páu ⁽ts'ong, to keep from, not to divulge; ⁽shau ⁽ts'ong, to receive, as in trust; ⁽m hai² ⁽ts'ong ⁽lung ⁽chí ⁽sho, I'm not to be cribbed in this place; ⁽yan ⁽ts'ong, to conceal; ⁽ts'ong ⁽t'au lò² ⁽mi, to give a partial account of, an inkling.

(627) Tsü.

且 Tsü A phonetic particle, used in the Shí King at the end of sentences, as an affirmative.

疽 Tsü A deep-seated ulcer; a carbuncle or anthrax; ⁽yung ⁽tsü, an old ulcer; ⁽shün ⁽tsü, to suck out an ulcer.

雎 Tsü Wei To stare at in a fright, to gaze up at, to look angrily at. Read ⁽sui; self-satisfaction; a large stream into Lake Hungts'eh in Kiángsú; a district in Kweiteh fú in Honán.

苴 Tsü The female hemp plant; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge used for sandals; coarse, unpolished; ⁽tsü pò² mourning sackcloth; ⁽pò ⁽tsü, to correct bad composition; ⁽tsü chéung² the mourner's staff.

菹 Tsü Pickled fruits, like melons; salted vegetables; a marshy plant or sedge; a marsh.

趄 Tsü To walk slowly, impeded in going; ⁽tsz' ⁽tsü, hobbling, walking step by step.

沮 ⁽Tsü The name of an affluent of the Yángtsz' kiáng west of K'ingchau fú in Húpeh; an ancient district now the extreme southwest of Shensi.

沮 ⁽Tsü To stop, to prohibit; to pass over; to divulge; to destroy; to discomfit; to scare; ⁽tsü ⁽chi, to quash, to stop; to intrigue against; ⁽tsü tsok² ashamed, awkward, as a rustic; ⁽tsü sit² to let out, to blab; to issue, as malaria; shap² ⁽tsü, damp, dank.

'咀 Tsü To taste; to chew, to bite in order to taste; *'tsü tséuk 'há*, take a bite of it; *shòm ying 'tsü ẁá*, to learn and relish the beauties of a style.

'齟 Tsü Irregular teeth, which do not interlock easily; discordant, as opinions, incongruous; to bite, to chew.

序² Sü Eastern and western walls or rooms; a college, a school: an asylum for old men; a preface, an introduction, an exordium; order, precedence, series; to follow in order; *ts'z' tsü²* in order, seriatim, regularly; *tsok yat 'p'in tsü²* to write a preface; *tsü² 'ch'i*, to go by ages; *tsü² 'ts'éung*, a district college; *tsü² sz'² 't'o tong'* everything in its order.

敍² 叙² Sü Similar to the preceding; to arrange, to order, to set in their proper places; to meet, to converse; to discourse or argue upon; order, series, rank; *'séung tsü²* or *tsü² 't'ám*, to converse; *'i tsü²* to deliberate upon the proper rewards; *t'in tsü²* the five social relations.

聚² Tsü To assemble, to congregate, to gather; to meet; to tend to, to concur; to incline towards, popular; to collect, to dwell together; a dwelling-place, a village; a conjunction, a meeting; a place of meeting; *tsü² 'shau*, a concourse, a gathering of friends; *'m tsü² 'ts'oi* not a lucky place; not a moneymaking man; *tsü² 'pò 't'ong*, the shrine of Plutus at the door; *tsü² üi²* to call a meeting.

茸² Sü Good, agreeable, pleasant, as liquor. Read *'ü*, name of a fragrant plant.

鱮² Sü The tench or roach; a large, coarse species of carp found in the rivers of Kiángsú.

(628) Ts'ü.

趨 趍 Ts'ü To hasten to one's place, to stride off, as in a superior's presence; to run, to walk quick; *'ts'ü 'shí*, to run after, as a fashion; *'ts'ü pò²* to straddle off, as a courier does; *'ts'ü 'im fú² shai²* to run to the flame and stick to the strong — a parasite.

蛆 Ts'ü Maggots in putrid flesh; fly-blows, eggs of flies; *'shang 'ts'ü*, it has bred worms; *süt 'ts'ü*, worms found in snow in Sz'chuen, a sort of Protococcus. Read *'tsü*, a millipede; *tsik 'tsü*, a centipede.

徐 Sü Grave, serious, leisurely; tardy, slow; composed, majestic, dignified; to walk carefully and formally; *'ts'ü pò²* to walk gracefully; *'ts'ü 'ts'ü*, gravely, tranquilly, as a gait.

'取 Ts'ü To take, to lay hold on, to use; to exact; to seize on, to take away; to assume, to appropriate; to receive, to apply to one's use; to take, as a wife; to get, to induce, to bring upon; taken, applied, selected; *'shau 'ts'ü*, to receive; *'ts'ü 'm 'shéung*, not needed, unfit; *'ts'ü chung²* promoted, chosen, selected

tái² ʿyau ʿho ʿts'ü, estimable, one who is liked; *ʿts'ü ch'ut₅* taken out; *ʿts'ü yap₂* brought in; *t'ám² ₅nong ʿts'ü mat₂* [as easy as] taking a cash out of the purse; *sok₅ ʿts'ü*, to beg earnestly for, as a loan; *ʿts'ü siú² ʿk'ü*, to get the joke on him; *tsz'² ʿts'ü wo²* to bring down misery on one's self; *tsau² tí² ʿts'ü ₅ts'oi*, happily I just then turned it up, as something that was wanted; *₅'m ₅shing kwo² ʿts'ü*, I don't want much; *híp₅ ʿts'ü*, to force from, to extort; *₅p'ang ₅man ʿts'ü luk₂* to select the compositions according to their style; *₅mung ʿts'ü fo²* obliged to you for taking goods, — as shopmen say.

娶 Ts'ü. To marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage; *ts'ü² ₅ts'ai*, or *ts'ü² ʿlò ₅p'o*, to take a wife; *ts'ü² ₅san ʿfú* or *ʿts'ò ₅sam ʿp'ò*, somebody marrying; *₅wing ts'ü² ₅'m ₅ts'ang*, have you been married yet? *ts'ü² ts'íp₅* or *ts'ü² ₅p'ín ₅fong*, to take a concubine home to one.

趣 Ts'ü. Similar to *₅ts'ü* 趨 to run; to go, to advance quickly; to see what is proper and agreeable, and hasten to do it; to show alacrity or haste to please; to regard pleasurably; sprightly, playful, graceful; amusing, pleasing; *₅'m shik₅ ts'ü²* unaccommodating, mulish; *tak₅ kòm² ts'ü²* very agreeable, humorous; *ʿhò ts'ü²* very lively, gleesome; *ts'ü² mí²* entertaining, as a friend; *ts'ü² tik₅* rather pleasing, novel; *chí² ts'ü² haí² kòm² ts'ü² tik₅* this is truly exhilirating, this is exquisite.

覷 Ts'ü. To spy, to look at; to peep, to descry, to reconnoitre; *ts'ü² ₅pín*, to look after the frontiers closely.

蜡 Ts'ü. Used as a form of 臘 and 蠟 *láp₂* dried meats and beeswax. A flyblow, eggs of the common fly.

Read *chá²*; the sacrifice made at the winter solstice, when the cold binds everything close.

(629) Tsui.

嘴 Tsui. The lips; a beak, a bill of a bird; a spout, a nozzle, an aperture, an adit; to wrangle, to chatter, to talk much and impudently, to give lip; *mút₅ ʿhá ₅t'iú ʿtsui*, wipe your lips; *₅ts'an ʿtsui*, to kiss; *tséuk₅ ʿtsui*, a bird's bill; *₅ín ₅t'ung ʿtsui*, mouthpiece of a pipe; *ʿhò ʿtsui ʿmá*, or *₅yau ʿtsui*, glib at talking, garrulous; *₅mò táp₅ ʿtsui*, don't interfere, as in a dispute; *ʿtá ʿtsui ₅pá*, to beat the lips; *sung² ʿsiú ʿtsui*, to tell tales, to stir up ill feeling; *₅pong ʿtsui*, to take the part of; *₅ch'á ₅ú ʿtsui*, a teapot spout; *hò² shik₂ ʿtsui ₅t'au*, loving to eat this and that; *ʿní ʿmò ₅to ʿtsui*, don't you talk so much; *ʿtsui ʿkong ₅i²* it's all very easy to talk; *ʿtsui ʿhò ngáng²* he wont confess at all.

醉' Tsui Exhilirated with drink; intoxicated, fuddled, drunken; a debauch; fascinated, enchanted, devoted to, stupefied with; completely engrossed with; *'yam tsui²* drunken; *ts'm ‹chí tsui²* not affected by liquor; *tsui² 'tsau 'lò* a drunkard; *‹nò 'tsau ‹sám ‹fan tsui²* he is half drunk, and has had no wine, *i. e.* he is very stupid, he does not know what he's about; *tsui² ‹héung*, a drunken sot; *tsui² ‹ü ‹nai*, drunk as a clod; *tái² tsui²* dead drunk.

最' Tsui To come together, to assemble; an adjective denoting the most important, the highest degree of; very, extremely, exceedingly; altogether; *tsui² shin²* very good; *tsui² ‹nán*, very difficult; *tsui² 'kan iú²* highly important; *tsui² ‹sín*, first, in the first place; *tsui² pin² tong²* the most convenient, very handy.

(630) Ts'ui.

‹隨 Sui To follow, to accord with, to yield, to comply obediently; to permit, to let; the way or usage of; an adverb, according to, as, like, wherever; forthwith, presently; a feudal state now *‹Ts'ui ‹chau* in the northeast of Húpeh; *‹ts'ui ‹shí tsò²* do it as I have time; *‹ts'ui pin²* as you please; very well; *‹ts'ui 'ngo ‹lai*, come after me; *‹ts'ui tsoi² 'ngo*, the decision is with me; *‹ts'ui tak› 'k'ü*, let him do as he likes; *‹ts'ui yat› tò² i²* do the second like (or after) the first; *‹ts'ui ká² múi²* a waiting-maid given at marriage, like Zilpah; *‹ts'ui ch'ü² 'kong*, talking about it everywhere; *‹ts'ui 'shiú ‹loi*, bring a little of it, as you can get it; *‹ts'ui tsik›* immediately; *‹ts'ui ch'ü² ‹kái ‹ín*, it is all about, they are everywhere.

A colloquial word. A smell, a stench; bad breath; *yat› pung² ‹ts'ui*, a stench; *'yau tik› ‹ts'ui sik›* there is some bad smell.

‹隋 Sui A dynasty, which ruled from A. D. 590–620, preceding the T'áng dynasty.

翠' Ts'ui The female of a kingfisher, whose feathers are used in plumagery; *ts'ui² kiú²* a bridal chair covered with feathers; *ts'ui² ‹t'ing*, a feathered shrine or car; *'tím ts'ui²* to put on feathers; *ts'ui² ‹mò*, the kingfisher's feathers; *ts'ui² shik›* a purplish blue.

毳' Ts'ui The down on birds, the fine undergrowth of hair on animals; birds molting; furry, downy, soft, fine, delicate; like felt, velvety; *‹min ts'ui²* cotton staple; *'fo ts'ui²* asbestos cloth; *ts'ui² mok›* a felt tent.

脆' 脃' Ts'ui Delicate, easily broken; brittle, crackling; shivery, crumbling; crisp, light, as crust; trifling, unsteady in character; *'shong ts'ui²* delicate, as cakes; *‹kon ts'ui²* cracks when dry; *‹hâm ts'ui² ‹fá ‹shang*, baked salt ground nuts; *‹t'iú meng² ap› ap› ts'ui²* life snaps asunder like crust.

(631) Tsúi.

罪 辠 Ts'ui — A bamboo net for fish; to become entangled in the net of the law; trespass, crime, sin, fault; a violation of the rules of the land or decorum; to criminate, to regard as a criminal; punishment, retribution; *tak tsúi ü t'in*, to sin against Heaven; *tsúi kwo* a fault, a crime; *ün tsúi yau ho ün*, the crime can be exculpated; *fát tsúi* to punish crime; *shé tsúi* to forgive sins; *kwan tsúi* exile to Llí; *shü tsúi* excuse me; *fán tsúi* to offend the laws; *shuk tsúi* to redeem or ransom criminals; *fú king ts'ing tsúi* to take a rod and request punishment — an affected phrase of officers; *fúi tsúi* to repent of sins; *tsúi sho ying tak* a punishment well deserved.

(632) Ts'úi.

崔 Ts'ui — Lofty, mountainous; rugged, as a hilly country; *ts'úi ngai*, lofty, rocky hills and peaks.

催 Ts'ui — To urge, to press, to egg on; to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate; *mok ko ts'úi ngo*, don't hurry me; *ts'úi pik* or *ts'úi kam*, to urge on, to stimulate; *ts'úi k'ü fái tik* hurry him on a little; *fát kái tsau ts'úi*, I've no servant to send to hasten you — a phrase on invitation cards; *hi shai kòm ts'úi*, hurrying and urging one rather causelessly.

璀 Ts'ui — The lustre of a gem; a gem hanging down, as from the girdle.

衰 縗 Ts'ui — The unhemmed, frayed edges of mourning clothes, which are left so; to ravel out, frayed out; *chám ts'úi*, clipped, unhemmed.

摧 Ts'ui — To stop, to drive back, to repress; to overpower, to set down; to push upon, to thrust forward, to crowd against, to impel; to break, as the wind does trees; to reach; to put out, to extinguish, as a family; *ts'úi yik* to abate, to put down; *ts'úi chít* to break off by pushing against.

淮 Ts'ui — Deep, clear water; tears trickling down; fresh, new, clean; spoiling, ruining; snow drifted; name of a stream.

(633) Tsuk.

足 Tsuh — The leg, the foot; enough, sufficient; full, satiated, no deficiency; entirely, in full, wholly; to satisfy, to please; to satisfy the wants of; pure, as silver; actions, conduct; the 137th radical of characters relating to going; *shap tsuk* complete in all respects; *shau tsuk* hands and feet, brothers; *tsuk ling*, enough! no more, I beg of you! *tsz tsuk* self-sufficient, conceited; *tsuk*

tsuk$_3$ *ʿwan ʿni pún*^{2} *yat*$_2$ I've annoyed you half a day; *shat*$_3$ *tsuk*$_3$ to slip and fall; to make a blunder, a faux-pas; *tsuk*$_3$ *há*^{2} your presence, said to a friend; *ʿm ₍chí tsuk*$_3$ discontented, never satisfied; *pat*$_3$ *tsuk*$_3$ *tò*^{2} beyond description, can not be spoken of; *tsuk*$_3$ *shò*^{2} *ʿm tsuk*$_3$ is the number just right? *₍fung tsuk*$_3$ prosperous, to the heart's content; *₍yan ₍sam ʿmò ím*^{2} *tsuk*$_3$ the heart is never satisfied; *₍shing ₍ün tong*^{2} *tsuk*$_3$ *ʿtsz'* whole dollars alone are reckoned to be full coin.

Read *tsü*^{2}; to act respectfully in order to flatter one; careful of one's words; to increase; *tsü*^{2} *₍kung ₍ü ₍yan*, to humor and flatter people.

俗$_2$ Suh What common people desire; inelegant, uneducated, common, vulgar, unpolished, rude; the groveling, common, low, business of life; the laity; *tsuk*$_2$ *wá*^{2} common talk, colloquial, in distinction from the book style; *₍fung tsuk*$_2$ manners, customs of a place; *shai*^{2} *tsuk*$_2$ manners of the age; *tsuk*$_2$ *tsz*$^{'2}$ *ʿngán*, a vulgar expression; *₍wán tsuk*$_2$ to again become a layman; *₍ch'an tsuk*$_2$ the busy world; *tsuk*$_2$ *₍ká*, the laity; *t'üt*$_3$ *tsuk*$_2$ to eschew vulgarity; *tsuk*$_2$ *₍yan*, a vulgar person.

族$_2$ Tsuh A barb of a dart; to collect, to draw together, as a banner does; a clan, a tribe; a family or kindred of the same surname; degrees of kin; a class, a kind; *₍tsung tsuk*$_2$ of the same clan; *tsuk*$_2$ *ʿp'ò*, a genealogical register of the clan; *ch'ut*$_3$ *tsuk*$_2$ to disown, to turn out of the clan; *tsuk*$_2$ *ʿlò*, a senior in a clan; *₍sám tsuk*$_2$ father, self, and son; father, mother, and wife's kindred; *ʿshui tsuk*$_2$ aquatic animals.

族$_2$ 簇$_2$ Tsuh These two are used interchangeably. Tufts of small bamboo; to collect, to crowd together; a crowd of people; a nest; a framework or whisk on which silk-worms spin coccoons; a mold for cakes; head or barb of a dart; *tsuk*$_2$ *ʿyung ₍ts'in ₍loi*, came pressing on in a crowd. Also read *ts'au*^{2}.

鏃$_2$ Tsuh The barb of a dart or arrow, the iron head of a dart; sharp pointed.

鶖$_2$ Tsoh A phœnix of a carnation color; a large species of duck near river banks; an albatross.

續$_2$ Suh To continue, to join on, to succeed; to keep up; tied together, ligatured; following, continuous, successively; carrying on what another has begun; *tsip*$_3$ *tsuk*$_2$ to join on, as a short cord; to take up and carry on; *tsuk*$_2$ *ts'ü*^{2} or *tsuk*$_2$ *₍in*, to join the guitar string—to take a second wife; *luk*$_2$ *tsuk*$_2$ *ʿyau ₍lai*, coming one after another; *₍ch'ün tsuk*$_2$ to continue a family; *tsuk*$_2$ *chü*^{2} *ʿmí tsò*^{2} to work by spells.

蕵$_2$ Suh A marshy, grassy and climbing plant, with leaves like purslane, called also cow's lips.

(634) Ts'uk.

速 Suh — Hasty, quick, hurried; fleet, as a deer; with haste; to call, to invite; *tsik, ts'uk,* instantly, presently; *ts'uk, hū²* go quickly; *ts'uk, ts'uk,* no connection with; friendless; *ʿm tsoi² kòm² ʿmong ts'uk,* don't be so precipitate, flurried; *ts'uk, yuk²* to hurry the steps [of a guest]; *ʿfo ts'uk,* as quick as possible.

餗 Suh — The prepared contents of a boiler or kettle; pot-luck, dressed food.

觫 Suh — Horns beginning to start; to start, to tremble; *huk² ts'uk,* frightened, as oxen are in presence of lions; in a terrible fright.

樕 Suh — A small tree, a shrub, a sapling; *puk² ts'uk,* small trees, suitable for posts.

簌 Suh — To sift, and cause to shower down; close, thickset; showering down, like autumnal leaves blown by the wind.

菜 Suh — Vegetables, legumes, kitchen herbs; *ts'oi² ts'uk,* vegetables; *ts'uk, ts'uk,* mean; *ts'uk, ts'uk, ʿfung ʿwai,* the stern wind whistling along.

遬 Suh — Similar to the next. To step smartly to one's place; to dispatch, to hurry through; attentive, respectful; alert, speedy.

蹙 Ts'uh — Pressed upon, urged, impelled; cramped, cribbed; embarrassed; to wrinkle, to rumple, to draw in; retractile; disquieted, uneasy, reduced to extremity; *pik, ts'uk,* to press or urge vehemently; *ts'uk, ts'uk,* contracted.

顣 Ts'uh — Interchanged with the last, to frown; to wrinkle the forehead; anxious, careworn.

蹴 Ts'uh — Similar to the last two. To tread on, to press with the foot; to kick; *ts'uk, ʿin,* reverential.

促 Ts'uh — To constrain; near, short, close; urgent, pressed upon; small, shortened; hampered; *kuk² ts'uk,* a narrow, small space; *ts'uk, sat, tʿám ʿsam,* to draw together and talk, as long absent friends.

(635) Tsun.

津 Tsin — A ford, a ferry; a landing-place, a ghaut; to ford, to cross a stream; to imbue, to moisten, to soften by soaking; to split wood by the hands; spittle; *ʿtsun ʿléung,* ends of a bridge; *ʿtsun yat,* saliva; *ʿtsun ʿhau,* a ferry; *ʿkwán ʿtsun,* excise stations, guard-houses; *man² ʿtsun,* to ask the way; *ʿshang ʿtsun,* to produce saliva; *ʿtʿin ʿtsun,* the constellation Cygnus; the port of Peking; *ʿtsun ʿtsun ʿyau mi²* I relish it more and more.

樽 罇 尊 Tsun — A vase for libations; a vase for wine; a bottle, a decanter; a vase, a jar; full, flourishing foliage; to stop; *yat, ʿtsun ʿtsau,* a bottle of spirits; *ʿfá ʿtsun,* a flower-vase; *ʿhoi ʿtsun,* open the bottle.

遵 ʻtsun Tsun To follow a superior; to comply with, to obey, to conform to, to act as required, to yield; to induce to follow, to influence to obey; obedience, acquiescence; *꞉tsun ʻchí*, to obey the emperior's behests; *꞉yam ʻtsʻz' ꞉yam ꞉tsun*, to stand in awe and obey; *꞉tsun fát*, to obey the laws; *꞉tsun ꞉á*, to cordially receive.

榛 ʻtsin Tsin A fruit like the hazel or filbert, smaller than the chestnut; wood, brushwood; thorny bushes, as in thickset hedges.

溱 ʻtsin Tsin A small stream in Honán, one of the headwaters of the R. Hwái; to reach to; *꞉tsun ꞉tsun*, numerous, abundant; at ease, loose.

臻 ʻtsin Tsin To arrive or extend to; the utmost, the highest degree; many, a multitude; to collect, to congregate; *pák fuk ꞉pʻing ꞉tsun*, may all happiness come here.

蓁 ʻtsin Tsin Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; collected, an accumulation of; *꞉kʻí ip ꞉tsun ꞉tsun*, how abundant is the foliage.

儘 ʻtsin Tsin Same as *tsun²* 盡 to finish; empty; all; the utmost degree; *ʻtsun ʻho ʻi*, it can be done; *ʻtsun kin²* seen it through, seen the whole.

燼 ʻtsin Tsin The ashes, embers, snuff, or residue after combustion; a quenched brand; the residuum; the relics, what is left, as of a conquered people; *fa² ꞉wai fúi ʻtsun*, all turned to ashes; *꞉ü ʻtsun*, the remains, as of embers.

藎 ʻtsin Tsin Similar to the last; a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to advance constantly; sincere, as in attachment to; *ʻtsun ꞉shan*, or *꞉chung ʻtsun*, a loyal minister.

贐 ʻtsin Tsin Precious things; presents given to friends going on a journey; *ʻtsun ꞉í*, parting gifts of ceremony.

進 ʻtsun Tsun To advance, to enter, to go up or on, to get on; to present, to bring forward, to introduce, to promote, to recommend; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a hong; *tsun² kung²* to bring in tribute; *꞉chʻo tsun² pò²* the first step ahead — to be a siūtsʻái; *tsun² hok* to enter school; *ʻki tsun² ꞉sham*, of how many divisions deep? *tsun² tʻúi² ʻléung ꞉nán*, hard to advance or retreat, embarrassed; *tsun² ꞉shan ꞉chi kai²* a contrivance to advance one's self; *꞉kò tsun²* high attainments, as in degrees; *chung² tsun² sz'²* to reach the third literary degree; *tsun² ʻfo tái² kat*, let prosperity come on the new house — said when moving into another dwelling; *ʻyan tsun²* to bring foward; *ʻmò ʻchéung tsun²* he makes no headway, he does not improve; *꞉tsín tsun²* to make progress.

鐫 ʻtsiuen Tsiuen To engrave, to carve; to cut, to chissel; to censure or degrade an officer; *꞉san tsun²* a new edition, as of blocks; *tsun² kʻap* to reduce an officer in rank; *tsun² shek* to cut in stone, as an epitaph.

雋' Siuen Fat, fleshy, as a bird in season; fat flesh; racy, pleasant discourse. Also read *tsuí* a hero.

儁' Tsiun Valiant, brave; superior, excelling others in skill or wisdom; to overcome; unusual, strange.

俊' Tsiun Similar to the last; superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; eminent; *ɕyĭng tsun*' a brave man, a young hero; *ɕkw'an kwai*' *tsun*' *sau*' all distinguished for accomplishments and beauty.

峻' Tsiun High, lofty, steep, as mountains; impetuous, hasty, stern, severe, as one's temper; *tsun*' *ɕtsai*, a powerful medicine.

浚' **濬**' Siun Deep, profound, as water; to dig a channel, to deepen a water-course; deep, serious, as reverence; abstruse; well read; to use part of, to employ; a district in Honán; *tsun*' *ʿtseng*, to deepen a well.

睃' Tsiun To see; a man's name; *Tsun*' *tsun*' *chéuk*, a hero who lived in the Hán dynasty.

畯' Tsiun An officer who superintended the fields; a land-office; a husbandman, a peasant.

竣' Tsiun To stop work, to finish, to complete a task; completed, done; to stand still, to wait aside, to retire; proud; *kò*' *tsun*' to make known the completion; *tsun*' *ɕkung*, to finish the work; *sz*'² *tsun*' the affair is completed.

駿' Tsiun A steed, a stately, fine horse; dignified, majestic; large; excelling; rapid; *tsun*' *fát* quick, as in getting rich.

脧' Siuen Shriveled up, as flesh; puckered, lessened; to diminish, to reduce by oppression.

餕' Tsiun Hot food; to eat the remnants of an offering or a meal; the leavings on the table.

晉' **晋**' Tsin To increase, to flourish, to grow, as the sun makes all things; to stick, as into a case or about the person; to curb in a horse; name of a dynasty, divided into the Western and Eastern Tsin, A. D. 265–419; a feudal state, now the southern part of Shánsi.

搢' Tsin To stick into, to insert; to put in, as into a socket; to shake. Used for the next.

縉' Tsin Carnation colored silk, a light red; to wrap around; to gird, as with a sash; *tsun*' *ɕshan*, the "red sashes" are the gentry or literati; *tsun*' *ɕshan ɕts'ün ɕshū*, the red book; *tsun*' *ɕshan ɕsín ɕshang*, a literary gentleman.

璡' Tsin A pebble or secondary gem; a stone which may be considered precious.

盡² **尽**² Tsin An empty vessel; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as one's grief; a quantity used up, a work brought to an end; made an end of, as life; finished, achieved, empty, exhausted; all, entirely, fully, wholly; to do to the utmost, with the whole of; a superlative, the uttermost, extreme; *tsun*²*ʿngo ɕsam*, [obeying] with my whole heart; *tsun*² *ti*² *kòm*' *ɕto*, there's only so much; *tsun*² *ti*² *tsò*² use it

all up then ; *yung² tsun² sam ⸢kí*, employing all my abilities ; *⸢ká ⸢ts'oi sán² tsun²* the whole estate is dissipated ; *shát⸣ ko² tsun² tsüt⸣* slew them all ; *tsun² üt⸣* the twelfth month ; *tsün² üt⸣ ⸢pí ⸢ní*, I'll pay you at the at the month's end ; *⸢kòm tsé² pat⸣ tsun²* I cannot express all my thanks ; *tsun² chik⸣* to perform one's official duties fully ; *⸢hang tsun²* gone through the whole, gone all over ; *tsun² ⸢ní ⸢pò*, try this one chance ; one chance left ; *tsun² hai² ⸢shui tsik⸣* all are water-soaked ; *tsz'² tsun²* put an end to himself ; *tsun² ⸢t'au*, gone to the end, at the extreme ; *⸢mò ⸢k'ung tsun²* inexhaustible ; *tsun² tsit⸣* died a martyr to chastity.

(636) ## Ts'un.

⸢循 Siun To follow a leader ; to comply with ; to accord, to follow or go round with ; to revolve ; to inspect, to go the rounds, to perambulate, to go on the circuit ; good, easy, docile ; leisurely ; to soothe, to console ; to explain ; *⸢ts'un ⸢kw'ai tò² ⸢kü*, to accord with and follow instructions ; *⸢ts'un fát⸣* to obey the laws ; *⸢yan ⸢ts'un 'ng² sz'²* lazily hindering the prosecution of business ; *⸢yan ⸢ts'un*, not interfering with, indifferent to ; *⸢ts'un ⸢ts'un shín² ⸢yau*, gradually and gently lead him on, as to good habits ; *⸢ts'un ⸢hang kò² sz'²* act as has been formerly done.

⸢揗 Siun To pat, to stroke ; to encourage, to soothe ; to take a sympathizing interest in.

⸢巡 ⸢廵 Siun To cruize ; to go on circuit, to examine what is doing, to go on a tour of inspection ; a course at a feast ; *⸢ts'un ⸢fú*, the governor of a province ; *⸢ts'un ⸢kim*, the supervisor or judge of a *⸢sz'* or township ; *⸢ts'un ⸢shün*, revenue cruizers ; *⸢ts'un pò²* special aids of the governor-general and governor ; *⸢ts'un ⸢káng*, on post, as a watchman ; *⸢ts'un ⸢chün ch'ü²* to go about and examine ; *ch'ut⸣ ⸢ts'un*, to start on a circuit ; to reconnoitre ; *⸢ts'un ⸢ting*, tidewaiters, cruizing officers.

⸢紃 Siun Fine, silken cords or bindings ; tassels, ornaments ; a model, a pattern ; *tit⸣ ⸢ts'un*, the spindle of a spinning-wheel — a colloquial term.

⸢馴 Tsiun A tame, docile, well-bred horse ; yielding, gentle, amiable, mellow, harmless, kind ; to tame ; to attain to gradually ; *⸢ts'un ⸢léung*, docile, good natured ; *⸢ngá ⸢ts'un*, elegant, polished, as diction ; *⸢ts'un fuk⸣* docile, ready to obey.

⸢秦 Ts'in A kind of rice ; a feudal state occupying the region of the rivers Wei and King ; the range of mountains in south of Shensí ; *⸢Ts'un ⸢ch'iü*, the Ts'in dynasty, B. C. 186–120 ; *⸢ts'un ⸢Chi ⸢wong tai²* the emperor First of this Ts'in dynasty, who centralized the Chinese empire.

蠢 Ts'in A small species of cicada; eggs of the mantis; a breeze or large blue-bottle fly.

旬 Siun A decade of years or days; a complete number finished, completed; the whole of; in mourning, seven days make a *ㄘts'un*; *ㄘts'un sui²* a complete year; the *shéung²*, *ㄘchung*, and *há²* *ㄘts'un*, are the first, second, and third decades of a month; *ts'at₂* *ㄘts'un*, the 49 days of mourning: also 70 years; *'hò 'shui ㄘts'un*, the tide will serve you well.

(637) Tsün.

尊 Tsun Honorable, eminent, respected, noble; a term of respect, your; to honor, to respect, to dignify, to venerate; *ling² ㄘtsün* your father; *ㄘtsün ká²* your honor; you, Sir; *ㄘtsün sing²* your surname; *ㄘtsün 'fú*, your house; *ㄘtsün ㄘfú ㄙyan*, your wife; *ㄙwai 'lò pat₂ ㄘtsün*, old but without self-respect; *ㄘtsün king²* to venerate; *chí² ㄘtsün*, the emperor; *ㄘtsün 'chéung*, respected, elderly persons; *yat₂ ㄘtsün fat₂ 'kòm yéung²* stupid as a statue of Budha.

'纘 Tswan To tie things together; to continue, to carry on; to take up where others left off; to imitate, as virtues.

'纂 ㄘ纂 Tswán A kind of carnation band or cord; to connect; to collect together; to compile a work, to edit, to abridge; a resumé, a compend, a digest, a collection, a compilation; *'tsün ㄘsau*, to arrange literary materials; *'tsün tsáp₂* a collectanea; *'tsün ts'ap₂* to prepare and publish.

鑽 '鑽 Tswán An awl, a gimlet, an augur, a borer; an instrument for perforating; point of a weapon; to bore, to pierce, as a sting; to worm one's self into, to search into secrets; *tsün² 'ngán*, to bore a hole; *t'it₂ tsün²* an awl; *ㄘkam ㄘkong tsün²* a diamond or corundum borer; *tsün² ling²* to seek into, to act wilily; *ㄘshing tsün²* a centre-bit; *tsün² ㄘlung tsün² lá²* to pry into every nook and corner, to search thoroughly; *ㄘchí ㄙmá tsün²* a flaxseed awl, —a skinflint; *ㄙman 'tsz' tsün²* a hardhearted villain.

(638) Ts'ün.

村 ㄘ邨 Ts'un A hamlet, a village; *ㄘhéung ㄘts'ün*, a village, the country; *ㄘts'ün tsuk₂* rustic, unpolished; *ㄘts'ün ㄘfú*, a villager, an uneducated man.

全 Ts'iuen Complete, entire, unbroken, perfect; all, the whole; to finish, to do all that is required; *ㄘts'ün ㄙnang*, almighty; plenipotentiary, having full powers; *ㄘts'ün fú² ㄘtsing ㄙshan*, with undivided energies; *ㄘts'ün sái²* all complete; *ㄘts'ün 'hò*, all right; *ㄘts'ai ㄘts'ün*, complete throughout; *ㄘts'ün ㄘká li² sz'²* may your whole family prosper; *ㄘts'ün ü²* entirely well.

揌 Ts'iuen To select from, to pick out from with the hand.

痊 Ts'iuen Cured, healed, convalescent, recovered; *peng²* *ts'ün*, recovered from illness.

筌 Ts'iuen A crab-trap; a bamboo trap for fish, having a small entrance; *tak* *ü* *mong* *ts'ün* to get the fish and then forget the trap—ungrateful for benefits.

詮 Ts'iuen To explain, to comment on; select sayings; to illustrate, to expound books; to discourse upon, to set forth and enforce; *chü* *ts'ün*, explained by notes.

踡 Ts'iuen Stooping, creeping, bent down; to kick; to go along doubled over; decrepit.

銓 Ts'iuen To weigh, to measure; to estimate the quantity of things, to value; to choose according to merit or value; a carpenter's plane; *ts'ün* *sün*, to select, as proper officers.

攢 Tswan Interchanged with 欑; to collect, to come together, to assemble; to lay a coffin under a shed, and not bury it; poles and thatch to cover a coffin; *ts'ün hòp* a box with partitions, used for sweetmeats

泉 Ts'iuen A fountain, a spring; the headwaters of a river; a department in Fuhkien, Ts'iuen-chau fú or Chinchew; *tsing* *ts'ün*, a well; *lap* *ts'ün* a cascade; *wong* *ts'ün*, elysium; *kau* *ts'ün*, hades; *fo'* *ts'ün*, money, cash; *ts'ün lò* the shades; *lau* *ts'ün* *yéung* *lò*, to cherish one's old age

存 Ts'un To preserve, to defend from injury; alive, to exist; to lay by; to take care of, as of one's life: to inquire after, as one's health; to heedfully look after; *ts'ün hà* lay this aside; *ts'ün* *sæm*, to be of the same mind; *ts'ün* *fán yat* *tím hau² yui²* there remains one descendant only; *ts'ün* *mong*, to preserve and to ruin; to continue and to lose; *i'* *ts'ün*, a settled purpose; *ts'ün* *lau*, to detain, to keep back; *kò'* *ts'ün*, to inform the emperor of one's health, as old or octogenarian officers should.

蹲 Ts'un To sit cross-legged; to sit cuddled up, to sit on the heels; to make antics; to sit haughtily: placed together, as scales of armor.

忖 Ts'un To consider, to reflect on; to guess, to surmise; *ts'ün* *tok* to conjecture, to calculate.

爨 Ts'wán A furnace or cooking-place; a mess, a table; to cook gently; to steam; *ch'ui* *ts'ün* to cook; *tsz'* *ki* *hoi* *ts'ün*, eats by himself; *fan* *ts'ün*, to eat at separate tables; *t'ung* *ts'ün*, at the same table, messmate; *táp* *ts'ün*, a boarder.

鱒 Ts'ün A fish like the roach, with small scales. In Japan, this character denotes the salmon.

噂 Ts'un Many persons conversing amicably; to talk agreeably to one; unitedly, as a chorus; *ts'ün táp* to flatter and then traduce; *ts'ün táp* *mái sái'* lay them all aside; — a colloquial phrase, in which the word is also pronounced *tsun*.

寸 Ts'un' The Chinese inch, regarded as long as the middle joint of the finger; the tenth of a foot, and varies according to the *ch'ek*; a very little; the 41st radical; *ts'ün' ‹sam* or *‹fong ts'ün'* the heart; *ts'ün' ʿhau*, place of the pulse; *sik› ts'ün' ‹yam*, improve every moment of time; *yéuk› ʿyau ts'ün' tsun'* have got on a little — a depreciating phrase; *ts'ün', ‹kwán, ch'ek›* are three locations of the pulse; *tak› ‹sau ts'ün' tsz'²* I have written a little note; *ʿlo ch'ek› ts'ün'* get its measure. In accounts, often used as a contraction of *sün'* 算 to reckon.

(639) Tsung.

‹宗 Tsung An ancestral temple; an ancestral tablet; what is honored; to honor, to reverence; that which men recur or resort to; to revert to; the natural centre, an origin, the source; a clan, those of the same surname; a sort, a matter, a manner; *‹tsung miú²* an ancestral temple; *‹t'ung ‹tsung* clansmen; *‹t'in ‹tsung*, heavenly bodies; *ti² ‹tsung*, rivers, seas and mountains; *ʿtsò ‹tsung* ancestors; *‹tsung ʿyan ʿfú*, the Board of the Imperial Kindred; *‹tsung shat›* the Imperial Clan; *‹tsung ‹ts'an*, all the kindred; *‹tsung ʿtsz'* the lineal descendant in the eldest son; *yat ‹tsung ʿmi sz'²* a noble act; *ʿk'ü ‹tsung ʿpan sing'* his whole disposition; *tái² ‹tsung fo'* a great lot of goods; *ko' ‹tsung sz'²* that single affair; *‹ní ‹tsung*, this thing.

‹惊 Tsung To rejoice; pleasure, delight; to think over, to consider.

‹棕 ‹椶 Tsung A kind of gomuti palm, the *Chamærops*, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, &c.; the coir from the *Borassus gomutus*; a dark brown color, umber; *‹tsung ‹séung*, a coir trunk; *‹tsung sò'* a coir broom; *‹tsung chuk›* a blackish bamboo, whose roots furnish canes; *‹tsung ʿtin*, a coir mat.

‹淙 Tsung The noise of water; murmuring, flowing water; bubbling as a fountain.

‹踪 Tsung An ancient badge of princely dignity, eight or nine inches wide, octagonal, and having a hole in it.

‹綜 Tsung The harness of a loom; to work the slaie, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to grasp threads; to hold the reins of authority.

‹跡 ‹蹤 Tsung A vestige, a trace, a footstep; to follow in the track of another; *‹tsung ʿying*, a shadow; *‹tsung tsik›* a trace; *‹chui ‹tsung*, to follow out a clue, on the scent; *ʿmò ‹tsung*, no trace of him.

‹縱 Tsung Perpéndicularly, downward; a meridian line; a vestige, a step; *‹tsung ʿwáng*, crosswise, up and across; versatile, pettish, cross-grained.

鬃 Tsung A mane; the ridge of bristles on the neck of hogs; a high headdress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's headdress, which extends over the neck; *ch'ü ts'ung sho*, hog's bristles; *'má ts'ung*, a horse's mane; *'man ts'ung*, to put up the lappet with gum; *'ká ts'ung*, a false lappet, or lady's periwig; *s'ho ts'ung*, to comb back the lappet.

豵 Tsung A pig six months or a year old; a pig, a shote; the last of a litter, a litter; *met.* a large family.

鬆 Tsung A kind of boiler; a run, a hank, as of hempen threads; to count; name of a place.

樅 Tsung A sort of tall thuja or yew, which furnishes timber; to beat, as a drum.

粽 椶 Tsung Dumplings made by boiling glutinous rice first soaked in weak lye, and then wrapped in leaves, with a piece of sapan wood in the middle to color it; they are eaten on the fifth of the fifth month; *'ká 'tsung*, the dumplings not wrapped in leaves; *s'hám yuk' 'tsung*, salt-meat dumplings; *'kau ts'ám 'tsung*, a dog eating dumplings — a fool not relishing an allusion.

總 揔 Tsung To collect and tie up; to unite the whole; to combine or comprehend in one; all, altogether, the whole; still, nevertheless; a supervisor, one who controls all; a general or generic term; generally; *'tsung kung'* or *'lung 'tsung*, all, the whole; *'tsung pat' s'nang ying' yat' 'tsz'* he never once came on the promised day; *á' 'tsung* or *'tsung t'au*, boss, a head workman; *'tsung kok'* tufts of hair on young children; *yat' 'tsung 'kí ts'to ts'in*, how many cash for the whole? *'tsung iú' hü'* still I must go; *'tsung s'm 'hang*, after all he refused; *'tsung lái s'mái*, lump or bring them all together; *'tsung s'm t'ung* not all the same; *'tsung s'ch'am yam*, not the least answer; *'tsung tuk'* a governor-general; *'tsung s'ping*, a major-general; *ts'in 'tsung*, a chiliarch, a colonel; *'tsung 'kún*, a general manager or clerk; *'tsung 'ch'é ké' ngan*, an average price.

縱 Tsung Remiss, careless; extravagant, as in speech; to allow, to wrongfully permit, to connive at; to let things take their course; to indulge in; to let go, as a mouse; although, allowing, perhaps; to shoot an arrow; *tsung' s'yung*, not to check, unfettered, unrestrained; *kú' tsung'* purposely conniving at; *tsung' s'in 'kòm yéung'* although it is so; *tsung' kwán'* overindulgence, as by parents; *tsung' tái' 'k'ü ko' 'tám*, not to restrain.

訟 Sung To contend before rulers; to demand justice; litigation, pleadings, contention, wrangling,—it mostly refers to legal strifes; law cases; *tsung' ts'z'* an indictment; *s'chang tsung'* disputes; *t'eng' tsung'* to hear a case; *'nau tsung'* to grapple a man and carry the dispute

into court; *sik₂ tsung²* to settle a dispute, to quash a case; *ˌkún tsung²* cases in court; *tsz'² tsung²* self reproach; *tsung² kwan¹* pettifoggers.

誦 Sung² To hum, to recite over, to read in a humming tone, as priests do; a murmuring, recitative way of reading; disputing, reviling; *púi¹ tsung²* to say memoriter; *tsung² ˌking*, to recite the liturgy; *tsung² tuk₂* to read in a singing way, as children do in school.

頌 Sung² The face, the visage; easy; public, free; to praise publicly, to make known the virtues of, to eulogize; *tsung² tsán³* to laud and praise.

從 Tsung² A clan or family, a succession of, as posterity; to be second to, to follow after; attached to; subordinate, secondary in rank; *ˌts'ui tsung²* an aid or follower; *tsung² ˈkau ˈpan*, secondary ninth grade; *tsung² pák₂* uncles descended from the same great-grandfather; *ˈshau tsung²* principal and accessories; *tsung² ˈché*, followers.

(640) Ts'ung.

聰 聰 Ts'ung Quick at hearing, astute, ready, quick witted; to perceive clearly; to discriminate intelligently; *ˌts'ung ˌming*, perspicacious, clever; *ˌt'in ˌts'ung*, natural gifts; *ˈi ˌts'ung* quick at hearing; *sing² ˌts'ung* ready at learning.

悤 Ts'ung Hurried, alarmed, agitated; *nó² hi² ˌts'ung ˌts'ung*, excited to anger, exasperated; *ˌts'ung ˌmong*, precipitate.

瑽 Ts'ung A pebble or stone, resembling a precious gem.

騘 Ts'ung A dapple-gray horse, a bay horse; *ˈng ˌfá ˌts'ung*, a piebald, fancy horse.

葱 Ts'ung An onion, garlic; a general name for alliaceous vegetables; a leek or light green; a vent, a tubular passage, a draft; *ˌts'ung ˌt'au*, onions; *ˌts'ung luk₂* a pea green; *ˌú ˌts'ung*, small onions; *ˌts'ung pák₂* the onion bulb; *ˌts'ung ˈling*, the Karakorum Mts.

從 Ts'ung To follow, to listen to, to comply with, to agree; to believe in; commencing from, the place of origin; a preposition, from, by, through, in; since, whence; a way, a manner; compliance; a follower; *ˌts'ung ˌsam ˈsho yuk₂* what my heart desires; *ˌm ˌts'ung*, uncompliant, obstinate; *ˌts'ung ˌloi*, heretofore; *ˌmò ˌts'ung yap₂ ˈshau*, no way to begin; *yam² ˌts'ung ˈni*, as you please, do as you like; *ˌí ˌts'ung*, according with; *huk₂ ˌts'ung*, constrained to obey; *ˌts'ung ˌyau*, to follow about, as a teacher; *ˌts'ung ˌkam ˈi hau²* hereafter; *ˌts'ung mí²* never, not at all; *ˌts'ung ˌléung*, a reformed prostitute, one who enters a family; *ˌts'ung ˈsiu*, since childhood; *ˌsám ˌts'ung*, three compliances of a female to her father, husband and son.

松 Sung The fir tree; an emblem of longevity; ⸢ts'ung ⸢cham, pine leaves; ⸢ts'ung ⸢héung or ⸢ts'ung shü² ⸢káu, rosin, pitch; ⸢ts'ung ⸢ming, concrete pieces of rosin picked from pines; ⸢ts'ung ⸢máu, bunches of pine leaves; ˋshui ⸢ts'ung ˋk'éung, corky roots of cedar; ⸢ts'ung ˋtsz' pine aments; ⸢ts'ung chuk, ⸢múi, the fir, bamboo, and plum, *met.* like three friends; ⸢Ts'ung ⸢kong ˋfú, the prefecture of Sungkiáng, in which Shánghái lies.

淞 Sung Name of a river in Kiángsú; sometimes written as the last.

叢 Ts'ung A thicket, a bushy place; crowded, as trees; collected, assembled in numbers; bushy; ⸢shang ⸢ts'ung kòm² ⸢to, crowded like a grove, jammed, crowded; ⸢ts'ung ⸢lam, a wood, a grove, a place of concourse; sz'' tái² ⸢ts'ung ⸢lam, the four large Budhist temples in Canton; ⸢lam ˋlò yap, ⸢fá ⸢ts'ung, to become depraved when old.

漱 Ts'ung Smaller streams flowing into the main river; tributaries; the meeting of waters.

(641) Tsut.

卒 Tsuh Those who execute orders; lictors, soldiers, underlings, menials; to conclude, to finish; to die, to come to an end; to the end; ⸢ping tsut, soldiers; ˋsiú tsut, camp followers; peng² tsut, disease is mortal; tsut, ⸢wai shín² sz'' to the last he was a good man.

蟀 Tsuh A cricket; tsik, tsut, the hearth cricket; tau² tsik, tsut, to fight crickets.

(642) Tsüt.

啐 Tsuh To taste, to craunch; to suck, the noise of sucking, or swallowing with a gusto; tsüt, ⸢kon tseng² sucked it dry.

絕 Tsiueh To interrupt a connection with, to cut off a thread; to interrupt; to sunder, to break off, to terminate; to exterminate, to utterly destroy; to renounce, to abjure; to cross water; to overpass; shooting athwart, like a meteor; a superlative, very, extremely, entirely, most; a stanzas of four lines; shát tsüt, to kill every one; miú² tsüt, superior to all, finest; tsüt, shik, exceedingly beautiful; tsüt, ú² or tsüt, hau² leaving no heir, posterity cut off; tsüt, ⸢mò ˋhò ch'ü² no good luck at all; by no means a good place; tün² tsüt, to stop, as a ration; tsüt, lò² the road is stopped; resources are all cut off; ˋkon tò² tsüt, ⸢dung ˋling, I am driven to the edge, reduced to the last extremity; ˋng tsüt, a stanzas in pentameters; má² pat, tsüt, ˋhau, he never ceases to rail; ⸢t'in ⸢mò tsüt, ⸢yan ⸢chí lò² heaven never intends to cut off men's resources; tsüt, mái² a final sale, as land never to be redeeme d

(643) Ts'üt.

撮, Ts'oh — To take a pinch with two or three fingers; a pinch, a pugil; to take up a little; to snatch, to bring together; a little, a handfull; a measure of 256 (some say 60) grains of millet; brought together, selected; *ts'üt, iú²* a selection of what is important; *yat, ts'üt, kòm² ‹to*, as much as a pinch, a little; *yat, ts'üt, 't'ò*, a piece of land; *ts'üt, ‹mái yat, pò²* make them all into one book; *ts'üt, 'shéung 'kiú*, to force one into a sedan; *'ts'üt, hòp²* to make, an affiance, a partnership.

蕝, 最, Tsiueh — A bundle or sheaf of coarse sedge used for straining or pouring spirits through. The second is otherwise read *tsui²*; small, vile, base, insignificant; *tsui² tsü²* to collect together.

卒, Tsuh — An adverb, hastily, suddenly, abruptly; urgently; *ts'üt, kap*, in a hurry; *ts'üt, ts'üt*, expeditiously; *ts'üt, ‹in ‹loi tò²* he suddenly came upon one; *ts'üt, ‹in ‹kán*, all in a hurry.

猝, Tsuh — Similar to the last. A dog rushing from a cover; abrupt; fierce, precipitate; *‹ts'ong ts'üt*, impetuous; perplexed driven by many affairs.

捽, Tsuh — To grasp, to clutch, to seize, as by the nape; to butt, to push; to pluck out; *ts'üt, ‹k'i fát*, to clench his hair; *ts'üt, 'keng*, to take by the nape.

(644) Tsz'.

‹茲, ‹兹, Tsz' — Herbs and shrubs in great abundance; a mat; an adjective, this; an adverb, here; a conjunction, but, still; *‹tsz' 'ché*, the following—a phrase used at the beginning of a notice; *tsoi² ‹tsz'* here; *‹tsz' ‹kam*, now; *ním² ‹tsz' tsoi² ‹tsz'* thinking of a thing without distraction; *‹ü ‹tsz'* hereupon, now then—an illative phrase.

‹滋, Tsz' — Occurs used for the last; sweet, pleasant, rich; humid, soft; to increase, to grow; to enrich, to moisten, to fertilize; to rise, to overflow; moisture, juices, sap; numerous, many; muddy; *‹tsz' sz'²* to get up a row, to make trouble, to embroil; *‹tsz' mán²* a sprouting tendril; something left, as of a seditious band; *'hò ‹tsz' mí²* a fine flavor; *‹tsz' yun²* to mollify, to increase the juices; *‹tsz' 'pò*, to strengthen, as a tonic; *‹tsz' 'iú*, to make trouble, to provoke.

‹蝨, ‹蟙, Tsz' — A louse, a nit; insects that irritates the skin; an itching, prickling; *lái² ‹tsz'* the itch; *yat, ‹shan ‹tsz'* whole person is frowzy; *‹shang ‹tsz' 'kau*, a mangy dog; *‹shang ‹tsz' 'kau 'kòm ‹sheng*, a peevish child, always whining for something to eat; *'shui ‹tsz'* water spiders; *‹mò ‹tsz'* hairy worms.

‹鎡, Tsz' — A hoe for removing weeds, called *‹tsz' ‹ki*, having a long narrow blade.

孳 Tsz' To bear, to produce; to suckle, to nourish, said of animals; to grow, to increase; ardent, affectionate, loving; strong love, like a mother's; unwearied, repeated, diligent, in which it is the same as the next; ㄘtsz' sik˩ to bear young; mán² mat˩ ㄘtsz' ㄙshang, all things gradually multiply.

孜 Tsz' Unceasing, unwearied effort, untiring diligence; self-denying attachment; ㄘtsz' ㄘtsz' ㄙwai shin² ever striving to be good.

㢋 Tsz' To cut up meat into steaks or morsels for eating; slices, steaks, bits of meat.

淄 Tsz' A river in the northeast of Shántung flowing into the sea; ㄘTsz' ㄘch'ün, a district in Shántung; a dark color.

緇 Tsz' Dark colored silk, dyed many times; the dark color of a sediment; black; ㄘtsz' á, black garments.

菑 畬 Tsz' Waste, untilled land, overgrown, jungly; to clear new or waste land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a road; to cut, to rend; a dead tree still standing. Occurs used for the next.

輜 Tsz' End of the axle within the nave; treasure wagons, or such as carry arms and spoil; large wagons with places for sleeping and carrying stores; manure carts; ㄘtsz' chung² baggage wagons of an army.

錙 Tsz' A weight equal to six ㄘchü 銖 or the fourth part of a tael, not now in use; ㄘtsz' ㄘchü, a little trifle, a mere penny, a mite.

貲 Tsz' A fine paid to redeem one's self; riches, goods, wealth; ㄘtsz' ㄘts'in, money; ㄘtsz' ㄘts'oi, property; ㄘká ㄘtsz' family possessions. Used for the next.

資 Tsz' Property, riches, things of value; necessaries, articles wanted; a fee, a douceur, a treat, a present; to take; to depend on another; what belongs to one, what is natural, as disposition; what was had at the first; ˊtsau ㄘtsz' or ㄘpan ㄘtsz' postage; ㄘhéung ㄘtsz' a subscription to a festival or to build a temple; ㄘtsz' ˊpún, capital; ㄘtsz' ˊfú, necessary things, as for a journey; ㄘtsz' kák˩ talents, capabilities, said of officers: ㄘtsz' chat˩ natural disposition; a habit; ㄙmò tik˩ ˊtsz' tsik˩ without any resources or dependence. Occurs used for the next.

漬 Tsz' Usually pronounced *tsik˩*. To soak, to steep; to dye; water-soaked, moldy, damaged by soaking; tsam' tsz' under water; ˊshui tsik˩ damaged by wet, as cargo; yan' tsik˩ discolored, spotted, marks of wetting.

咨 Tsz' To deliberate, to plan, to consult; to state or ask in writing; a document, a dispatch between equals in rank; an interjection, ah, oh! to sigh; ㄘtsz' ㄙman, an official paper; ㄙho ㄙwai ㄘtsz' ㄘtsé, why do you lament so? ㄙi ㄘtsz' to send a dispatch.

諮 Tsz' Used for the last. To deliberate, to consult, to devise a way; to ask about.

姿 Tsz' Manner, gait, form, carriage, air; beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts; natural endowments; *fung ⁽tsz'* a fine figure, shapely; *⁽tsz' shik⁾* a beauty; *⁽t'in ⁽tsz' kwok⁾ shik⁾* a beauty who can overthrow a state, like Yáng Kwei-fei of the T'áng dynasty.

粢 Tsz' A common name for grains and pulse; rice used in sacrifices, which must be of the best; a cake of glutinous rice.

趑 Tsz' Unable to advance, either from fear or disability; to go awry; *⁽tsz' ⁽tsü*, impeded.

觜 Tsz' The 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of λ and 2 π in Orion's head.

Read *⁽tsui*; the horns of an owl; the curved corners of a roof or ridgepole; to raise the egret on the head; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout the lips in anger.

髭 Tsz' The mustaches, which the Chinese wear long; beautiful, good-looking; *⁽tsz' ⁽sò*, the mustaches.

鼒 Tsz' A small round tripod; a round lid or cover of a tripod.

子 Tsz' A son, anciently it meant a child; a boy, a lad, a person; an heir, posterity, issue; interest on money; seeds of plants; a sage, a philosopher, a venerable and worthy man; Confucius; you, Sir, a term of address, somewhat like comrades; a degree of nobility, a viscount; the first of the twelve stems, denoted by the rat; the third watch, from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M.; the people, in distinction from their prince; a spot, as of dirt or on dice; added to many nouns, it indicates that they are smaller than others of the same sort; the 39th radical; *'tsz' ⁽sün*, children, descendants; *t'ái' 'tsz'* the heir-apparent; *'tsz' tséuk⁾* a viscount; *'chéung 'tsz'* the eldest son; *⁽shü ⁽tái 'tsz'* a stupid scholar; *ch'ik⁾ 'tsz'* an infant; *hí' 'tsz'* a play-actor; *háu' 'tsz'* a son in mourning; a dutiful son; *'tsz' ⁽mò ⁽ts'in*, cash marked with blood of mother and child; *⁽sín 'tsz'* my deceased father; *⁽fú 'tsz'* a teacher, a rabbi, a sage; *⁽ting ⁽héung 'tsz'* best cloves; *'siú 'tsz'* a boy, a pupil; my lad, my child; *noi' 'tsz'* my wife; *⁽fá 'tsz'* a beggar; *'lò 'tsz'* father, your father; *long² 'tsz'* a prodigal son; *'yéung 'tsz'* a foster-child; *'tsz' sik⁾* children; *⁽kung 'tsz'* a rich man's son; *'chéung 'tsz'* the eldest son.

仔 Tsz' To bear, to carry; to undertake, as an officer; *'tsz' sai'* careful; discriminating; *'tsz' ⁽kin chung² yam²* able to sustain important offices.

耔 Tsz' To weed and hoe earth around the roots of plants, to hill.

梓 Tsz' A sort of tree, considered to be the best of all trees (a sort of cedar?); to cut blocks for books; one's village; *'tsz' 'li*, my village; *⁽song 'tsz'* one's birthplace; *'tsz' ⁽shang*, printed by....; *'tsz' ⁽t'án*, a solid kind of black wood.

渣 Tsz' Sediments, dregs; *chap ˈtsz'* grains from spirits; *ˌchá ˈtsz'* grounds, residuum, dregs; *ˌnai ˈtsz'* muddy settlings.

姊 Tsz' An elder sister; a schoolmistress; *ˈtsz' múi²* sisters; it sometimes includes all the children, as *pát, ˈtsz' múi²* eight of us in all; *tái² ˈtsz'* an elder sister; *tsˈat, ˈtsz' müi²* a sort of rose; a kind of snake.

汤 Tsz' Name of a river on the east of China; to strain spirits; a strainer made of plants.

秭 Tsz' A stack of corn; to number; the ninth place in notation a hundred millions; a weight of 640 peculs.

胂 Tsz' The remnants of a meal; dried meat with the bones in it; *ˌkon ˈtsz'* dried meat.

呰 Tsz' To molest, to be needlessly strict; to revile; weak; a defect, a flaw.

紫 A reddish blue, a clay color, a nankeen tint; a fugacious, undecided hue; *ˈtsz' ˌtˈong shik,* a dark complexion; *ˈtsz' ˈfan,* purple; *ˈtsz' ˌtˈán,* orange red; *ˈtsz' ˌfan,* cudbear; *ˈtsz' ˌli ˈkòm shik,* black and blue, like a bruise; *ˈtsz' ˌpiú,* a violet; *ˈtsz' ˌfá pò²* nankeen cloth; *ˈtsz' ˌshan,* the court or palace, the rising sun; *ˈtsz' ˌmí,* the *Lagerstræmia,* or crape myrtle; a god worshiped for protection against malaria.

自² Tsz' A preposition, from, commencing at; a pronoun, self, I; my own, myself, personally; to use; to lead; the 132d radical; *tsz'²ˈkí,* myself, my own; *ˈni tsz'²ˈki,* you yourself; *tsz'² ˌwai,* I did it; *tsz'² Ò² chi² ˌsheng,* from Macao to Canton; *tsz'² ˌin,* natural, spontaneous, self-existent; certainly, surely; *tsz'² tsz'² ˌin ˌin ˈúi ˈhiú,* it will soon become natural and easy to understand; *tsz'² ˌin ˌtˈung,* native copper; *pat, ˈtsˈing tsz'² ˌloi,* he came uninvited on his own lookout, *i. e.* the responsibility is his own, as a patient undergoing an operation; *tsz'² ˈng²* my fault; *tsz'² shí²* self-confident, self-righteous; *tsz'² tsò²* our own manufacture; *ˈmai tsz'²* stop, hold up! *ˌˈm ˈhò hü² tsz'²* don't go away, wait here a while; *tsz'² tsz'² tsoi² tsoi²* in high spirits; *tsz'² hau²* henceforth; *tsz'² ˈyau ˈchü í²* I will manage it; *tsz'² ˌtsˈam ˈtün kin²* self destruction, suicide; *tsz'² tsok, tsz'² shau²* he gets what he gave; *tsz'² shik, tsz'²* I find my own food; *tsz'² ˌloi ko² ˌshí,* ever since that time; *tsz'² ˌchí tˈái² kwo²* presumptuous.

字² Tsz' A character, a letter; lettered, marked, written on; a writing, a letter, an order; a word, a symbol of thought; to bear, to nourish, to love, to suckle; the style or title taken at marriage; a name, a designation; to betroth a daughter; *ˈsé tsz'²* to write; *tsz'² ˈmò, tsz'² ˌtˈau,* finals and initials, as used by the Chinese to express a third sound; *tsz'² ˈmò,* letters of an alphabet; *ˈmò tsz'² mak,* unlearned, unskilled in writing; *ˌman tsz'²* composition, writing; *yat ˌchéung tsz'²*

a note, an order ; *ˢmò tsz'² ˌün*, no mind for learning ; *ˌfu ˢmá tsz'²* contracted forms of the ten digits ; *tsz'² hò²* name of a shop ; a "chop," as of tea ; *chuk₅ tsz'² shat₅* to seek flaws in a writing ; *tsz'² ˢngán*, a set phrase, an expression ; *pat₅ tsz'²* not betrothed ; *út₅ tsz'²* or *tsz'² nap₅* a type ; *ˌtsün tsz'²* what is your respected style ? *pít₅ tsz'²* the familiar style, taken on entering life ; *yan² tsz'² kák₅* a copy-slip ; *tsz'² kák₅* black lines ; *tsz'² tsik₅* a mark, traces of writing.

牸 Sz' A cow ; the female of domesticated animals ; *tsz'² ˢmá*, a mare.

俟 竢 Sz' To wait, to stay ; to wait upon ; to expect, to look for, to hope ; to prepare for ; until, expecting ; *tsz'² hau²* waiting for ; *lap₅ tsz'² ˌúi ˌyam*, wait for an answer ; *tsz'² há² üt₅* till next month.

涘 Sz' The banks of a river, the shores or mouth of a stream ; *ˢshui tsz'²* the bank.

伺 Sz' To wait upon, to wait for ; to spy, to narrowly examine ; *tsz'² hau²* in readiness, waiting.

嗣 Sz' To connect, as a family ; to adopt ; to inherit, to succeed to ; children, posterity, heirs, descendants ; an adopted heir ; to practice, to learn fully ; till ; hereafter, then ; *hau² tsz'²* descendants ; *kai² tsz'²* an adopted heir ; *tsüt₅ tsz'²* posterity cut off ; *ˌmò tsz'² ˌt'án*, an orbate temple ; *tsz'² wai²* to succeed to the throne ; *tsz'² ˌyan pít₅ kú²* from other causes following it.

笥 Sz' A hamper, a basket ; *ˌshü tsz'²* a portable book and writing-case ; *fuk₅ tsz'²* learned, well read.

飤 飼 Sz' To feed, to nourish ; to set food before ; to rear, as animals ; feed, provisions, eatables. Interchanged with the next.

食 Sz' To feed, to set food before ; to bring up ; food, provision ; *ˌngau ˌyéung ˌyan ˢsho tsz'²* men rear sheep and oxen.

巳 Sz' The sixth of the 12 branches, denoted by a snake, and corresponding to 9—11 A. M.

祀 Sz' To sacrifice to gods or devils, to offer sacrifices ; sacrificial ; a sacrifice ; a year ; like, as if ; *ˌmò tsz'²* no descendants ; *ˌün tsz'²* first year of a reign ; *tsz'² ˌshan*, to sacrifice to the gods ; *tsz'² ˢtsò*, to worship ancestors.

耜 Sz' A ploughshare ; a colter, the part of a plough which enters the earth ; a plough.

寺 Sz' An official residence, chambers about a court ; a court, an office, a hall ; an eunuch ; a monastery, a Budhist temple ; Budhists ; *tsz'² ˌmún*, Budhists ; *yap₅ tsz'²* to become a priest ; *tái² ˢli tsz'²* the Court of Appeal at Peking ; *tsz'² ˌshing*, chief clerk in a court ; *ˌyau tsz'²* to be changed from one office to another ; to saunter in a monastery. Used for the next.

閹 Sz' A court, a hall where officers hold sittings ; an eunuch ; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting ; *tsz'² ˌyan*, an eunuch.

(645) Ts'z'.

雌 ‹ts'z' The female of birds, a hen bird; *met.* weak; *kin' ko' ‹ts'z' ‹hung*, see which of them will beat.

差 ‹ts'z' Uneven, projecting irregularly; *‹ts'ám ‹ts'z'* irregular, not uniform; *‹ts'z' 'ho ‹yan i'* like what most men think.

嚐 ‹ts'z' To speak hastily, to utter things unadvisedly; to slander, to detract from; to think, to consult; to restrict, to limit; faulty, licentious; impertinent, evil; its meaning varies according to the one joined with it.

疵 ‹ts'z' Malady, disease, infirmity; an imperfection, as a mole; a failing, a fault; an eccentricity; *‹há ‹ts'z'* a flaw, any fault which renders a thing imperfect; *'siú ‹ts'z'* a little fault, as in a man's character; *hak› ‹ts'z'* a black spot.

祠 ‹ts'z' To sacrifice to ancestors in the spring; a family shrine, an ancestral temple; a temple, a shrine; to get a blessing; *‹shan ‹ts'z'* shrine to the gods, said of the national ones; an ancestral tablet; *‹ts'z' ‹t'ong*, an ancestral temple; *fuk› tak› ‹ts'z'* shrine of street gods; *tsit› háu' ‹ts'z'* a temple to virtuous women.

詞 ‹ts'z' An expression, a phrase, a sentence, a word; a particle; a writing, an accusation; to speak, to tell the thoughts, to say,; to accuse; to request, to ask; *‹ts'z' pat› tát› i'* the sentence does not fully convey the idea; *‹ts'z' ‹lam*, the Hánlin Academy; *‹man ‹ts'z'* writings; *chong' ‹ts'z'* an accusation, a petition.

辭 辞 ‹ts'z' Similar to the last; an expression, a word, a particle, a part of speech; evidence, speech, words; to refuse, to decline with thanks; to resign, to leave, to go, to retire, to depart; *‹t'úi ‹ts'z'* to decline, as an office; *‹ts'z' hü'* to leave, as one's service; *kò' ‹ts'z'* to take leave, to bid good bye; *‹sam ‹ts'z'* to dislike, averse to; *‹kung ‹ts'z' pak› 'shéung*, a respectful adieu on going to Peking; *kok› chap› yat› ‹ts'z'* each held to his own argument; *‹ts'z' t'ip›* to send a card of invitation back; *‹ts'z' shang t'ip›* a card to take leave; *‹hü ‹ts'z'* a falsehood; *t'án' 'ü ‹ts'z'* an interjection; *'hò ‹ts'z' kü'* a good style.

慈 ‹ts'z' Maternal affection; love, kindness, mercy, compassion; gentle, soft, tender to; a mother; *‹ká ‹ts'z'* my mother; *‹ts'z' ‹sam*, kindhearted; *‹ts'z' 'mò*, kind mothers—often spoil their children; *‹shing ‹ts'z' ming'* I received my mother's orders; *‹ts'z' ‹pi*, compassionate; *‹ts'z' ‹ts'éung*, long-suffering, forbearance; *‹ts'z' oi'* loving affection.

磁 ‹ts'z' The loadstone; porcelain, chinaware; *‹ts'z' shek›* the loadstone; *‹ts'z' hi'* crockeryware; *‹yéung ‹ts'z'* foreign chinaware.

鷀 Ts'z' The fishing cormorant, the *Phalacrocorax*; ㄑ*lò* ㄑ*ts'z'* the cormorant, poetically called ㄑ*shui* ㄑ*lò* ㄑ*á*, or the old water crow.

臍 Tsi The navel; to cut off even; ㄑ*ts'z' tái*² the umbilical cord; *shai*² ㄑ*ts'z' mok*₂ *k'ap*₂ [hard as] for one to bite his own navel; ㄑ*t'ò* ㄑ*ts'z'* the navel; ㄑ*nūn* ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*kò*, a plaster to keep the navel warm.

茨 Ts'z' To thatch; grass on a wall; a spinous trailing plant with triangular seed; to collect; ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*kú*, the *Caladium sagittifolium*, a species of Arum.

餈 Ts'z' Unleavened cakes; pancakes, or dumplings made of rice flour; ㄑ*you* ㄑ*ts'z'* cakes fried in fat; ㄑ*yé* ㄑ*ts'z'* cocoanut flour cakes.

柿 Thí The persimmon, the Diospyrus or China fig; ㄑ*kon* ㄑ*ts'z'* or ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*peng*, dried persimmons or figs, prepared for exportation; ㄑ*ngau* ㄑ*sam* ㄑ*ts'z'* the large sort; ㄑ*kai* ㄑ*sam* ㄑ*ts'z'* the small sort; ㄑ*shui tsam*² ㄑ*ts'z'* the yellow persimmon.

此 A pronoun, this; here, now; this, the last spoken of; the thing in hand; ㄑ*pí* ㄑ*ts'z'* that, this; you, I; there, here; ㄑ*ü* ㄑ*ts'z'* like this; ㄑ*m t*ₒ*oi*² ㄑ*ts'z'* not here; ㄑ*i* ㄑ*ts'z'* by, or on this account; ㄑ*ts'z* ㄑ*yan* ㄑ*ts'z'* *tak*₂ for this very kindness.

𠚪 Ts'z' Small, contracted, diminutive; ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*chí mat*₂ a very little thing.

似 Sz' Like, similar; as, as if, as it were, appearing, resembling; to appear, to have the aspect of; ㄑ*hò* ㄑ*ts'z'* like; ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*m* ㄑ*ts'z'* is it like or not? ㄑ*m* ㄑ*to* ㄑ*ts'z'* not very similar; ㄑ*ts'z' tsuk*₂ ㄑ*ní*, just like you; ㄑ*ts'z' shi*² ㄑ*i* ㄑ*fī* somewhat of right, but still wrong; ㄑ*yau shing*² ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*ngo tik*₂ there are those superior to me; ㄑ*yan* ㄑ*yau* ㄑ*séung* ㄑ*ts'z'* they resemble each other.

姒 Sz' An elder brother's wife; ㄑ*ts'z tai*² sisters-in-law; ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*fú*, an old lady—a term used by the young.

汜 Sz' A stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it again; ㄑ*ts'z'* ㄑ*shui*, a small river in Honán, west of K'áifung fú, having a town of the same name.

次 Ts'z' Neither first nor best; coming after, second in order, inferior, secondary; next, succeeding; to put in order; a halting-place, an encampment a rest-house, an inn, a shed or stall; a mansion; a position, as of the stars; a time, a place, a stated post; to halt, to reach; *ts'z''* *tai*² in order, regularly; *tsoi*² ㄑ*k'i* *ts'z''* in that place; next in order; ㄑ*t'au* *ts'z''* the first time; ㄑ*ts'ang* ㄑ*ts'ang* *ts'z''* *ts'z''* rising gradually like a gallery; *ts'z''* *yat*₂ next day; *tsò*² *ts'z'* flighty, flurried; ㄑ*lui* *ts'z''* repeatedly; *ts'z''* ㄑ*ngan*, inferior silver; *wai*² *ts'z''* a seat, a position; *hák*₂ *ts'z''* a stranger's lodging, travelers' houses.

佽 Ts'z' Light, nimble, sprightly; to help, to assist; to compare; for, instead; *ts'z'* *cho*² to aid.

恣' Ts'z' Relaxation, dissipation; licentious, gay, loose; to follow one's passions, to throw off all restraint; *fong' ts'z''* profligate, dissipated; to give the rein to one's lusts; *tsung' ts'z''* unrestrained.

眥' Ts'z' The canthus or corner of the eye; a fierce look; to look at angrily; a lappel, the place where it folds over.

骴' Ts'z' An old bone of men or beasts; putrid bones, having some flesh on them.

束' Ts'z' To be distinguished from 束 *ch'uk,* to bind. A thorn, a prickle, a sliver, a sharp slit.

刺' Ts'z' A thorn; a sting; to pierce, to prick, to thrust a sharp point into; to embroider; to brand, to tattoo; to cut into; a visiting-card, because it was once cut in wood; to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole, as a boat; to reprehend, to blame; to criticise, to lampoon; satire; to pry into, to overhear; to examine; *ts'z'' ngá,* to pick the teeth; *hang ts'z''* to stab to death; *tsok, shí ts'z'' k'ü,* to pasquinade in verse; *tsám ts'z''* to engrave, to prick; *t'au ts'z''* to send in a card; *shüt, ts'z''* or *kí ts'z''* a sarcasm, an inuendo, a taunt; *ts'z'' ts'z''* to talk much.

賜' Ts'z' To confer; bestowed by a superior, usually refers to the emperor; imperial grants; a favor; a benefit; *shéung ts'z''* to reward; *yam ts'z''* imperial favors; *shau' ts'z''* to receive a benefit; *t'in kún ts'z'' fuk,* may heaven send down blessings; *ts'z'' muk,* to look at; *pái' ts'z''* to thank; *mung ts'z'' kú'* obliged for your patronage—a phrase on bills; *ü' ts'z'' fá ling,* an imperial gift of a peacock's feather.

廁' 厠' Ts'z' To cleanse, to wash; a place which must be kept clean; a privy, a necessary; in order, to put in proper places, as guests; a gorge, where a stream forces its way; *ts'z'' hang* or *ts'z'' 'sho,* a privy.

(646) Tui.

帨' Shwui A napkin or handkerchief hung at the girdle; *kan tui''* a napkin. Often read *shui'*.

(647) Túi.

堆 Túi A heap, a mass, a mound, a stack, an accumulation of; a guard-house; a crowd; to heap up, to pile; to store up, to accumulate; to crowd; *kún túi,* a police-station; *wo 'kon túi,* a pile of straw; *túi mái yat, túi,* throw it all in a pile; *pút, mái yat, túi,* gather them all in one heap; *yat, túi yan,* a crowd of people; *túi tsik, ü shán,* a great quantity together, as goods in a market; *yau túi,* hollow globular cakes, for which the next is also used.

餧 Chui Tui Dumplings made of flour, which are then steamed; bait made of flour; *kák, ṡnín ⸢tsín ⸢túi*, hollow cakes left from last year; left of an old stock; not inclined to anger, placable.

對 Parallel sentences; scrolls hung up in Chinese houses, for ornament; *yat, túi² ˋtúi*, a pair of scrolls; *ˋtúi ⸢lün*, parallel sentences; *kit, ˋtúi*, the close of a discourse.

A colloquial word. To push towards, to bridge or hand along to another; to coalesce, to have a batch, to make up a certain amount: *ˋtúi kwo² ⸢lai*, hand it on to him; *ˋtúi ṡmái yat, hí²* lump it all in one, make up a lot.

對² 对² Túi To front, to be opposite to; to correspond, to suit, to pair; consistent with, agreeing; to answer, to respond; opposite, fronting; opposed to, inimical; a pair; sign of the dative, as *túi² ˋk'ü ˋkong*, speak to him; *túi² ⸢t'au*, hostile; a foe, an enemy; *túi² ⸢ts'an ⸢ká*, to form marriage alliance; *⸢k'i lok, ṡmò túi²* incomparable pleasure; *túi² mín²* opposite, face to face, over against; *yat, túi² ṡhái*, a pair of shoes; *túi² shò²* to compare accounts; *⸢tang túi²* a well matched couple; *túi² kin² li²* cent. per cent. profit; *túi² ˋngán*, agreeable to, to like; *túi² ṡyan kwo²* equal to men's remarks, not afraid of being found guilty; *ˋchü túi² ˋk'ü ˋkong*, forced him to out with it, as an accusing conscience.

碓² Túi A foot-pestle, a machine to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; a beat of a pestle; *túi² ˋtsui*, weight on the pestle; *túi² ⸢ch'ong*, the mortar frame; *túi² ⸢shan*, the pestle treddle; *ˋshui túi²* mortars turned by water; *⸢chung ⸢to ˋki pák, túi²* pound it hundreds of times more; *⸢chung túi² ⸢ü*, the white porpoise.

兌² Túi To exchange, to barter; to weigh against, to give an equivalent; satisfied, pleased with; straight, permeable; the 58th diagram; *túi² ún²* exchanged, said of jewelry or coin; *túi² ṡngan*, to weigh silver; *fát, túi²* for sale; *ts'at, í² túi²* it weighs seven mace two candareens [to the dollar].

駾² Túi A horse going very rapidly; *túi² tat,* to rush out suddenly upon.

懟² 憝² Túi To hate, to abhor; disliking, displeased, angry with; inimical; an adversary; *⸢ün ok, tái² túi²* great hatred to the chief criminal.

隊² Túi A crowd, a rank, a group, a bevy, a flock, a herd; a file, a band; a company of 100 men; to fall or slide from a higher place, losing one's footing; *túi² ˋng*, in ranks, by platoons, *met.* the army; *yat, túi² ṡyan*, a crowd of men; *ˋpái túi²* to dress ranks, to call out the companies; *⸢ping túi²* a detachment of troops; *⸢ch'ung tái² túi²* to consort with the great; *yat, túi² túi²* groups and knots of people; *yat, túi² áp*, a flock of ducks.

(648) **T'úi.**

推 T'úi **To push away, to expel, to push from one, to abstain from, to remove from; to shirk, to shift, to throw off, as responsibility; to arrange, to lay out; to extend to, to carry out, to infer; to refuse, to decline; to secede, to resign; to give up to, to deny one's self; ㄍt'úi ㄍts'z' to decline; ㄍt'úi ch'ut, hü² to throw off on, to escape from, as a duty; ㄍt'úi sün¹ to prognosticate; ㄍt'úi shik, to yield a dainty, as to a guest; ㄍt'úi ㄍmo kòm² ㄍt'úi, to push here and there, as in raising a loan; ㄍt'úi ㄍmo, to grind a handmill; ㄍt'úi ㄍhoi, to enlarge on, to comment; to evade; to push away; ㄍt'úi s'm lat, it can not be evaded; ㄍt'úi k'éuk, ㄍt'á, to refuse him; ㄍt'úi ㄍhiú ˢk'ü, I have got rid of him; ㄍt'úi ㄍshá, pushed over the sand; ㄍt'úi ʿt'ong, to put off with excuses; yat, ㄍt'úi, an impulse, an inference; shai² p'áu² ㄍlai ㄍt'úi, rase them with cannon; ㄍt'úi ㄍmái ˢk'ü, put the blame on him; ㄍt'úi ㄍsam chi² fuk, I'll put my heart in your belly — sincerity.**

焞 T'úi Full; ㄍt'úi ㄍt'úi, abundant, in great quantities; a high degree of.

隤 T'úi To fall in ruins; to overthrow, to ruin; to involve in ruin, to cause to fall or descend; to push over; lost; ruined, irremediable.

頹 頹 T'úi Interchanged with the preceding. The jaws; a bald head; a rapid gust of wind; flowing, yielding, obedient; yuk, ㄍshán ㄍt'úi, a drunkard's rubicund visage; ㄍshui ㄍshui ㄍt'úi ㄍt'úi, failing, infirm; ㄍt'úi to² lazy.

蘵 T'úi **A kind of flower, a foot high, with square culms, from whose spathes water can be drunk, called ㄍngau ㄍt'úi; the pitcher-plant?**

魋 T'úi **A marvelous animal like a bear, having short yellow hair. Read ㄍch'ui, the hair bound in a knot; ㄍch'ui kai² hair coiled in a ball, like Táuists.**

腿 T'úi The thigh, the ham; ㄍchü ʿt'úi, a hind-quarter of a hog; ʿfo ʿt'úi, a cured ham; ʿtá ㄍpo ʿt'úi, to strike with the leg, a practice of the Bannermen; ㄍkam ʿt'úi, hams from Kinhwá in Chehkiáng; ʿsiú ʿt'úi, the leg.

退 T'úi To retreat, to withdraw, to retire, to draw back, to recede; to decline, to refuse; to excuse one's self; to yield, to give up to; t'úi² ㄍts'an, to break a betrothal; t'úi² yéung² to cede kindly; t'úi² ㄍts'oi, to lay out money; t'úi² ㄍping, to draw off troops; t'úi² shuk, to back out, to show the white feather; to shrink; t'úi² shik, faded, as colors; t'úi² shò² the debt is canceled; t'úi² ㄍkang, to throw up ploughing.

蛻 Shwui The exuviæ or cast off skin of snakes, crabs, or insects; ㄍshím t'úi² a cicada's cast skin.

(649)

Tuk.

督 Tuh. To conduct, to head, to lead, to command; to examine, to search out; to urge, to follow and see how an order is done; to warn, to reprove; correct, in order; an overseer, a general; sore eyes; *tuk, ㄑyan tsò² ㄑkung*, to lead men on to work, to oversee workmen; *tuk, ˊli*, to direct; *tuk, ㄑping*, to command troops; *tuk, chü² ling² tsò²* order him to do it now; *ˊhoi ㄑkwán ㄑkám tuk,* the collector of customs at Canton; *tuk, ˊfú*, the governor-general and governor of a province; *ˊshau ˊchi tuk, tuk,* to shake the finger at, as to a child in reproof.

A colloquial word. To prick in, to take up on a stick, to fork; to point the finger at, to ridicule; *ㄑhang ㄑtsˊin tuk, hau²* to be pointed at by others; *tuk, ˊngo ˊngán ㄑyan*, he is an eyesore to me; *tuk, kwo² ˊki ㄑsham*, pole its depth.

篤 Tuh. Real, sincere, simple, earnest; severe, as disease; firm, stable, strong; unmixed, pure; to augment, to establish; to give importance to, to regard seriously; a sick horse: makes the superlative; *tuk, hok₂* diligent at study; *tuk, sun²* sincere belief; *peng² tuk,* dangerously sick; *tuk, shat₂* trustworthy; honest, *tuk, ㄑhang pat, kün²* to work diligently without weariness.

㞗 A vulgar form of *ㄑtˊün* **臀**; the anus, the cœcum; the buttocks; the end, the bottom, the adit; *ㄑˊm ㄑmún tuk,* you can't conceal your guile; *ˊm ㄑmún tak, tuk, kwo²* he has not enough for his own expenses; *tuk, ˊtai*, the bottom of, as a hong; *sak, tuk, ㄑkai*, half-witted, unable to learn; *kwai, tuk, lò²* a cul-de-sac, a street stopped up.

獨 Tuh. Solitary, alone, as dogs; a species of baboon; one's self; single; widowed, childless; one's consciousness; *tuk, hai² ˊkòm yéung²* only that sort; *tuk, ˊtsz'* an only child; *tuk, ㄑtˊau ㄑkung*, a widower; *tuk, tsz'² ˊki*, only myself; *ㄑtán tuk,* only one, by itself; *tuk, ˊyau*, but there are; *tuk, hai²* only is; *tuk, ˊshi ˊyé*, the only one in the market; *pat, ˊchi tuk, yat,* not one only.

韇 Tuh. A case for a bow; a covering or sheath to preserve a bow.

瀆 Tuh. A river which drains a land; a sewer, a sluice, a ditch; foul, muddy; to defile, to desecrate, to despise, to treat contumeliously; to annoy, to bother, to trouble, as by reiteration; *ㄑkau tuk,* a sewer; *sz'' tuk,* the four sluices, are the Yángtsz', the Yellow, the Hwái and the Tsi rivers; *sit, tuk,* to profane, to blaspheme; to insult superiors; *tuk, tˊeng²* you bother my ears — said by magistrates; *fung² tuk,* I have presumed to annoy — a polite phrase. The first only is used in these senses.

牘 Tuh² Boards or tablets for writing on, blocks for books; books, documents, registers; a bamboo beaten to keep time; *ch'ek₃ tuk₂* a card, a note, a tablet; a brief; a letter-writer; *on' tuk₂* law cases, a record of precedents.

犢 Tuh² A calf, a heifer; a victim for sacrifice; *'lò ngau 'shái tuk₂* the old cow licks her calf — parental love.

匱 櫝 Tuh² A case, or covering for, as a sword or tablet; a coffin; a drawer, a casket; a receptacle, as for books; *wan' tuk₃ 'i ts'ong*, store it up carefully, as a gem.

讀 Tuh² To read aloud, to study; to read so as to get the meaning, to read attentively; to recite, to chant; a reader; *tuk₂ shū*, to study; *tuk₂ 'lai*, reading the ritual — a notice to decline visits when mourning for parents; *túi' tuk₂* to read and compare, as a copy; *ok₃ tuk₂* hard to understand; *pái' tuk₂* thanks for the perusal; *tuk₂ shuk₃* able to recite it off; *shí' tuk₂* imperial readers; *tuk₂ tak₃ ming pák₂* read it clearly; *tuk₂ 'ki noi' shū*, how long has he studied?

讀 Tuh² To hate; dissatisfied, discontented, seditious, as people; complaints, slanders, murmurings, as against rulers.

黷 Tuh² To blacken, to dirty; black, dirty, soiled, filthy; to annoy, to insult; *mung tuk₂* to defame, to blast, as a name; *fán tuk₂* to importune; *á tuk₂* to defile.

纛 Tuh² A standard, a large triangular banner, carried before the general, made of feathers, hair or silk; a sort of flag carried at funerals; *tái' tuk₂ k'i*, the general's standard.

毒 Tuh² Poisonous, noxious, venemous; hurtful, destructive; cruel, malevolent, baneful, malignant; a poison, a bane; an injury; to hate, to abominate; *sam tuk₂* cruel; *tuk₂ yéuk₂* a poison, a violent remedy; *fuk₂ tuk₂* poisoned; *lau tuk₂* a pervading, general injury; *tuk₂ 'shau*, a flagitious villain; *há' tuk₂ 'shau*, to be beforehand with, to strike first; *tuk₂ taw' tuk₂* to mutually injure; *pat₃ tuk₂ pat₃ t'uk₃* not a rascal, not a priest; *tuk₂ 'sz' yan*, to poison one; *tuk₂ hi'* a noxious vapor; *pin' tuk₂* venereal ulcers; *máng tseng 'á tuk₂* the blind are shrewd, and the dumb dangerous.

(650) **T'uk.**

禿 T'uh Bald, hair entirely gone; bare, blunt; to make bald, to injure; a Budhist priest; *'lò t'uk₃* a priest; *t'uk₃ t'au kwong kwan'* an unscrupulous rascal; *t'uk₃ kan* to let the cap fall off; *t'uk₃ t'au kung*, a bachelor; *'nau tak₃ yan 'hò t'uk₃ ké'* to injure others much.

鵚 T'uh The bald headed crane; *t'uk₃ ts'au*, a sort of adjutant or buzzard.

(651) Tun.

敦 悖 Tun — Angry, enraged; great, consequential; big, substantial; generous, simple, honest; firm solid; to urge, to impel; to make real, to reduce to straits, to deem important; to compel to do; who? A colloquial word; to swallow, to eat; *ˌtun háu˧ tai²* give great weight to filial and fraternal duties; *ˌtun tak˩ ˈhò ˌto*, he's swallowed a great deal; *ˌtun hau²* honest, faithful; *ˌtun ˈtsˈing*, a cordial invitation; *ˌtun ˈhi ko˧ tik˩ ˈfún*, he's stretched himself out to that degree, *i.e.* he is in borrowed plumes; *ˌtun pik˩* to hasten the completion of; *ˌtun ˌü ˈyau i²* sincere to his friends.

Read *ˌtúi*; to sleep alone; solitary, as a traveler; to cut in two.

'不 墩 — A word used for *ˌtan* a tumulus, a base of a pillar; *chái˧ ˈtun*, an unlucky day for lending money; *pák˩ ˈtunˈtsz˧* petuntse, feldspar powder used by porcelain makers.

'燉 Tun — A blaze, a raging fire; fiery, lurid; to dress by steam, to boil in a vessel put in the water; *tun² fán²* to steam rice; *tun² kat˩ ˌsz˧* boiled custards; *tun² ˈshui*, boiling water; *tun² ˌkai*, a steamed fowl; *tun² ˌchˈá*, to make tea.

'頓 — A colloquial word. To lay down, as a burden; half-witted, absent-minded, superannuated; *tun² lok˩ ti²* lay it on the ground; *ˈtò tun²* turned about, beside himself; *tun² ˈwan*, place it securely.

頓² Tun — To bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before; to respectfully salute; a resting-place, an inn; a meal; a spell, the time of a meal, a turn; to stop, to rest, to put in order, as at a halt; in haste, hurried; to injure; to reject; used for the last; *tun² ˈshau pái˧* I respectfully bow my head—on visiting cards; *tuk˩ ˈtá yat˩ tun²* gave one violent blow; *ˈching tun² ˌping ˈmá*, to get ready troops; *ˈchˈü tun² foˈmat˩* to store up goods; *tun² chü˧ ˈhá*, rest a little, put it down a while; *ˌmò tun² fán² ˌkung ˌfü*, a job not as long as a meal; *yat˩ tun² fán²* a meal; *ˌon tun²* to put up, as a sleeping-place; to prepare a room, as for a guest.

遁² 豚² Tun — To hide one's self, to skulk, to run away; concealed, hid; to escape, to fly, to abscond; *tun² shai˧* to abjure society; *tun² ti²* to vanish into the earth; *tun² fát˩* a means for becoming invisible.

沌² Tun — Confused, mixed; the rush of a torrent; *wan² tun²* chaos, without form; one of four bad men in the days of Shun.

鈍² Tun — Often pronounced *tün²*. Dull, edge turned, blunt; stupid, deficient in wit, obtuse; *ˌshang tak˩ ˈhò tün²* a natural blockhead; *ˈlò tun²* rude, can not understand; *ˌwán tun²* obstinate, mulish.

(652) T'un.

湍 Tw'án — Water gushing out, a rapid current; *k'ap, ⸢lau ût, ⸢t'un*, a rapid flow is called a torrent.

盾 Tun — A shield, a buckler; to secrete one's self, to skulk; *⸢máu ˢt'un*, opposing sentiments, contradictory views.

楯 Tun — A parapet, a balustrade; a shield, a defense; to raise the eye up; *ˢyan ˢt'un*, to direct, to lead on; *⸢lán ˢt'un*, a railing.

膞 T'un — Obese, fat; shielded by fat; plump; to drag the heels; *⸢fi ˢt'un*, very fat, as a boy.

彖 Tw'an — A hedgehog; a pig in motion; *ˢt'un ⸢ts'z'* the explanation of the *kwá*' or diagrams.

(653) Tün.

端 Twan — Strait, correct, upright, direct; modest, decent, grave, properly; springing forth, commencing, sprouting; the end; the origin, elementary principles, originating cause; to carefully examine; a classifier of business, mysteries, subjects, and pieces of silk; *⸢tün ching*' correct, properly; *chap, ⸢k'i ˢléung ⸢tün*, to hold both ends, to attend to all; *⸢mò ⸢tün ⸢shang ˢyau*, no sufficient reason for it; *tsò' ⸢tün shi' ⸢fi*, to start a slander, to rumor a matter; *⸢tün ⸢t'au*, the incipient cause; *⸢'m ˢchi yat, ⸢tün*, not one affair only; *yat, ⸢tün ⸢ch'au*, one piece of pongee; *ˢpan ⸢hang ⸢tün ⸢fong*, naturally modest and correct; *⸢tün ⸢'ng*, the dragon boat festival; *tsò' pat, ⸢tün ⸢chi sz'* she has lost her virtue.

短 Twán — Short, not long; brief, contracted; to come short, to be in fault, to shorten, to curtail; shortcomings, failures; *ˢtün kin'* not of much experience; *tsz' ⸢ts'am ˢtün kin'* to seek self destruction; *⸢ch'éung ˢtün*, the good and bad; for and against, both views of a matter; *ˢtün ming'* short life, to die before 16; *ˢhoi ˢtün*, to decapitate; *ˢtün ch'ü'* a defect, faults, mean conduct; *ˢtün ˢshiú*, to reduce, to diminish; less than enough; *hi' ˢtün*, asthmatic, short-winded; *ˢtün ⸢kung*, day's work; *ˢtün ⸢hang*, to treat rudely, to act overbearingly; *ˢtün ch'it, kòm' ˢtün* much too small; *⸢'m ⸢ch'éung ⸢'m ˢtün*, just right, as a shoe; *ˢshau ⸢ch'éung, ⸢shám chau' ˢtün*, my sleeve is shorter than the arm—I'm ashamed to go.

煆, 鍛 Twán — To forge metals, to heat and hammer; to found, to cast; to work upon, to practice, to make perfect; mature, practiced; *tün' lin'* practiced, skilled; *tün' ⸢fúi*, to calcine, to drive off the moisture by fire, as medicine; *tün' lin' yap, ⸢yan tsúi'* to bring in one guilty, to make out a case against by cross-examining.

斷[1] To decide, to settle, to solve; to judge, to give an opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; certainly, decidedly, surely; *k'üt, tün²* to decide, to give sentence; *tün² tün² ㄑm ʿkòm*, I certainly can't do so, I must not presume; *tün² tak, teng²* finally settled; *tün² ʿkú*, to guess, to estimate; *tün² ㄑhoi*, to make a division, to average, as losses; *tün² sz'²* to decide a matter; *p'ún² tün²* to judge, as a magistrate.

斷[2] Twán This is usually read *ʿt'ün* with the same meaning. To cut asunder, to divide; to snap, to cut or break in two; to prohibit, to put a stop to; cut, broken, split, sundered, snapped; to cut off; *tün² ʿshui ʿmai*, to stop supplies of food; *ʿwong ㄑloi pat, tün²* uninterrupted intercourse; *tün² tsüt,* disconnected, cut off; *ʿau tün²* to break, as across the knee; *tün² ㄑch'éung ʿts'ò*, a virulent medicine; *tün² ㄑch'éung ㄑyan*, a greatly afflicted man; *tün² ㄑt'ò*, to forbid killing for meat; *tün² hí²* dead; *tün² ㄑin*, death of a wife; *ʿngáu tün² ㄑcham sín²* to bite the thread and snap the needle — new garments; *tün² lò²* to break off intercourse; *tün² hau²* to bring up the rear in a retreat.

段[2] Twán To push apart; a fragment, a piece, a section; a classifier of sections of books, stories, pieces, slices of meat, acts of play, of affairs, of plats; *tái² tün²* the largest piece; *yat, tün² ti²* a plat of land, a spot; *yat, tün² sz'²* an affair; *ʿhò ʿshau tün²* good work; *yat, tün² ㄑts'ing ㄑyau*, a series of affairs, a matter.

緞[2] Twán Satin; glossy silk; *ㄑch'au tün²* silks of all kinds; *ㄑfá tün²* or *kuk, tün²* brocade; *ʿshím tün²* changeable satin; *ㄑts'é ㄑman ʿng ㄑsz' tün²* twilled levantine silk; *pát, ㄑsz' tün²* thick satin.

鍛[2] Twán A heel of a shoe, a shoe lining. Interchanged with the last.

(654) **T'ün.**

團 Tw'án A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; united, harmonious, as a company; round, globular; to collect into one; to dwell together; to surround, to environ, to inclose; to round off, to end; a classifier of pellets, harmonies, collections, lumps, and round things; *yat, t'ün ㄑwo hí²* a harmonious spirit; *yat, t'ün mín²* a lump of dough; *ʿtá ㄑmái yat, t'ün*, a knot of men squabbling; *shuk, ㄑmái yat, t'ün*, shrunk up into a lump; *yat, t'ün mak,* a roll of ink; *t'ün ㄑün*, circular; full, as the moon; closely united, as husband and wife; *t'ün ㄑlung ㄑfá*, flowered round dragons on, crape; *t'ün t'ün ㄑwai chü²* hemmed in on all sides.

團 Tw'án To roll into a ball, to roll in the hand; to push or drive together; *ㄑmò t'ün fán²* don't roll your rice into a ball.

溥 Tw'an Dew descending in great abundance; name of a river in Shántung.

屯 Tw'án To collect together, to station troops; to bring under one control; *t'ün ˏping*, troops stationed at a place, where they till the land; *t'ün t'ín*, fields allotted to soldiers; *t'ün tsik*, to engross, as a commodity; *ˏfan t'ün iù hoi²* to detail troops to important posts; *t'ün ʻyéung*, to support each other in a strike.

囤 Tw'án A large hamper to hold rice; a bin; *ʻmai t'ün*, a receptacle for rice. Often interchanged and used for the last.

豚 T'un A pig, a porker, a sucking-pig; to draggle along, to drag the heels; *ˏfi t'ün*, a fat pig; *t'ün t'ai*, pettitoes; *t'ün ˏi*, my son; *ˏho t'ün*, a porpoise.

臀 T'un The buttock, the seat, the nates; the rump; the lower side; *hau² t'ün*, the hind quarters; *p'ák ˏchū ˏt'ün*, a pig merchant or broker; *t'ün ˏtan*, the seat.

(655) Tung.

東 Tung The east, the place of sunrising; the place of honor; the person in it; a master, a friend; a feast, a treat; towards, presence of; *ˏtung ˏpin*, or *ˏtung ˏfong*, the east; *ˏtung ˏká*, the master of a house; *hai² mat ʻyé ˏtung ˏtung*, what thing is this? *ʻngo ˏts'oi ˏtung*, our master; *ʻtá ˏts'ing ˏtung*, it blows a tyfoon; *ʻsiú ˏtung*, the young master; *ˏtung ˏnám ˏm p'a²* no fear [of gales] from the southeast; towards the southeast there's no evil; *tsò² ˏtung*, to make a feast; *ch'ut ˏtung*, to foot the bill; *tim² ˏtung*, the head of the shop; *fu² ˏchí ˏtung ˏlau*, gone drifting eastward — irrecoverably lost; *ˏtung tò² ʻchū*, one who will or advance mon-ey; *ˏtung tò² ˏngan*, bribes paid turnkeys for privileges; money spent by a bridegroom in treating; *ˏtung ˏsai*, a thing; *ˏtung ˏlái ˏsai ʻch'é*, pulling here and hauling there (to borrow money); *ˏtung t'ò*, China—a Mohammedan name.

冬 Tung The winter season; the winter solstice; the close, the end; to store up; to fall into winter torpor; *ˏlung ˏtung ˏshí hau²* cold winter weather; *ˏtung ʻsun*, winter bamboo shoots; *au² ˏtung*, a rainy solstice; *tsò² ˏtung* or *kwo² ˏtung*, to keep the solstice; *ˏtung t'ín* or *ˏtung ling²* the winter season; *ˏtung ˏkwá*, a pumpkin.

董 Tung To rule correctly; to lead on, to influence for good; to clap the hands; to withdraw, to keep back; to store up, to hold firmly; roots of the nelumbium; *mái² ʻkú ʻtung*, to buy curiosities or antiques. Used for the next.

懂 Tung Disturbed, out of one's wits; to understand, to have a clear idea of; *ʻmung ʻtung*, confused, mind bewildered; *ʻní ʻtung tak*, do you understand me?

'tung ⁽ts'ing 'li, to understand the fitness of things; *⁽'m 'tung 'ni wái* I don't know what you are saying.

'**䢅** Twán Also read *'tūn*. Wild land near towns; places where deer and wild animals range, paths of beasts; *'ting 'tung*, a deer park.

'**恫** Tung To beat, to churn, to bring butter from milk; *'tung 'mí*, an officer who superintended the preparation of quass.

'**凍** Tung Cold, freezing, icy; to freeze, to congeal; to cool; *⁽t'án tung²* to spread out to cool; *tung² ⁽ping kòm² tung²* cold as ice; *tung² tung² tí²* rather cold; *⁽k'ing tung²* to thicken, to congeal; *tung² 'shui*, cold water; *tung² 'sz'* frozen to death.

'**棟** Tung The main supports in a house, posts, joists, columns; a pillar, as of a state. A colloquial word; to stand on end, to stack, to put upright—in this sense it is spoken *tung²*; *tung² ⁽léung ⁽chi ⁽ts'oi*, one who can be depended on, who has talents to uphold a state; *tung² 'k'i*, place it upright; *uk⁸ tung²* the rafters, the plate.

'**蝀** Tung The rainbow; *tai² tung²* the rainbow, supposed to be made of insects.

動² Tung To excite, to agitate, to move; to shake, to touch; to come forth, as spring; to influence, to move the mind; to set on foot; excited, agitated, surprised, moved; restless, irritable; motion; *tung² nò²* to irritate; *'kí ⁽shí tung² ⁽shan*, when do you start? *tung² tsok⁸* work, workmanship; *⁽chang tung²* behavior, conduct; *tung² tám² ⁽kon*, no more things to carry, out of work; *'lán tai² tung²* hard to stir, indolent; *'tsau tung² pat⁸ ⁽ts'in*, unable to move from age, infirm; *'kòm tung²* moved by, as the Spirit; *tung² pat⁸ tung²* continually moving, restless; *tung² 't'ò*, to commence digging or building; *⁽king tung²* startling, fearful, as bad news; *'hi tung² 'ní lok⁸* thank you; *tung² ⁽kon ⁽kwo*, to go to war; *⁽'m 'hò tung² tsing²* his conduct is improper, he acts rudely; *yuk⁸ tung²* to move about, restless.

慟² Tung The feelings deeply moved, greatly excited; *⁽sam tung²* extreme grief; *⁽oi tung²* greatly distressed.

戧² Tung The boards or timber used in the construction of a boat.

洞² Tung A rapid current; a grotto, a cave; a dell, a gorge, a ravine; profound, deep; to understand thoroughly, to perceive mysteries, to see clearly; *tung² chuk⁸ ⁽k'i ⁽kán*, to see through his villainy; *tung² ⁽t'ing ⁽á*, the lake Tungt'ing in Húnán; *'shui tung²* a deep spot or hole in the water; *⁽sin tung²* a fairy's grot; *tung² ⁽fong*, a nuptial chamber, to consummate a marriage; *tung² shik⁸* I see it all; *tung² ch'át⁸* a full examination.

衕² Tung A lane or street in Peking is called *⁽ú tung²*; the term seems to be confined to the capital.

(656) T'ung.

通 T'ung. To go through, to see clearly, to perceive; to go through with, to succeed; to make known to others; to have dealings with; to communicate with; pervious, permeable, intercommunicable, pervading, perspicuous, as style; current, as money; successful, prosperous; reaching throughout; the whole, complete, generally; illicit, adulterous; uniform in color; a beat of a drum, a report of a gun; *t'ung hai² ngo*, all are mine; *sam t'ung lung*, I fully understand it; *t'ung iù² kòm² tsò²* do them all in this way: *t'ung tak, tím*, it is punctuated entirely; *t'ung shū*, an almanac; *t'ung pò*, current in value; *t'ung hiú*, fully understands it; *t'ung chi*, inform him of it; *t'ung sz'²* an interpreter, a midsman who transacts business; *t'ung sz'² kún*, a linguist's hong; *lò² pat, t'ung hang*, this road is blocked, this way is not a public one; *t'ung chi²* a general topography; *t'ung fung*, a draft of wind; *t'ung kwán tsit*, to bribe, to give a sign whom to favor; *tá t'ung kú*, three taps of the drum; *tá t'ung*, to bring a thing about, to bribe; *in t'ung*, a chimney, a smoke pipe; *sz' t'ung*, illicit intercourse; *fo² pat, t'ung lau*, the goods have no sale.

蓪 T'ung. A species of Araliaceæ whose pith, sliced into sheets, is erroneously called rice-paper; pith; *t'ung chi fá*, artificial pith flowers; *t'ung chi wá²* pith paper pictures; *t'ung ts'ò*, lampwick grass.

痛 恫 T'ung. Pained; in pain, aching; groaning, moaning from pain; an ulcer breaking; *ts'ung t'ung*, disappointed.

同 仝 T'ung. Together, all, united; to bring together, to unite, to harmonize, to assemble; with, and, together; same, alike, in the same place or time, agreeing, as one; *t'ung yat, ts'ai hù²* let them all go together; *t'ung uk, chū²* they live in the same house; *k'ū yat, tik, t'ung sái²* just alike in all respects; *t'ung yat, yéung²* the same sort; *ní t'ung k'ū hū²* you and he go there; *pat, t'ung*, different; *t'ung liú*, fellow officers; *t'ung chí*, a sub-prefect; *t'ung páu hing tai²* uterine brothers; *pat, t'ung yan*, strange, eccentric; *lúi t'ung*, identical, same.

侗 T'ung. Plain, ignorant, rude; having no learning or abilities; *kung² t'ung*, an ignorant boy.

峒 T'ung. A cavern in a hill, a den; *hung t'ung*, a mountain in Pingliáng fú in Kánsuh; a group of islands off Shántung.

桐 T'ung. A large tree that produces oily seeds; *t'ng t'ung*, a tree (*Eleococcus oleifera*), considered by the Chinese as the most elegant of trees; *t'ung shū²* the *Jatropha curcas*, which produces *t'ung yau*,

or wood oil; *ts'ung ¸yau ¸fúi*, putty, chunam for seams; *ts'ung ¹pi ¸fúi*, fine ashes put in censers.

¸筒 ¸筒 T'ung A tube, a hollow cylinder, a pipe; a measure made of bamboo; a tubular cup; *shé² ts'ung*, a sumpitan; *hò² ts'ung* a trumpet, a speaking trumpet; *¸in ts'ung*, a tobacco pipe; *tái² ¸fá ts'ung*, a Roman candle; *mán² ¸fá ts'ung*, a kaleidiscope; *yat, ts'ung pi² t'ai²* a blubbering booby.

¸銅 T'ung Copper, brass, called the red metal; made of copper, brazen; *ts'ung pok²* brass foil; *ts'ung ¸lo*, a copper gong; *'tá ts'ung p'ò²* a copper smith's; *ts'ung ¸ngan*, counterfeit or copper dollars; *shik² ts'ung*, eats the brass—covetous; *'mún ¸shan ts'ung ch'au²* body smells coppery—purse-proud; *lim² ts'ung ¸tsing*, a lick copper sprite—covetous; *ts'ung luk²* verdigris; *pák² ts'ung*, tutenague, white copper; *¸woong ts'ung*, brass; *ts'ung ¸ch'i*, water spouts.

¸鯛 T'ung A sort of silure or mudfish, small and resembling a blenny.

¸童 T'ung A boy, a lad, an unmarried youth; a student, a bachelor, a slave boy; a girl, a virgin; youthful, boyish, fair; bare, as land; undefiled, virgin; *¸shing ts'ung*, at puberty; *muk² ts'ung*, a herdboy; *ts'ung ¸ngán* a fresh complexion, looks young; *ts'ung ts'ung*, flourishing, as trees; *¸shan ts'ung*, a bright boy; *¸man ts'ung*, a student.

¸僮 T'ung A slave girl or boy; a lad; a concubine; doltish, ignorant, rude; *¸shū ts'ung*, a serving boy in a school; *¸ká ts'ung* a house-boy, a waiter.

¸橦 T'ung A tree in Yunnán from whose flowers cloth can be made—the cotton tree? a piece of squared timber.

¸曈 T'ung The rising sun, the sun obscured; *ts'ung ¸lung*, scarcely able to see the sun.

¸潼 T'ung A tributary of the Yellow River in Shensí, at the elbow; *ts'ung ¸kwán*, a celebrated pass and town on this stream; *lok, ¸ts'ung*, quass.

¸瞳 T'ung The pupil of the eye; to stare at, a vacant look; *luk² 'shui kún² ts'ung ¸yan*, a cataract; *ts'ung ¸yan*, the baby in the eye.

¸種 T'ung Grain which requires a long time to ripen; late, autumnal grain.

¸艟 T'ung Long and swift boats, used in fighting; *¸mung ts'ung*, war boats, like revenue cutters.

¸佟 T'ung A surname; *¸T'oi ts'ung*, a sorcerer in the Hán famous dynasty.

¸蹱 T'ung The noise of drums; *ts'ung ts'ung*, drums beating, the din of drums.

¸彤 T'ung Red, peach red; rosy, as cheeks; *ts'ung 'kín*, a red pencil.

'捅 T'ung To lead on, to advance; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves; to pierce, to stick into; to baste; *'t'ung 'hò ko² kin² ¸shám*, put those jackets into each other; *'t'ung kwat*, a basted edge.

'墉 A colloquial word. A pit, the hole into which the coffin is put; ⸢hoi 't'ung, to dig a grave; ⸢shán 't'ung, a grave.

'桶 T'ung A cask, a tub; square wooden vessel, a case; 'shui 't'ung a pail; tiú' 't'ung, a bucket; kwai' 't'ung, a drawer; ⸢yau 't'ung, an oil tub; ⸢pí ⸢p'á 't'ung, a barrel; t'ái' ⸢p'ing 't'ung, water hogsheads kept against fires; 'pún 't'ung 'shui half drained the tub — half educated, shallow.

'統 T'ung A beginning, origin; beginning of a thread, first of a subject, a clue, a hint; the whole under one head; the whole, general, entire; the head, the chief; to rule, to control; yat, 't'ung, the whole; 't'ung 'ling a general control; a commander-in-chief; 'tsung 't'ung, managing the whole; entirely, in fine, all; ⸢kwai yat, 't'ung, to come under a monarch; yat, 't'ung ⸢shán ⸢ho, one government over the empire; 't'ung kai' the whole sum.

'痛 T'ung A pain, an ache, a twinge; a disease which gives pain; acute feelings, heartrending, miserable, distressed; to feel for, to commisserate, to love; a superlative; ⸢ngá t'ung' the toothache; ⸢sam t'ung' 'hau ⸢'m t'ung' to grieve for but not to show it, as to erring children; ⸢'m t'ung' 'ni, I don't like you; t'ung' 'yam, drinking to excess; t'ung' fúi' biter repentance; 't'ò t'ung' a bellyache; 'tá tak, 'hò t'ung' a very painful blow; ⸢'m kín' t'ung' it does not hurt; t'ung' han' detestation of; 't'ai kín' 'hò yuk, t'ung' I felt sorry to see it, as one's things wasted.

(657) Tüt.

奪, Toh To take by force, to seize; to oppress and fleece; to carry off, as a prize; to take away, as rank; to criticise, to lop off, to prune, as composition; a narrow path; 'ts'éung tüt, to rob; tüt, ⸢ch'un ⸢fúi, to become first of the Hánlin; tüt, ⸢piú, to take the prize; ⸢kwong 'ts'oi tüt, muk, its elegance ravished the eyes; tüt, ⸢t'au ⸢ch'au, to get the first prize.

(658) T'üt.

脫, T'oh Emaciated; spoiled and dissolving; to relinquish; to undress, to strip; to be born; to get out of; to avoid, to evade, to escape from; if, perhaps, should; a suit, as of clothes; succession, as of messengers; a pattern; t'üt, ⸢shan, to slip away from; t'üt, shám, to take off the coat; yat, t'üt, ⸢i fuk, a suit of clothes; t'üt, ⸢p'i, to skin; to cast the skin; 'ki t'üt, ⸢yan ⸢loi, several messengers came; t'üt, ⸢ngá, to pull a tooth; t'üt, ⸢tsing ⸢kwong, stark naked; t'üt, léuk, liberal, not exacting; t'üt, ⸢in ⸢i 'hi, he suddenly rose up.

(659) **Ú.**

烏 Wú — A crow, praised for its filial care; filial; black, inky, dark; to blacken; promiscuous, not reduced to order; what? how? the obverse of a coin; ㄍú ㄍá, a black crow; ㄍú hòp₂ the lawless, dark-dealing Triads; ㄍú muk₂ or ㄍú ㄙmúi muk₂ ebony; ㄍú ㄱyau, all gone; ㄍú ㄙsò yéuk₂ a hair-dye; ㄍking ㄍú pò¹ black nankeen; ㄍkam ㄍú, the [three-legged] golden crow, fabled to live in the sun; ㄍkwai ㄍchí ㄍú ㄱyau, it returned nothing at all, as an adventure; ㄍú ㄙsù ㄙsù, heedless, blundering; ㄍsám tsuk₂ ㄍú, the sun; ㄍch'ui ㄍú, to blow out a lamp; ㄍú ㄍtang, a lamp not lighted; ㄍú ㄍmang ㄍmang, pitch dark; tong² ㄍú ㄱk'ú mín¹ smudge his face, as a counterfeiter's; kwo¹ ㄍú, too black; to change the tint; fong¹ ㄍú ㄱhau mín¹ to look cross; ㄍú ㄙū, the black fish, a sort of blenny, the *Philypnus sinensis*; ㄍú ㄙt'au ㄙch'ung, an unshaven lout; ㄍú ㄍá meng² a raven's luck—said of unlucky persons.

嗚 於 Wū — An interjection; a sigh, a groan; a sign of admiration or esteem; ㄍú ㄍfú, alas; to sigh; ㄍú ㄍwá, tush! ㄍú ㄍín, to sob, to whimper.

坊 Wú — To cover a wall with plaster, to adorn walls, to stucco; ㄍú ㄙyan, a bricklayer, a plasterer.

杇 Wú — A trowel; with which to plaster, to daub on mortar.

污 汙 Wū — Stagnant water; dirty, foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean, obscene, depraved, vile; abominable; to defile, to stain; to insult, to debauch; ㄍú yuk₂ to debauch; obscene; ㄍú wai¹ filthy, defiled; ㄍú ㄍtsò, vile; to dirty; ㄍt'ung ㄍlau hòp₂ ㄍú, to go with the vulgar herd.

胡 Hú — A dewlap; how, why, wherefore? dark, blackish; reddish; the Tartars, the Mongols or Huns; long, lasting, eternal; a spear; ㄙú ㄍtsiú, pepper; ㄍlò ㄙú tái¹ siú¹ a gurgling, laughing sound; ㄙú ㄱfan, a sort of rouge; ㄙú ㄍwai ㄍū ㄱts'z' how is this?

湖 Hú — A lake; ㄙú ㄱkwong, the old province of Húkwáng, now divided into Húnán and Húpeh; ㄱng ㄙú, the five lakes, are the Poyáng in Kiángsi, the Tungt'ing and Tsingts'áu in Húnán, and the Tái and Tányáng in Kiángsú; ㄱtsau ㄍkong ㄙú, to travel through the land, to travel much; ㄙú ㄙsz' Nanking raw silk; kwo¹ ㄙú, to cross the lakes; ㄙú ㄙp'ái, playing-cards.

瑚 Hú — Coral; ㄙú ㄱlín, wooden vases used in sacrifices; ㄍshán ㄙú coral.

糊 Hú — Paste, gluten; thick porridge; to paste, to stick; mendacious, foolish, nonsensical; ㄙú ㄙt'ò, confused, stupid, muddy; ㄍtséung ㄙú shūt, foolish, ridiculous talk; ㄱchí ㄙú ㄙt'au, a "pasted head," a booby; ㄱpiú ㄙú, to paste; ㄍchòm ㄙú, to beguile, to lead off the scent, to mystify.

糊 Hú Interchanged with the last; congee; to seek a living; *sú 'hau*, to get a livelihood; *sú 'hau sz'' ˏfong*, to go about for employment.

蝴 Hú A butterfly; *sú tip₂* a butterfly, it includes all the papilionidæ.

葫 Hú A gourd; *sú ˏlò*, a bottle calabash, the Lagenaria; *sú ˏlò yéung²* pear shaped, calabash like; *sú sün²* a sort of leek; *ˏmé sú ˏlò*, to carry a gourd, as children in boats do, to save them if they fall overboard.

瓠 Hú Interchanged with the last; *sú ˏlò*, the bottle-gourd or gourd squash.

醐 Hú A spirit fermented from mare's cream, called *t'ai sú*; also butter, or oil of milk.

衚 Hú A street in Peking is called *sú t'ung*; the term is mostly confined to the capital.

鶘 Hú A sort of water bird, much dreaded by the fish; *t'ai sú*, a bird like the pelican.

鬍 Hú The beard; *sú ˏtsz'* the mustaches; *sú ˏsò*, the beard on the chin; *sú ˏsim*, the whiskers.

弧 Hú A wooden bow; a stretcher to display a flag; a span: an arc in mathematics; curved, arched.

狐 Hú An animal which can change its form, or be possessed; suspicious, mistrusting; *sú ˏli*, the fox; *sú sí*, distrustful; to suspect; *sú ˏli ˏtsing*, an elfin in form of a fox; *sú mi²* an enchantress; *sú 'ká 'fú ˏwai*, the fox borrows the tiger's terror; *sú ˏk'au*, fox-skin furs; *sú ˏsín*, a good fairy, a repentant peri.

壺 Hú A cup, a vase or pot; a tankard, a wine jug; *ˏch'á sú*, a teapot; *tsz'' ˏcham sú*, a small wine-pot; *tso² sú*, a hot water pot; *ˏkwai fú² sú ˏtséung*, to show fealty by a banquet; *yat₂ sú 'tsau*, drank a pot of wine; *t'au ˏú*, to throw darts into the vase's mouth—an ancient game.

乎 Hú An interrogative adverb; an interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, and placed at the end of sentence; after nouns, sign of the vocative; after verbs, it is a preposition, in, towards, to, with, from, up to; in respect to, as, like; a sign of the accusative; an expletive; *hàu² sú 'kwai sshan*, dutifully regard your ancestors; *smò 'yan sú 'i*, I've concealed nothing from you; *'ho sú*, can we do it? *'hí 'ho tak₂ sú*, can we possibly get it? *syan 'ün sú ˏtsoi*, can benevolence be so far gone! *pat₂ yik₂ lok₂ sú*, is it not even pleasant? *mok₂ ˏkò sú ˏt'in*, there's nothing higher than heaven; *sí sú 'fau sú*, is it right or not? *shu² sú sk'i 'ho 'i*, then it is thus allowed; *ˏki sú*, perhaps, nearly, about; *hòp₂ sú 'tsz'* agrees with this; *ˏchí sú 'ché 'yá*, eh! ah! oh! ugh! *met.* it is all moonshine; *wai² sú 'shéung 'ché*, his place is on high; *'pò sú sman*, to preserve the people; *ˏí shik₂ ˏü shí² sú tsuk₂* food and raiment thereupon were plenty; *syéung syéung sú*, how vast! *tsoi² sú*, consists in; *ˏshü pat₂ swan sú*, is it not so written?

祜 Hú Happiness, favor of heaven; heavenly blessing; to persevere in wicked courses, lost to all reason and rectitude.

滸 Hú The bank of a river, the sloping descent or lawn down to a stream; a branch of the R. Hwái in Ngánhwui.

塢 Wú A dike, a low wall; barracks, cantonments, a fortified camp; a compound or village defended by a wall; winding roads among hills; *ying ʻú*, an entrenchment.

鄔 Wú An ancient city in the west of Shánsí, near the Yellow River.

惡 Wú To hate; to loathe, to dislike; to blush, to be ashamed of; hard to express; averse to, detestable, repulsive; why, how? an exclamation of regret; *ʻho ú*³ detestable; *ʻsau ú*³ shamefaced; *ʻtsang ú*³ to hate.

噁 A colloquial word. To stoop; to bend the head, as when going in a low place; *ú*³ *ʻtai tʻau*, stoop down to it; *ú*³ *ʻlün ʻiú*, to bend down low, as when in a boat.

戶² Hú To protect, to screen, to close upon; to stop further progress; a chamber door, an inner door, a one-leaved door; a hole, an opening; the nidus of larvæ; master of a family, a ship, or shop; a person; people in a certain calling; a family, a household; the 62d radical of characters relating to spaces; *ú*³ʻ*hau*, the population; *ú*³ *pò*³ the Board of Population and Revenue; *ú*² *ʻfong*, the revenue department in a yámun; *ʻmún ú*² a door; *tái*³ *ʻmún ú*² a great family; *ʻká ʻká ú*² *ú*² *ʻü shí*³ every household does so; *pʻo*³ *lok*₂ *ú*² a beggared family; *pò*³ *tái*³ *ú*² to report the rich families; *tán*³ *ú*² the tanka people.

芋² Yú The taro, the *Arum aquaticum*; *ú*³ *tʻau*, taro; *ú*³ *ip*₂ taro leaves, to feed pigs; *ʻtsò ú*² early taro, a good sort.

互² Hú Interlocking, as serrated edges or cog wheels; fitting into each other; with, together, each to other; reciprocal, mutual, blended, interchangeable, responsive; a butcher's double hook; *ʻkáu ú*² united; *ú*² *ʻséung oi*³ a mutual love.

沍² Hú Closed up by the ice, ice-bound, frozen, congealed; a glazed, icy appearance.

護² Hú To aid, to deliver; to guard, to preserve; to save, to succor; to patronize; the flank of an army; *kau*³ *ú*² to save; *ú*² *ʻshan ʻfú*, a charm, an amulet; *ú*² *ʻfung*, safely sealed — written on the envelope of a letter; *ú*² *sung*³ to convoy; *ú*² *fát*₀ to support Budhism.

濩² Hú Rain flowing in torrents, rushing rivulets and torrents; boiling, bubbling; *pò*³ *ú*² diffused generally, as education.

岵² Hú A hill covered with trees and vegetation; others say, a bare hill.

怙² Hú To look to for care and help, as to a father; a father, a parent; a helper, a support; *ú*² *shí*³ one's parents; *shat*₀ *ú*² to lose a father.

(660) **Ü.**

於 ‹Yú
于 ‹Yú

A preposition of relationship, in, at, on, with, through, by; at the beginning of a sentence, it means respecting, relating to; it often denotes only the accusative, or particularizes the exponent of the verb; sometimes makes a passive form of the verb; after the possessive ‹*chí* 之 it means respecting, in case of; forms the comparative degree, than, more than; before pronouns, as, as to, referring to; ‹ü ‹*sám* ‹*nín*, in the third year; ‹ü ‹*kam* at this time; ‹ü ‹*sam* ‹*ho* ʿ*yan*, where's your patience? *chí*² ‹ü *chí*² *shín*² to rest in the highest good; ‹ü *chün*² ʿ*yau* ‹*chí*, it is in the record; *man*² ‹ü ʿ*ngo*, he asked me; *pat*₂ ‹*k'au* ‹ü ‹*yan* ask advice of no man; *lit*₂ ‹ü ʿ*tso*, detailed on the left, *i. e.* below; ‹*i* ʿ*ché* ‹*chí* ‹ü *peng*² ʿ*yá*, doctors are for sickness; *mok*₂ *tái*² ‹ü ‹*t'in fú*² nothing greater than God; ‹ü *shí*² thus, hereupon; ʿ*yau yik*₂ ‹ü ‹*yan*, it is advantageous to people; *üt*₂ ‹ü ‹*ts'an*, to gladden one's parents; *kún*² ‹ü ʿ*hoi* ʿ*ché*, he who looks at the sea; ‹ü ‹*man* ʿ*yá* ‹*yan* ‹*chí*, he treats the people humanely; ʿ*sz'* ‹*chí* ‹ü ‹*tò*, died by his sword.

于 ‹Yú

Constantly interchanged with the preceding; to speak, to say; to go; ‹ü‹ü, self-satisfied, pleased.

如 ‹Jú

A conjunction, like, as, as if, according to; if, perhaps; at the beginning of a sentence, means as it regards, but as to; like, seeming; to permit; to go to; after adjectives, it has an intensitive force; ‹ü ʿ*ts'z'* as this, like, thus; ‹ü ‹*kam*, now; *sz'*² *sz'*² ‹ü *i*² everything according to your wishes; *i*² *i*² ‹ü *sz'*² two into two make four; ‹*mò* ‹ü ‹*chí* ‹*ho*, could do nothing with him; ‹ü ʿ*yau*, if any one has, if there should be; ‹*mò* ‹ü, nothing like, better so; ‹*hung* ‹*hung* ‹ü ʿ*yá*, really nothing; ‹ü ‹*chí* ‹*ho*, ‹*k'i* ʿ*ho* ʿ*yá*, if so, what can be done? ‹ü *tso*² ‹*cham* ‹*chín*, like sitting on a carpet [filled] with needles.

洳 ‹Jú

To become moist, to soak in; to dampen; name of a stream; ʿ*tsü* ‹ü, watery, soaked through, as a bog.

余 ‹Yú
予 ‹Yú

I, myself; we, ourselves; said in a humble style, and often put in a smaller sized type by the side. The first is also a surname; ‹*k'i* ‹ü ‹ü ‹*ho*, what can he do to me?

餘 ‹Yú

Remnants of food; residue, an overplus; the rest, the remainder; a surplus of anything, superabundant; ‹ü *tí*² vacant ground; ‹*lau* ‹ü *tí*² spare or lay by a little, as of wages; ʿ*yau* ‹ü, more than enough; ‹ü ‹*nai*, rubbish, debris left after building; ‹*k'i* ‹ü, the overplus, what remains; ‹ü ‹*hán*, leisure days; ‹ü *shing*² what is left over; ‹ü *lik*₂ spare moments and energy.

魚 Yú A fish; fishy; *yat, sť'iú sü* or *yat, 'mí sü*, one fish; *'tá sü* or *'lo sü*, to fish; *sü ‹lán*, the fish market of Canton; *muk, sü* the wooden fish, on which priests beat responses; *‹háu puk, sü*, to beat the divining fish, as is done by T'áu priests; *ch'éung' muk, sü*, to sing ditties and ballads; *sü ‹ch'í*, shark's fins; *sü 'ť'ò*, fishmaws; *sü ‹ch'un* spawn; *sü muk, wan² ‹chü*, fish eyes mixed with pearls; *sü ‹ch'á*, a fizgig; *sü sngá*, sea-horse teeth; *sü ‹shü*, a letter; *shat, swan sü*, all in a fright; *ch'ut, sü ‹tang*, a procession of fancy lanterns, many of them shaped like fish.

漁 Yú To fish; to seize; immoderate, indiscriminate; *sü shik,* inordinate lust; *sü sk'i li²* selfish desire for gain; *sü 'fú*, a fisherman.

輿 Yú The box or body of a cart; a chariot; a barrow; to hold, to sustain, to bear, as the earth does; the earth; a substratum, a foundation; to carry; many; *sliin sü*, the imperial carriage; *sü syan*, a carriage-maker; *‹hòm sü*, heaven and earth; *‹hòm sü ‹sín ‹shang*, a geomancer; *ti² sü ť'ò*, a general map of a country or the globe.

歟 與 Yú A final particle, indicative of surprise and admiration; an interrogative or dubitative particle; a sign of the vocative; to breathe easy; *‹kwan 'tsz' syan sü*, is he a philosopher? *'ho pat, shan² sü*, must we not be careful? *sk'i 'ts'z' ‹chi wai² sü*, this is as I say.

舁 Yú To bear up, to raise aloft on the hands, to sustain with all the strength.

禺 Yú A term for quadrumanous animals, more especially gibbons; the hour from 9 to 11 A. M.; things beginning to develop; *‹p'ún sü*, the district of Pwányú.

嵎 Yú A mountain where the sun rises; *sü sí*, the orient, the land of the sun.

愚 Yú Having a monkey's wit; simple, uninstructed, rude; silly, unwise, confounding right and wrong; used for "I," "your's humbly," &c., at the end of letters; *sü 'ch'un*, stupid; *sü chüt,* unskilled, foolish; *sü sman*, the common people, the mob, the canaille;—used by officials; *‹héung sü*, rustics; *sü kin'* in my humble opinion; *sü tai²* your humble servant; *há² sü*, the vulgar; *yéuk, sü*, appearing foolish, but not so; sapient; *shau² syan 'sho sü*, deluded, taken in.

隅 Yú An angle, a corner; a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, a bay, an inlet; a part, a little; accurate, rigid, as a corner; *'hoi sü*, a lagoon; *sü tso²* to sit at the corner [of the table]; *yat, sü ‹chi ti²* a parcel of land.

儒 Jú Literary men, philosophers, scholars, the learned; scholarly; *sü káu'* the literati, Confucianists; *‹hon sü*, an indigent scholar; *‹ming sü*, a renowned scholar; *‹ü hok,* a director of graduates, name of an office; *‹chan hai² fú² sü*, he's a complete pedant.

孺 Jú A suckling, an infant at the breast; attached to, intimate; a surname; ꜀ü ˈtsz a child; ꜀ü ꜀yan, wives of the seventh rank of officials.

蠕 Jú To crawl like a snake, the wriggling crawl of worms; a tribe or horde of Huns. Also read ˈün.

虞 Yú A fabulous benign white and black tiger, called ˏtsau ꜀ü; it is said to have appeared in Wan-wáng's day; to consider, to be anxious about; to expect; an impediment, mishap, accident, damage; a designation of Shun's reign; prepared for, vigilant, provided against, waiting, ready; to help; to select; a period of seven days' mourning; pleased; ꜀mò ꜀ü, nothing to fear; pat꜀ ꜀ü, an unforeseen accident; ꜀fong ꜀ü, on guard, watching; ˏsho ꜀ü, remiss, unprepared; ˈi pi² pat꜀ ꜀ü, to guard against casualties; ꜀ü ꜀yan, warden of the parks and ponds.

娛 Yú Joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert, to please one's self or others; relaxation, diversion; ꜀fún ꜀ü, pleasure; the nuptial act; tsz'² ꜀ü, to enjoy one's self; ꜀ü ˏts'an, to please one's parents; kik꜀ ꜀ü, extreme joy, in an ecstasy.

妤 Yú A sort of female chamberlain in a palace called tsip꜀ ꜀ü; known in the Táng dynasty.

臾 Yú A moment of time; ˏsü ꜀ü, momentary, presently, in a little while. Read kwai² a basket for grass.

庾 Yú A receptacle for grain in the field, a stacking-floor; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; ˈyé ˈyau ꜀ü tsik꜀ shocks piled in the field; tái² ꜀ü ˈling, the Great Stack Mts., between Kwángtung and Kiángsí, better known as the Mei-ling.

楰 Yú A kind of tree, whose wood is tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather.

腴 Yú Fat on the belly; corpulent, fat, soft and flabby; savory; rich, fertile; entrails of dogs and pigs; the belly; ꜀fi ꜀ü, fat, in good condition; ˏkò ꜀ü, fertile, rich, as land.

萸 Yú A bitter, warm sort of umbelliferous seed, called ˏchü ꜀ū, prescribed as an alterative.

諛 To flatter, to praise, to adulate; to caress; adulation; a flatterer, a sycophant; ˈch'im ꜀ü, to flatter; ꜀ü shik꜀ a simpering, ogling, countenance; ˏo ꜀ü fung² ꜀shing, to cajole and flatter.

榆 Yú The elm, of which ten sorts are reckoned; ˏsong ꜀ü, mulberry and elm, met. the evening of life, because these trees grow firm with age.

愉 Yú A contented, happy, pleased air; joyfully, willingly; self-satisfied, well brought up; to please, to rejoice; ꜀ü shik꜀ a happy, delighted countenance.

渝 Yú Name of a stream near the eastern end of the Great Wall; water becoming muddy; to grow worse, to deteriorate.

窬 Yú A small door cut in a large gate, or in the wall near it; a hole in a wall; to bore a hole;

a row of bricks in a wall: *sám ¸ü ¸chün*, a wall three bricks thick; *¸ch'ün ¸ü*, to cut through a wall to steal; *¸tán ¸ü ¸chün*, a wall of one brick.

蝓 Yú — A garden slug, a limax; *¸í ¸ü*, a garden snail; others say a garden spider.

盂 =于 =亏 皿 Yú — A basin, a dish of wood or metal; a vessel for holding food or liquids; a clapdish; *pút₂ ¸ü*, a vegetable dish; *¸t'ám ¸ü*, a small spit-box; *'fo ¸ü*, a dish cooked by spirits; *¸ü ¸lán shing' úi²* the All-souls' festival in the first half of the 7th moon.

竽 Yú — A sort of organ, having 36 tubes of different lengths meeting in a bulb, and played by suction; it is called *tò' ¸ü*, the thieving *¸ü*, because it leads the choir.

雩 Yú — To pray for rain; name of a sacrifice to implore rain. Read *ü²* the rainbow.

濡 Jú — Name of a river in the east of Kwángsí. Usually read *¸sü*. Also read *'nün*, sediment, dirty water.

嫗 Yú — A mother; *ü' 'ü*, the fructifying effects of the sun; *'lò 'ü*, an old granny; *¸ts'ün 'ü*, a village dance.

雨 Yú — Rain, water from the clouds; a shower, a rain; to come fast and furious like rain; the 173d radical of characters relating to meteorology; *'ch'i shek₂ 'ü há²* the darts and stones came raining on us; *¸mí ¸sz' 'ü*, a mist, drizzling; *¸p'ing ¸t'in 'ü*, a general rain; *'ü 'shui ¸to*, too much rain; *lok₂ 'ü*, it rains; *kwo' ¸wan 'ü*, a passing shower; *pák₂ chong² 'ü*, a sun-shower; *tsat₂ 'ü*, a smart shower; *au' 'ü*, dark, rainy, weather; *¸fung 'ü pat₂ 'koi*, he never minds the weather; *'pí 'ü tap₂ shap₂* wet through by the rain.

Read *ü'* to rain, to descend from the sky; *ü' ¸kam ¸sám yat₂* it rained metal three days.

宇 寓 Yú — Sides of a roof; to cover, as the eaves; to shelter, as a bird; to protect, to regard; wide, extensive, reaching everywhere; the canopy of heaven; the world, under the canopy; *'ü há²* under the roof; the world; under one's protection; *'ü noi²* in the universe; *'ü chau⁴* the wide world; *tung' 'ü*, a roof, a house.

禹 Yú — The name of an insect; to expand, to feel easy; name of the founder of the Hiá dynasty, called *Tái² 'ü*, B. C. 2205.

瑀 Yú — A pebble which resembles a gem.

予 Yú — Similar to the next; to give, to confer, to transfer to, to grant.

與 与 Yú — A company, a band, a combination; to consort, to join; good, liking; a preposition, with, by, to; a conjunction, and, together; as, as if; when repeated, it has a disjunctive sense, either, or; when followed by *¸ning*, denotes a comparison; to give, to commit, to transfer to; to comply with, to promise, to agree; to grant, to permit, to wait, to delay

for; to concede to; to use, to employ; before verbs, often denotes the dative; after verbs, often merely marks a transitive sense; ˢü ₍yan pat₎ ₍t'ung, unlike other people; ˢü ˢní ˢhí I'll rise with you; pat₎ ˢü man² I will not ask him; ₍séung ˢü, acquainted with; to treat kindly; ˢhò ₍séung ˢü, very good friends; ₍t'in ˢü ₍chí, heaven gave it him; shuk₂ ˢü ˢngo, who is like me? ˢtong ˢü a clan, a company, confederates; ˢü ˢngo ₍mò ₍kon, none of my business; ˢü ₍t'á tsok₎ túi² I can match him; káp₎ ˢü üt₎ shuk₂ ˢmí, which is the finest, kap₎ or üt₎ this or that? ₍song ˢü ₍k'i i² ˢyá ₍ning ts'ik₎ in mourning true grief is better than show; ₍man ₍i pat₎ ₍hang ˢü pat₎ ₍man ₍t'ung, to hear and not to do is the same as not to hear.

ˢ嬴 Yú A vase with a hole or flaw; defective, weak, feeble; sick, invalid; idle, vicious, useless, listless.

ˢ羽 Yú Feathers, the large quill feathers; wings, plumes; having feathers, made of feathers, feathered; a feather banner or signal; quick, as if flying; the 124th radical of characters relating to feathers; ˢü yik₂ feathers and wings; appendages; assistants; an excerpt or compilation; ˢü ₍mò shín² feather fans; ˢtong ˢü, small predatory detachments; ˢü ₍shá, English camlets; ˢü tün² Dutch camlets; ˢü ₍ling, lastings; ˢü po² bunting; ˢü ₍ch'au, bombasin; ˢü ₍ts'é, merino; ˢū lui² birds; ˢü ₍lam ₍kwan, the emperor's body-guard.

ˢ圄 Yú To detain, to imprison, to hold fast; ₍ling ˢü, a prison, a lockup.

ˢ敔 Yú To stop or keep time, as in music; an instrument resembling a tiger, struck to stop the music.

ˢ語 Yú To converse, to talk with, to tell, to inform, to discuss; words, conversation, speech; expressions, language, words, phrases, sentences; púi² ˢü, double entendre; òm² ˢü, whispering, talking low; lun² ˢü, Conversations of Confucius; ₍ts'ím ˢü, oracular responses; ˢhí ˢü ₍ts'z' initial particles; ˢchün ˢü, words which give a turn to the sentence; ₍shing ˢü, proverbs, sayings; tsuk₂ ˢü, a vulgar phrase; siú² ˢü, triflings, chitchat; ₍ín ₍sám ˢü sz'² loquacious; ₍ín ˢü, words, conversation; ₍'ng ˢü ˢü I tell you plainly.

ˢ鋙 Yú Unsuited, unmatched, unfitted for each other, as a round handle into a square hole; ₍ch'o ˢü, uncongenial, forced. Read ₍'ng; ₍kwan ₍'ng, name of a hill, which produces steel.

ˢ齬 Yú Distorted, ill arranged, as teeth; ˢtsü ˢü, unequal, jaws not matching; contradictory, discordant, as reports.

ˢ圉 Yú A groom, a stable boy, a hostler; to oppose, to defend; a prison; a frontier, a place where the territory ends; ˢü ₍yan, a horseboy; ˢshau ˢü, to guard the borders.

ˢ麌 Yú A buck, the male of deers; to herd together; ꜀yau luk₂ ˢü ˢü, stags and does in a herd.

ˢ乳 Jú The breasts, the nipple; an udder; milk; milky; soft, tender; to suck; to nurse; ˢü ˢtsz' to suckle; a suckling; ꜀ngau ˢü ˢpeng, a curd cake; tün² ˢü, to wean; ˢü ꜀héung, olibanum; ˢü ꜀kam, liquid gold, used for writing; ˢü ˢmò, a wet nurse; ꜀syéung ꜀kò kwai² ˢü, the lamb kneels to suck.

ˢ傴 Yú Persons with large features; a large, imposing appearance.

ˢ汝 ˢ女 Jú A tributary of the R. Hwái, and an inferior department in Honán; a personal pronoun, you, your: ˢü ꜀ho ꜀yan, who are you? ˢü ꜀mún, you all.

淤' Yú A muddy, sedgy bank rising in the water; a bar which stops the flow, a deposit of filth in a stream; ü' sak₂ pat₂ ꜀t'ung, the mud stops the flow.

瘀' Yú Extravasated blood, the black blood settled in a sore or bruise; a bruised place; a dull color; ü' hüt₂ effused blood; ü' ꜀shéung, a bruise; ü' hak₂ shik₂ a black and blue sore; no lustre; shik₂ chák₂ ˢhò ü' there is no lustre to it.

飫' Yú To eat much, to gormandize; to give; gluttonous; satiated, glutted, filled, surfeited; loathing, saturated; ü' ꜀shau, full fed, loathing; shik₂ tò' ü' eaten to the full; ˢpǎu ü' eaten too much; mat₂ kòm' ü' why do you loathe the food? tsuk₂ mat₂ pat₂ ü' muk₂ vulgar things never satisfy the eye.

酗' Hú Mad with drink, raving drunk, furious; ü' ˢtsau, delirium tremens.

昫' Hú The genial warmth of the sun; hot, vivifying, nutritive; soothing, kind, gracious; to steam; to heat, to warm; to mature; to vivify; a red, warm color, carnation; ꜀wo ü' genial, warm, as the weather.

俞² Yú To answer, to assent; to respond; to reply willingly, yes, good, well, quite so; ü' ˢwan, to promise, to agree.

喻² Yú To make known, to proclaim, to manifest; to declare, to explain, to instruct, to teach, to compare, to illustrate; to understand the import of; instructed; manifested; instruction; ˢhiú ü² to cause to know; to comprehend, to appreciate, as teaching; ˢsham ü² ꜀chí, to explain fully; to see through, as a subject; káu' ü² instruction; to teach; ü² ꜀ín, an illustration, a parable, an allegory.

諭² Yú Interchanged with the last. Orders, commands, injunctions, edicts, official notifications; to signify, to proclaim to the people, to order; to reprove; to compare; a comparison; shéung² ü² His Majesty's commands; shing² ü² the Emperor's orders; chát₂ ü² a mandate; p'i' ü² a comparison; for instance; káu' ü² a district superintendent of colleges; ˢshau ü² a letter; ꜀ming ü² your instructions.

㑹² Yú To surpass, to exceed, to overcome, to prevail; to get the better of; to cure; to get

well, healed, convalescent, cured; getting well; more, better, in a further degree, still more; *peng² ü²* disease cured; *lap₂ ü²* an immediate cure; *ㄑts'ün ü² shau² tsé²* no pay no cure; *ㄑyau ㄑsam ü² ü²* lamenting more and more; *ü² ㄑto ü² pat₂ tsuk₂* the more he has the less he is satisfied; *ü² ʻhò*, mending, recovering.

瑜² Yú Lustre of gems; a beautiful stone; excellencies, good qualities; *ʻkan ü²* a fine gem; *ü² ㄑhá* are opposites—virtues, defects.

覦² Yú To desire, to long for, to covet; *kí² ü²* to wish earnestly, to hope for.

踰² 逾² Yú To pass over, to cross; to advance, to get beyond; to exceed; to go beyond, to pass by, as time; *ü² ㄑts'éung*, to leap a wall; *ü² tsít₂* to exceed a limit, as in expenses; *ü² ㄑhán*, to overpass the mark; *ü² üt₂* next month.

豫² 預² Yú A large elephant; easy, contented, idle, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; a jaunt, an excursion; to prearrange, to get ready for; beforehand, already; prepared for; provided, ready; to confer with; *ü² pí²* ready, early arranged; *ㄑyau ü²* irresolute, undecided; *ü² ㄑsín*, previously, beforehand, *ㄑ'm ü² tò²* unexpectedly; *ü² teng²* well fixed; *ü² ㄑfong*, guarded against; *ü² ㄑman*, I let you know before; *ü² ㄑín*, prediction, prophecy; *ㄑkon ü²* to interfere in, to meddle, to go out of one's line.

芋² Yú A tuber or esculent root, called *ㄑshü ü²* resembling the yam, but with a coarse fibre; it is used as a stomachic.

裕² Yú Rich in clothes and chattels; to enrich, to leave to; plenty, superabundant; in excess; supererogation; liberal, generous; *ㄑfún ü²* magnanimous; having enough, well off; *ü² kwok₂* to make the state prosper.

澦² Yú Name of a stream in the east of Sz'chuen.

鷁² Yú The blackbird, pie, or jay; small birds of this sort, which assemble in flocks.

茹² Jú Also read *ㄑü*. Roots intertwisted and tangled; joined by the roots; interlaced; to take, to receive; to eat, to gobble down, to eat and drink much; to conjecture; soft, pliant, flexible; putrid; dried, as herbs; things dying of themselves; *ㄑt'ám ü²* a great appetite; *pat₂ ㄑman ㄑlín ü²* to pull up stem and roots.

譽² Yú To praise, to extol, to laud, to eulogize; to cajole, to flatter; to overpraise; *hò² mín² ü² ㄑyan*, fond of flattering people to their face; *ㄑkú ㄑmeng tiú² ü²* to seek people's praise by one's deeds; *ü² ch'ü²* delight received from flattery; *ㄑch'ing ü²* to bespatter with praise.

御² Yú To drive horses, to act the charioteer; to manage all, to govern, to superintend; to rule, to break in, as a horse; to extend everywhere, as imperial power does; an epithet

applied to the emperor and whatever belongs to him, imperial, royal; to wait on, to help; to urge to drink, as to a guest; the management, the rule; *ü² ₅ts'in*, in court, in the emperor's presence; *ü² chai* the emperor's composition; *ü² ₅shü*, imperial autograph; *ü² ₅kü*, to drive a chariot; *ü² ˈsz²* censors; *ü² ₅chon*, to stand the cold; *ü² ngai²* charioteering; *₅dam ü²* to begin to reign; *ü² ká²* the emperor himself.

馭² Yú Interchanged with the preceding. To drive a chariot; to rule, to oversee; to rely on; *ká² ü²* to guide, as a chariot; to direct, to govern; *₅sin ü²* or *ü² hok₂* to ride to the genii, or to stride a stork—phrases for dying.

禦² Yú Similar to the above. To withstand, to resist, to stop; to forbid, to cause to desist, to bring to an end; to sacrifice; *ü² ₅ki*, to satisfy hunger; *₅fong ü²* to guard, to watch against.

寓² Yú To lodge, to sojourn in, to dwell at; to attach to, to hang on; a lodging-place, a shelter, a temporary abode; a house, a home; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a hidden meaning; *tsám² ü²* staying at for a while; *tsé² ü²* to use a dwelling; *ü² ˈsho*, a house, dwelling; *₅tsün ü² ₅cho ch'ü²* where's your home? *ki² ü²* attached to, as a parasite; lodging at; *hák₅ ü²* a hotel; *₅dau ü²* people who are not yet entered as citizens, their register being in another prefecture; *ü² ₅sin*, a metonymy, metaphorical.

遇² Yú To meet, to come upon one; to occur, to happen; to entertain, to intreat; whenever, happening; *ü² ₅shi yat₅ ˈt'ò hi²* always sour, ever cross; *ü² sz²² ˈkòm ₅wai*, he's ready for anything; *ü² ₅ts'an*, ˈ*ni* I met you; *ü² ˈngo hau²* he treated me well; *ü² ˈyau sz²²* I happen to be busy; *ü² hòp₂* it happens, it fits very nicely; *pat₅ ü²* not to meet; unlucky, unsuccessful; *ü² ₅chéuk₅* to happen, to encounter; *ü² ₅shi tái² kat₅* fortunate if you go at any time; *ü² ₅sin kòm² ü²* like an angel's visit—to see you.

(661) Úi.

₅椳 Wei The pivot or projection on the top and bottom of a door on which it turns.

₅溈 ₅隈 Wei A bend or cove in a shore; a winding stream; *ò² ₅úi*, a deep bay, a sinuous shore.

₅煨 Wei To put fire into to warm things; to cook in the ashes; to burn under ashes; to roast; *ˈpí ˈfo ₅úi*, roast it in the embers; *₅úi ₅nung*, roasted brown; *₅úi t'án²* to burn charcoal; *₅t'ong ₅úi*, to bury in ashes so as to roast slowly; *₅koi ₅úi*, to be roasted, *i. e.* unlucky, a mishap; *₅úi ₅fán ₅shü*, roasted potatoes.

喂 A colloquial word. A word of address, when calling out to a man ; *ˊá ˊúi*, halloo! here!

猥 Wei Dogs barking ; a slut whelping three puppies ; many, plentiful, accumulated ; mixed up, ill assorted; low, rustic, vile ; *ˊpí ˊúi*, vulgar.

回 Hwui To revert to, to revolve, to turn around ; to return back ; returning, repenting, changing the mind ; crooked, deflected ; a time, a turn, an effort ; a chapter in a novel ; *ˊúi sun²* an answer ; *ˊní ˊúi*, this time ; *shéung² yat⁵ ˊúi*, the previous time ; *ˊúi tsz²⁾ ˊmún ˋhau*, a framed gateway ; *ˊúi ˊyam ˋní*, to answer you ; *ˊúi ˋchün*, to return ; *ˊúi ˋt'ong*, lost its sweetness, as fruit ; *fung² ˊúi*, to give back ; *ˋyau ˊúi mí²* it long retains a relish; always pleasing, as fine writing; *ˊúi luk⁵* a fire, incendiary ; title of the God of Fire ; *ˊlun ˊúi*, transmigration ; *ˊúi ˊúi káu²* Mohammedanism ; *ˊúi ˋtsz²* the Mongols, or Ouigours ; *ˊúi ˊlò*, to send back, as useless ; *ˊloi ˊúi*, come and gone, coming and going ; *ˊúi ˊsam ˋchün ì²* to change one's mind, to forgive ; *t'úi² ˊúi ˋki ˊto*, how much do you send back (or reject)? *ˊúi ˊmún*, the first visit to the bride's parents; *ˊúi ˊnám*, veering to be a south wind.

廻 **迴** Hwui Interchanged with the last. To curve, to bend; to turn round, to double, as a fox ; *ˊúi pí²* to skulk off, to avoid one's sight.

徊 Hwui To pace to and fro ; to hover, to go and return ; *ˊp'úi ˊúi*, irresolute ; back and forth.

洄 Hwui Water flowing round and round ; an eddy, a whirlpool ; name of a lake in Húpeh ; indistinct, as eddying water.

茴 Hwui Fennel, or caraway seed ; *ˋsiù ˊúi ˊhéung*, a small fragrant seed like dill ; *tái² ˊúi ˊhéung*, star aniseed.

噲 A colloquial word. To know how to do ; skilled in, expert at ; apt, likely to cause ; a form of the future tense ; *ˋm ˋúi ˊmong kí²* I shall not be apt to forget it ; *ˋúi ˊshang peng²* it will probably make you sick ; *ˋngo ˋt'ai tak⁵ ˋk'ü ˋúi ˋsz²* I think he will die ; *ˊsé ˊsü ˋúi tik⁵* I can do it a little ; *ˋúi ˋm ˋúi*, do you know how to do it? *hok⁵ ˋúi*, learn to do it well ; *ˋúi ˋau long²* apt to be seasick ; *ˋúi ˋtá ˋli*, knows how to manage it ; *ˋúi ˊt'au ˋyé*, he's apt to steal ; *ˋúi ˋtá sün²* he can contrive ; *ˋk'ü ˋúi ˊshing ˊt'in*, he will go to heaven.

會² Hwui To collect, to assemble, to convoke, to bring or call together ; to make a compact, to unite by agreement ; a blending, a joining ; an association for any purpose, a club, a society ; a meeting, a cabal ; a church, a congregation ; a joint stock company ; to meet, to visit ; an occasion, a meeting ; to communicate, to let all know ; to understand, to know ; a seam in a cap. A colloquial word. To stew, to simmer in flour and water ;

úi² ⁽shü ⁽kai, an Irish stew; *úi² in³ ⁽wo*, stewed birdsnests; *ch'ut⁵ úi²* to get up a procession; *úi² ⁽king*, a fine procession; *pái³ úi²* to visit one; to join an association; *úi² ⁽tsai*, members of a company; *⁽sám hòp⁵ úi²* the Triad Society; *úi² hák⁵* to receive a guest; *in³ úi²* a dinner party; *úi² ⁽tán*, a letter of credit; *tsáp⁵ úi² hí³* a sort of joint theatricals; *⁽hò ⁽kí úi²* a good opportunity; *úi² hong²* the funds of a company; to give an order for money on another; *⁽man úi²* a literary club; *⁽hoi úi²* and *⁽shau úi³* is to form a company, and to wind up its affairs; *úi³ ⁽t'au*, manager of a company; *úi² ⁽fi*, banditti.

匯 Hwui² Water gurgling and eddying; a whirlpool; a vase; *⁽shá úi²* quicksands, the sand stirred up by water; *sz'' ⁽shü úi² ⁽ts'ám*, an edition of the Four Books with all the comments.

(662) Uk.

屋 Uh A house, a dwelling, a habitation; a building; covering or tent of a carriage; *yat⁵ ⁽kin uk⁵* one house; *⁽hí uk⁵* to build a house; *uk⁵ shé²* habitations; *uk⁵ ⁽ch'éung*, a house lot; *tsoi² uk⁵ ⁽k'i*, at home; *uk⁵ púi³* a roof; *⁽mò uk⁵ yam²* no house to be rented.

剭 Uh To put to death privately, to execute a criminal in his own house.

(663) Ún.

垣 Hiuen A low wall, such as surrounds a yard; *⁽tseng ⁽ún*, the curb of a well; *⁽sháng ⁽ún*, a city wall.

桓 Hwán A tree which produces hard black seeds used for beads; sign-boards placed between two posts before a hong; pillars before graves; posts to steady a coffin on trestles; a title of defunct grandees; *⁽ún ⁽piú*, tablet pillars; *⁽p'ún ⁽ún*, to advance with difficulty; *⁽ún ⁽ún*, warlike; mournful.

洹 Yuen Name of a small branch of the R. Wei in the northeast part of Honán, near Chángteh fú.

爰 Yuen To lead on, as to another subject, for which the next is also used; therefore, on this account; at, in, up to; even to, arriving at; to deduce; to remove, to change; sad; *⁽ún ⁽ún*, slowly.

援 Yuen To take by the hand; to draw out, to pull up higher, to assist, to rescue, to relieve; to put forward, to elevate; *⁽ún ⁽yan*, to lead on; *kau³ ⁽ún*, to come to the rescue; *⁽ún ⁽ping*, a relieving force; *kit⁵ ⁽ún*, to bring one forward, to draw together; log-rolling; *⁽p'án ⁽ún*, to combine for mutual help; *⁽shau ⁽ún*, to help out, as from the water.

湲 Yuen Water flowing or drawn off; the purling noise of a rapid current.

ʻ碗 ʻ盌 ʻ椀 Wán A bowl, a dish; a wooden trencher; the quantity in a bowl; *ʻún tip₂* plates and dishes; *fán² ʻún*, rice bowls; *ʻpò ʻún*, to clamp or mend dishes; *ʻún ʻhau kòm² tái²* big as a bowl; *tái² ʻhoi ʻún*, a punch bowl; *₍shí ʻshé ʻún fát₂ ₍ts'oi fán²* give me a bowl of your surplus rice—a beggar's cry.

ʻ腕 Wan The wrist; to grasp, to twist; *ʻshau ʻún*, the wrist; *kéuk₂ ʻún*, the ankle-joint; *ak₂ ʻún*, to take by the hand.

ʻ皖 Wán Bright, brilliant, as a star; real; large, rolling, lustrous eyes; to see clearly, to look around; beautifully formed, finely moulded; pared nicely; to wheedle.

ʻ澣 ʻ浣 Hwán To wash clothes; to bathe, to purify one's self; a decade of days; *ʻún ₍á*, to wash one's garments; *ʻún ₍shá ₍k'ai*, a stream in Chehkiáng.

奐² Hwán Great; beautiful, handsome; at ease, leisurely; variegated; to take one's pleasure.

換² Hwán To change one for another, to interchange, to commute; to move from one place to another; *ʻcháu ún²* to exchange, as coins; *ún² ʻchün*, to interchange; to transpose; *ʻkoi ún²* to make in another style; *ún² kwai²* to change the [official] garb; *₍úi ún²* to send back; *ún² t'ip₂ ₍hing tai²* sworn friends; *pin² ún²* exchanged as wanted, as coin; *túi² ún²* to barter; *₍páu ún²* I agree to change it (if bad); *ʻmò tak₂ ún²* I'll not take it back; *₍'m ʻshai ún²* need not change it; *ún² ₍shám*, to change one's clothes; *túi² ún²* to exchange; *ch'ut₂ ₍mún pat₂ ún²* it will not be taken back: *ún² ₍ying ₍ngan*, to change Mexican dollars.

渙² Hwán A branch of the R. Hwái in east of Honán; to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; the 59th diagram, denoting dispersion; *ún² lán²* variegated, elegantly decorated.

煥² Hwán The brilliance of fire; resplendent, splendid; *ún² ₍ú ₍k'i ₍yau ₍man ₍chéung*, how elegant it is! *ún² ₍in yat₂ ₍san*, how fine and new it all is!

玩² Wán Gems for playing; to play with, to toy with; to practice with; to trifle with, to delight in; to ramble and divert one's self, to linger around; a child's play; *₍yau ún²* to recreate and ramble; *ʻkú ún²* articles of virtu; *ún² mí²* to relish, as a book; *ún² hí²* toys, delectable things; *ún² lung²* to trifle with, to laugh at.

翫² Wán Similar to the last; to study till weary of; to look at or do, till disgusted with; *tsáp₂ ún²* perfect in; prosperously.

緩² Hwán Slow, tardy, leisurely; carelessly; lax; easily, gradually, gently; to let things take their own way; to delay, to dawdle, to take matters easily; *₍fún ún²* easy with, to talk kindly to; not pressing; *ún² kap₂* slow, fast; adverse, prosperous; *pat₂ ʻho ún²* it does not admit of delay; *ún² kap₂ ₍séung tsai²* to help each other in emergencies.

(664) **Ün.**

冤 宽 Yuen — To injure, to ill use, to oppress; to make one stop, to force one to crouch; to implicate; a grudge, enmity; injury, wrong, ill-treatment, oppression; *sò³ ün*, to state a grievance; *ün ʿwong*, to falsely accuse; unjustly implicated; *chòm ün*, to bear a grudge, he cherished the injury; *shan ün*, to get redress, to have justice; *ün wan pat sik*, the injured ghost is unappeased; *ʿsai ün*, to be revenged; *kit ün*, to become at variance; *ün it*, vengeance of heaven, sudden destruction.

鴛 Yuen — The drake of the mandarin duck; *ün yéung*, mandarin ducks, *(Anas galericulata)* an emblem of conjugal love.

鵷 Yuen — A strange bird, which may perhaps be intended for the peacock or Tartar pheasant.

淵 Yuen — An eddy, a whirlpool; a deep pool; a deep, an abyss, a vortex, a gulf; *sham ün*, the vast deep, unfathomable; *tʿin ün séung kák*, as far apart as the sky and the abyss; *ün ün*, a concert of drums.

完 Hwan — To finish, to conclude; completed, done, finished, brought to a satisfactory termination; strong, well done; wholly, entirely; *yák ün*, done eating; *ün ün tsʿün tsʿün*, it is all completed; the whole is in good order; *yung² ün*, all used up; *ün shò³* settled the account; *ʿkong ün*, done speaking; *tsò³ ün ʿshau ʿmi*, finished throughout.

玄 亾 Hiuen — Dark, sombre, blackish, like the deep sky; to manage; deep, still, silent; abstruse, profound; the name of Kiáking, for whom alone the first form should be used; the 96th radical; *ün ming ʿfan*, glauber's salts; *ün tsing shek* carbonate of lime; *shéung² ün*, heaven; *ün ú*, old fox-fur garments; *ün shik*, blackish; *ün tʿin shéung² tai³* the highest Shángtí.

泫 Hiuen — Glistening dewdrops, pendent dewdrops; falling tears; deep flowing water, a wide sheet of water; name of a river in southwest of Shánsi.

眩 Hiuen — Also pronounced *ün²*. Confused vision, dizzy, wandering eyes; defective, squinting sight; confused, mixed, out of order; unable to see clearly, mistaken.

衒 Hiuen — Bragging, puffing, vaunting, boasting; to display for sale; *tsz'² ün*, to praise one's self; *ün yuk k'au shau²* to offer a gem for sale, *met.* to seek a market for one's talents.

員 Yuen — A classifier of officers; round; a round thing; a dollar; to circulate, to reach all around; *kún ün*, officers, grandees; *yat ün kún*, an officer; *shang ün*, a *siútsái*; *fuk ün*, the area, the superficies, as of a country; *nang ün*, a clever officer; *ün chʿü*, a policeman; *ün ngoi² long*, clerks in the Tribunals.

圓 圜 Yuen — Round, circular; a circle; a round lump, a globe, a ball, a sphere; to interpret, as a dream; to make round; to cut off corners, to accommodate; *ʂfong ʂün*, a square, a circle; *ʂün mung²* to explain a dream; *ʂün ˌhün*, a ring, a circle; *ˌt'ong ʂün*, forced meat balls; *ˌts'o ʂün*, to roll round in the hands; *ʂün ʿmún* finished up, as a job; *yat› tái² ʂün*, a whole dollar; *pún² ʂün* or *ˌchung ʂün*, half a dollar, in which sense the next is also used.

元 Yuen — The commencement, the origin, the first cause, the incipient steps; the first, the head, the chief, the principal; original, primary; *ʂün tán²* or *ʂün yat›* new-year's day; *ʂün ʂnin*, first year of a reign; *ʂün hí² ʂ'm ʿhò*, his constitution is bad; *ʂün ʂshan*, the stamina, or the bodily powers, virility; *ʂün ʿch'i*, first cause; *ʂün ʿpò*, gilt paper burned in worship; *shéung² ʂün*, *ˌchung ʂün*, *há² ʂün*, festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th, and 10th moons; *kái² ʂün*, *úi² ʂün*, *chong² ʂün*, senior wrangler at the examination of the three degrees of *küjin*, *tsinsz'* and *hánlin*; *ʂün ʂch'iú*, the Yuen (Mongolian) dynasty, A.D. 1280–1368.

刓 圆 Yuen — To cut off the corners, to pare off, to round; to equalize, to trim; *ʂün kok›* to clip or rub off the corners.

芫 Yuen — A noxious plant, whose flowers kill fish; hemlock? *ʂün ʂsai*, a vegetable, coriander or caraway.

鳶 Yuen — A kite or fish-hawk; its scream heard at night indicates rain; *ʂfung ʂün* or *ʿchí ʂün*, a paper kite.

沿 Yuen — To flow along; to follow a stream; to go along a shore, to sail with; continuous, successive; accommodating, obsequious; to conform to the wishes of others; to make a tour, to go through; *ʂün lò²* through the whole way or journey; *ʂfung tsuk› ˌséung ʂün*, the custom has been perpetuated; *ʂün ngon²* along the shore.

鉛 Yuen — Lead, the *ˌts'ing ˌkam*, or blue metal; leaden; *hak› ʂün*, lead; *ʂün kún²* lead canisters for tea; *ʂün ʿfan*, white lead; *ʂün ʿmá*, a leaden bullet; *pák› ʂün*, pewter; *ʂwo ʂün*, pig lead; *ˌteng ʂün* or *káp› ʂün*, bored or leaded dollars; *ˌk'au ʂün*, alloyed with lead; *ʂün pat›* a lead pencil.

懸 Hiuen — To suspend, to hang down; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided; anxiously; *ʂün kwá²* to hang up, as on the lintel; *ʂün mong²* anxiously looking for; *ʂü ʿkái ʿtò ʂün*, like letting down one hung by the heels; *ʂün tsüt›* very unlike; *ʂt'au ʂün ʂléung*, tied his head to a beam — lest he should fall asleep.

丸 Hwán — To be distinguished from 凡 all. A small ball, a pellet, a pill; *yéuk› ʂün*, a medicinal pill; *láp› ʂün*, pills inclosed in wax; *ˌt'an ʂün*, to swallow a pill; *ʂmái ʂün*, to concoct pills; *ˌts'o ʂün ʿtsai*, to roll pills.

萑 Hwán A creeping plant, called ˊün ˊlán, probably an orchideous sort, of which mats can be made.

紈 Hwán A plain white sort of sarsnet; plain, not figured; fine, close, white, as silk; ˊün shín² silk fans; ˊün fú² ˋchí tai² a fellow with white breeches, *i. e.* a rich fool.

椽 Ch'uen A round plate in a roof, serving to support the heavy eaves; a round rafter; a classifier of houses: ˋhéung ˊün (or ˋün), dried citron; uk⁹ ˊün, a round plate; shò² ˊün, several houses.

緣 Yuen A binding on the hem of a dress, a trimming or facing: to correspond with, to harmonize with something previously existing; a recondite influence, sympathy; because, since, therefore, for this reason; a cause, a circumstance; an account; to climb; a connection, an affinity; connected with, a relationship; ˋyan ˊün, a marriage; ˊün ˊyau, causes, reasons; ˊyau ˊün, there are reasons, underhand causes; ˋt'ín ˊün ts'au² ˊháu, a providential or fortuitous meeting; ˊyau mat⁹ ˊün kú² what's the reason? ˊmò ˊün fan² no sympathy for, no fitness with; ˊün pò² a subscription book; ˊün ˊling, the collar of a coat; ˊün muk⁹ ˊk'au ˊü, to climb a tree to catch a fish—a useless search; ˊléung ˊün, a harmonious union; a good chance; ˊün fan² ˊts'ín, not much intimacy; ˊün hai² ˊkòm, it is thus.

園 Yuen A garden, a yard, an orchard, an inclosure for flowers or vegetables; *met.* a fine shop; imperial sepulchres; ˋfá ˊün, a flower-garden; ts'oi² ˊün, a kitchen-garden; ˊün ˋting, a gardener; hí² ˊün, a play-garden, public grounds where amusements are seen; lí ˊün, the pear garden—theatricals; kú² ˊün, the old garden—one's native village.

袁 Yuen Long robes; a prefecture in the west of Kiángsí; a surname.

轅 Yuen The thills of a chariot; a whipple-tree; a tongue or shaft of a wagon; the side gates of the yard of a yámun or a general's marquee; ˊün muk⁹ the thills; ˊün ˊmún, gates of an office; ˊün ˋmún pò² the provincial court circular; ˋhín ˊün, a constellation of 12 stars in Leo; the Yellow Emperor.

猿 獂 Yuen A monkey, as distinct from apes; ˋú ˊün, a black monkey; pák⁹ ˊün, a white monkey; ˋt'ung pí² ˊün, a monkey that stretches one arm as he shortens the other.

黿 Yuen A fabulous tortoise which was made at the creation; ˊün pít⁹ a tortoise, ten feet across.

原 Yuen A plateau, a terrace, a high level space; a waste, a common; an origin, a source, a beginning, a foundation; natural, proper, innate; the true condition or account of; originally, primarily; really, honestly; to trace a matter to its source, to examine into

the origin; to retrace, to repeat; again, a second, another, a repetition; to forgive, to remit; ⸢*p'ing* ⸢*ün*, a common; ⸢*t'ín* ⸢*ün*, a plain; ⸢*ün* ⸣*pún*, at first, originally; ⸢*t'ui* ⸢*ün*, to analyze, to infer from premises; ⸢*ün* ⸣*chü*, the first owner, the proprietor; ⸢*ün* *kau*² like the old way; ⸢*ün* ⸢*loi* ⸢*ü* ⸣*ts'z*' it was so at first, it is really so; ⸢*ts'ing* ⸤*yau* ⸣*ho* ⸢*ün*, there are extenuating circumstances; ⸢*ün* *pat*⸣ ⸣*séung* *tsò*² I really did not think of doing it; *yat*⸣ *sín*² ⸣*ho* ⸢*ün*, there is the least reason for pardoning him; ⸢*ün* *léung*² to excuse, to be lenient; ⸢*ün* ⸢*yau*, the causes of, circumstances; ⸢*ün* ⸢*ch'ái*, a police-runner; ⸢*chung* ⸢*ün*, Honán; also by extension, China; ⸢*ün* ⸢*loi* ⸢*t'au*, the original lot, the genuine article; ⸢*ün* *tsik*² one's family seat, a native place.

源 ⸤Yuen A fountain, a spring; a source,—in which it is like the last; ⸣*shui* ⸢*ün* ⸢*t'au*, headwaters; ⸢*ts'oi* ⸢*ün* ⸣*kwong* *tsun*² money rapidly coming in; ⸢*ün* ⸢*ün* ⸢*i* ⸢*loi*, incessantly coming, as customers; ⸢*ts'am* ⸢*ün*, to seek the cause; ⸣*yam* ⸣*shui* ⸢*sz*' ⸤*ün*, think of the fountain when you drink.

媛 ⸤Yuen A woman, named ⸢*Kéung*-⸢*ün*, the ancestress of Wan-wáng and Duke Chau.

縓 ⸤Yuen A reddish color, or a pale yellow carnation tint, made by once dyeing.

騵 ⸤Yuen A bay horse with a white belly.

蝯 ⸤Yuen A species of small lizard; ⸢*ün* ⸢*ts'ám*, wild silkworms, which produce no silk.

⸣苑 ⸣院 Yuen A pasture, a paddock; a menagerie, a park; a collectanea; a college, for which the second is used; luxuriant, fine herbage; delicate, soft; *hon*² ⸣*ün* ⸢*chí* ⸢*ts'oi*, the talents of the Hánlin; ⸤*man* ⸣*ün*, a library; a cyclopedia.

A colloquial word. The thing in which articles are weighed, the tare; ⸢*ch'ü* ⸣*ün* ⸣*mò* ⸣*shín*, there are no eels when the basket is gone, *i. e.* I've nothing left, as no profit; ⸣*kí* *chung*² ⸣*ün*, how much tare is there?

⸣宛 Yuen To hide or screen one's self in the grass; to yield, to give in; obliging, accommodating, in which senses it is like the next; ⸣*ün* ⸢*ín*, as if, accordingly; ⸣*ün* ⸢*ü*, as, like.

⸣婉 Yuen Yielding, obedient, docile; beautiful, youthful; winning, complaisant; ⸣*wai* ⸣*ün* ⸣*ün* ⸣*chün*, a trimmer, an obliging person; ⸣*ün* ⸤*yung*, obliging, kind.

⸣椀 Wan The wrist; to bend with the hand; to lift up and carry a thing.

⸣琬 Wan A round or oval shaped tablet or sceptre given to princes, made of jade or gem.

⸤阮 Yuen Name of a hill; a feudal state in the days of Wan-wáng in the southeast of the present Kánsuh.

⸤潤 Yuen To rumple a thing, to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push or shake.

ˢ軟 ˢ輭 ˢ耎 Yuen — Muffled wheels, which go softly; soft, weak, pliable, tender; pliant, limber, lithesome, yielding; ꜀*yau* ˢ*ün*, flexible, giving; ꜀*hí* ˢ*ngo* ˢ*ün*, he takes advantage of my weakness; ˢ*ün yéuk*꜁ he is infirm, not strong; ˢ*ün kéuk*꜁ a soft leg, *i.e.* a ninny; ꜀*nam* ˢ*ün*, soft, tender, said of cooked dishes; ꜀*nam* ˢ*ün* ꜀*kwong kwan*² a smooth faced villain; *tsam*² ˢ*ün tik*꜁ soak it softer.

ˢ遠 Yuen — Distant, remote, far off, in time or place; to consider as distant. Read *ün*²; to keep at a distance, to put away, to remove, to send off; ˢ*ün kan*² far, near; to put far, to bring near; *lò*² ˢ*ün*, a long way; ˢ*wing* ˢ*ün*, for ever; ꜀*ch'á tak*꜁ ˢ*ün*, very unlike; ˢ*mò* ˢ*kí* ˢ*ün*, not very far off; *pat*꜁ ˢ*ün* ꜀*ts'in* ˢ*li*, not regard a thousand miles as far; ˢ*ün* ꜀*nin*, a long time ago; ˢ*ün hák*꜁ a friend from afar; ꜀*li* ˢ*ün tik*꜁ keep away from it, take it off; ˢ*ün tak*꜁ *tsai*² very far.

ˢ遠 Yuen Wei — A leaf bud, the buds which come in spring. Read ˢ*wai*; grass, plants; a surname; *ch'ut*꜁ ˢ*ün*, the buds are starting; ꜀*fá* ꜀*ch'au* ˢ*ün*, the flowers are budding; ꜀*song* ˢ*ün*, mulberry buds, a medicine.

怨² Yuen — To hate, to dislike, to feel resentment; dissatisfied, murmuring, repining; inimical to, hating; wrong, injury, cause of hate; ill-will, hatred, malice; ashamed, regretting; to hoard up; *ün*² *han*² to hate, to dislike; *kit*꜁ *ün*² a mutual animosity; *pò*² *ün*² ꜀*yan*, to be revenged on; ˢ*i tak*꜁ *pò*² *ün*² to requite injury with kindness; ꜀*mái ün*² to charge home one's wrongs to their cause; *tsz*'² *ün*² to blame one's self; ˢ*hò ün*² *ch'éung*² always grumbling at him; ꜀'*m* ˢ*shai ün*² don't murmur; ꜀*sam ün*² hating; ˢ*yau ün*² ꜀*in*, bitter words.

媛² Yuen — A beauty, a Hebe; beautiful, winning, attractive; *shuk*꜁ *ün*² a chaste and pretty woman; *ling*² *ün*² your daughter.

瑗² Yuen — A ring of gem-stone, which two princes clasped as they approached the throne to show their friendship.

縣² Hien — A district, the fifth in order of territorial divisions; a district magistrate; the district city; ꜀*chí ün*² or *ün*² ˢ*chü*, the district magistrate; *ün*² ꜀*sheng*, the capital of a district; ꜀'*m* ꜀*t'ung ün*² *fan*² not in the same district; ˢ*háu iin*² *shí*² district examinations for *siútsái*; *ün*² ꜀*shing*, a deputy magistrate; *tsik*꜁ *yung*² *ün*² temporarily acting as magistrate; ꜀*shán* ꜀*chau* ˢ*ts'ò ün*² a poor district; *ün*² ꜀*tsün*, his honor the district officer.

Read ꜀*ün*; same as 懸 to suspend.

院² Yuen — A walled inclosure, in which a house is placed; a court yard; an office of a magistrate; any public establishment; a court, a hall, a college, a monastery, a hospital; the body of officers in a court; ꜀*tò ch'át*꜁ *ün*² the censorate; ꜀*shü ün*² a college; *kung*² *ün*²

public examination; *'lò ⸢yan ün²* asylum for the aged; *fát₂ ⸢fung ün²* a lazaretto; *'kú muk₂ ün²* asylum for the blind; *pò² ün²* or *'fú ün²* the governor of a province; *hok₂ ün²* the literary chancellor.

愿² Yuen Sincerely devout, reverential, moral, virtuous, respect for morality; thankful, sensible of mercies; attentive; faithful; *'hü ün²* to vow, as when in distress; *⸢ch'au ⸢wán kau² ün²* to fulfill a vow; *⸢p'ing ⸢on ⸢léung ün²* thankful for peace and prosperity. Used for the next.

願² Yuen A large head; to stretch the neck in looking; to expect; to desire, to wish; to hope; the object of desire, a wish; a preference; a vow; a conscientious promise; every, each; *⸢ts'ing ün²* voluntary, willingly; *⸢ts'ing ün² 'sz'* I'd rather die; *tsz'² ün² tsò²* a wish, a willing act; *shai² ün²* a compact on oath, applied to bandits; *⸢wán 'liú ⸢sam ün²* it has gratified my heart's wish; *sui² ün²* favorable to my wishes; *suk₂ ün² 'i ⸢ch'au*, my long desire is gratified.

(665) Ung.

壅 Yung To manure; to put earth to the roots of plants; *⸢ung ⸢t'in*, to manure a field; *⸢ung ⸢fá*, to pour manure to plants; *'p'i ⸢p'i ⸢ung kwo² ⸢t'au*, to cover the head up, as from wind.

擁 A colloquial word. To push, to shove; *'ung chü² 'k'ü*, push him out; *'ung ⸢hoi tik₂* push it away a little; *tái² ⸢fung 'ung 'tò ⸢yan*, the gale will throw a man down; *'ung ⸢mún*, push open the door; *'ung ⸢hoi ⸢t'au*, shove off.

甕 **瓮** Ung A jar, a water amphora, having no handles or spout; a round window; *ung² ⸢hün*, a small arched gate; *ung² ⸢kong*, a standing water-jar; *'tám tái² kwo² ung² ⸢kong*, gall bigger than a jar — a braggadocio; *'tá 'mún ung² 'shui*, fill up the jar; *'mai ung²* a rice jar.

齆 Ung A disease in the nose; a stoppage or catarrh in the nose.

(666) Út.

活² Hwoh A river in the southeast of Shánsi; running, like water; lively, living, moving, active; bright, cheerful; to vivify; life, motion; *fuk₂ út₂* to revive; a resurrection; *⸢ts'ing út₂ kòm² ⸢ts'ing*, all nature green and bright; *⸢lám út₂ út₂* a bright blue; *út₂ p'út₂* kind, bustling, generous; *kwo² út₂* in active life; *út₂ ⸢shan*, the living God; *út₂ tsz'²* verbs; movable types; *fái² út₂* joyful, pleased; *út₂ kai²* an employment; *⸢ün út₂* tractable, accommodating; *⸢m ⸢chí 'sz' út₂* careless of life, heedless of consequences; *út₂ tung²* handy, movable, quick.

(667) Üt.

乙, Yih — Bent, curved as a bud; the second of the ten stems, related to wood; one; the 5th radical; *t'ái' üt₁* the first cause; *t'ò üt₁* to erase and correct, as a manuscript; *káp₁ üt₁* first, second; good, inferior; this, that.

曰, Yueh — To speak, to say, to talk; called, termed, designated, said, denominated; the 73d radical; *túi' üt₁* answered saying; *yat₁ üt₁* one says; one is called, as in a list; *'kong mat₁ 'tsz' üt₁* what smart saying has he now?

鴃, Yih — A house-martin, with bluish plumage; the twitter of a swallow.

月, Yueh — The moon; a moon, a lunar month; monthly; the 74th radical of characters relating to the moon; *üt₂ tái²* a month of 30 days; *üt₂ 'siú*, a month of 29 days; *ngo ˏmí üt₂* moon a few days old; *üt₂ shik₂* an eclipse of the moon; *'hò üt₂ shik₁* bright moonlight; *üt₂ ˏking*, menses; *üt₂'peng*, cakes made to Diana; *üt₂ nán²* to die in childbed; *chü² üt₂* the month after delivery; *tsò² 'mún üt₂* to get over confinement; *lun² üt₂* reckon it by the month; *üt₂ ˏlun*, moon's disk; *ˏsín ko' üt₂* last month; *há² üt₂* next moon; *on' üt₂* by the month; *üt₂ 'lò*, a male go-between, a marriage broker; *'shui üt₂ ˏkung*, temple of Kwányin; *'shui 'tai ˏláu üt₂* to seize the moon in the water — unreal pursuits; *'mùi üt₂* monthly; *üt₂ 'mún*, full moon.

刖, Yueh — To cut off the feet at the ankles; to disable from walking.

粵, Yueh — An initial particle, see, behold, now then, implying attention to the subject; in; an old name for the south of the Meiling; *üt₂ 'hoi ˏkwán*, the hoppo at Canton; *'léung üt₂* Kwángtung and Kwángsí; *üt₂ ˏwá ˏshü ün²* a college under the governor's care.

軏, Yueh — A bar across the tongue of a carriage, by which it is drawn.

悅, 說, Yueh — Contented, gratified, feeling happy; delightful, gladdening; to agree willingly; *ˏm üt₂* displeased; *ˏm ˏlo üt₂ i'* it is not very gratifying; *üt₂ muk₂* pleasing to the eye; *ˏfún üt₂* delighted with.

閱, Yueh — To look at the notice on a gate; to examine, to inspect, to review, to pass in review, to take an account of; to look over, to read, to criticise; to compare so as to vouch for; *üt₂ ˏping*, to review troops; *üt₂ 'kün* or *ˏp'ing üt₂* to revise compositions; *üt₂ lik₂ ˏsham*, well versed in, seen much of the world; *ˏp'í üt₂* to look over, as a book; *üt₂ ˏts'ò*, to inspect the condition of troops; *tái² üt₂* a general review.

越, Yueh — To pass over, to exceed, to overstep; to jump over; to go beyond one's place, to overpass, to transgress; far, re-

mote; to waste, as one's bodily powers; more, a sign of the comparative; hole in a lute; a feudal state once in east of Chehkiáng; a name of Annam; *üt₂ wai²* to intrude into another's place; *üt₂ ˈlai*, to overstep propriety; *chˈéuk₅ üt₂ ꜜyan ꜜkwˈan*, to surpass the multitude; *üt₂ fái² üt₂ ˈhò*, the sooner the better; *üt₂ suk₅ pat₅ hau²* I'll not wait for you beyond tonight; *üt₂ fát₅ ˈhò*, still better; *üt₂ tsò² üt₂ ꜜyai*, your wares are constantly depreciating; *üt₂ ꜜnám*, Annam, called Vietnam by the people; *ꜜü üt₂ tsít₅* a name for the passover.

戊² 鉞² Yueh — A military, crescent-like axe, a battle-axe; a lictor's axe, a sign of authority; the star η in Gemini and ↓ in Capricorn; *ˈfú üt₂* a long handled hatchet.

穴² Hiueh — A cave, formerly used for dwellings; a den, a cave, a hole, a grotto; underground cavities; a grave; a lurking-place for men or beasts; a sinus in the body; to bore a hole, to dig a hole; to dig through; empty; the 116th radical of characters relating to holes; *yat₅ üt₂ ꜜshán*, a single chair-shaped grave; *ꜜtˈung üt₂* in same grave; *mò² üt₂* a grave, the open grave; *ˈtím üt₂* to point out a good burial spot; *üt₂ ꜜtsˈing ˈhò*, a lucky orifice; *üt₂ ꜜkü*, to live in caves, as troglodytes; *ˈhung üt₂* a cavity, a recess, a hole; *ˈwai ꜜkˈí ꜜchˈáu üt₂* burn out their dens — as of banditti.

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Wá.

ꜜ呱 Wá Kú — To cry out, as children do when in distress; *ꜜwá ꜜwá ꜜí yap₅* crying and screaming. A colloquial word. A final particle implying doubt, as *ˈtá ꜜyeng lò² ꜜwá*, I think we've beaten; also an intensitive, as *shik₂ fán² lò² ꜜwá*, straight come in to dinner.

ꜜ哇 Wá — Wanton, affected sounds, lascivious music; a droning tone; to vomit, to retch; sobbing, whining; *chˈut₅ ꜜí ꜜwá ꜜchí*, he went out and vomited it up.

ꜜ娃 Wá — A beautiful woman; a pretty girl; *ˈnü ꜜwá ˈtsz* pretty little girls; *ˈsiú ꜜwá ꜜwá*, small children; *ˈnü ꜜkiú ꜜwá*, a fine woman.

ꜜ蛙 ꜜ鼃 Wá — A frog, green and striped, with a line down the back; exciting, wanton sounds; *nò² ꜜwá*, the enraged frog, refers to the story of the king of Tso; *ˈtseng ˈtai ꜜwá*, a frog in a well — inexperienced.

ꜜ漥 Wá — A deep ditch; a puddle, dirty water collected in footsteps; deep, clear water; *ꜜtai ꜜwá*, a low puddle.

ꜜ窪 Wá — The bottom of water; a depression in a plain, a puddle, a low muddy spot; a hoof-print; *ꜜwá ꜜlung*, low, high; contemptible, elevated.

ꜜ騧 Kwo — A yellowish or cream colored horse with a black mouth; *Kwai² ꜜWá*, one of Wanwáng's statesmen.

嘩譁 Hwá — Clamor, noise, hubbub, vociferation; ⁽hūn ⁽wá, a noise, as of a row; ⁽wá ⁽in, hurrah, a simultaneous shout; ⁽mò ⁽wá, don't make a noise.

驊 Hwa — A fine shaped steed; of eight belonging to Muh-wáng B. C. 980, one was called ⁽wá ⁽lau, or Beauty.

華蘂 Hwa — The elegance of flowers; abundance of flowers, blooming, flowery, charming, ornamented, adorned; splendid, glorious; a designation of China; to cut a melon in quarters; ⁽ying ⁽wá, glory, splendor; ⁽wá ⁽kwong, the God of Fire; ⁽wá ⁽mí, beautiful; showy; ⁽wá ⁽ts'oi, flowered, colored; ⁽wá ⁽piú ⁽ch'ü, carved pillars before tombs; ⁽chung ⁽wá or ⁽wá há² China; ⁽wá ⁽in, Chinese language; ⁽wá ⁽lam tsz'² a Budhist monastery in Canton; ⁽nín ⁽wá í² ⁽lò, his years are waxing old; ⁽wá ⁽shau, hoarheaded; ⁽ün ⁽wá, white lead; ⁽kwong ⁽wá, fine, brilliant, as a show. Occurs used for ⁽fá, a flower.

划 Hwá — A boat, a pinnace; ⁽wá ⁽t'eng, a lorcha, such as are used at Macao. The preceding is often used for this.

樺 Hwá — A tree, of whose resinous bark, links are made; caps are made of its wood.

剮 Kwá — To cut a man in pieces, to punish by cutting the flesh off; man² ⁽wá ⁽chí tsúi² the punishment of quartering.

咼 Kwá — A distorted mouth, a wry mouth, either born so or diseased.

搳 Wá — To scratch a thing in pieces, to grab it out, to grasp or haul, to claw a thing; to seize a handful of; to grapple, to pull back; ⁽wá lán² mín² to scratch the face, to lose one's character; ⁽pí ⁽shau ⁽wá, grab it; ⁽wá ⁽hoi ⁽hung, to expose the breast; ⁽wá ⁽ngán, a wry eye; ⁽p'á ⁽p'á ⁽wá ⁽wá, pulling and hauling, the strife of life.

話 — A colloquial word. A rumor, report, an *on dit*; a final, which indicates that the previous affirmation is public rumor; ⁽hò ⁽to ts'ák² ⁽wá, they say there are many robbers; wá² ⁽k'ü ⁽shiú ⁽k'ü ⁽ngan ⁽wá, they said each had the other's money.

畫畫² Hwá — A picture, a drawing, a painting; a mark, a division, a line, a boundary; to mark, to draw; wá² ⁽kung, painters, as house-painters; wá² ⁽sz' an artist; ⁽shán ⁽shui wá² landscapes; ⁽t'ung ⁽chí wá² pith pictures; yat⁸ fuk⁸ wá² one picture; ⁽sé ⁽chan tsok⁸ wá² to paint a portrait with background.

話² Hwá — To speak, to converse, to say, to talk; to narrate, to tell; to speak well; to talk loud, to clamor; to put to shame; language, speech; words, discourse, conversation; ⁽hò wá² thank you; wá² shūt⁸ now it is said, — an initial phrase; tái² wá² a lie, a brag; wá² kwai² ⁽ní ⁽chí, I tell you plainly; ⁽ün wá² an answer; ⁽kún wá² ⁽m kau², pák⁸ wá² ts'au² if you don't know the court dialect,

help it out with this patois ; *shüt, wá² ‹ch'éung*, it's a long story ; *‹'m tsoi² wá²* you need not speak of it; *fát, ngám² wá²* what a lie ! *‹'m wá² tak, ch'ut,* I won't (or can't) say it ; *wá² pat, ‹t'au ‹kí*, you don't speak to the point ; *wá² ping'* no reason (or clue) for speaking of it ; *mung² wá²* nonsense ; *tsuk, 'wá*, popular talk ; *mat, 'yé 'wá*, what's the matter ?

(609) **Wai.**

‹威 Wei The stern composure, suitable to an office ; dignity, majesty, pomp; awful, intimidating, august, grave, overawing; the bravery of a new dress ; *‹wai 'máng*, ferocious, terrible ; *tsok, ‹wai*, to feign power; *‹wai shai'* authority, power ; *‹wai ‹fung 'lam 'lam*, awfully overawing ; *há² 'má ‹wai*, instant severity, prompt reprisal; *'hò ‹wai*, finely dressed up ; *'ní kòm' ‹wai*, you are finely bedecked ; *‹wai ‹fung 'tsz'* a slap on the table, to command attention; *fát, ‹wai*, threatening; *‹kún ‹wai pat, ü ‹ngà 'cháu ‹wai*, the officer himself is not so fearful as his minions ; *‹wai ‹im*, sternly severe.

‹葳 Wei Flourishing, luxuriant ; *‹wai yui²* a medicine, the roots are sudorific.

‹逶 Wei To walk awry, to reel, unable to walk straight ; tortuous ; *‹wai ‹í*, swaggering, reeling ; an affected strut.

‹偎 Wei Attached to, loving ; to love women, to be fond of, to be attached to females. Also pronounced *‹úi*.

‹爲 Wei To do, to effect, to make, to act ; at the first of a sentence, the substantive verb ; to manage, to attend to ; to administer ; for, because, on account of, for the sake of, to cause ; *‹wai ‹yan tsoi² shai'* he is in active life; *'sho ‹wai*, that which is done ; *‹ho ‹wai*, what will he do ? *'sho ‹wai ‹ho sz'²* what are you doing ? *‹mò 'sho pat, ‹wai*, he is ready for anything ; *‹wai sz'² ‹wai ‹nang*, only wise men are able ; *‹wai ‹kún*, to act as a magistrate ; *'hò ‹wai ‹nán*, very difficult to effect ; *‹wai ‹shan pat, í²* it's not easy to be a magistrate ; *‹wai ‹fi tsok, 'tái*, the wicked act wickedly ; *‹wai ‹kam ‹chí kai'* a plan for the present juncture ; *‹mò ‹nang ‹wai*, no way of effecting it ; *'ngo ‹'m ‹wai*, I'll not do it ; *yam² ‹k'i 'sho ‹wai*, let him do as he pleases.

‹惟 Wí To think on, to consider, to plan ; to have, to be, is, consists in ; just, precisely ; but, only, only that ; *'hí ‹wai*, only one ! *‹wai shi²* but that ; *‹wai ‹tong*, indispensable, it is proper ; *‹wai yat,* but one.

‹唯 Wí Used for the preceding, as a conjunction ; but, only ; simply, merely.

‹維 Wí A carriage curtain ; attached to, connected with ; to tie, as a boat ; a boat's painter ; a net ; a curtain ; a conjunction like the two preceding, and

used for them; but, only; is, belongs to; *ɕwai ɕshí*, at that time, then; *ɕwai ɕkam*, now, just now; *sz'' ɕwai*, the four cardinal virtues (propriety, right, integrity, and modesty); also, the four cardinal points; *tsoï' sz'' ɕsz' ɕwai*, to pander a subject in all views; *ɕwai hai²* to tie up.

ɕ維 Wí A curtain, a cloth screen; a tent; a veil; an apron, a skirt; *ɕch'ong ɕwai*, a bed curtain; *ɕwai mok₂* a cloth partition; *ɕwai pok₂ pat₂ ɕsau*, the curtain became thin, *i. e.* women lost their modesty.

ɕ幃 Wei Used with the last; a mother's apartment; *met.* a mother; a bag to hold perfumes; *ɕts'z' ɕwai*, the loving curtain — a mother.

ɕ濰 Wei A river near Shántung promontory; a district on its banks.

ɕ韋 Wei Tanned leather, soft leather; the 178th radical of leathern articles; leathern thongs or straps; perverse, refractory, rebellious; a surname; *ɕí ɕwai*, in concord; *p'úi' ɕwai*, a girdle thong, used by Símun Páu.

ɕ圍 Wei To inclose, to surround; to limit, to circumscribe; to beseige, to hem in, to invest; to encircle, as at a hunt; to confine, as a mold does its casting; an inclosure, a snare; measure of half a cubit; an embankment around fields, a mound, a dam; a circumference, a periphery; a party around a table; *ɕwai chü² ʿk'ü*, keep them close, as prisoners; *kuk₂ ɕwai*, a temporary bin for grain; *ɕwai kw'an²* besieged; *ɕchau ɕwai*, everywhere, all around; *ɕwai ɕts'éung*, an inclosing wall; *ʿki fút₂ ɕfú ɕwai*, what is the rondure [of the stick]? *ɕt'oi ɕwai*, a table valance; *ʿtá ɕwai*, to drive animals into a circle; *ɕhoi ʿkí ɕwai*, how many tables shall you set? *ɕwai ɕk'i*, squares on a chessboard; *ʿmái ɕwai sing'* buying graduates' surnames—a mode of gambling; *ɕwai tau' ʿhau*, to surround a rendezvous of thieves or smugglers; *ɕwai hòm²* keep them in safe, as crabs; *ɕwai pok₂* a dam; *ɕpang ɕwai*, the embankments are broken away.

ɕ違 Wei To oppose, to disobey, to give no heed, to turn the back on; to leave, to give leg-bail; to relinquish, to vacate; to avoid; perverse, seditious, obstinate; *ɕwai púi'* contumacious, ugly; *ɕmò ɕwai*, let none disregard this [edict]; *ɕyékung fung² ɕyam ɕwai*, to agree to one's face and oppose in his absence; *ɕ'm ʿkòm ɕwai meng²* I dare not disregard the orders; *ɕwai ɕwo*, indisposed, out of sorts; *ʿkw'ai ɕwai*, at antipodes, long sundered, as friends; *ɕwai káu'* I've been heedless of instruction, *i. e.* I've not seen you for a long time.

ɕ闈 Wei The door of the hareem; side doors of the palace: the examination hall; *met.* a *kūjin* or *tsinsz'*; *yap₂ ɕwai*, to try at the examination; *ʿkü ɕhéung ɕwai*, to lift the village gate,

to be a *kūjin ; ⸢ts'au ⸣wai*, the examination for *kūjin : ⸢ch'un ⸣wai*, the examination for *tsinsz'; ⸣wai mak⸣* essays of graduates; *'mò ⸣wai*, military examinations.

桅 Wei The mast of a vessel ; a javelin; *⸢sám ⸢chí ⸣wai*, three masts; *tái² ⸣wai*, the mainmast ; *'hi ⸣wai*, step the mast ; *⸣wai ⸢kon*, a mast ; *⸣wai káp⸣ ⸢ts'ong*, hold where the mast is stepped; *⸣wai 'mi.* the masthead ; *⸣wai ⸢t'au ⸢k'i*, a pennant ; *⸢sai ⸣wai*, the great mast ; *'fi ⸣wai kwo² 'tau*, to leap over the main truck—clever ; *⸣wai ⸣p'ún*, the tops on a mast.

遺 Wei í To leave, as at death ; to leave behind, to forget, to lose; to emit, to lose unconsciously; to omit, to keep back ; to will, to entail, to bequeath ; a will, a testament; a residue, leavings, surplus ; *⸣wai há²* left to me, bequeathed ; *⸣wai ⸣mong*, forgotten ; *⸣wai lok⸣* left behind; *⸣wai ⸢ín*, dying words ; *⸣wai ch'au²* notorious, detested, as a Nero ; *⸣wai shat⸣* lost ; *kwai² ⸣wai*, presents ; *⸣wai chuk⸣* dying behests ; *⸣wai ⸢shü*, a will ; *'siú ⸣wai*, to urinate ; *⸣wai 't'ai*, the body left—by my parents.

⸢壝 Wei A low mud wall, a low dyke around an altar ; *⸣wai ⸢kung*, a mud wall house.

'偉 Wei Great, extraordinary, admirable, rare, surprising ; *'wai ⸣nám 'tsz'* a brave, fine fellow ; *⸢k'i 'wai*, curious, remarkable.

'煒 Wei A raging blazing fire ; light, bright, glowing ; lurid, colored.

'緯 Wei The woof of cloth ; degrees of latitude ; cross, transverse lines ; to weave, to entwine ; *⸢king 'wai*, warp and woof ; *'wai mò²* a fringed ceremonial cap ; *⸣'ng 'wai*, the five planets; *ti² 'wai*, geographical divisions.

'瑋 Wei A gem of a red color ; valuable or curious gems ; a rarity, a plaything.

'韋 Wei A reed, a rush ; sedge grass, tall like the arundo ; *⸢lò 'wai*, reeds, grass fit for tying things; *yat⸣ 'wai ⸣shong ⸢chí*, crossed [the river] on one reed.

'韙 Wei Right, proper, correct ; to praise, to commend ; to show the right ; *pat⸣ 'wai*, an impropriety.

'曄 Wei Flourishing, luxuriant, many flowers and leaves ; showy, bright, splendid.

'喟 Wei To lament, to sigh, to groan from regret ; *'wai ⸢ín ⸣í t'án²* groaning.

'唯 Wei To answer smartly, to echo, as in answering ; an answer ; *'wai 'wai*, aye, aye ! Yes, Sir! *'wai ⸣í 'hí*, to answer and come quickly.

'卉 Hwui⸢ *'wai*, flowers and plants. A general name for plants ; herbs, plants, vegetables ; *⸢fá*

'委 Wei Bending under a burden ; to sustain, to bear ; to reject, to send off ; to confide to, to put in charge of, to trouble, to commit to ; to depute ; to delegate ; deputed, delegated, commissioned on public service ; a grievance, a wrong, injustice ; the end, the last ; really, indeed ; *'wai ⸣ün*, a deputed officer ; *fung² 'wai*, to

get orders: *'wai shat, 'hò*, very good, first rate; *kí' 'wai*, a corporal; *'wai im'* sent to examine goods; *sūn 'wai*, first and last, the circumstances; *'wai ,k'am*, to send the betrothing presents; *'wai huk*, a grievance.

'痿 Wei — Rheumatism or paralysis of the legs arising from dampness; numbness, or stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent, crippled; *'wai pí'* no use of limbs, as from gout; *,yam 'wai*, loss of virility.

'萎 Wei — A creeping cucumber-like plant, called *'wai 'yui*, having small white flowers; the roots are used; a momordica? leaves falling; withering, blasted, dried, wilted; rotten, dying; *'wai lok*, plants withering; drooping, failing, as from illness; *'wai tsé'* flowers drooping.

'諉 Wei Jui — To involve others, to implicate, to lay the blame on others; to repeatedly apologize and decline; to give over to another, to shirk one's duty; *,t'úi 'wai*, to evasively excuse, to retract from an engagement; *'wai tsé'* to ceremoniously decline; *'wai t'ok*, to lay on another, to shirk off.

'毀 '譭 Wei — To break down, to throw down, to level, as a house; ruined, destroyed, dilapidated, fallen; abolished; cast down; to vilify, to defame, to reproach, to slander; to deprecate calamities by prayer; to shed the teeth; *'wai p'ong'* to backbite; *ch'ák, 'wai*, to pull down; *pat, 'kòm 'wai ,shéung*, you must not injure your body; *,oi 'wai*, sick from grief; *'wai lán'* destroy it.

'燬 Wei — Fire; blazing, flaming; bright, splendid; *,shiú 'wai*, burned up.

'虺 Hwui — A large snake, with a huge head and small neck; *'shui wai*, a sea serpent; *fuk, 'wai*, a viper.

尉' Wei — To press smooth; tranquil, at ease, quietly settled down; military officers.

Read *wat*, a smoothing iron; *t'ái' wai'* an ancient officer, like a lieutenant-general; *,wan ,k'i wai'* a major.

慰' Wei — To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquillize the feelings; *,on wai'* to appease, to calm; *wai' man'* a visit of condolence; *tiú' wai'* to mourn with; *shau' wai'* comforted; *wai' nim'* comforting reflections.

蔚' Wei — A large sort of southern-wood; luxuriant, rank foliage; finely veined, close grained, as wood; numerous, as population; elegant, classic, as composition; *sau' wai'* beautiful, flourishing; *,man ,yan wai' sui'* people in numbers came forth.

蔚' 蟲 Wei — The perfect ant with wings, usually called *,fi 'ngai*, or winged ants.

噦' Hwui Yueh — To eruct, to belch; to keck, to retch; deep or retired parts of a mansion; wind on the stomach; *wai' wai'* voices of birds, tinkling of bells, rumbling of carriages.

薈 Wei' A pot-herb, a sort of leek or garlic; to screen, to ward off; to rise, as vapor or clouds.

濊 Wei' Deep, vast, like the abyss; name of a river in Honán; dirty, turbid; *ɕwong wai²* deep; numerous.

穢 Wei' Plants growing in disorder, weeds; dirty, filthy, unclean; licentious, obscene, indecent, lewd; to disgrace, to defile, to debauch; *ɕmò wai²* overrun with weeds; *ɕú wai²* dirty; *wai² hí²* a stench, effluvia; *wai² lün² ɕkung ɕchung*, the hareem in lewd disorder; *ʿkái wai²* to make a lustration in a house after a death; *ʿch'án wai²* to weed; *ɕú wai² pat₂ ɕhòm*, noisome, intolerably dirty.

噦 Hwui' The sound of flying, the clapping, rushing noise made by a flock of birds.

畏 Wei' To fear, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect and dread; fear, awe; devotion, submission; the carefulness of fear and respect; *ʿngo wai² ʿk'ü*, I am afraid of him; *sham² wai²* very dreadful; *wai² ʿshau wai² ʿmí*, I wish to have nothing to do with it; *wai² ʿch'au*, bashful, retiring; sensitive to shame; *wai² it₂* afraid of the heat; *wai² shuk₂* shrinking, cowardly; *mong² tí ɕshang wai²* afraid when they see him, as truants a teacher; *wai² kü²* apprehension.

喂 A colloquial word. To feed, to rear, to give to eat; *wai² ɕchü*, to feed pigs; *wai² ʿtsai*, feed the baby; *wai² ʿpáu ʿk'ü*, give him all he wants to eat.

位 Wei² To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a post, a trust, a dignity, a situation; to begin to reign, to enthrone; right, proper, what is correct; established, placed; the room which a thing takes up, the place it ought to be in; a classifier of gentlemen; *ɕtang wai²* to ascend the throne; *shat₂ wai²* dethroned; *ɕlung wai²* the dragon's seat; *ɕshan wai²* the shrine; *ʿkí wai² ɕp'ang ʿyau*, how many friends? *ʿmái teng² ɕts'ong wai²* engaged freight room; *ɕchai ɕkwai wai² ʿk'ü*, put it back in its place; *hák₂ wai²* the guest's seat; *lit₂ wai²* you, sirs; gentlemen! *tái² ti² wai²* a high situation; *ɕsám wai² yat₂ ʿt'ai*, three persons in one, triune; *tsoi² wai²* reigning; a reign; *wai² ts'z'²* placed in order; *tséuk₂ wai²* a nobleman.

爲 Wei² For, because, wherefore; a motive, a reason; to help, to give; to receive, to suffer, a sign of the passive; reputed, reckoned, is esteemed; *hok₂ wai² ɕyan*, to study for others; *tái² ɕmò wai²* surely there's no occasion for it; *wai² ɕho*, why? *ɕyan wai²* because, on account of; *wai² kwok₂ chí² meng²* to risk life for one's country; *wai² ʿngo ɕk'í ʿtò*, pray for us; *ɕmò wai²* unnecessary, quite useless; *wai² mat₂ sz'² kon² ɕlai*, what have you come for? *wai² mat₂ ɕ'm ʿhò*, why will it not do? *wai² ɕho ɕü ʿts'z'* why is this so?

胃[2] Wei The stomach; the appetite, the digestion; the 17th zodiacal constellation, the three large stars in Musca Borealis; *'fán wai²* turns the stomach; *ɕp'i wai²* the stomach; *wai² mak₂* the pulse in the right wrist; *ɕmò wai² 'hau*, no appetite; *'shàng wai²* to settle the stomach; *ɕhoi wai²* to take bitters to excite the appetite; *wai² 'fo shing²* a morbid stomach; *hü² wai² 'fo*, to cool the blood, to remove bad humors; *wai² ɕch'ung* worms in the bowels.

渭[2] Wei A large tributary of the Yellow River, flowing through Shensi, famous for its turbid waters; roaring, hurrying, as a torrent; perplexed.

蝟[2] 猬[2] Wei A hedgehog, whose spines are said to be forked, and its skin stomachic; it is perhaps a species of tenrec, as it is likened to a rat in size.

謂[2] Wei To address, to inform, to speak to, to report on something to a person; to say, to speak of; to send with a message; designated, refers to, termed; *'yau wai²* to have a reason for, commendable, excusable; *sham² ɕmò wai²* really inexcusable, speechless; of no use, unavailing; *wai² ɕchi üt₂* addressing him said; *ɕho wai²* what do you say? what do you call it? how is this explained?

彗[2] Wei A besom, a brush, for which the next is used; *wai² ɕsing*, a comet, also called *lák₂ ɕch'á ɕsing* or *sô' 'pá ɕsing*, *i. e.* a broom star.

篲[2] Sui A broom made of the end twigs of the bamboo to sweep fields of stubble; a bamboo broom; *'yung wai²* to sweep.

噦[2] Hwui A sweet, clear, low sound; harmony of flutes; *wai² wai² ɕin*, a sweet melody, as a concert of instruments.

慧[2] Hwui Perspicacious, intelligent, wise; clever, shrewd, quick-witted, subtle, ingenious, adroit, skillful; *chi² wai²* ready, discerning; *'yau wai² sing²* he has a bright mind.

恚[2] Hwui Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; irritated at, indignant, angry.

惠[2] Hwui Kind, gracious, forbearing; benevolent, liberal, charitable; to show kindness, to give in charity; compliant, complaisant; to give, to concede; to adorn; benefit, grace, charity; presents; *ɕmung wai²* obliged for your kindness; *kin² wai²* exhibit your kindness, *i.e.* pay your debts; *shing² wai²* thanks for kindness; *ɕyan wai²* kindness, mercy; *ɕhü wai²* mere show of kindness; *hau² wai²* continued favors; *ɕshing ɕmung hau² wai²* thanks for your many favors; *'ling wai²* I am obliged for the favor.

譓[2] Hwui To investigate; to discern; ingenious, full of plans and shifts, knowing, successful.

蕙[2] Hwui A fragrant species of marshy orchid, like a Habenaria, called *ɕlán wai²* with many flowers on one stalk.

蠉[2] Hwui A species of insect, a sort of cicada or beetle, which lives only half a year.

衛 衛 Wei — To escort, to go with and protect; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a military station, an outpost, a frontier town; an ancient feudal state, in south of the present Chihl and east of Honán; *ú wai* to protect; *hon wai* to oppose, to withstand, as rebels; *shi wai* the household guards; *ying wai* a garrison or cantonment; *wai shang ün*, life-protecting pills; *wai shau fú*, a captain.

(670) Wái.

歪 Wái — Out of the perpendicular; aslant, askew, awry, distorted; depraved, wicked; *t'au wái*, a wry neck; *wái tsui*, a wry month; *pán wái sz'* to spoil a business; to live high and dissipated; *wái wái mé mé tik* crooked, tilted; *wái fo* a rascal; *wái sam sz' ké* a bad business, hurtful.

懷 怀 Hwái — To cherish in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to carry in the womb; to embrace, to favor; to come to, to return; to put in the bosom, to store up, to lay by; to remember, to cherish, as ill will; wounded feelings; private, selfish; the heart, the affections, kind thoughts of; the bosom, the lap; *k'ü wái sz'* to seek selfish ends; *wái nim* thoughts of, to long for; *wái yan*, to remember one; *hoi kwo wái 'm ts'ang*, has she a child yet? *hoi wái ch'éung 'yam*, throw off grief and recreate a little; *wái ok i* to harbor ill will; *wái 'kwai t'oi*, to conceal a dreadful secret, to scheme rascality; *'kò wái tak* a beggar; *fong wái*, to relax the mind; *wái 'p'ò*, to carry, as a babe; *hung wái*, the bosom.

槐 Hwái — A species of cassia, resembling senna (*Cassia sophora* and *Cassia alata*); the yellow flowers are used as a dye; *sám wái*, three cassia trees, *met.* high statesmen.

淮 Hwai — Even, equable flow; a large affluent of the Yellow River, which drains the provinces of Honán and Ngánhwui, emptying into it through the Hungtsih Lake; *'léung wái ám ün* superintendent of the gabel in Kiángnán.

壞 Hwái — To spoil, to injure, to destroy, to ruin; broken down, fallen in ruins; dilapidated, ruined, injured, spoiled; rotten useless; *au wái* mildewed, sour, spoiled; *wái kwat* utterly depraved; *hok wái* or *lin wái* dissipated, vicious; *'mò 'nan wái* don't spoil that; *'t'ò wái* a diarrhœa; *p'o wái* broken down, ruined; *'ní wái 'ngo sz'* you have spoiled my affair; *wái sui* totally spoiled; *'t'ai 'kan 'ní wái* I have watched you learning bad habits; *wái 'kwai kéuk shik* acts the rascal in everything; *mat kòm wái* how came this spoiled? *lung wái* to misuse; *ching wai* to break, to mar.

(671) Wák.

畫² Hwah To draw a line, to mark; to line off, to divide by a line; to paint, to sketch a picture, to draw; to devise, to draw a plan; a mark, a line; *yat₁ wák₂* one line; *ts'm tak₁ wák₂ yat₁* not even, incongruous, not up to the mark: *ts'm ㄘts'ang ㄱyau wák₂ ㄘiú*, he has no son yet; *tái³ wák₂* a heavy mark; *yat₁ wák₂ wák₂* marks and lines; *pat₁ wák₂ kòm³ ㄘtsing chí³* handsome as a picture.

劃² Hwah To carve, to engrave, to cut with a graver; to cut glass; to cut open; a graver, a burin; *wák₂ ㄘhoi*, mark it; cut it in two; *wák₂ p'o³ ti³ ㄘp'i*, just scratched the skin open.

耆¹ Heih The ripping sound heard when tearing the skin off the bones.

涛² Hwah The sound and roaring of waves dashing and breaking on each other; name of a stream.

或² Hwoh A place that needs defense; uncertain, doubtful; perhaps, if, perchance, it may be so; a certain person; when repeated means either, or; this, that; *wák₂ ㄱché*, probably, perhaps; *yik₁ wák₂ hü³ ts'm hü³ ㄘní*, are you going or not? *wák₂ ㄘyan*, a certain one, somebody; *kán³ wák₂ ㄱyau ㄘchí*, see whether there are any? *wák₂ ㄱwong wák₂ ㄘloi*, comes and goes, to and fro; *wák₂ mi³ teng²* not yet settled, doubtful.

惑² Hwoh To lead in error, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to lead astray, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt; deceived, blinded; *ㄘí wák₂* suspicious of; to excite doubt; *ㄱkú wák₂* to deceive and inveigle; *shau³ wák₂* deluded, led astray; *ㄘmai wák₂* besotted, befooled; *ㄘmo wák₂* instigated by the devil.

鰀² Hiueh A sort of seal; in Canton, the *wák₂ ㄘü*, or *wák₂ ㄘt'au*, is a species of perch *(Corvina grypota)* which is dried for stockfish.

(672) Wan.

溫 ㄘWan A river and district in Honán; warm, temperate, genial, tepid, lukewarm; placid, gentle, mild, kind; bland, soothing; to revive, as a passion; matured, acquainted with; *ㄘwan ㄘwo*, benign; tepid; *ㄘwan ㄘwo ㄘshí hau³* temperate weather; *ㄘwan ㄘshū*, to review lessons; *ㄘwan kú³ ㄘchí ㄘsan*, be thorough in what is learned, and then go ahead; *ㄘwan ㄱpáu*, filled and clothed; *ㄘhon ㄘwan*, adversity and success; small talk, as about the weather; *ㄘwan kau³ ㄘts'ing*, the old affection revived.

煴 ㄘYun Smoke without any blaze, a smothered fire; soot; warm steam, vapor.

Read *wan³*; to stretch things by a fire; to make a stiff thing limber or longer by heat.

瘟 Wan A pestilential or epidemic disease; a slight pain, giddy; *ɔwan yik* a plague, a distemper; *ɔwan ɔwan tun² tun²* dizzy; blundering, as if sick; *ɔwong ɔwan peng²* plague take you! an execration.

氳 Yun Vapor; the genial life-giving influences of nature; procreative aura or power.

縕 Yun Interchanged with the last; raveled silk; confused; a dark red or purple color; hempen; *ɔwan ʂpʻò*, a tattered, or hempen robe.

鰛 A little fish, like a minnow, called *ɔtʻin ɔwan*, taken in shallow water at Whampoa.

ʂ云 Yun To say, to declare; to speak; to move around; *ʻkú ʻü ɔwan*, the old saying is; *ɔú pat ɔwan*, why don't you say so? *ɔwan ɔwan*, thus and so, this thing and that; &c., &c.; abundant; *ʂyan ɔwan yik ɔwan*, what is said, I will say; I'll not dispute it.

ʂ紜 Yun Confused, raveled; mixed up, embroiled; *ʂfan ɔwan*, all in disorder.

ʂ耘 Yun To weed, to remove nuisances from fields; to take away harmful things.

ʂ芸 Yun Used for the preceding; a fragrant herb like rue or smallage; its leaves are thought to keep insects out of books; *ɔwan ɔhéung*, a perfume like benzoin, or sandarac; *ɔwan ɔchʻéung*, a library; a student.

雲 Yun Clouds; fog on hills; a cloud; shaded, cloudy; numerous, like the clouds; a fructifying principle; *ʂfau ɔwan*, the clouds; *ʻmún ɔtʻin ɔwan*, the sky is overcast; *ɔwan mò²* a fog; *ɔwan ɔtʻai*, a scaling-ladder; *met.* literary promotion; *ʻmún min² ɔú ɔwan*, sour-looking, morose from disappointment; *ɔwan ʻmò hok* mother-o'-pearl shell; *ʻtá ɔwan ʻpán*, to "strike the cloudy board," *i. e.* to announce that mourners have come; the meal gong in a yámun; *ɔwan ɔí*, robes of priests; *ɔwan ʻü*, clouds and rain, to copulate.

ʂ魂 Hwan The soul, the spiritual part of the ghost, the ethereal manes, which ascends; *ɔling ɔwan*, the spiritual soul — a foreign term; *ɔwan pʻák* the manes; *ɔwan mung²* dreaming; *shat ɔwan*, lost your wits; *ʻyan ɔwan*, to invite the spirit to return home; *ɔúi ɔwan*, the soul rejoining the ghost; *shat ɔwan ɔū*, a sodomite; *ɔkau ɔshang ɔwan*, to "hook live souls," to invoke ghosts.

ʂ匀 Yun Equal, even, alike; a time; a little; *yat ɔwan*, once, on one occasion; *ʻki ɔwan*, several times; *ʂʻm ɔchʻá tak ɔwan*, not rubbed on evenly; *ʻkáu ɔwan*, stir it up thoroughly; *ɔkʻau ɔwan*, mix them evenly or together, as molasses and water; *ɔkwan ɔwan*, equally divided.

ʂ畇 Yun Cultivated land laid out in regular plats or fields; to till the land.

ʂ餫 Hwan A sort of pork balls, called *ɔwan ɔtʻan*, rolled in flour and boiled in soup of fat, soy and onions.

ʻ綩 Wan To tread out grain on the floor; to bind faggots of grass; firm, constant; trusty, sure; well placed, steady, immovable; to rest, to put down securely; repose, confidence; assured, implicit; ˏon ʻwan, quietly settled; placed securely; ˏtiú ʻwan, put it down safely; ʻwan tong² out of danger, no fear now; ˏm ˏto ʻwan, not quite solvent, as a merchant; riskish; tso² ʻwan, sit in the middle; táp² ʻwan ti² pò² stand firm on your feet; get good backers; ʻwan ˏpʻo, a midwife; ʻwan ʻwan chan² chan² good credit, as a firm.

ʻ媼 Wan An old maid; an old woman; I, the old dame. Read wat, a fat child.

ʻ搵 Wan To place the hand on; to dip or thrust in the water, to immerse, as in a dye.

A colloquial word. To search, to look for, to hunt after; to seek, as for a lost thing; ʻwan ˏm kín² I can't find it anywhere; ʻwan chéuk, found it; ʻwan pʻat, ˏtʻim, get me out another piece; ʻwan kai² looking for employment.

ˏ尹 Yin To hold, to grasp; to govern, to rule; to advance; true, faithful; dried meat used in offerings; ʻfú ʻwan, the mayor of Peking; ˏI ʻwan, a celebrated statesman, B. C. 1700.

ˏ允 Yun To permit, to assent to, to promise; permitted, allowed; really, guilelessly, honestly; ʻwan ʻchun, granted; ying² ʻwan, liberty given; ˏm ʻwan, disallowed; ʻwan hip, to cooperate, goodwill has been restored; ʻwan hòp, it is wanted just so; shí² pit, ʻwan, you'll certainly get it allowed.

ˏ狁 Yun A tribe of Huns or Scythians, called ʻhím ʻwan, which was troublesome to the emperors of Chau.

ˏ殞 Yun To die, to give up the ghost; to perish, to fall, to fail, to become extinct; ˏts'ün ˏká ʻwan mit, the entire family is extinct; ʻwan meng² to die. Interchanged with the next.

ˏ隕 ˏ磌 Yun To fall from a height; to roll down, to crash down; to fall or go into utter ruin; ʻwan lok, to fall as a meteor; ʻwan ˏü ˏsham ˏün, to go to utter ruin.

惲² Wan Suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrathy; wan² nò² angry; wan² shik, flushed with anger; ˏyan pat, ˏchí ˏi pat, wan² not to feel angry at men's slight—is to be a great man.

醞² Yun Fermented spirit; liquor which has fruit soaked in it to give it flavor; wan² tsik, to ponder on, to excogitate, to keep in the mind.

蘊² Yun A sort of water vegetable; luxuriant; collected, assembled; profound, as learning; heaped, like plants when cut; to hoard; wan² kit, irritated, oppressed at heart; wan² ʻtsʻò, the clumpy tussocky grass.

韞² Yun To guard carefully, to lay up, to conceal; to keep quiet; an orange color; a bow-case.

A colloquial word. To shut up, to catch, to entrap, to lockup.

to imprison ; *wan² chü²* keep him fast ; *wan² ˌmái*, drive them in, as pigs for the night.

惲 Yun² Liberal, kind in feeling ; to deliberate, to devise the best plan ; sincere.

渾 Hwan² A roaring, dashing torrent ; the noise of many waters ; turbid, foul, polluted ; sordid, dirty ; great ; confused, blended ; the mass, the entire, the whole of ; *wan² ˌká*, my wife ; *wan² ˌshan ˋláng hon²* my whole body is cold ; *wan² ˌt'in ˌk'au*, the heavenly spheres ; *wan² chuk₂* turbid ; *wan² ˌin*, undistinguished, formless, undeveloped.

Read *ˌkw'an ;* to revolve ; to circulate, as goods ; to roll along in a continuous stream.

暈 Yun² A halo around the sun or moon ; the obscurity of a fog ; thick, as smoke ; to condense ; *wan² hí²* foggy vapors ; *üt₂ wan²* halo round the moon ; *ˋtsau wan²* flushed from drink ; *ˌt'au hok₂ wan²* vertigo, dizziness.

運 Yun² To revolve, to turn, to move around or make a circuit ; to go in an orbit, to gyrate ; to travel around ; to transport, take from place to place ; a revolution, a circuit, a period of 5 or 10 years ; constant use ; length from north to south ; turn, chance ; calculations, a conjunction, as in a horoscope ; what is done in succession, the course of nature ; luck, lot, a run, times ; *sp'ún wan²* to make certain as by recounting ; *wan² lò²* a circuitous route ; *yat₂ üt₂ wan² shang*, movements of the sun and moon ; *wan² kéuk₂* traveling expenses, freight ; *wan² kau²* to take a coffin home ; *wan² ˌho*, the Grand Canal ; *ˌt'in wan²* course of events ; motions of heavenly bodies ; *ˌhang tái² wan²* to get rich, highly prosperous ; *ˌ'm ˋhò ˌshi wan²* hard times, unfortunate, as from sickness ; *yap₂ wan²* had a turn of affairs ; *wan² tí²* hap, times ; *ti² wan²* nature or luck of land ; *wan² yung²* one's usual expenses ; the usage of words ; *ˋmán wan²* succeeded at last, as an old student ; *ˋyau tí² ˌshan wan²* somewhat ill, ailing ; *tsz'² wan²* times of one's horoscope ; *shun² tsz'² wan²* a lucky conjunction ; to drink a cup around a table from the right ; *ˌlau ˌnín wan² hán²* the conjunctions of a year.

鄆 Yun² A city in ancient Lú, now the district of Yunching in Shántung ; a village in Shánsí.

混 Hwan² A chaos of waters ; roiled, turbid, muddy, as a torrent ; foul, confused ; mixed, ill assorted ; dark, underhand.

A colloquial word. To make game of, to diddle ; to trouble ; *wan² tun²* chaotic ; acting like a fool, muddled ; *wan² ˌmeng*, a nickname ; *ˌmung wan²* to put off on, as bad money ; *wan² chéung² ˌtung ˌsai*, a confounded fool ; *wan² p'i² chéung²* a troublesome fellow ; *mok₂ wan² ˋngo*, don't play off your fun on me ; *wan² shai² kái²* in the turmoil of life ; *ˋtá wan²* to confuse ; *ˌnám ˋnü wan² tsáp₂* men and women mixed up.

溷² Hwan Like the preceding; confused; dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, like a sewer; a privy.

恩² 惘² Hwan To disgrace, to dishonor, to distress, to bring reproach on; grieved, ashamed, mortified; to excite, to trouble; *wan²* ‹*kwan*, to dishonor the prince.

韻¹ 韵² Yun Sounds which rhyme in their tones; an even and an oblique tone are not rhymes; the rhyming syllable; a line of poetry; the tone, the rhyme; a harmony, a musical chord; ‹*yam wan²* a chord; *áp› wan²* to make the rhyme; ‹*p'ing wan²* rhymes in the even tone; *chak› wan²* oblique rhymes; ‹*t'ung tsz'² wan²* perfect rhymes; ‹*'m hòp› wan²* a discord; unlike in disposition; *híp› wan²* rhyming.

諢² Hwan Low jests, vulgar mirth, lewd allusions, scurrilous merriment; *'tá wan²* to joke; *wan² ‹i*, a harlequin dress, a masquerade.

(673) Wán.

彎 Wán To draw a bow; to bend, to curve; bent; curved, bowed; ‹*wán ‹kung*, to bend a bow to shoot.

灣 Wán A cove, a bay, a winding bank; a bend, a corner; a low, sandy beach; an anchorage; to anchor, to moor; ‹*nám ‹wán*, the Praya Grande at Macao; ‹*wán ‹wán huk› huk›* winding, serpentine, tortuous; ‹*wán cháp›* or ‹*wán pok›* to anchor; *'chün ‹wán*, to turn, as a corner; ‹*wán ‹wán tik›* rather bent; ‹*shá ‹wán*, a sandy beach.

僩 Hwán Ingenious, clever, expert, smart, nimble; ‹*wán 'tsz'* a useful ready fellow. Not read ‹*hün* in these senses.

‹圜 Hwán To encircle, to go around, to environ; to start, to look alarmed; ‹*wán 'iú*, to surround; ‹*wán shi²* ‹*i 'hi*, he started up and looked around.

‹寰 Hwán A wall around a palace; the emperor's domain; a circuit; ‹*wán 'ü*, the world; ‹*wán noi²* in the emperor's land.

‹環 Hwán A ring, a circlet, a bracelet; to surround, to encircle, to ring; ‹*sám ‹lin ‹wán*, a three-link ear-ring; *'i ‹wán*, an ear-ring; ‹*wán 'p'ò*, to embrace; *'kau ‹lin ‹wán*, a chain-puzzle; ‹*wán p'úi²* girdle chatelaines or jingles; ‹*ts'un ‹wán pat› tün²* an unceasing revolution.

‹還 Hwán To return, to revert, to come back; to restore, to give back, to repay; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith, immediately; or; ‹*wán i²* more are wanted; ‹*wán ‹ká*, to return home; ‹*wán ‹ngan*, to repay money; ‹*wán ‹shan*, to thank the gods; ‹*wán tsoi²* he is still here; ‹*wán 'shau*, to return the blow; ‹*p'úi ‹wán*, to indemnify, to make good a loss; ‹*wán ‹chung*, to invite to dinner in return; ‹*chung*

i² *ˢlò, ˢwán shi²* *ˇchung i²* *nün²* which do you like, the hard or the soft [eggs]? *ˢwán ˢyau*, there are more; *ˇshau ˢwán*, got them back; *ˢwán ˇfán kiw²* *ˢk'ü*, he has been paid back; *ˢwán fuk⁵* *á fuk⁵* redyed clothes; *ˢyau fuk⁵* *á ˢwán tsoi²* I shall have better luck next time; *ˇts'ing ˢwin* or *ˢp'úi ˢwán*, to pay up in full.

ˢ鐶 Hwán An iron or gold ring; a ring, a link; *ˢmún ˢwán*, a door ring, by which to pull it.

ˢ鍰 Hwán Used for the preceding; a ring of iron; also a weight of six taels.

ˢ闤 Hwán A market-place; the gate or wall leading into it; *ˢwán ˢfúi*, entrance to a market.

ˢ鬟 Hwán To dres the hair in rings on the crown; a tuft, a knob; the rounded tops of mountains; *ˇá ˢwán*, a slave girl, a maidservant; *ˢwan ˢwán*, a lady's coiffure; *ˢshui ˢwán*, falling tresses.

ˢ頑 Hwán A simple, stupid person; immovable, impassable, obstinate, mulish; to push with the head, to butt; to play, to sport with, as a fool or a child does; *ˢwán ˢp'i*, doltish, incapable; *ˇkán ˢwán*, a sly rascal; *ˢyau mat⁵* *ˢwán ˢt'au*, that is a silly sort of a play; *ˢwán ˢshá*, play, sportive dalliance; *hò²* *ˢwán*, fond of play; *ˢwan ˢkang*, stupid; *ˢwán ˢman*, the rude people; *ˢwán lung²* to play with, to toy with.

ˢ娩 Wán Used for *ˢmín*, 挽 to bear. Flattering, obliging, complaisant; trying to please, agreeable.

ˢ挽 Wán To draw, to pull, as a bow; to lead, as a child; to carry on the arm; to draw back, to restore, to make good; *ˢwán ˢch'éung ˢi ˢlám*, to carry a long-baled basket, *i. e.* to beg; *ˢwán chü²* to grasp; *ˢwán ˇt'úi ˢfung*, to reform the degenerate age; *ˢwán ˢyau ˢp'ing*, to carry the oil jar, *i. e.* to live at a stepfather's; *ˢ'm ˢwán tak⁵* *ˢúi*, can not be restored, lost wholly; *ˢshau ˢwán*, take it in your hand; *ˢwán kai²* to dress the hair; *ˢwán kau²* to lay the hand on the bier.

ˢ輓 Wán To drag a hearse, to pull a carriage; ropes to drag a bier; *ˢwán ˇko*, songs sung by the hearse-men; *tsai²* *ˢwán*, elegiac sayings; *ˢwán chuk⁵* funeral scrolls hung in the hall.

ˢ綄 Hwán To wrap around, to bind, to tie up. Also read *ˢún;* a weathercock, a wind vane.

ˢ綰 Hwán Like the last; to sew, to hem; to tie, to bind together; to keep securely, to hold fast, to see that there be no loss.

ˢ鯇 Hwan The tench, *(Leuciscus idella)* with dark green fins, spinous ventrals and dorsals; *hak⁵* *ˢwán, (Leuciscus piceus)* has no cirri, lateral line white; *hak⁵* *shek⁵* *ˢwán (Leuciscus curriculus)* red-green finned tench.

官² Hwán One who serves; an officer, a servant of the crown; *ˇhéung ˢwán²* one of the gentry; *ˇkún ˢwán²* officials; *ˢwán²* *ˇkún* or *ˇim ˢwán²* an eunuch; *ˢwán²* *ˇká ˢtsz' tai²* of an honorable family; *ˢwán²* *ˢnong*, salary, perquisites of office.

患² Hwán Evil, trouble; distress, calamity, misfortune; grief, sorrow, affliction; sad, unhappy, vexed, distressing, fearful; to grieve, to sorrow for or with; *wán² peng²* a distressing malady; *pi² wán²* to escape from calamity; *wán² nán²* troubles, distresses; *ho wán² chí ʿyau*, why do you lament it? *wán² tak, wán⁴ shat*, hard to get it and hard to lose it, as money; *wo² wán²* calamities; *ʿyéung ʿfú swai wán²* [like] rearing a tiger to make yourself trouble.

豢² Hwán To rear and feed domestic animals, to bait; to befriend, to give presents to, as if to get favor or kindness.

幻² Hwán A trick, a sleight of hand; magical arts, sorcery; apparition, dream, vision; false, deceptive; to delude; *wán² ʿking* a trance, visionary things; *mung² wán²* dreamy, unreal.

(674) Wang.

ʿ宏 Hwang The echoing noise in a large hall; wide, vast, extensive; ample; grand, as a prospect; *swang ʿün*, very prosperous; *hoi chéung swang fát*, may we have good prospects, for a fortune; said by shopmen.

ʿ弘 Hung Like the preceding; great; to enlarge, to act liberally; the twang of a bowstring; the flapping of curtains.

ʿ閎 Hwang The gate across a street; gate of heaven; the bar of a gate; wide, vast and vacant.

(675) Wáng.

ʿ橫 ʿ衡 Hung A cross-bar; transverse, crosswise, athwart, across; perverse, grim, unreasonable, mulish, disagreeing from others; the narrowest width; unlucky, untimely, unfair, disrespectful; to cross, to go athwart; *tsung swáng*, agreeing and disagreeing; along and across; by fair or foul means; *swáng hon²* to look across, as at silk; *ʿtá swáng ʿkong*, to talk unreasonably; *swáng tsʿoi* unfair or unjust gains; *swáng mún*, a side door; *swáng lau*, flower boats; *swáng pʿai*, tablet in a room, stretched along; *ká² lá² swáng*, lengthwise, lay it along; *swáng wo²* an unexpected or great calamity; *ʿtá swáng*, place it across; *swáng ʿshau ʿmái* to buy underhand through another; *swáng léung* measured across, as a lady's foot; *swáng shong sch'ong, tim² ʿkʿam ʿpʿí*, a long bed must stretch the coverlet — it's as long as it's broad; *swáng páng páng²* dogged, impertinent; put in wrong or crisscross; *swáng ʿshui tò²* ferry-boats; *swáng tak, tsai³* crabbed, impracticable; *swáng fút*, the length and breadth; *swáng shang*, a cross presentation at birth; *swáng kwo² sám kán*, he passed over three houses; *ʿpái swáng*, spread them along; *mat, ʿkòm swáng*, what makes him so uppish?

(676) Wat.

屈, K'iuh Bent, turned down; to stoop, to crouch; to kneel, to bend over; to submit, to give in to necessity; to adapt to circumstances; to invite to one's house; to subject; grievance, wrong; affliction; *ˌnang watˋ ˌnang ˌshan*, he can stoop or resist; *ˋchí patˋ ˌshing watˋ* the fingers can't count them—innumerable; *ˌtai ˌt'au watˋ watˋ* to stoop in walking; *tiˋ ˌfong watˋ chatˋ* a contracted, scrimped place; *watˋ satˋ* to kneel; *watˋ ˌshiú ˌchü ˌp'ún*, to trice up by the hands and feet tied together; *watˋ ˌshan*, to bend to circumstances; *watˋ hîˋ* crouching, meanspirited; *ˌün watˋ* oppressed, forced; *watˋ káˋ* I invite you, Sir—*i. e.* you must bend to come to my house.

詘, K'iuh Like the preceding; forced to act against one's will; to conceal; a stammering; to rumple.

鬱, 鬱, Yuh Fragrant herbs used in offerings; bushy, close-growing trees; irritated, vexed; feelings which cannot be uttered; careworn, desponding; mildewed, putrid; *watˋ hîˋ* repressed feeling; steam kept in, vapors smothered up; *watˋ ˌtsung*, flourishing, like a fine crop; *yikˋ watˋ* secret grief; *watˋ ˋlúi*, a door divinity, whose effigy is pasted on gates.

鬱, Yuh Smoke; to close up a hole and fumigate it; to bleach with brimstone; *watˋ pákˋ* to bleach, as straw; *watˋ ˋlò ˋshü*, smoke the rats out of their holes.

菀, Yuh Used for *ˋÜn* 苑 Luxuriant, abundant; *ˋtszˋ watˋ* a root, used as an expectorant.

鵒, Yuh To fly swiftly; a water bird, which knows the time of rain, and appears to be a species of kingfisher; an oyster-catcher; *watˋ ˋp'ong ˌséung ˌch'i*, when the oyster-catcher and oyster caught each other,—the fisherman profited.

鵠, Kuh A sort of turtle or wild pigeon, having a short tail; perhaps a francolin: also a kind of kite or glede; a sort of war-boat; *watˋ tatˋ* dirty, disgusting, filthy—a colloquial phrase.

核, Heh The stony seed of fruits; nodules in soft stone or clay; hard ganglions in flesh; *ˌdung ˋngán watˋ* the nuts of the lungyen; *ˌt'ò watˋ* peach-pits: *yatˋ ˋt'ò watˋ* a schemer, a shrewd lad; *ˌshang watˋ* to have a hard lump grow up.

(677) Wát.

穵, Wáh To dig out a hole with the hand, to feel in a hole; a deep hollow a hole in a hill.

挖, Wáh To scoop out, to excavate, to dig out a hole; to gouge; to dredge, to clean out; to stir

up, as an old grudge; *wát₅ ˢi*, to clean the ear; *ˢi wát₅* an ear-pick; *ᶜp'á wát₅* to scratch a hole; *wát₅ ˢngán ᶜtsing*, [like] plucking out my eye, I am so disappointed; *wát₅ yuk₂ ᶜi ᶜch'ong*, to gouge out flesh to cure an ulcer — to have one's labor for his pains; *iú³ wát₅ ˢho ᶜpáu*, you must fork out the money.

斡 Woh A handle, a winch; a grain-striker; to turn round by a handle; to circulate, to move about. Read *ˢkún*; to rule.

滑₂ Hwáh Smooth, slippery, polished; glassy, glairy, soapy, sharp, knavish, oily, flattering, cunning; *lò³ wát₂* a slippery street; *ᶜlò wát₂* an old stager, up to all the quirks; *wát₂ lut₅* to slip off, as a thief; *wát₂ kwan³* a knave; *ᶜkwong wát₅* shining, smooth; *ˢmo tò³ wát₅* grind it smooth; *wát₂ shek₂* soapstone.

猾₂ Hwáh A boneless animal which is fabled to get inside of tigers and gnaw them; crafty, tricky deceitful; treacherous, lying; clever, artful, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble; *ˢkáu wát₂* or *ᶜkán wát₂* traitorous, false; *wát₂ ts'ák₂* a slippery rascal.

(678) Wik.

域₂ Yih A frontier, a boundary; a place; a region, a country, a territory; lands, states; the borders of a grave; *ᶜsai wik₂* western regions, states over the western frontier; *shing² wik₂* Confucian groves; *tsüt₂ wik₂* remote regions.

緎₂ Yih A seam in fur dresses; to stitch, to hem, to sew fur garments.

或₂ Yih A drag net having nine satchels woven in it, which is drawn along by boats.

蜮₂ Yih A marine animal, fabled to spurt sand at people or bite their shadow, and so injure them; crafty; a masked enemy; *ᶜwai ˢkwai ᶜwai wik₂* plotting, traitorous.

閾₂ Yih The threshold of the door, not to be trod on; *ᶜmún wik₂* the bar at the bottom of a door.

(679) Wing.

ᶜWing. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless; to throw aside, to throw down; *ᶜwing cho³ ˢ'm iú³ lok₅* heave it away! *ᶜwing ᶜmái yat₅ i² kok₅* throw it into a corner; *ᶜwing ᶜhoi*, throw it away; *ᶜwing ᶜloi ᶜwing hü³* taking it up and throwing it down.

ˢ榮 Yung Beams of the *ˢ'ng ᶜt'ung* tree; king-posts for turned up corners of temples; glory, fame, honor; splendid, glorious; beautiful, as flowers; prosperous; *ᶜwing ᶜwá*, glorious, famous; *ᶜyan ᶜwing*, honored, distinguished; *ᶜwing ts'ü³* to get married; *ˢk'au ᶜwing ˢfan yuk₂* to seek fame yet be disgraced.

ˊ瑩 Yung Lustre of gems; a pebble like unto a real gem; bright, lustrous; intelligent.

ˢ永 Yung Ever flowing water; perpetual, enduring, everlasting; final, complete, as a cure; distant, long continued, for ever; *ˢwing ün²* eternal; *yat₂ ˢwing*, long days; *ˢwing shai² ₍tò kwán²* I've never had any practice; *ˢwing ˋchí*, a final stop, as to a cough; *ˢwing pat₂ iú²* never want it; *ˋhéung ˢwing fuk₂* to enjoy eternal bliss; *ˢwing pít₂* a final separation.

咏² 詠² Yung To sing or hum in a recitative, to chant or drawl out the words; melody of birds; *wing² ₍shí*, to recite verses; *ₛyam wing²* to sing; *wing² tˢán²* sighing and singing.

泳² Yung To walk under water; to dive and seek under water; flowing, meandering.

穎² 頴² Ying A full head of grain; a spike of grain; awn of grain, a sharp point as of a pencil; an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste; *tˢüt₂ wing²* to stick through, as a pin through a bag; *ₛmò wing²* a ready pen—*met.* a well read scholar; *wing² ˋng²* versatile.

(680) Wít.

A colloquial word. The creaking of a door; to call; *wít₂ ˢsing ˋkˢü*, call him to wake up.

(681) Wo.

ˊ鍋 Ko A crucible of earth, used by goldsmiths; *ₛngan ₍wo*, a crucible for silver.

ˊ窩 Wo A nest on the ground or in a hole; a hole, a grot; a lonely house; a den, a retreat for robbers, a nest of thieves; to shelter, to harbor thieves, to receive plunder; *₍wo ₍tsˢong*, to harbor, as thieves; *ín² ₍wo*, edible birdsnests; *₍wo ₍ká*, a receiver of stolen goods; *ₛmái ₍wo tsò² fán²* messes around their fires eating; *₍sam ₍wo*, place over the breastbone; *ˢkwai ₍wo*, a devil's nest — an owl-hole.

ˊ媧 Kwá The Chinese Pandora, called *ˢnü ₍wo*, who is said to have repaired the heavens; some think it is Eve, others deny her to be a woman

ˊ窩 Kwá A spool on a stand, called *₍sz ˋtan*, having sticks on the four corners and the spool in the centre; shallow trays; *₍wo ₍lám*, bamboo trays; *ˢpái ˋtò yat₂ ₍wo ₍wo*, spread out the trays singly.

ˊ鍋 Ko A deep boiler, for frying; a sort of caldron for trying fat; the rim or tire of a wheel; *ˢnün ₍wo*, a copper heater to warm food; *tˢit₂ ˢfo ₍wo*, an iron broadish.

ˊ腡 Kwa Lo The striæ on the ends of the fingers; usually pronounced *₍lo*: *ˢshau ˋchí ₍mò ₍lo*, have your fingers no marks,—that you let this slip and break!

蝸 Kwá A garden slug; a snail; low, poor huts, or hovels; ⁽wo ⁽ngau a snail; ⁽wo shé² my snail shell of a house.

倭 Wo The Japanese; Japan; ⁽wo ⁽yan, a Japanese; the name is used by them.

Read ⁽úi; a yielding spirit; ⁽úi ⁽ch'i, coming from a distance.

禾 Ho Growing grain, especially paddy and wheat; grain, corn; occurs for the next; the 115th radical of characters relating to grain; *kot*, ⁽wo, to reap rice; ⁽wo ⁽mai, paddy, grain; ⁽wo ⁽ch'ung, a worm like a Nereid, used for food; ⁽wo ⁽kon, rice straw; ⁽wo ⁽miú, rice in the blade; ⁽tá ⁽wo, to thresh grain; *yat*, ⁽wo ⁽shang ⁽kau sui² one stalk bears nine heads — in a good year; ⁽hon ⁽wo, to watch grain; ⁽wo shuk, ⁽kòm ⁽t'au, bent over like a head of grain; ⁽wo kuk, a paddee bird or ortolan.

和 咊 龢 Ho Harmony, union, concord, agreement, peace after strife; mild; kindly, agreeing with, as medicine; inclined to; to agree, to be at peace, to unite, to harmonize; to go with; to join, to accompany; to conform to; a preposition, with, to; ⁽wo ⁽t'á shüt, speak to him; ⁽wo mi² well flavored; ⁽wo yéuk, a compact giving peace, a treaty; ⁽wo shéung² a Budhist priest; tsò² ⁽wo ⁽t'au, to be a peacemaker; *yat*, ⁽t'ün ⁽wo hi² cordial harmony between them; ⁽kong ⁽wo, to treat of peace; ⁽wo ⁽ngán üt, shik, a pleasant countenance; ⁽sam ⁽t'im hi² ⁽wo, cordial and gratified; ⁽p'ing ⁽wo, mild, as food; ⁽wo ⁽p'ún t'ok, ch'ut, to make a clean breast, a cordial agreement; ⁽t'án ⁽wan ⁽wo, stir it to cool it; ⁽wo ⁽á ⁽i shui² to sleep in one's clothes; ⁽wo ⁽k'ü hü² go with him.

腍 A colloquial word. To waste a thing, to apply it uselessly; to throw away, as for a fine woman to wed a wretch; *wat*, ⁽wo, wasted, as energies or precious things; ⁽wo ⁽f'o, to spoil an affair.

Also read ⁽wo; rotten, as eggs; ⁽kai tán² ⁽wo ké² this egg is addled.

和² Ho To accord, to respond, as in singing; to conciliate; to mix up, to blend, as tastes; wo² ⁽shi, an anti-strophe; to respond, as in a refrain; wo² ⁽fán, to conciliate the barbarians; wo² mái² or ⁽t'úi wo² to compound, as dishes.

盉² Ho Like the preceding; to mix and season, as a cook does; dishes for mixing food.

禍² Ho Evil, misery, suffering, calamity, adversity, sorrow, judgment, woe, more especially those beyond one's control; unhappy, unfortunate; to curse, to injure; wo² wán² calamity; pi² wo² to flee from danger; ⁽yé wo² to induce calamities; ká² wo² to implicate another for one's crimes; wo² pat, ⁽tán shang, calamities never come alone; wo² pat, ⁽ün ⁽i, sorrow is not far off; chong² wo² to meet an unlucky thing

(682) Wok.

獲 Hwoh. A sort of beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as a thief; to get, to obtain; to receive; an epithet for a slave, like slut; *wok₂ tsúi²* to sin; *tái² ˢyau ˢsho wok₂* he made large gains, has been very successful; *ˢná wok₂* caught, as a thief; *shat₂ wok₂ ˢngo ˏsam*, he has just suited my wishes.

Read *wá²*; to strive to obtain.

矱 Hwoh. A measure, a marking-line; to adjust by a line; to measure by a rod or line.

擭 Hwoh. To seize or grasp in the hand, to secure, to lay hold of.

Read *ú²*; to divide.

穫 Hwoh. To cut grain, to reap the fields; a harvest, a reaping; *wan wok₂* at the last extremity, distressed.

蠖 Hwoh. Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down; *ch'ek₂ wok₂* a worm called a looper, or geometrician; to span with the thumb and forefinger.

鑊 Hwoh. A boiler, flat and without feet, like the segment of a sphere; a grave; *t'ˢt₂ wok₂* an iron pan; *ˢní ˢúi ˏfú wok₂* you're smart enough to hoop a frying-pan; *wok₂ ˢch'án*, a shovel to stir up the frying food; *ˏch'é tái² wok₂* to wheel a great pan —a feat of tumblers; *ˢchü tái² wok₂ fán²* to cook a great dinner; *wok₂ ˢtai kòm² hak₂* black as a boiler's bottom.

(683) Wong.

汪 Wáng. A deep, wide expanse of water; vast, still, as a deep; great capacity; a lake, a pool, a pond; *ˏwong ˢyéung*, the wide ocean; *ˢléung lui² ˏwong ˏwong*, two deep tears in the eyes.

尢 **尪** Wáng. Feeble, weak; a person with crooked legs, deformed; emaciated, diminutive; the first is the 43d radical of contorted things.

黃 Hwáng. Yellow, ocherous, the color of clay; the imperial color; the 201st radical of characters relating to yellow; *ˢwong fát₂* an old man; *ˢwong ˢhau*, a child; *tái² ˢwong*, rhubarb; *ˢwong ˏkéung*, turmeric; *ˢwong ˢho*, the Yellow River; *ˢwong pò²* Whampoa; *ˢwong ˢhün*, an earthworm; *ˏkai tán² ˢwong*, yolk of an egg; *ˢwong kéuk₂ ˏkai*, a yellow foot cock —is a hanger-on; *ˢwong ˢmá kwá²* a yellow tabard — given to high officers; *ˢngá ˢwong* ivory yellow; *ˢwong shau²* cadaverous, jaundiced; *ˢwong ˢwong shuk₂ shuk₂* sickly, pale; *ˢwong ˢp'i*, the whampee; *ˢwong ˢü*, a kind of herring; *ˢwong ˢngau*, a domestic cow; *ˢwong ˢyéung muk₂* mango wood.

潢 Hwáng. A lake having no outlet; a pool; a dyke; name of a river flowing into Chihli Gulf, the Sira-muren R.; *ˏt'in ˢwong*, the stars μ, ρ, σ and λ

in Auriga; ⸢*chong* ⸣*wong*, the cushion to lay jewelry in a box; ⸢*t'in* ⸣*wong yat*⸣ *p'ái*² of the same imperial generation. Read *wong*² to dye paper yellow.

璜 Hwáng A gem shaped like a semi-circle hung at the girdle, called a half-signet.

癀 } 瘧 } Hwang The jaundice or icterus; ⸣*wong* ⸢*t'án*, the jaundice, but forms of dropsy are also included; *tái*² ⸣*wong shik*⸣ yellow-skinned, jaundiced.

磺 Hwáng The gang or ore of copper or iron; strong; ⸣*lau* ⸣*wong*, sulphur.

簧 Hwang The mouth-piece of the reed organ or ⸣*shang*; the reed of a flageolet; ⸣*woong* ⸢*hau* ⸣*in* ⸣*ü*, gibbering, mumbling, as a witch.

鰉 Hwang The sturgeon, the species found in the Yángtsz' kiáng of great size.

皇 Hwang High, exalted, supreme, honorable, imperial; an autocrat, a monarch, a potentate, an emperor; heaven; to act right; ⸢*wong tai*² the emperor, of whom there can be only one in the world; ⸣*wong shéung*² his Majesty; ⸣*wong hau*² the empress; ⸣*wong* ⸢*t'in*, high Heaven; often used like the petition, Good Heaven! ⸣*wong* ⸢*háu* (or ⸢*pi*) my departed father (or mother); ⸣*wong* ⸢*t'in shéung*² *tai*² the perfect high Shángtí.

凰 Hwang The female of the Chinese phœnix, or *fung*² ⸣*wong*, a fabulous bird; *fung*² ⸣*wong* ⸣*mò* ⸢*pò pat*⸣ *lok*⸣ phenixes alight only where jewels are found; *i. e.* he only comes where money's to be made.

喤 Hwáng To sob; ⸣*wong* ⸣*wong*, bitter crying, wailing, as a child; harmony of drums and bells.

徨 Hwáng Hesitating; ⸢*fong* (or ⸣*p'ong*) ⸣*wong*, timid, irresolute, going back and forward, as if one had lost his way.

惶 Hwáng Fear, apprehension; tremor, respectful dread; ⸢*hung* ⸣*wong* afraid, trembling with alarm; ⸣*wong* ⸣*wong*, scared.

湟 Hwáng A river in Kánsuh, a tributary of the Tá-t'ung and Yellow rivers, near Síning fú; cold water; a turbulent torrent.

煌 Hwáng A great blaze; splendid, bright, luminous, glorious; a brick bed-place; ⸣*wong* ⸣*woong*, exceedingly brilliant; ⸣*fai* ⸣*wong*, shining bright.

獚 Hwáng A dog.

篁 Hwáng A field of bamboos; a grove of bamboos; a sort of bamboo with a white skin.

蝗 Hwáng The locust; ⸣*woong* ⸣*ch'ung*, the locust; *chá*² ⸣*wong*, the migratory locust — is a plague.

隍 Hwáng A dry moat or fosse around a city; an empty ditch; ⸣*shing* ⸣*wong miü*² the palladium or municipal temple in every walled town.

遑 Hwáng Leisure, vacant time; disengaged, indifferent; *pat*⸣ ⸣*wong há*² *shik*⸣ not even time to eat; *mok*⸣ ⸢*kòm wák*⸣ ⸣*wong*, I dare not have any idle time.

王 Wang A king, a ruler, one who is looked up to by all; a title of emperors before the Tsin dynasty; royal, princely; imperial uncles and brothers; a regulus, a beg; *sawong fú²* a deceased grandfather; *ɔkwan ɔwong*, the prince; *ɔwong ɔyé*, emperor's uncles; *ɔfán ɔwong*, Tartar chiefs; *shikɔ ɔyan ɔwong* a mere beefeater; *pà² ɔwong*, a tyrant; *ɔwong tò²* the royal road, the path of honor; *fátɔ ɔwong*, Budha; *ɔshán tái² ɔwong* a blackamoor devil in theatres.

枉 Wang To rule with club law; to force; compelled; bad, illegal, not upright; crooked, awry, distorted; needlessly, to no purpose; *ɔün ʿwong*, to implicate or accuse unjustly; *ʿwong watɔ* needlessly wasted; *ʿwong ká²* you must force or humble yourself to come — a polite invitation; *ʿwong fai² ɔsam ɔkí*, lost all my pains; *ʿwong ɔkü ɔyan shai²* you are of no sort of use in the world; *ʿwong tsokɔ ʿsiú ɔyan*, he has maligned him for nothing.

往 徃 To go, to go away, to depart; to send by; formerly, gone, past; *ʿwong ɔloi*, going and coming; *ʿyau ɔloi ʿwong* intercourse with; *ʿwong ɔnín* or *ʿwong yatɔ* formerly; *ʿwong ʿfún*, gone and come back; *ʿwong ʿwong sü ʿtsʿz'* constantly so, it frequently happens; *ʿwong tsúi²* past offenses; *héung² ʿwong*, hitherto; *ɔho ʿwong*, where are you going? *ɔmò ʿwong patɔ li²* he makes money with everything.

王² Wong To rule, to reign, to govern, as a king; to rule properly; a reign; *ɔyau wong²* exceeds, it superabounds, more than others of the same class.

旺² Wáng The sun becoming glorious; brightening into full day; to lustrate a house with fire; rising, prospering; brilliant, flourishing; good, in a high degree; *wong² séung² ɔtʿong*, the shrine of Plutus; *ɔting ɔtsʿoi ʿléung wong²* prosperous both in family and purse; *chong² wong²* fat and hearty; *wong² ukɔ* to purify a house by rites; *wong² ütɔ* the best business months; *hing² wong²* flourishing, rising.

迋² Wáng To go about; to fear; to deceive; *ɔwan wong² wong²* he was nearly scared to death.

(684) **Yá.**

咋 A colloquial word. An exclamation of suprise or of pain; *ɔái ɔyá*, whew! *ɔái ɔyá. tʿung² lé²* Oh! you hurt me! *ɔyá ɔyá ɔsheng*, the cry of pain

也 Yé A final particle, difficult to translate, and serving to close the idea and round the period; after a proper name, makes the vocative; a connective, beginning a sentence, even, also, and, likewise, further; before a negative, it makes a question, or implies an alternative; before the substantive verb *shi²* merely intensifies the expression; when repeated

with ˊyau, means too, also; often used after verbs to arrest the attention; ˊyá ˊyau ˏsho, ˊyá ˊyau mat˃ there were open places and also denser parts; hon˒ ˏt'á ˊhang ˊyá pat˃ ˊhang, is he willing or not? mi˒ ˏchí ˊyau ˊyá, there's no such thing; pat˃ t'eng˒ ˊyá ˏyau ˊni, the consequences of neglect will all lie with you; ˏshan ˊkwai ˊyá pat˃ ˏchí, even the spirits don't know it; ˊyá pat˃ ˊkong ˊyá pat˃ ˊsé, he neither would speak nor write; yat˃ ˏsé ˊyá pat˃ ˏch'á, there is not the least error; yat˃ kin˒ ˊsz' ˊyá ˏkòm ˏsam, I would willingly die if I could see him once; ˊyá ˏch'á pat˃ ˏto, you have nearly hit it; ˊyá pá˒ is used after an assertion, like "that's all;" ˊyá ˏts'ang, already; yat˃ ˊyá, just alike; tái˒ pat˃ ˊho ˊyá, it certainly will not be permitted; ˏho ˊyá, why? what is meant?

廿˒ 卄˒ Jih — Twenty; yá˒ ˏsám, twenty-three; ˏkam yat˃ yá˒ ˊki, what twentieth day of the month is it? yá˒ ˏt'au ˏlai, come between the twentieth and thirtieth days of the month; ˊtá yá˒ ˊpán give him twenty strokes; yá˒ ˏto ko˒ more than a score.

(685) Yai.

唉 ˏ — Read ˏ; yes, it will do; let it pass.

í — A colloquial word. Poor, inferior, as goods; ungarbled, in a bad condition; not to speak up, timid; ˏch'ai ˏyai, acting silly, down in the mouth; ˏyai fo˒ inferior goods.

曳˒ 拽˒ í — To trail, to drag after one; to leave a trace; to saunter, to drag the heels after; to take by the hand; ˊün yai˒ limber, flimsy, as crape; ˏiú yai˒ supple, like a rope.

泄˒ í — A tributary of the R. Hwái in Ngánhwui; to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; easy, leisurely, many; yai˒ yai˒ gently, gracefully, as a hawk's flight; numerous and busy, as workmen in a factory.

枻˒ í — A long oar. Read sit˃ a machine for adjusting a bow. or crossbow.

漪˒ í — Rough water; ˏyung yai˒ the troubled or ruffled water; many, crowded, as people.

(686) Yák.

喫˒ K'ih — To eat, to drink, to take food; to swallow; to suffer, to bear; a form of the passive; yák˃ ˊkan fán˒ eating; yák˃ ˏwong ˊmong fán˒, tsò˒ ˏLau Sau˒ ˏkung fú, eating the emperor's rice, and doing Lau Sau's work — a traitor; yák˃ wái˒ injurious, if eaten; tái˒ yák˃ shau˒ a great glutton; yák˃ ˏhiú ˊmai, a rice-eater, a lazy fellow; yák˃ ˊkan, urgent, necessary.

吃˒ K'ih — To stammer, to stutter. Interchanged with the preceding; yák˃ fán˒ ˊm ˏts'ang, how are you?

(687) # Yam.

陰 陰 Yin Obscure, dark, sombre, shady; the shades; the lesser of the two dual powers, the female or recipient in nature; matter quiescent; the inferior of two states or things in contrast, as the moon, earth, water, night, female, secret, shady, rear, private, &c.; to cover; *ts'ün³ yam*, a moment; *kwong yam*, time; *yam kán*, hades; *yam shau*, secretly, underhanded; *yam hí*, effeminate; *yam léung*, chilly, shady; *t'in yam*, cloudy; *yam kon*, to dry in the shade; *t'ái³ yam*, the moon; *yam chat*, secret blessings; *tong yam*, declining, failing; *yam yam ch'am ch'am*, gloomy, dank; *yam tuk*, to harm slyly, to injure; *há³ yam*, the privates; *yam mat*, the female organs; *yam ling*, the departed spirit; *yam 'ying*, a shadow.

音 Yin A sound of any kind; a musical note or tone; news, reply, order, an intimation; the 180th radical, relating to sounds; *ch'éung³ nám yam*, to sing southron ditties; *shat yam*, speechless; *ái yam*, an answer; *'mò yam*, no sound, no reply; *yam wan²* the initial and final in Chinese spelling; *pát yam 'tsai*, eight children playing as a band; *'pí yam 'ngo*, return me an answer; *yam sun³* news of or from; *t'ò yam*, local pronunciation; *kái yam*, sweet sounds; *'hò ngá yam*, loquacious; a fine spoken man.

喑 Yin The wailing, incessant crying of a child; dumb from sobbing or grief.

愔 Yin Tranquil, peaceful; *yam yam*, harmonious; solemn, as slow music; still.

歆 Yin To receive the savor of offerings, to accept the fumes of incense; to enjoy food, to relish; to desire, to extol; *yam sin²* to covet, to long for.

欽 K'in To stretch, to yawn and gape; thoughtful, respectful; to respect, to reverence; that which is to be respected and reverenced; imperial, governmental; to consider as from or by the emperor; *yam ming²* a ukase; by order of government; *yam ch'ái*, an imperial commissioner; *yam ts'z'³* a present from the crown; by royal grant; *yam fung²* respectfully received from the throne; *yam 'ts'z'* let this be regarded as from the throne; *yam 'tim hon² lam*, to designate academicians.

嶔 K'in A high peak, shooting up on high; the peaks of mountains; gaping, yawning.

髡 T'an Pronounced *tám²*, but used for the colloquial word tresses, curls on children; a fringe of hair along the crown; the hair falling on the forehead or cheeks; *lau yam*, falling tresses; *'chéung t'ong² yam*, a long fringe on the crown.

Also pronounced *yam*, a fringe or valance; ornamented carv-

ing under the eaves; a fathom; *man chéung' yam*, a curtain round the tester; *yam 'hau*, the eaves; *'ching yat fuk yam*, make a valance; *'kí to yam 'shui*, how many fathoms deep?

吟 唫 Yin To hum, to sing; to repeat over, to say over quickly, to talk very fast; to sigh, to groan; mournful voices; *yam shí*, to hum poetry; *siú' 'hau yam yam*, smiling and humming; *lün yam*, a concert.

The second is also read *kam'*; closed up; shut, as the mouth; congealed, dormant, torpid.

壬 Jin The ninth of the ten stems, connected with water; great; to flatter, to adulate; *'nau luk yam*, to lay a scheme.

婬 Yin Luxurious, going about for amusement; theatrical, stage plays; debauched, lewd, obscene, lascivious; to commit adultery; *kán yam*, adultery.

淫 Yin Interchanged with the last. The rising of water; to soak, to drench, to go to excess; to lust after; lewd, immoral, licentious; lewdness; excess in calculations; very, great, as faults; to incroach; a long time; *yam lün'* debauchery and anarchy; *yam fung*, depraved manners; *yam tsz'' mò fuk*, there's no good got by excessive or superstitious worship; *yam yan 'nü*, to debauch people's wives; *yam shü*, lewd books.

霪 Yin Excessive showers; to rain for more than ten days, long drenching rains.

飲 Yin To drink; to suck in, to draw in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; to receive, a sign of the passive; concealed, secret; *'yam púi*, take a glass; *lán' 'yam*, drinking to excess; *'yam hi'* drinking vessels; a chamber-pot; *'ts'ing 'yam*, please drink; *'yam hán'* to have a cause for hatred; *héung 'yam tái' pan*, the village banqueter; *'yam san 'p'ò 'tsau*, to attend a wedding; *'yam 'páu shik tsúi'* he does nothing but stuff and swill; *t'ung' 'yam yat ch'éung* a mad drinking bout; *'yam 'yá 'kún* a tavern, a grogshop; *'hò 'yam*, good to drink.

Sometimes read *yam'* to give to drink; *yam' 'má t'au ts'in*, he watered the horse, and threw down some cash.

妊 Jin Pregnant; *shan wái 'yam*, with child; *'yau 'yam*, to conceive.

恁 Jin To consider, to think, to dwell upon with satisfaction, delightful, gladsome; thus, in this way.

紝 Jin To lay the warp of a piece; to weave, to make a fabric of cloth.

荏 Jin A kind of large oily bean, like windsor beans; kindhearted, gentle, kind; *'yam 'im*, to and fro, a gradual advance; twisting, flexible; *shik lai i noi' 'yam*, stern looking but kindhearted.

飪 Jin To season and dress meats very thoroughly; *'yam shuk*, cooked through; *shat 'yam*, done to rags.

ˊ衽 ˊ衽 Jin } The lappel or flap in front of a coat, buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat; ˊ*lim* ˊ*yam pái*² to make a curtsey; *sz*'² ˊ*yam* ˊ*ts*'*ai*, the four points of the skirt are even; *met.* to indulge in four kinds of excess.

ˊ淊 A colloquial word. To dip, to immerse, to rinse in the water; ˊ*yam* ˊ*há*, souse it in.

廕² 陰² Yin } To shade, to overshadow, to protect, to shelter; shade; shadow; shady, cool; the hereditary care of the state; ˊ*ché yam*² to shade; *pí*² *yam*² to protect; *tsáp*› *yam*² to inherit a title; *yam*² ˊ*shang*, born to a title, nobly born.

任² Jin Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; trust, office, a responsibility; to bear, to sustain, to execute, to undertake, to be responsible; that which is imposed on one; ˊ*shéung yam*² to enter on an office; *yam*² ˊ*ní i*² as you please; *yam*² *yung*² to engage, to employ; *yam*² ˊ*p*'*ang*, to allow; *yam*² *chung*² responsible trust; ˊ*lau yam*² to detain in office; *tsip*› *yam*² to receive the office; *in*² *yam*² in office; ˊ*ün yam*² former post.

賃² Jin To rent, to lease, to hire, to charter, said of houses, furniture, vessels; *ch*'*ut*› *yam*² to lease to another; ˊ*tsò yam*² to take on lease; *chiú*² *yam*² for rent.

鴛² Jin A bird with a crest, likened to a woman's headdress; perhaps it is a species of hoopoe.

(688) Yan.

ˊ因 Yin A cause, a reason; to avail of, to take occasion; because, for, why, wherefore; for the sake of, on account of, the circumstances from which; often makes a participial form of the following verb, or an ablative absolute; as an illative particle, then, next, and, so; ˊ*yau* ˊ*yan*, there's a reason; ˊ*yan mat*› ˊ*yé sz*'² what's the cause? ˊ*yan* ˊ*ts*'*z*' *shik*› ˊ*pí*, to infer this from that, to learn one from the other; ˊ*yan* ˊ*ho*, why? ˊ*yan* ˊ*ün*, a latent cause, reason, sympathy; ˊ*yan* ˊ*shing*, to multiply; ˊ*yan* ˊ*siú shat*› *tái*² to miss the great for the less; ˊ*yan tik*› *sz*'² *kon*² on account of some business; *mí*² *pit*› ˊ*mò* ˊ*yan*, doubtless there's a reason; ˊ*yau mat*› ˊ*yan* ˊ*yau*, what were the circumstances or causes?

ˊ姻 Yin A bride; connection, affinity, relationship on the female side; ˊ*yan* ˊ*ts*'*an*, relations by marriage—the phrase is used by a man; *kit*› ˊ*shing* ˊ*fan* ˊ*yan*, to betroth, to have a wedding; ˊ*yan tai*² your relative, said to one's son-in-law's father or uncles; ˊ*yan* ˊ*ká tai*² your relative's brother, said by the brothers of the last.

ˊ絪 ˊ氤 Yin } The elements; ˊ*wan* ˊ*yan*, the genial, productive stimulus of nature, which brings forth things; the first also means the male hemp.

恩 Ngan Favor, kindness, mercy, grace; benefits, obligations; gracious, as from the emperor; kind, charitable, compassionate; to favor, to be kind to, to oblige, to enrich; to love, to be partial to; private, concealed; *shau² ɔyan*, benefited; *ɔyan ɔts'ing*, fond of, lusting after; *ɔwong ɔyan*, royal favor; *ɔyan tak ɔü pik ɔsing²* kind towards the people; *ɔmong ɔyan*, ungrateful; *ɔyan ɔtséung ɔch'au pò²* to requite evil for good; *'kòm ɔyan*, feeling grateful; *ɔhoi ɔyan*, to show favor, easy with.

茵 Yin The padded mats used on floors; cushions or mats in a carriage; a commodious seat; a tiger's skin cured to sit on: *ɔyan ɔch'au ɔhò*, a medicinal plant like marjoram; *'ts'ò ɔü ɔyan*, a cushion-like turf, a thick greensward.

裀 Yin Used for the preceding; a mattrass; lining of a garment; plaits of a garment; *'lui ɔyan ɔi tso²* to sit on piled up mats, *i. e.* rich; *ɔch'ung ɔyan*, doubled cushions.

駰 Yin A piebald horse, spotted white and black, with brindled streaks.

堙 壧 Yin To stop up, to close; to raise an earthwork before a wall; to dam or turn a watercourse; the second also means a mound within the city raised to overlook the enemy.

湮 Yin To dam up, to dyke; to fall into the water, to be drowned, lost in the water; *yau mút* drowned.

闉 Yin The wall which surrounds the gates of cities inside; the gates of the inner wall; to stop, to shut off, to hem in; impeded, in straits, poor.

殷 Yin An adjective denoting the highest degree of, as full, flourishing, complete; many; a full band; a name for part of the Shing dynasty, B. C. 1401 — 1137; *ɔyan shat* trustworthy; *ɔyan ú²* a substantial family. Used for the next.

慇 Yin Mournful, melancholy; *ɔyan ɔyan*, sorrowful; *ɔyan ɔk'an*, anxiously diligent, tremblingly careful.

禋 Yin Worship made with sincere heart, a pure sacrifice made to heaven by the emperor; *ɔyan tsz'²* a sweet smelling sacrifice to the Highest.

忻 欣 訢 Yin Joy, delight, happiness; gay, jolly, delighted, pleased at doing or getting something; laughing, merry; *ɔyan ɔin*, with pleasure, readily; *ɔfún ɔyan*, with joyful heart; *ɔyan wai²* satisfied; *ɔyan hang²* in ecstasy.

昕 Yin The morn, the dawn, the sun rising in brightness; *tái² ɔyan*, very early, too dark to see plainly.

昕 Hin Joy; to be pleased; to see indistinctly; *'t'ai ɔyan 'ngán*, to look at fixedly, as nearsighted people do.

贇 Yin Similar to the next; to respect; to advance, to get on; a money girdle; a colleague: *ɔyan ɔün*, to get a cause by bribery, to intrigue: *ɔyan yé* eventide.

寅 Yin To reverence, to respect; a colleague, a fellow officer; the third of the twelve branches, from 3 to 5 A. M., denoted by a tiger; *ɔyan ɔshí*, in early morning; *ɔt'ung ɔyan*, a colleague; *ɔyan ɔpan*, to treat a guest well.

人 Jin A man, a human being; a person; human, belonging to mankind; placed after many nouns indicates a laborer, an artist, a person engaged in a calling; the 9th radical of characters relating to humanity; *ɔnám ɔyan*, a male; *'nü ɔyan*, a female; *noi² ɔyan*, my wife; *ɔtsün ɔfú ɔyan*, your wife; *ɔyan 'ki*, you and I; *ɔká ɔyan*, slaves, domestics, official retainers; *'hò ɔyan ɔká*, a good man; *tái² ɔyan*, a compellation like Excellency, given to officers above prefects; *'k'ü hai² tái² ɔyan*, he's a full-grown man; *'siú ɔyan*, a boy, a waiting lad; *ɔchung ɔyan*, a midsman, a broker; *ɔyan ɔshang ɔ'm hai² 'kòm*, people in life don't act so [badly]; *ɔshing ɔyan 'chéung tái²* he is now of age; *ɔt'in ɔshang ɔyan, ɔt'in 'yéung ɔyan*, heaven gives mouths, and finds food for them; *ɔyan ɔts'oi* the animal strength, vigor; *ɔyan ti² ɔtsang 'k'ü*, people hate him; *hò² 't'ai ɔyan*, he likes to gaze at people; *'hí ɔnang wai² ɔyan*, how can he look after another? *ɔyan 'pan*, a man's disposition; *i² ɔyan*, one's parents; *ɔyan ɔyan*, everybody, all; *ɔyan ɔshang ɔü mung²* life is as a dream; *ɔhán ɔyan*, an idler; *ɔyan mat₂* men, people; *fán² mái² ɔyan 'hau*, to traffic in human beings.

Pronounced *'yan*, in the colloquial phrase *tái² 'yan*, a lady.

仁 Jin Humanity, regard for others, fulfilling one's social duties; benevolent, kind, considerate, merciful; numb, insensible, paralized; a kernel, a pit, a small seed; *ɔyan tak₂* charity, kindness; *ɔyan ɔsam*, a kind heart; *pat₂ ɔyan sham² 'i*, exceedingly malevolent; *pat₂ ɔyan*, unkind, unfeeling, shortcoming;—a phrase of wide application; *hang² ɔyan ɔch'á*, almond milk tea, an emulsion; *'kwo ɔyan*, the meat of a seed; *'shau tsuk₂ pat₂ ɔyan*, hands and feet withered or senseless; *ɔyan i² 'lai chi² sun²* humanity, integrity, courtesy, wisdom, and truth, are the five virtues.

忍 Jin Patience, endurance; fortitude; able to sustain; to bear, to repress, to endure, to suffer or support patiently; to allow, to give way to, as anger; hard, severe, harsh, hardhearted; *'yan noi²* patience; *'yan hi²* to keep in one's anger; *'yan noi² 'há*, don't fret, wait awhile; *'yan siú²* to keep one's countenance; *ɔhòm 'yan*, to curb one's feelings; *'yan yuk₂ pò² ɔch'au*, to bear the disgrace in order to revenge the insult, as a violated woman; *ɔ'm 'yan tak₂ chü²* I can't bear it.

㶉 Jin A stream in the southeast of Shánsí. Also read *'nin*; muddy water; perspiring; horribly drunk, dirty and drunk.

ʻ隱 Yin Small, minute; retired into privacy; screened, covered, hidden, obscured, put away; private, secret; in private life, not in office; to keep out of view, to withdraw, to keep back; fixed, settled; sorry, sad; to compassionate; to lean down the head; *ʻyan tun² ‹shán ‹lam*, to hide away in obscurity; *ʻyan chü² ko⁵ kü²* the sentence is elliptical; *ʻyan sz'²* a retired officer; *ʻyan mút⁵* unknown to fame; *ʻyan sz'²* a secret; *‹kwai ʻyan*, to retire from active life; *ʻyan ʻshau*, to refrain from; *ʻyan ʻyan shuk⁵ shuk⁵* undecided.

ʻ隱 Yin The hidden framework of a roof; *ʻyan kút⁵* a machine for straightening wood, perhaps by steaming and pressing it.

ʻ蚓 Yin An earthworm, the lumbricus; *‹yau ʻyan*, a worm; also called *tí² ‹lung*, or earth-dragon.

ʻ癮 Yin A blister, a pimple, a boil; *ʻyan ʻch'an*, little sores, pustules.

ʻ引 Yin To draw a bow; to lead on, to show; to induce, to point out, to precede; to introduce, to recommend, to bring forward; to seduce, to influence to wrong; confirmed, in for it, as a habit — for which the last is also used; to quote, as in proof; a halter for a cow; a prefatory notice; a fuse, a match; a measure of 100 feet; *ʻyan ʻshui*, to lead on water; *ʻyan ʻshui ‹ü ʻtseng*, to draw water; *‹á p'in² ʻyan*, a confirmed opium-smoker; *ʻshéung ʻyan*, besotted, victimized; *ʻyan ʻhi*, an opium sot; *ʻyan tò²* to show the way, to lead on; *ʻyan ‹t'au*, a leader, to take the lead, as in subscribing; *ʻhò ʻyau ʻyan*, very entertaining, pleasant; *ʻchí ʻyan*, to point at; *p'áu² ʻyan*, match of a cracker; *ʻyan ʻfo*, to light at; *huk⁵ ʻyan*, a tune; *ʻsiú ʻyan*, a recommendatory notice; *ʻyan sín²* a spy, a guide; *tün² ʻyan*, to reform a sot.

癮² Yin Used for the last, a sot, but erroneously; a disease or grief of the mind.

印² Yin A seal, an official signet, a stamp; a stain, a spot, a mark; to seal, to stamp, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off an impression; to trace, to write over a copy; *ʻtá yan²* to put a mark on; to chop, as dollars; *k'ap⁵ yan²* to affix a seal; *‹fung yan²* and *‹hoi yan²* to close and open the offices ten days before and twenty days after newyear; *yan² ‹shü* to print books; *‹chá shui² yan²* to act as generalissimo; *yan² shik⁵* red pigment for sealing; *ʻyau yan²* stamped, as dollars; *yan² tsz'² kák⁵* to trace characters; *yan² ‹t'ong*, the frontal sinus; *yan² ts‹ik⁵* a dirty stain: *yan² chü² ʻkú ʻpán*, to reprint from the old blocks.

孕² 娠² Ying Pregnant; *‹wái yun²* with child; *‹sz' ‹t'oi kwái² yan² a* strange birth and illicit conception. The second character is used for the first, but is properly read *‹shan*.

胤² Yin A succession of descendants, a line of posterity; heirs, generations, ages; accustomed, practiced; *Chiú* ‹*Hong-yan*² the founder of the Sung dynasty.

刃² Jin A sharp weapon, a knife, a sword, the edge or point of a knife; sharp, strong, to cut, to kill; ‹*ping yan*² warlike weapons; ʻ*shau yan*² ‹*kʻi* ʻ*tsz*² with her hand killed her child.

仞² Jin A measure of eight cubits or ten feet English; to fathom, to measure the depth of; full, to fill.

牣² Jin Filled, stuffed, crammed, made solid; overflown; *shat*› *yan*² stuffed solid.

訒² Jin Slow of speech, unready, hesitating lest he speak unadvisedly; to stammer, to speak with difficulty; cautious remarks; ‹*yan* ʻ*ché* ‹*kʻi* ‹*in* ʻ*yá yan*² the words of the humane man are well considered.

軔² Jin To stop a carriage, to block a wheel; a chock, a catch; a length of eight cubits; *fát*› *yan*² to remove an obstruction or catch, as of a windlass; to commence, to set agoing, to begin, to unstop.

韌² Jin Same as *ngan*² 肕 tough; soft and flexible, but tenacious; ‹*ngau* ‹*pʻí kòm*² *yan*² strong as leather.

釁² Hin 衅² To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear and sprinkle sacrificial vessels with blood; to consecrate with blood, as temples are; an offense, a wrong, a cause of quarrel between nations; a presage, a pretext, a handle for a quarrel; to perfume one's self with oil when worshiped as an ancestor; to fumigate; excited; a tiger's skin to wrap arms in; ʻ*hí yan*² to give cause of offense; ʻ*i hüt*› *yan*² ‹*chí*, to rinse or smear with blood; *yan*² *kwik*› a slight, a pretext.

認² Jin To recognize, to know well so as to know it again; to acknowledge, to confess; to act as one knows.

(689) Yap.

泣› Kih To weep, to shed tears; *huk*› *yap*› to cry silently; *yap*› *hüt*› ‹*kʻai* ʻ*song*, to weep bitterly and knock the head; *yap*› *shò*² ‹*hong há*² tears coursed down her cheeks.

揖› Yih To make a bow with the hands on the breast, à la Chinoise; a bow, a salutation, to give way to, to cede, to resign, to yield; to bow in; *tsok*› *yap*› to make a bow; ‹*chʻéung yap*› *pat*› *pái*² a low bow is not worship; ʻ*kung yap*› a formal bow, hands to the forehead; ‹*wán yap*› to return a bow.

挹› Yih Used for the last; to bale out, to pour out, to lade, to transfer liquids; *yap*› ʻ*tsau* ‹*tséung*, pour out the wine.

悒› Yin Discontented, disquieted; looking sad and feeling forlorn.

浥› Yin Damp, dewy, moist, soaked through; to steep, to soak; water running down.

邑, 阝, Yih A city, a place where many people assemble; a domain, a feudal state, a principality; a fortified camp; a capital city; a district or its walled city; a stoppage of the breath; the 163d radical of characters denoting places, contracted on the right of the primitive; *pai² yap₁* — *shing² yap₂* my district — your district or town; *yap₂ ˊtsoi*, the district magistrate; *shik₂ yap₂* to eat the district, *i.e.* to enjoy the revenue from it; *ˊshau yap₂* the chief district in a prefecture; *yap₂ ˏtsˊéung ˏshang*, a *siútsˊái* graduate of the district.

唈, Yih A sobbing, a catching of the breath; *ˏsam yap₂* a palpitation of the heart; *ˏú yap₂* a hiccup, asthmatic breathing.

翕, Hih To reassemble, to unite, to collect; to rise up; to loll out, as the tongue; to revile, to slander; *ˏwo yap₂* in union; *yap₂ hòp₂* joined; to reunite, as diverging streams.

潝, Hih The noise of flowing water; running, gurgling, murmuring, as a torrent.

熠, Yih Brilliant, splendid, glistening; to sparkle; *yap₂ ú²* shining, as fireflies; refulgent.

入, Jih To enter, to go into, as a house, to penetrate; to become a member of; to enter a family; to recede from view; to receive, to take in; to put into; receipts, income; the 11th radical; *chˊut₂ yap₂* outlays and income; to go out and in, to and fro; *yap₂ ˊhau fo²* imports; *ˊhò yap₂ dˊau*, easy of access, as a friend; *yap₂ tak₂ ˊngán*, agreeable, takes one's fancy; *ˏshau yap₂* received; *ˏmò yap₂ lò²* not making any money; *yap₂ shuk₂ ˊni* wishes to make your acquaintance; *yap₂ ˏchˊéung*, to become a scholar; *yap₂ yé²* by night, *ngau² yap₂ ˏˊm ngau² chˊut₂* he's stupid enough when he gets, but sharp when he pays out; *pat₂ ˏséung yap₂* discordant, incongruous; *ˏsham yap₂ chung² ti²* to penetrate the country; *yap₂ hū² ˏlá*, go in: *yap₂ shò²* put it in account; *kú² yap₂ ˏyan tsui²* to charge guilt on one; *ˊni iú² yap₂ ˏchong ˏmé?* do you wish to learn this trade? *yap₂ ˊfo*, a house-warming.

(690)

Yat.

一, 壹, 弌, Yih One; the first; the same, as one, alike; the whole, at once; a few; a, an; sincere, real, honest, perfect; to harmonize; to unite, to even, to make one or uniform; the 1st radical; *tai² yat₂* the first, the best; *yat₂ tik₂ kòm² ˏto*, only a very little; *yat₂ yat₂ tsˊat₂ tsˊat₂* not to my liking, very ordinary; *yat₂ yat₂ ˏning ˏlai*, bring them singly; *yat₂ chik₂ hü²* go straight on; *ˏtsˊung yat₂ sí ˏchung*, faithful to one [husband] till death; *yat₂ ˊha*, presently, in a minute; *fong ˏmái yat₂ ˊhá*, put them in one

place ; *pat₂ yat₂* unlike ; *wák₂ yat₂* make them alike ; *yat₂ t'ong¹* a horizontal row ; *yat₂ kü¹ tsau² yat₂ kü¹* a word is a word, there's no retracting ; *ngáng² yat₂* dead, stiff; *ꜜchün yat₂* devoted to, single minded in the pursuit of; *mán² yat₂ p'á² ꜜyau*, most probably there is ; *yat₂ yat₂ î² î² tsò²* do them all in order, methodical ; *yat₂ ꜜwán yat₂ î² ꜜwán î²* let one be one and two two, the things are not alike ; *yat₂ pò² pò²* step by step : *yat₂ tik₂ ꜜtò hai² hü¹* every single one has gone ; *yat₂ ꜜtsung*, the whole ; *yat₂ ꜜts'ai*, at once ; *yat₂ ch'ü¹ ch'ü¹ ꜜyan*, people of different places [have their peculiarities]; *yat₂ mî²* one taste, one feeling, pertinacious; *yat₂ ꜜsam*, the whole heart ; *yat₂ ꜜt'eng tsik₂ táp₂* replied as soon as he heard ; *ꜜpín yat₂ ko¹* which one? *yat₂ ꜜloi, î² ꜜloi*, firstly, secondly ; *yat₂ ting²* certainly; *yat₂ mín² ꜜyam, yat₂ mín² ꜜséung*, while drinking he was pondering ; *hák₂ yat₂ t'iú¹* scared him dreadfully ; *hü¹ kín¹ yat₂ kín²* go and take a look.

日 Jih ²The sun ; a day, daily, daytime ; days, time ; the emperor, his day, his reign ; sorcerers ; *yat₂ ꜜt'au*, the sun, in the sun, noontide heat ; *yat₂ ꜜti ꜜt'au*, daytime ; *ꜜkam yat₂* today ; *tsok₂ yat₂* yesterday ; *yat₂ yat₂* every day ; *pat₂ yat₂* erelong ; *yat₂ ꜜlun*, the sun ; *hau² yat₂* day after to-morrow ; *ꜜming yat₂* to-morrow ; *ꜜwong yat₂* a while ago ; *ꜜshang yat₂* a birthday ; *kî² yat₂* the anniversary of a deceased friend's birth ; *ꜜní chan² hai² ꜜngo yat₂ üt₂* I am the head now ; *ko¹ ko¹ ꜜtò ꜜyau ꜜsám ꜜchiú ꜜléung yat₂* every body has ill turns ; *mat₂ ꜜyé yat₂ ꜜtsz'* what is the day? *chák₂ kat₂ yat₂* to choose a lucky day ; *yat₂ yung²* daily use ; *yat₂ ꜜch'éung*, days are lengthening ; *yat₂ lok₂* sunset ; *yat₂ túi¹ ꜜts'ín ꜜkam*, a day is worth a thousand pieces ; *yat₂ chung² yat₂ yat₂* daily becoming worse ; *yat₂ tsik₂ üt₂ ꜜlui*, [hoarding like] the days and months multiplying.

逸 Yih ²To escape, to get off ; to let loose, to get loose ; to retire, as into quiet ; to run to excess ; ease, leisure, idleness; to indulge one's ease or temper; kind, easy, careless about; *hü¹ ꜜkwai ꜜyan yat₂* gone home and retired from active life ; *ꜜon yat₂* quiet leisure ; *yat₂ lok₂* pleasant retirement.

佚 Yih ²Interchanged with the last. Ease, leisure, repose, idleness; crime ; sinful ; luxury, voluptuousness ; to omit, as a duty; *ꜜyam yat₂* vicious indulgence.

泆 Yih ²Overflowing waters, rising floods ; *tong² yat₂* excessive, unrestrained, as a spendthrift ; *ꜜyam yat₂* licentious, immoral dissipation.

溢 Yih ²Full even to overflowing ; still, as a full vessel ; to overflow, to run over ; to spread abroad ; a handful ; *ꜜyéung yat₂* to extend, as into neighboring regions ; to overflow ; *yat₂ ch'ut₂* an overplus, a good

measure; ˈmò tak₂ yat₂ nothing over; yat₂ shò² the overplus.

軼₂ Yih — Racing of chariots; carriages rushing by; rushing into battle; to make an irruption, to invade. Used for the last.

鷁₂ Yih — The sea eagle or hawk drawn on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing.

鎰₂ Yih — A piece of gold in the Chau dynasty weighing 30 taels; in the Hán dynasty 24 taels, and 20 taels in the days of Liáng.

肸₂ Hih — Sound reverberating and spreading; a buzz of flies; a soughing among trees; a report going abroad; fat₂ yat₂ great, disproportional.

佾₂ Yih — The arranging of musicians, a band of eight musicians, a player; yat₂ ꜀shang, a musician; graduates who could not be entered as siúts'ái, and are reserved.

(The three next are often read yik.)

掖₂ Yih — To throw one down; to sustain or support by the arm, to lead or raise up by the arm; side apartments, like retiring rooms; ꜀fú yat₂ to uphold; ꜀fung yat₂ scholars' robes; ˈyau yat₂ to persuade and lead on.

液₂ Yih — Fluid secretions, as saliva, sap, sweat, pus, milk; thick dregs; ꜀ún yat₂ saliva; ꜀kò yat₂ rich juices; yuk₂ yat₂ the pearly secretion, *i. e.* pure water.

腋₂ Yih — The armpit; the side; the part under the forelegs of animals; tsap₂ yat₂ ꜀shing ꜀k'au to collect fox's shoulder pieces to make a fur coat; yat₂ há² under the arm.

(691) Yau.

憂 ꜀Yú — Sorrowful, grieved, mournful, sad; thoughtful, anxious; to think of with sorrow; to act so as to bring disgrace; grief from neglect or dispraise; low spirited, melancholic, nervous; grieving for parents' death; sickness of pregnancy; ꜀yau mún² sad, heartsick; ꜀ting ꜀yau, in mourning; — said by gentry; mat₂ kòm² ꜀yau ꜀sam, who do you feel so cast down? ꜀yau ꜀yau ꜀shau ꜀shau, afflicted, disappointed; ꜀tám ꜀yau, to sympathize with, to condole with; ꜀mò ꜀yau, had no sorrow; pat₂ ꜀yau, careless of grief caused to others; kák₂ yé² ꜀yau to borrow trouble; ꜀'m ꜀yau ꜀'m ˈhò lok₂ don't fear they'll not be good; ꜀'m ꜀chí ꜀yau, stolid, indifferent to sorrow; ˈyan ꜀yau, concealed grief.

優 ꜀Yú — Abundant, extra, excessive, an overplus; satisfied, tranquil, joyous; leisurely, easy, unconcerned; to excel, more than able for or competent; superoragatory; to trifle, to play, to dally; to be on free terms with; ꜀yau ꜀yan, comedians, play-actors; hok₂ ꜀yau, very learned; ꜀yau ꜀yau ˈyau ꜀ü, enough and more than enough; ꜀yau lüt₂ capable and incapable, too much or wanting; ꜀yau ˈlai ꜀séung tai² to treat with extraordinary politeness; ꜀yau ꜀yau, to enjoy one's self.

‹耰 Yú A harrow to turn in the seed; to harrow in seed, to cover seed when sown.

‹休 Hiú To cease, to rest from; to desist; to resign; to repudiate; a negative, don't, stop, let that alone, don't trouble yourself; to praise, to commend; to felicitate; to forgive, to let off. A colloquial word. To move off, as a table; to tighten, as a waistband; ‹*yau* ‹*ts'ai*, to divorce a wife; ‹*yau sik*› to rest from; ‹*yau chí*› to remove from office; *shai*² *pat*› ‹*kon* ‹*yau*, I swear I'll not forgive you; *kau*² *sz*'² ‹*yau* ‹*t'ai*, don't rake up old scores; ‹*yau káu*² ‹*t'á* ˊ*tsau* ˊ*liú*, don't let him escape; *kò*› ‹*yau*, to request leave to resign office; ‹*yau* ‹*yau*, to retrench, to give up; ‹*yau* ˊ*shau*, to desist from work; ‹*yau* ‹*hoi*, to move off; ‹*yau fú*› to hitch up the trowsers.

‹咻 Hiú To call out, the confused cries of a crowd; the shriek of pain.

‹庥 Hiú Shade, shelter; protection, kindness from superiors; to protect, to sustain; a place for sheltering; ‹*shan* ‹*yau*, divine care and assistance; *shing*› ‹*yau*, imperial or celestial kindness; ‹*hung* ‹*yau*, your great favor.

‹貅 ‹貔 Hiú A powerful beast, said to devour tigers; ‹*p'i* ‹*yau*, a ferocious monster; [valiant as] lions, said of troops.

‹鵂 Hiú An owl; ‹*ch'i* ‹*yau*, a horned owl, regarded as a bird of evil omen.

‹傲 Hiú Name of a certain war-horse; a fine, high spirited steed.

‹丘 ‹坵 K'iú A low hill, a hillock, a hollow-top hill; a leveled hill for worshiping, a high place; to collect; great, empty; a plat of land; the infantile name of Confucius, for which the first only is used; ‹*ün* ‹*yau*, ‹*fong* ‹*yau*, round and square places for adoring heaven and earth; ‹*sám* ‹*yau*, hills of the immortals; *yat*› ‹*yau*, a plat.

‹邱 K'iú Used for the preceding; a tumulus; ‹*yau* ˊ*lung*, a high mound; a wasteful deed or work, which gives trouble to others, a useless toil.

‹蚯 K'iú An earthworm; ‹*yau* ˊ*yan*, a worm; it makes humps as it crawls.

‹麀 Yú A doe, the female of the stag or of any other deer.

‹呦 Yú The bleating or cry of deer; ‹*yau* ‹*yau*, the baying or bleating of deer.

‹幽 Yú In a ravine or shady dell; dark, shady; solitary; secret, retired, far back, deep, hidden from view; obscure, mysterious; the shades; the spirits gone to the shades; to go or be sent into retirement, to rusticate; ‹*yau* ˊ*ngá*, elegant, retired and tasteful; ‹*ch'iú* ‹*yau* to deliver spirits by masses; *tsai*² ‹*yau*, to appease the ghosts; ‹*yau* ˊ*kwai*, you imp of darkness! ‹*yau òm*² dark; *tsai*² ‹*yau* ‹*fung*, a gust that blows burning paper clothes about, *i.e.* an object of scorn; ‹*yau* ‹*sham*, wild, deep, dis-

mal; *ɕyau ɕmún*, gates of hades; the pylorus; *ɕyau ɕkū*, in retirement.

ɕ旂 Yú The scollops on the edge or end of a flag; a fluttering of flags.

ɕ遊 Yú To ramble, to roam, to walk, to take a jaunt, to idle, to saunter; to travel incog., to go about for information; to go on a circuit; voyaging, traveling, absent; *ɕyau ún²* to take a play-day; *ɕkáu ɕyau*, a friend, a chum; *ɕwan ɕyau sz'² fong*, to go on a begging trip, as priests do; *ɕyau ɕwan*, wandering, uneasy ghosts; *ɕp'ò sát, ch'ut, ɕyau*, an idol taking an airing, a procession; *ɕsín ɕyau*, dead; *ɕyau ɕyau*, ramblers, idlers; *ɕyau 'tsz'* traveling merchants, or scholars; *ɕyau kik*, or *ɕyau 'fú*, a lieutenant-colonel; *ɕyau 'shau hò' ɕhán*, the idler loves leisure; *ɕts'ing ɕyau*, to follow about, as a teacher.

ɕ游 Yú A tributary of the R. Hwái; to float, to drift, to swim; used for the last, to travel, to rove, to go abroad; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in, to enjoy one's self; satisfied, self-pleased, an air of content; *ɕyau ɕman*, lazy people; *ɕyau ɕyau tong² tong²* dissipated; *ɕyau ɕyau tsz'² tsoi²* at one's ease.

ɕ由 ɕ繇 Yú The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; cause, instrument by which a thing is done; from or by permission of; to let, to permit; at liberty; to enter by; to pass through, as the hands of; to follow; to serve of; *pat, ɕchi ɕk'i ɕyau*, I don't know the reason; *ɕyau 'ts'z' ɕmún tsun'* go in at this door; *ɕyau ɕloi*, heretofore, from the first; *'tim ɕloi ɕyau*, why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons? *ɕmò ɕloi ɕyau*, there really was no reason for it; *ɕyau tak, 'k'ü*, let him alone; *ɕyau tak, 'ngo tsz'² pin²* let me do as I like; *ɕyau tsoi² 'ni*, it lies with you; *ɕking ɕyau ɕni ch'ü²* it will pass by here; *ɕün ɕyau*, a cause; *ɕyau 'ts'z' ɕi ɕloi*, from this to the next, hence, therefore; *ɕyau ɕt'in pat, ɕyau ɕyan*, it depends on heaven, not on man; *ɕyau ɕyau 'pái pò'* let them put them as they like; he lets people turn him round as they like; *ɕyau ɕsheng chí' ò'* from Canton to Macao.

ɕ油 Yú A branch of the R. Pá, which flows into the Yángtsz' east of Wúcháng in Húpeh; oil, fluid grease; paint; oily, unctuous, greasy; fat, shining, sleek, glossy; easy, gliding; thick weather; cordial, agreeing; to oil, to paint; *ɕchü ɕyau*, lard, pork fat; *ɕyau 'tsúi ɕkwong kwan'* an oily tongued rascal; *ɕfá ɕshang ɕyau*, or *ɕts'ing ɕyau*, ground-nut oil; *ɕch'á ɕyau*, tea nut oil, *ɕmúi kwai² ɕyau*, attar of roses; *pok, ɕho ɕyau*, essence of peppermint; *ɕt'ung ɕyau fúi*, chunam for calking; *ɕngau ɕyau*, butter; *ɕyau ts'at* oil paints; *lok, ɕyau wok* to fall into the oil caldron — in

hell ; ‹*shang ts'oi*² ‹*yau*, sweet oil ; *yat*› ‹*ch'ing* ‹*yau*, a jar of oil ; *shek*› ‹*yau*, petroleum ; ʻ*mang* ʻ*fo* ‹*yau*, naphtha ; ‹*yau kòm*² *wát*› smooth as oil.

‹鼬 Yú A kind of weasel or ferret, of a yellowish color, which destroys rats ; perhaps a polecat.

‹柚 Yú A pumelo or shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), called *luk*› ‹*yau* or ‹*yau* ʻ*tsz*' a pampelmouse.

‹繇 Yáu Luxuriant, as vegetation, plants growing thick and abundantly.

‹攸 Yu To go on the water, to dart through the water ; a place ; a relative pronoun, what, that which, who ; a euphonic particle ; *fuk*› ʻ*yau* ‹*yau* ‹*kwai*, whence the felicity comes ; ‹*yau* ‹*in*, instantly, cheerfully ; *séung*² ‹*yau*, to seek a son-in-law.

‹悠 Yú To think of, to grieve for ; discontented at, mournful, sorry ; boundless, remote ; to go far ; leisurely ; ‹*yau* ‹*yau*, vast, as heaven ; prolonged, perpetual ; ‹*yau* ‹*yau* ‹*chi lun*² common talk ; ‹*yau tsoi*, think over it.

‹滺 Yú Water flowing along with rapidity.

‹泅 Tsiú To swim ; ‹*yau* ʻ*shui*, to swim in the water ; ‹*yau kwo*² ʻ*hoi*, to swim across the river ; ʻ*ngo* ʻ*úi* ‹*yau*, I can swim.

‹猶 Yu A suspicious monkey ; a lapdog, a puppy ; doubtful, suspecting ; still, even ; as if, like, alike, rather, same, resembling ; thus, so ; used for the next ; ‹*yau* ‹*in mi*² *teng*² it seems unsettled ; ‹*yau* ʻ*ch'é*, still further ; ‹*yau* ʻ*tsz*' a nephew ; ‹*yau* ʻ*yau*, still more are to be had ; ‹*yau ü*² *mi*² *k'üt*› it looks still undecided.

‹猷 Yú Similar to the last ; a scheme, a plan ; a drawing ; to plot, to contrive ; to draw, to make a likeness ; a rule, a way, a mode of action ; cheerful ; ‹*ká* ‹*yau*, a fine plan ; ‹*mau* ‹*yau*, a plan ; *tái*² ‹*yau*, a great scheme.

‹蕕 Yú A bad smelling plant ; stinking, fetid plants ; the heavy smell of rotten wood.

‹蝤 Tsiú The larvæ of a beetle ; ‹*yau* ‹*ts'ai*, long and white grubs, which eat trees, to which a graceful neck is likened.

‹蜏 Yú Used with the last ; ephemeridæ, flies which collect about offal ; ‹*fau* ‹*yau*, dung flies.

‹輶 Yú A light carriage, like a curricle or chaise ; light, trifling ; *tak*› ‹*yau* ‹*ü* ‹*mò*, virtue light as a feather ; ‹*yau* ‹*i*, a trifling present—said in depreciation.

‹尤 Yu Extraordinary, remarkable, exceeding ; singular, strange ; odd, differing ; an adverb of comparison, very, excessively, still more ; to exceed, to surpass ; to dislike, to resent ; *han*² ‹*yau*, to surpass one's example ; to go beyond, as in crime ; ‹*yau i*² surprisingly odd, very singular ; ‹*yau mat*‹ a beautiful woman ; *pat*› ‹*yau* ‹*yan*, don't hate people ; ‹*yau sham*² vastly more or greater.

‹疣 Yu A protuberance, a gathering, a swelling, a tumor ; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

訞 Yu — A fault, a crime, an error: wickedness; *ok₂ ₅yau*, guilt, crime.

蚰 Yú — Occurs used for the last in the name *₅C'i'i ₅yau*, a prince in the days of Hwángtí; worms in the belly, and also read *₅úi* in this sense.

褒 Yú — Elegantly dressed, embroidered garments; the blade of grain springing up; easy, quiet enjoyment; plenty. Also read *tsau²* a sleeve.

郵 Yú — A post-house; a place for getting relays of horses and sending on dispatches; lodge for watching fields; to err; very, exceedingly; *₅yau ₅ch'ün*, a post for transmitting letters.

柔 Jau — Wood that is pliable, easy to bend; easy, flexible, not stiff; complaisant, condescending; bland; compliant, meek, soft, gentle, mild; fawning, flattering; tender, as budding plants; to show kindness, to be gentle with; to cause to submit, to subdue by kindness; *₅yau ˈün*, mild and easy; *₅yau ˈün ₅yan*, to act benignly to strangers from afar; *₅kong ₅yau ping² tsai²* to temper severity with kindness; *₅yau yéuk₂* soft and weak.

揉 Jau — To bend, to make pliable, to twist, to work about, to contort; to make wood supple by heat; used for the last; to subdue, to bring under; *lán² ˈyau*, to twist in pieces.

𠙵 Jau — The step of a brute, which makes a roundish hole, as a fox's paw; the marks of a paw; the 114th radical.

蹂 Jau — To tread, as a beast; steps of animals, foottracks, traces; to tread over; to dampen grain to free it from the chaff; to winnow; *ˈyau lun²* trampling of animals; oppressive, harassing exactions; *ˈyau ˈts'in*, to trample down, to tread in the mire.

朽 Hiú — Rotten wood; decayed, putrid, putrescent; failing, rotten, forgotten, out of mind; *ˈyau lán²* decayed, as wood; *ˈyau pai²* stinking, offensive; *ˈyau ₅ts'oi*, unserviceable, a useless officer or man; *tak₂ ₅yam pat₂ ˈyau*, his virtuous reputation will not be forgotten; *ˈyau muk₂ pat₂ ˈho ₅tiú*, rotten wood can't be carved.

黝 Yú — A dark green, a sort of invisible green color; to smear and blacken.

優 Yú — Relaxing from labor, and taking one's ease; grief; sorrowing.

有 Yú — To have, to possess; to be, to be in possession; often forms the past tense; in replies is equivalent to yes, I have, it is; to attain, to get; farther, and, also, more, in addition; *ˈyau ₅sam lok₂* much obliged, thank you; *ˈyau hán²* not many; *ˈyau ˈmò ₅ní*, are there any or not? *ˈyau mat₂ ch'ut₂ ch'ek₂* I'll see what pluck you are of; *ˈyau ₅shan ₅ká ₅yan*, or *ˈyau ₅ká tong²* a man of substance; *tái² ˈyau ₅chí ₅nin*, a very fertile year; *yéung² yéung² ₅tò ˈyau*, we have all sorts; *mi² ˈyau*, not yet; *tsz'² ˈyau*, self-originating, is of itself; *ˈshiu*

ʿyau, there are few such; ʿyau i² ‹loi, I came purposely; ʿsz² ‹shang ʿyau ming² life and death are determined; ʿyau sz²² engaged, busy; ʿyau ‹shí, sometimes; shap› ʿyau ‹sám, thirteen; ʿyau shò² there are not many; ʿyau ‹ti, rather, somewhat, only a few; ʿyau mat› ʿki ‹ho, how many have I? *i. e.* only a few; ʿyau peng² sick; ʿyau ts'ü² chí² amusing, entertaining; ʿní ʿyau ʿmò? ʿyau lok›; have you any? Yes.

ʿ友 Yú A friend, a companion, an associate; attached to, fond of; to be friendly with, to unite cordially; to blend; to cotton with, to act as a friend; fraternal, hearty, friendly; friendship; ‹sam ʿyau ʿkú ‹yan, fond of the ancients; ʿtsau yuk› ‹p'ang ʿyau, a mercenary friend; ‹shü ʿyau, a schoolmate; ʿlò ʿyau, an old friend; úi² ʿyau, a fellow member; ʿhò ʿyau, a good friend; ‹liú ʿyau, a fellow-officer; ʿyau tò² rules or intercourse with friends; ‹mong ‹nín ʿyau, friends who disregard disparity of ages; háu² ʿyau, filial and fraternal regard.

ʿ牖 Yú A hole in a wall, a square window; a lattice, with sliding doors; to lead on, to instruct, to bring up; ‹ch'éung ʿyau, a window; ʿyau ‹man, to instruct the people.

ʿ誘 Yú To speak to pleasantly, to advise; to allure, to entice, to draw on; to animate, to encourage; to tempt, to mislead; ʿyan ʿyau, to entice, to lead on, usually to evil; ʿyau wák² to seduce, to tempt; ‹ts'un ‹ts'un shín² ʿyau, to lead one gradually into good practices; kung² ʿyau, to befool, to diddle.

ʿ羑 Yú Used for the last; reason, right; just, proper; to lead in the path of rectitude; ʿyau ʿli, place where Wan Wáng was imprisoned.

ʿ莠 Yú Useless grass among grain, like the panic grass; tares, darnel, weeds; riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous; ʿmá hí² ‹léung ʿyau, weeds form the horse's salary; ʿyau ‹ín, vile words.

ʿ卣 Yú An ancient sacrificial vessel, made with a cover and a bail, to hold fragrant wine.

ʿ酉 Yú Ripe, matured, finished; ripe, mellow, as grain for making spirits; elegant; satisfied; the tenth of the twelve branches, represented by a cock; the 164th radical of characters relating to liquors; ʿyau ‹shí, hour from 5 to 7 P. M.; ʿyau üt› the 8th moon.

ʿ楢 Yú To collect fuel to make a sacrificial pyre.

幼² Yú Young, tender, growing, immature; small, delicate; youthful, under ten or twelve years; to treat kindly; yau² ‹nín ké² a lad, a mere boy; during my youth; yau² tak› tik› rather small; yau² sai² delicate, fine, pretty; yau² hok› scholars, young pupils; ‹ch'an kòm² yau² fine as dust; yau² tung² fine, smooth, as a polish

ed agate; *ˊchéung yau²* old and young; *yau² nün²* smooth, sleek and soft.

右² Yú The right hand; on the right; to honor, to give the precedence to, as it once was the place of honor; to encourage, to aid, to support; high, honorable, noble; strong, violent, high tempered; a second in rank or command; *yau² ˊshau*, the right hand; on the right side; *lit˧ yau²* as above written; *ˏmò chˊut˧ ˏkˊi yau²* no one could excel him; *ˏfan fú² ˊtso yau²* ordered the attendants; *ˊléung yau² á²* both of us to the right! — a street cry; *yau² ˏlai*, to the right! *tso² yau²* let this come to the right of your seat—used in letters; *yau² ˏtòˊtˊung*, a lieut.-general.

佑² Yú To aid, to help, to protect, to succor, to lend a hand to; *cho² yau²* to aid kindly.

祐² Yú Divine protection; assistance, care, and kindness of the gods; to protect, to shield, to assist, to defend; *ˊpò yau²* protection of superiors; *ˏshan ˏyan mak˧ yau²* secret blessing of the gods.

又² Yú An old form of the hand; a conjunction, more, also, further, moreover, and, and then, still again; in a higher degree; before a negative, answers to but, not yet; placed between two verbs, it makes the former a present participle; the 29th radical; *ˏkam ˊmán yau² ˏnò üt˧* there's no moon to-night too; *yau² ˏloi ˏú shüt˧* still you are talking nonsense; *má² ˊliú yau² ˊtá, ˊtá ˊliú yau² má²* he rails and then beats, and then beats and rails again; *tso² yau² pat˧ ˏon*, as he sat, he was not at rest; *yau² ˊyau*, there are more, or another; *man² kwo² yau² man²* asked and asked again; *yau² ˏloi lok˧* there you are again! *yau² shí²* still again; *yau² ˏloi tsò² mat˧* what have you come again for? *yau² ˊláng, yau² lok˧ ˊü*, it is cold and rainy too.

宥² Yú To be indulgent to, to forbear with; lenient in punishing; to relax, to give scope to; to tolerate; to encourage; crimes of ignorance; a permanent benefit, a far-reaching advantage; *shé² yau²* to forgive; *yau² tsúi²* to remit a punishment; *ˏün yau²* a mitigating cause; *ˏsám yau²* three extenuating reasons; *ˏkˊi ˏmai ˏün yau²* I beg you to excuse the faults — a polite phrase.

侑² Yú Used for the last; to encourage guests to eat by music: to do the honors of a table, to urge to eat, to wait on; *yau² ˊtsau*, to take wine with; *yau² shik˧* to invite to eat; *ˊi ˊtˊo ˊi yau²* to invite an ancestor to accept offerings.

囿² Yú A park, an inclosure for animals; an aviary, a menagerie; a walled paddock; a limited acquaintance with, a superficial knowledge of; inclosed, confined, restrained, pent up; *luk˧ yau²* a deer-range; *ˊtsˊin yau²* a partial knowledge of; *ˏün yau²* gardens and parks.

(692) **Yé.**

耶 邪 Yé — An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle, usually in regimen with *'hí*; *ɔyé ɔsú*, Jesus, called in the West, according to Kánghí's Dictionary, the Savior of the world; *shí² ɔyé ɔfi ɔyé*, is it true or false? *'ts'z' 'hí ɔü kan² ɔyan ɔts'ing ɔyé*, how can this accord with human feelings? *'kwo pat, lok ɔyé*, am I not pleased? *ɔho ɔyé*, what does it mean?

椰 揶 Yé — A cocoanut; *ɔyé 'tsz'* a cocoanut; *ɔyé 'shui*, cocoanut milk; *ɔyé yuk* cocoanut meat; *ɔyé hok* cocoanut shells; *ɔyé ɔí sò²* a coir broom; *ɔyé ɔfá 'tsau*, toddy; *ɔlung fung² ɔfá ɔyé*, a cocoanut pulp halved and carved with a dragon and phœnix; *ɔyé ts'oi²* a cabbage.

琊 Yé — Name of a place, *ɔlong ɔyé*, in the promontory of Shántung, now part of Ts'ingchau fú.

鎁 Yé — A celebrated two-edged claymore, called *mok ɔyé*, from its maker's wife.

爺 Yé — A father, a sire; a title of respect given to officers and gentleman; *á² ɔyé*, father! *ɔyé ɔnéung*, my parents; *pák ɔyé*, an uncle; *ɔkung ɔyé*, a grandfather; *'lò ɔyé*, Sir; your honor; *ɔsz' ɔyé*, scholars, a private teacher or secretary; *t'ái² ɔyé*, style of address for district magistrates; *tái² 'lò ɔyé*, your worship, said to prefects; *ɔyé ɔmún*, officer's servants; *shiú² ɔyé*, a young gentleman; *ɔhau ɔyé*, noblemen under a duke; *ɔwong ɔyé*, a prince royal.

野 Yé — Wastes, neglected places outside of a city; a moor, a common, a wilderness, a desert or wild; savage, wild; uncultivated, as plants; rustic, rude; *'yé ɔyan*, a clodhopper; *'yé ɔshang*, wild, growing spontaneously; *'yé 'tsai*, a bastard; *'lò 'yé 'tsai*, a cute chap; *'yé ngoi²* savage wilds; *'yé sing²* a wild disposition, skittish, restive; *'yé ɔfa ɔhéung* fragrance of wild flowers; *'yé mi²* game flavor.

A colloquial word. A thing, an object; any topic or subject; twenty; *mat, 'yé*, what? what is it? *'ní 'kong mat, 'yé*, what are you talking about? *'hò 'yé*, a good article; *kiú² tsò² mat, 'yé*, what's this called? what does he want me to do?

冶 Yé — To fuse metals, to melt; to compound or alloy; a furnace; a smelter, a founder; bedizened, false glitter; *ɔsiú 'yé*, to melt; *'yé tséung²* a fuser of metals; *'iú 'yé*, mincing, bewitching, as a woman; *'yé ɔyung fú² ɔyam*, meretricious arts incite to lust.

惹 Yé — To provoke, to irritate, to stir up, to excite; to produce, to elicit, to bring down on one; *'yé wo²* to bring evil on one's self; *'yé 'fo ɔshiú ɔshan*, to take fire to burn one's self; *'yé ɔú ɔtsò*, to contract dirt; *'yé sz'²* to make trouble; *'yé 'ngo ɔséung ɔsz'* it sets me a thinking.

'啫 Jé Respectful language; a word used in assenting or replying; *ch'éung² 'yé*, a profound bow.

夜² Yé Night, after daylight; late at night; *chau² yé²* day and night; *‹kam yé* to-night; *tsok₂ yé²* last night; *'hò yé²* very late; *‹hang yé²* abroad late at night; *yé² ‹t'oi*, the night terrace, the grave; *‹'m tak₂ yé² yé² ‹ün ‹siú*, we can't have the lantern feast every night! *yé² ‹mo*, a night prowler, a thief; *‹shing yé²* the whole night; *kòm² yé²* so late now! *yé² pat₂ ‹shau*, never stops, even night don't stop him; *‹ngái 'liú yat₂ ye²* up the whole night; *yap₂ yé²* by night, as at work; *‹'m kák₂ tak₂ yé²* it will not keep over night; *yé² ‹kán*, in the night; *yé² 'mán hak₂* late, dark; *‹ch'á yé²* a night patrol; *yé² ‹lán ‹héung, Pergularia odoratissima.*

(693) Yéuk.

約, Yoh To bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree; to retrench, to moderate; to spare, to restrict, to economize; to restrain; to stoop, to bend down; to cause to submit; a confederation; a promise, contract, or agreement; a treaty, a compact; an association of streets; also in a restricted sense, a single neighborhood; agreeing with, engaging; poor, reduced; to divide, as in arithmetic; brief, condensed; *tái² yéuk₂* for the most part; *lap₂ yéuk₂* to make an agreement; *yéuk₂ mok₂ luk₂ pák₂ ko²* about six hundred; *yéuk₂ sun²* a promise, a solemn engagement; *‹héung yéuk₂* a village council-house; *yéuk₂ ting² 'k'ü ‹loi*, he agreed certainly to come; *yéuk₂ ‹tán*, the contract; *t'úi² yéuk₂* to withdraw from a contract; *púi² yéuk₂* to violate a contract; *fú² yéuk₂* to go or do as was promised; *pat₂ yéuk₂ i ‹t'ung*, to meet undesignedly; *shat₂ yéuk₂* to forget an engagement; *‹ch'iú ‹ü 'yau yéuk₂* the tide is trustworthy, —is like a compact; *k'ai² yéuk₂* a mortgage or deed of sale.

躍, Yoh To hop, to jump; to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk, to gambol; *t'iú² yéuk₂* to leap about; *‹ü yéuk₂ ‹lung ‹mún*, the carp has leaped the dragon gate — rapid advancement.

瀹, Yoh To boil, to dress, to cook in soup; to wash, to cleanse out; boiling, bubbling; *‹sho yéuk₂* to open and clear, as a sewer; to enlarge.

禴, Yoh Sacrifices offered in the spring season; a poor, mean sacrifice.

龠, **籥,** Yoh A reed or pipe with three or more holes, resembling a flageolet; the first is the 214th radical of pipes; a measure of 1200 grains of millet, two make a *hòp₂* or gill. Also used for the next.

鑰, Yoh A key; a bolt or catch of a door; to enter, to go in at; *yéuk₂ ‹shi*, a lock and key; *'tsau yéuk₂* a sort of tankard.

籲, 籲, Yoh To invoke, to importune, to cry out in supplication, to implore; to groan with pain; *fú yéuk₃* to call on; *yéuk₃ ˈtò*, to pray to; *ˈhan yéuk₃* to urgently invoke.

謔, Hioh To trifle with, to jest with, to play; to mock, to ridicule; to make sport of; *hí' yéuk₃* to laugh at; *yéuk₃ yéuk₃* trifling.

鑠, Lih To melt metals, to fuse or found; to urge; impelled, as by a multitude; handsome; lustrous, shining, as gold.

藥₂ 葯₂ Yoh Medicinal herbs; medicines, physic; compounds, preparations; to heal, to give medicines to; medical; healing; *yéuk₂ ㄘts'oi*, medicine; *yéuk₂ ㄍká*, apothecaries; *pat₃ ˈho kau' yéuk₂* incurable, unreformable; *yéuk₂ ㄍfong*, a prescription; *sáp₃ yéuk₂* priming powder; *hòp₂ yéuk₂* to put up medicines; *yéuk₂ sing'* nature of medicines; *yéuk₂ ˈyan*, a disguise given with a dose; *yat₃ ㄘtsai yéuk₂ ˈshui*, a liquid potion; *yéuk₂ kuk₃* a free dispensing shop; *yéuk₂ ㄘts'oi p'ò'* a physic shop; *ㄍkwan ㄘshan yéuk₂* a preparation of different qualities of physic, important and inferior: *shing' yéuk₂* an excellent remedy; *ˈlò ˈshü yéuk₂* ratsbane; *chap₃ yéuk₂* to compound a prescription; *yéuk₂ ˈtsau*, medicated spirits; *ㄘshang shuk₂ yéuk₂* raw and prepared drugs.

若₂ Joh To select plants; to accord with, to follow; according to, as, like; then, as to; a conjunction, if, perhaps, should it be, supposing: denotes the second personal pronoun, or the person spoken of; a euphonic particle; *yéuk₂ ㄘü*, if, as, since, it seems; *yéuk₂ ㄍán ㄘloi*, if he come; *yéuk₂ hai' tak₃ ㄍwai ㄘkún*, if I should become an officer; *pat₃ yéuk₂* the best way; *yéuk₂ ㄘman tsak₃ ˈhí*, as to the people, they are pleased; *ˈyau yéuk₂ ㄘmò*, to possess as if not having; *ㄘséung yéuk₂* similar, probably; *ˈt'ong yéuk₂* if; *yéuk₂ tsz'' ㄘho ㄘloi*, where did you come from? *yéuk₂ ㄘch'i pat₃ k'ap₃* if you are late you'll not catch him; *yéuk₂ ˈlò yéuk₂ yau'* of old and young [scores died]; *yéuk₂ üt₃* some one said so, it was said.

鄀₂ Joh A feudal state, now the town of Ích'ing hien in Siángyáng fú, in the north of Húpeh.

箬₂ Joh The cuticle of the bamboo; a kind of grass, *(Arundo?)* whose broad leaves are woven into hats, or made into shoe soles, or used to line tea-chests.

弱₂ Joh Weak, feeble, languishing, not strong; delicate, pliable, slender, fragile; ruined, destroyed, decayed; *yéuk₂ kún'* a young man; *ˈün yéuk₂* no strength; *yéuk₂ chat₃* a weak constitution; a lady, a female; *yéuk₂ ˈshui*, a fluid between air and water, found in fairy land; *ㄘchan ching' ㄘshán yéuk₂* he is really very weak; *ㄘcháng mat₃ ㄘk'éung yéuk₂* what's the use of quarreling? let's try our strength; *yéuk₂ pat₃ ㄘshing ㄘi*, too weak to carry a coat.

蒻 Joh² A sort of rush, like a flag, of whose tender plants, mats can be woven.

虐 Nioh Yoh² Unfeeling, tyrannical, harsh, cruel, fierce; to maltreat, to oppress; natural calamities; *yéuk₂ man*, to tyrannize over the people; *ts'án yéuk₂* inhuman; to ravage.

瘧 Nioh Yoh² Fever; fever and ague; febrile complaints; *yéuk₂ tsat₂* an intermittent or remittent fever; *'mau yéuk₂* hot fits; *'p'an yéuk₂* ague fits.

(694) Yéung.

央 Yáng In the midst, as of night; the middle, the centre; the half; to finish, to conclude; wide, ample; *ꜜyéung ꜜk'au*, or *ꜜyéung 'múi*, to request, to intercede for a favor; *ꜜchung ꜜyéung*, the centre; *mi² ꜜyéung ꜜkung*, a seraglio in the days of Hán.

殃 秧 Yáng Misfortune, punitive calamity; a visitation, a judgment, a punishment, a retribution; to punish, to disappoint; unhappily, unluckily; *tsat₂ ꜜyéung*, a sickness; *ꜜtsoi ꜜyéung*, a calamity; *kong² ꜜchi pák₂ ꜜyéung*, visited him with many calamities; *ꜜyéung tsun² pit₂ ch'éung*, prosperity will come after the judgments are done.

秧 Yáng The blade of grain; shoots, young plants; *ch'áp₂ ꜜyéung* or *shi² ꜜyéung*, to transplant rice shoots; *'tá ꜜyéung*, to bind shoots; *sát₂ ꜜyéung*, to sow for shoots.

泱 Yáng Moving clouds; rapid, babbling, as a current; agitated; wide; *ꜜyéung ꜜyéung*, vast, as an ocean; violent, as a wind; *ꜜwai 'shui ꜜyéung ꜜyéung*, the wide and open sea.

鴦 Yáng The female of the mandarin duck; *ꜜwong ꜜyéung*, a yellow macaw; *ꜜün ꜜyéung 'ngá*, two sorts of roof tiles, the flat and semi-cylindrical.

揚 Yáng To raise and dash, as waves; to splash; to display, to spread out, to extend widely; to publish abroad, to render famous, to make known, to divulge; to raise, as the voice; to open, as the eyebrows; to stare, as at news; *ꜜyéung ꜜshing*, to cry out, to raise the voice; *ꜜyéung ꜜfán*, to make sail; *yat₂ yik₂ yat₂ ꜜyéung*, now a loss and then a gain; now down, then up; *ꜜying ꜜyéung* [brave as a] fluttering eagle; *'hoi pat₂ ꜜyéung ꜜpo*, no waves were on the sea [in Wan Wáng's day]; *ꜜyéung ꜜpín*, to flourish a whip; *ꜜyéung ch'ut₂ ngoi²* to tell people; *ꜜyéung ꜜch'an*, to raise a dust, to bluster; *ꜜyéung ꜜyéung tsz'² tak₂* everything to one's wish.

颺 Yang Similar to the last; driven about by the wind, tossed; whirled; sailing along; winnowed; *ꜜyéung ꜜin*, loud, hasty words: *p'o' ꜜyéung*, winnowed in a fan.

暘 Yáng The rising sun; the clear shining sun; serene; to dry in the sun; *ꜜyéung kuk₂* the place where the sun rises, the orient.

楊 Yáng The willow; *yéung ʻlau*, the willow; *yéung ˏmúi*, a tree which produces a fruit like an arbutus (a Myrica?) *yéung ˏmúi ˏchʻong*, a bubo; *yéung tʻò*, the sweet carambola; *yéung shù*, a sort of alder or banian; *woong yéung muk*, a sort of boxwood.

煬 Yang To roast, to scorch, to warm, or dry at the fire; opposite a fire; to refine, to assay, to melt and purify, as wax; hot, blazing, vehement.

瘍 Yáng Wounded, sore; a wound, an ulcer, a sore head; *lán² ˏtʻau yéung*, a scald head.

痒 Yáng Same as *ʻyéung* 癢; and used for the last. An itching; to itch; to scratch, to titillate.

陽 Yang Lofty, clear, manifest; the greater of the dual powers, matter in motion; the pure, etherial, subtle parts of matter; the superior of two things in contrast, as the sun, heaven, day, male, open, front, sunny, light, &c.; the male member, virility; *ˏtong yéung*, in the sun; *tʻái² yéung*, the sun; *ˏtün yéung*, the 5th of the 5th moon; *ˏchʻung yéung*, the 9th of the 9th moon; *tsik ˏyéung*, the declining day; *yéung mat* virile member; *chong² yéung*, an aphrodisiac; *fú² yéung tʻoi* gone to the land of dreams; *ˏwan yéung*, hamadryads; *yéung ˏkán*, this world; *ˏtsʻz² yéung*, to depart this life; *yéung ʻshau*, the palm upwards; *yéung fung² ˏyam ˏwai*, to agree openly and secretly (or afterwards) oppose.

羊 Yáng A sheep, a goat; animals of this sort, as the gazelle; to saunter, to roam; *ˏmín yéung* or *yéung ˏmé*, a sheep; *ˏshán yéung* or *ʻtsʻò yéung*, a goat; *yéung ʻtsai* or *ˏkò yéung*, a lamb; *yéung ˏmò*, wool; *yéung ʻpí*, a shoulder of mutton; *yéung tʻúi*, a hind quarter; *ˏding yéung*, a gazelle; *yéung ʻtsau*, a sheep and a jar of wine — are wedding gifts; *yéung ˏlán*, a sheep-cote; *ʻkon ˏmín yéung*, to throw dice.

佯 Yáng To feign, to simulate; false, unreal, pretended; a feint, a ruse, a dodge; *yéung ˏwai pat ˏchí*, he pretended not to know; *yéung tsui²* appeared to be drunk; *yéung ˏkwʻong*, made believe he was mad.

洋 Yang Two small streams in north of Shántung, also a stream in the southeast of Kánsuh; the ocean, the sea; vast, broad; overflowing, extensive; foreign, from over the sea, European; *yéung ʻhoi*, the wide sea; *ngoi² yéung*, the outer seas, beyond the coast, outside the Bogue; *yéung mín²* an offing, a roadstead; *yéung fo² pʻò²* a shop to sell foreign goods; *ˏsai yéung*, Portugal, Portuguese; *mán² ʻli ˏchʻung yéung*, over the wide ocean; *ˏtung yéung*, the eastern sea; Japanese; *yéung ʻtsz² ˏkong*, the Yángtsz' kiáng; *yéung ˏún*, opium.

徉 Yang To ramble, to rove; to wander, to stray, as a sheep; *ˏséung yéung*, to take exercise, to stroll.

壤 Soft, loamy, fat soil; mold, humus, earth, soil; land, place, earth, region; a hill, a mound: good, loveable, as a fine child; confused, disorder; an ancient game; *k'oi² ⸢yéung*, cover and ground, *i. e.* heaven and earth; *⸢ngai ⸢yéung*, an ant-hill; *⸢t'ung ⸢yéung*, of the same place; *noi² ⸢yéung*, *ngoi² ⸢yéung*, the inner and outer limb, as in an eclipse; *yuk⁵ ⸢yéung*, a rich soil; *⸢t'in há² ⸢yéung ⸢yéung*, the crowds of people in the empire.
⸢Jáng

攘 To push with the hand; to poach; to appropriate, to take possession of, to seize, to retain by force; to reject, to exclude; to bare, as the arms; to embroil; to stop; *⸢yéung tüt⁵* to seize by force; *⸢yéung pí²* to bare the arms; *üt⁵ ⸢yéung yat⁵ ⸢kai*, [only] poached one hen a month.
⸢Jáng

瀼 Name of a river in the eastern corner of Sz'chuen; running, sparkling water; dew falling in drops; muddy water; *⸢ling lò² ⸢yéung ⸢yéung*, heavy dew.
⸢Jáng

穰 The culm or stalk of grain; luxuriant, as a field of grain; abundant, fruitful; *⸢yéung fuk⁵* good fortune.
⸢Jáng

禳 To fast and pray in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil; *⸢yéung ⸢sing*, to intercede with one's star for better luck; *⸢yéung wo²* seeking to avert woe.
⸢Jáng

驤 The hair in the utmost confusion; disheveled, uncombed.
⸢áng

⸢快 Discontented, uneasy, dissatisfied, not at rest, restive; *⸢yéung ⸢yéung ⸢sam*, fastidious, disgusted; *⸢yéung ⸢ín*, self complacent.
⸢Yáng

⸢鞅 The martingale; trappings on a bridle; a halter; a trace to draw a cart; to tie, to halter; used for the last; *⸢yéung ⸢chéung*, embarrassed, as when carrying a burden; harassed by cares.
⸢Yáng

⸢昜 The sun past the meridian; to shine on; to reflect, as an image; to favor, to countenance; the sunlight, the glare, the bright light; a reflection, an image; open, apparent, all in sight; to show, not to keep out of view; *yat⁵ ⸢yéung*, the sun shines on you; the afternoon; *⸢yéung yat⁵* to expose in the sun; *⸢yéung chiú²* a reflection; *⸢yéung süt⁵* the reflection of snow; *⸢yéung ⸢chün ch'ü²* to try to show off, as one's ornaments; *⸢yéung ⸢ngán*, [the glare] shines in my eyes.
⸢Yáng

⸢抬 To beat, to whip with a strap. A colloquial word. To shake, as a cloth; to dust, to clear from dust; *⸢yéung ⸢kon ⸢tseng*, shake it clean; *⸢yéung tsik⁵ kok⁵* to shake the corner of the mat, *i. e.* to lose a wager.
⸢Yáng

⸢仰 To look up, to look towards heaven: to look to a superior, to regard with respect, to admire; to think of kindly; to command a subaltern, to transmit orders to an inferior; to wait on, to rely, to trust on; *⸢yéung mong²* to expect, to
⸢Yáng

long for; to look up at; ˋ*yéung pat₂ kw'ai² ㄑü ㄑt'ín*, not ashamed when looking up, *i. e.* conscious rectitude; ˋ*yéung ㄑí ㄑsz' ㄑchí*, in a brown study, puzzled.

ˋ癢 Yáng To itch, to scratch an itching place; a sore, an itching; a desire to scratch; *ㄑ'm ㄑkwán t'ung² ˋyéung*, of no importance, not worth a scratch; ˋ*hò ㄑhan ˋyéung*, it itches; ㄑ*sò ˋyéung*, to scratch.

ˋ養 To nourish, to rear; to bring up, to provide for, to support, to maintain; to take care of one's self, to take relaxation; to keep alive, to tame, to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate, to bring out, as parts; aliments; a support; a cook; used for the last, to itch; ˋ*yéung ㄑshang*, to nourish one's health; ˋ*yéung yuk₂* to rear, as young; ˋ*yéung ㄑshan*, to refresh the spirits; ˋ*yéung ˋngán ㄑshan*, to rest the eyes; ˋ*yéung ˋhau*, to support; ˋ*yéung ㄑhán hon²* to maintain indigent persons; *ㄑ'm ˋyéung tak₂ chü²* not enough to live on; ˋ*yéung tak₂ shuk₂* tame; ˋ*yéung ㄑngán*, to grow full faced; *ㄑt'an ˋhau ˋshui ˋyéung ming²* to support life by swallowing the spittle, *i. e.* living on a pittance.

養² Yang To attend on one's parents; to feed animals; *ㄑkung yéung² fú² ˋmò*, to support father and mother; *kò² ㄑchung yéung²* to retire from office to attend on one's parents.

瀁² 漾² Yáng A river in the south of Kánsuh; water in commotion, rough water; large, vast, deep; waves, ripples; *tong² yéung² ㄑchí kín²* vague, crude notions; *ㄑiú yéung²* roughened into waves.

樣² Yáng A rule, a pattern, a muster; manner, style, way, mode; *yéung² yéung² sz'²* every sort of business; *tsò² ㄑní yéung² ching² sün²* it will do if made this way; *tsò² mat₂ ˋyé yéung²* which way shall it be done? *ㄑ'm ˋts'z' yéung²* unlike the pattern; ㄑ*mò yéung²* a guide; ˋ*tsau yéung²* lost its shape; *ch'ut₂ ㄑfá yéung²* to draw a pattern; *chiú² yéung² ˋchü ˋún*, cook another dish like it, *i. e.* make another, or do it again; ㄑ*chong ㄑmò tsok₂ yéung²* to put on airs, to mimic, to pretend.

釀² Niáng To make spirit from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes, to brew rice spirit; to stuff, as a sausage; to fill with stuffing; to foment sedition, to breed disturbance; *yéung² ˋtsau*, to distil spirits; *yéung² ㄑwong ㄑkwá*, a cucumber stuffed with meat; *yéung² ㄑchü ㄑch'éung*, pork sausages; *yéung² ㄑshing tái² wán²* to cause calamity to a state.

讓² Jáng To cede, to give place to, to give up, to yield, to recede from one's rights, to waive; to prefer others to one's self; to reprove, to wrangle and scold, to recriminate; complaisant, retiring, courteous, yielding, kind; ㄑ*him yéung²* humble; ㄑ*séung yéung² hä²* give in a

little [and let us pass]; *tsau² yéung² ˏfán*, cede the room a moment, a porter's cry; *yéung² kwo² ˢngo*, let me have it; *yéung² wai²* to give up a seat; to vacate the throne; *ˢ'm ˢhang yéung² ˏyan*, discourteous; *yéung² ˢk'ü ˏsín ˏhang*, let him take the precedence.

恙² Yáng — A worm that gnaws men's hearts; nervous, out of sorts, melancholy, chagrined, low spirited: indisposed, ailments, sickness, complaints; *pít ˏloi ˏmò yéung²* have you been well since I saw you? *ˢp'ò yéung²* to nurse one's self; *ˏtsün yéung²* or *kwai² yéung²*—*tsín² yéung²* your ailment — my malady.

(695) **Yik.**

益 Yih — To pour in more, to augment, to increase; to benefit, to prosper, to advantage; advantageous, beneficial; full, superabundant; restorative, strengthening, as a tonic; more, in a higher degree; the 42d diagram; *lí² yik* interest on money; pecuniary advantage; *ˢhò tái² ˢyau yik* very great advantage; *yik ˏká ˢhò*, much better; *ˢyau ˢsün ˏmò yik* injurious without the least benefit; *yik ˢmò ˏsün*, a pill good in pregnancy; *ˏs'm ˏts'ang ˢts'ing yik kwo²* I've not yet asked your name; *ˢts'ing yik* to ask for more; *yik ˢün ˏí yik pok* the further [from the sages] the more degraded.

抑 Yih — A conjunction, or, either; moreover; further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to cause to desist, to keep back, to keep down, to abate; to rule; to keep one's self possession, to repress, to restrain; handsome; *yik yik* careful and reserved; *yik wák* or else; *yik wat* grieved, desponding; *yat yik yat ˏyéung* now depressed and then encouraged; *yik ˏchí*, and is it known?

鴃 Nih — Same as the *yat* 鷃 or ship-bird; they conceive by looking at each other; a goose; *yik yik* the cackling of geese.

億 Yih — A hundred thousand, a lakh or ten myriads; quiet, repose of mind; to supply and make quiet; to contrive, to calculate; to guess, to bet; *yik tok* to plan, as a money-making scheme; *yik chiú² ˏchí chung²* millions of people.

憶 Yih — To recall, to bring to mind, to recollect; to think upon, to reflect on; *yik ˢhí* to recall to mind; *yik chéuk* recollected it; *yik ním²* or *ˏsz' yik* to think upon; *pat fuk kí² yik* forgot all about it.

檍 Yih — A tough wood suitable for making bows, a sort of ash or alder.

臆 Yih — The breast, the pit of the stomach; the flesh on the breast; the heart, the bosom; the thoughts, the opinions, the feelings; *yik kín²* my opinion; *ˏhung yik* the breast, the desires; *ˏshau ˏwái ˢmún yik* heart filled with anxiety.

亦 Yih² A conjunction, and, also, too, moreover; likewise, further; an adversative particle, as not; *ʿü ˌmò yikˋ ʿho*, either will do; to have it or not; *yikˋ haiˊ* that is also; *yikˋ hòpˋ tòˊ ʿlí*, that is also right; *yikˋ ˌtò chéukˋ* that will do too; *yikˋ patˋ pitˋ manˊ yikˋ patˋ ʿkòm ˌín*, don't ask, for I dare not tell.

奕 Yih² Large, great; abundant, flourishing; adorned, beautiful; in order; enduring, as generations or a family; used for the next; *yikˋ yikˋ* sad, gloomy; *yikˋ ipˋ* an old family, many generations.

弈 Yih² Confounded with the last; game of chess; handsome; a curtain; *pokˋ yikˋ* to play at at chess; *yikˋ ˌtsʿau*, the Philidor of China, who lived B.C. 450.

易 Yih² The mutations or alternations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of combinations and permutations, exhibited by diagrams; to change, to exchange, to barter; a market; lots; *mauˊ yikˋ* to trade; commerce, trade; *ˌkung ˌpʿing ˌkáu yikˋ* to exchange fairly; *Yikˋ ˌKing*, the Book of Changes; *pukˋ yikˋ* to cast lots; *yikˋ kwáˊ* the diagrams of the permutations; *yikˋ tiˊ tsakˋ ˌkái ˌín*, 'twill be the same if we change places; *pínˊ yikˋ* to sell; *patˋ yikˋ* immutable.

煜 Yih² Bright, as flame; clear, brilliant, splendid; Also read *sikˋ* dry.

蜴 Yih² A small species of spotted lizard or eft, called *ʿtsʿò ˌdung*, or grass dragon, fed to larks.

弋 Yih² To shoot; an arrow, having a thread tied to it; to seize, to take; a perch or roost; black; the 56th radical; *yikˋ ˌyéung ˌkong*, a river in the northeast of Kiángsí; *yikˋ patˋ shéˊ sukˋ* don't hit sleeping birds when hunting.

翌 Yih² Interchanged and used for the next, in the phrase *yikˋ yatˋ* to-morrow.

翼 Yih² Wings of a bird; sails of a ship; flanks of an army; side horses; a counsellor; to assist, to support; to shelter, to brood over, to defend; to-morrow; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring; *yikˋ yikˋ* respectful; flourishing, affluent; quite at ease; *ʿü yikˋ* wings; adherents; *ʿchéung ˌtsʿai ˌmò yikˋ* his feathers and wings are full grown, said of a boy at 16; *chʿápˋ yikˋ ˌnán ˌfí*, you'd find it hard to get away, if I should give you wings — said to a thief; *ʿmò yikˋ ʿshéung ˌtʿín*, you can't fly without wings; *pʿokˋ yikˋ* to clap the wings.

翊 Yih² Like the last; wings; ready to fly; to help; *fúˊ yikˋ* assistants, counsellors.

役 Yuh² Persons sent to guard the border; feudal or government service; sent on service; to serve, to minister to; official underlings, hangers-on at offices, policemen; a servant; to put in rows; *ˌchʿái yikˋ* a police-runner; *yikˋ ʿsz'*, to employ, as a servant; *háˊ yikˋ*

lowest menials; *ꜜshan yik₂* occupation; *shai¹ yik₂* underlings who are bought; *yik₂ yik₂* incessant, as labor; *ꜜhang yik₂* to go to the wars; *ꜜní tsò¹ mat₂ chik₂ yik₂* what employment have you?

疫 Yih² A pestilence, a contagion, an epidemic, a distemper; a disease that has something supernatural in it; *ꜜwan yik₂* a plague; *chuk₂ yik₂* to expel a plague; *p'ik₂ yik₂ ꜜtán*, an amulet against contagion.

睪 Yih² To be on the lookout for, to spy, to be on the track for criminals, to peep; to lead on; *yik₂ yik₂* pleased, lively.

懌 Yih² To like, to be pleased, to rejoice in, to have joy of; happy, contented, pleased.

斁 Yih² To dislike, to put away, to discharge, to weary of; to put an end to, to finish; to suffice; to destroy, to enjoy; *ꜜmò yik₂* not to tire of, to relish. Also read *ꜜt'ò*, to smear.

射 Yih² Similar to the preceding; an ancient officer, a sort of fugleman or drill sergeant.

繹 Yih² To draw out, or unravel silk; to get a clue; to state in order, to lay before, to explain, in which it is like the next; continued without intermission; long; great; at the last extreme, to exhaust; the utmost; *ꜜch'au yik₂* to get the clue; to unravel or extricate an affair.

譯 Yih² To explain, to make clear; to interpret, to translate; to make parties understand each other; to transfer from one language to another; to transscribe; an interpreter, a translator; *ꜜch'ün yik₂* to interpret; *ꜜfán yik₂* to translate; *yik₂ ch'ut₂ hon¹ ꜜman*, to translate into Chinese; *yik₂ ꜜkún*, an official translator.

驛 Yih² A post for the government, a place where couriers rest or exchange; a hostlery; a post-house; a stage; a courier; to praise, to extol; uninterrupted, incessant; *lok₂ yik₂ pat₂ tün¹* uninterrupted, never done, as cares; *yik₂ chám¹* a post, a stage; *yik₂ ꜜmá meng¹* fidgetty, always in a hurry; *yik₂ ꜜkún*, post-master; *ꜜyau ꜜün yik₂* the hotel of the Siamese envoys at Canton; *yik₂ ꜜt'ing*, a wayside rest-house.

馹 Yih² Interchanged with the last; a fleet horse, a racer, a post-horse; *yik₂ ꜜmá*, a post-horse.

逆 Nih² Rebellious, seditious, illegal; contrary, opposed, contumacious, refractory; against one, as the tide; to resist, to disobey, to oppose; to go to meet, to encounter; to receive; to report on; to reckon on, to know or calculate beforehand; *ꜜng yik₂* disobedient, willful; *ꜜfán yik₂* to rebel; *yik₂ ꜜchi*, knew beforehand; *ꜜwáng yik₂* outrageous, rude; *yik₂ ꜜhang*, perverse; to go backwards; *pat₂ yik₂* mulish, obstinate.

鷁 Yih² The medallion pheasant, *(Tragopan satyrus)* called also *t'ò¹ shau² ꜜkai*, or cock that ejects the comb.

鷖 Yih² Small plants or grass with ribbon like marks on the leaves.

(696) Ying.

英 Ying Flowers without fruit; foliage; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, beautiful, eminent, having high talents, brave, nobleminded, adhering to virtue; a tassel; name of an ancient state in west of Ngánhwui; a word used for England; *ˊying ˊshung*, a hero, a manly, noble person; *ˊying kit₂* disinterested, one who helps the weak; *ˊying shek₂* the limestone used in rockwork: it occurs in Yingteh district; *ˊying ˊtsʻoi*, superior parts; *ˊkwá ˊying*, a salad of vegetables used as bitters; *ˊying ˊshang ˊying ʻtsz'* a hero's son will be a smart man; *ˊying ˊwá*, beautiful, comely; English and Chinese; *pák₂ shek₂ ˊying*, quartz crystal.

瑛 Ying The lustre of gems, the polish of stones, as of crystal; *ʻtsz' shek₂ ˊying*, rose quartz.

應 Ying That which is proper and right; suitable, ought, should be; that which is likely to take place; *ˊying ˊtong* or *ˊying ˊkoi*, ought to be, proper; *ˊʻm ˊtsʻang ˊying ˊshing*, I have not promised you; *ˊying tak₂* suitable, due, belongs to him; *ʻpún ˊying hai² ʻkòm tsò²* that's the proper way to do it; *pat₂ ˊying*, unsuitable; *ˊying ʻchám ʻsz'* worthy of decapitation; *ˊying ʻli hai² ʻkòm*, propriety requires it; *ˊying ʻcháu ˊngan*, a balance still due.

膺 Ying The breast; personally, self; to strike; to sustain, to bear, to take upon one, to receive; a surcingle; stoppage of the breath; *ˊnán ˊying chung² yam²* hard to fullfil a high office; *ˊkʻün ˊkʻün fuk₂ ˊying*, to clasp it carefully to one's breast, as a precept. Also read *ying³* to answer, to respond.

鷹 Ying Accipitrine birds; the falcon, the hawk, the owl; *ˊshan ˊying*, the eagle; *ˊmáu ˊí ˊtʻau ˊying*, a barn owl; *ˊmá ˊying*, an osprey; *ˊmá ˊying*, a double-eagle, applied to Prussia and Austria, from their royal arms.

嚶 Ying An infant, a babe, a suckling, a child; a new born girl; to rush against; to surround, to threaten; entangled, inclosed, hampered, restrained; female ornaments; *ˊying ˊí*, a baby; *yuk₂ ˊying ˊtʻong*, an orphan asylum, foundling-hospital.

攖 Ying To take in the hand; audacious, provoking; to run against, as a sword; to assail, to provoke, to excite the ire of; to confuse; *mok₂ ʻkòm ˊying* don't be foolhardy.

櫻 Ying A cherry; *ˊying ˊtʻò*, or *ˊchü ˊying*, a red cherry; *ˊying ˊtʻò ʻhau*, cherry lips.

瓔 Ying A fine pebble; necklace ornaments, gems or jewels hanging from the neck.

癭 Ying The goitre; a wen or ganglionic swelling on the neck; a tumor; *hüt₂ ˊying*, the turgid veins in a tumor; *hí² ˊying*, a glandular swelling, which swells when in a passion.

纓 Ying A cord or throat-band to tie a hat; the dyed hair which covers an officer's cap; tufts, tassels, fringes, or pendents on a bridle; tassels once worn on the breast; *ying mò²* fringed summer hats; *shung ying mò²* winter or summer official hats.

蓼 Ying A vine which produces berries; *ying yuk₂* a wild grape, or a plant like it; *kam ying kò*, a sort of sugar candy.

鸚 Ying A parrot; *ying mò*, the macaw; *ying mò lo*, the buccinum or nautilus shell; the name is applied to many shells.

迎 Ying To go out to meet, to receive a guest; to occur, to meet, to receive; to calculate, as a day; a meeting, reception, an interview; *shat₂ ying*, to lose an interview; to omit going out to receive; to miss a visit; *ying tsíp₂* to greet one; *ying ts'an*, to escort a bride in.

仍 Jing According to, as, as before, again; in consequence of, in imitation of, just, so, thus, in like manner; *ying kau²* as of old, as customary; *ying in* or *ying fuk₂* repeating, still, again; *ying hai²* still is; *ying shéung² wong pí*, still he goes there.

盈 Ying A full vessel; full, completed, replenished, overflowing; fullness; arrogant, audacious; filling, increasing, as the moon; to overpass, to stretch beyond, more than enough; *üt₂ ying*, full moon; *ying mún* full; complacent pride, self-satisfied; *ying k'üt₂* waxing, waning; *ying shuk₂* exceeding or insufficient, as one's expenses and receipts; *tsúi² ok₂ kún² ying*, his iniquities are full.

楹 Ying A column, as of a palace; a pillar which upholds the roof; a support; a kind of tree, the heart-wood is red, the outer grayish like beech.

刑 刑 Hing Punishment by officers; to castigate; legal punishments, torture; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, said of one's destiny or the elements; a law, a constant practice; to sacrifice victims; *ying pò²* Board of Punishments; *ying sun²* to put the question; *yung² ying hak₂ k'ü* to intimidate by threatening punishment; *ká ying fat₂* to inflict punishment, as a bambooing; *hang ying*, to decapitate; *yau ying*, to whip one through the streets; *lam ying*, at the execution ground; *fi ying*, cruel, illegal torture; *kung ying*, castration.

侀 Hing A thing perfectly formed; to form; a figure, a form, a body; a law, a statute, which should be fixed; perfect, fixed.

形 形 Hing Form, shape, figure, appearance, contour; material, bodily; manner, visage, air; site, aspect, a landscape; an apparition; to imitate, to give form to; to appear, to make manifest; to show, as the bones when lean; *ying yung*, the countenance; *ying t'ai*, the person, substance of; *ying shai²* the outline, as of hills; aspect, as of a grave; the ap-

pearance of a country ; *ʂying ˂ká*, geomancers ; *ʂmò ʂying*, invisible, spiritual, immaterial ; *ʂying ʂyung ˂chí*, to shape ; *ʂying ʿying ˂séung tiú˃* body and shadow encouraging each other—very poor ; *ʂying ˂tán*, alone; *ʿchí ʂying kòm˃ pok₂* thin as paper ; *ʂün ʂying ch'ut˃ ín˃* his original shape appeared.

ʂ型 Hing A mold of earth ; an example, a formulary, an ensample; to mold, to be an example ; *ʿtín ʂying*, a law, a precedent.

ʂ研 Hing A whetstone; a square or oblong stone for sharpening tools.

ʂ邢 Hing An ancient principality, now Hingtái district in the southwest of Chihlí.

ʂ鉶 Hing An earthen vessel resembling a skillet or tripod, used to contain broth when sacrificing to ancestors.

ʂ蠅 Ying A house-fly ; *met.* a turbulent fellow ; *˂ú ʂying*, a house-fly ; *˂ts'ing ʂying*, a blue-bottle fly ; *ʂying ʿfú*, a spider which jumps on flies ; *ʂying ʂt'au ˂mí lí˃* petty gains like a fly's head.

ʂ塋 Ying A tomb, a burial-ground ; *ʂfan ʂying*, a cemetery ; *˂sín ʂying*, the family graveyard.

ʂ熒 Yung The sparkling brilliancy, as of an illumination; dim, twinkling, shimmering ; a doubtful, intermitting light ; to illuminate ; *ʂying ʂt'oi*, a volcano ; *ʂying wák₂ ˂sing*, a twinkling star ; *t'eng˃ ʂying*, to hear indistinctly.

ʂ營 Ying To dwell in a market ; to lay out, to measure ; to cast about, to scheme, to plan, to attend to business; to travail in a business, to seek a living ; to build, to erect a dwelling ; a cantonment, an intrenchment, a camp ; military ; the infantry, troops of the line, the army ; *˂king ʂying*, to deliberate ; to seek a living : *˂king ˂chí ʂying ˂chí*, he measured and built it; *˂kwan ʂying* or *ʂying ʿʿng*, the army ; *ʂying sun˃* an outpost, a guardhouse; *ʿtso ʂying*, the left wing ; *ʂying ˂shang*, a livelihood ; *yap₂ ʂying*, to enlist ; *ʂying ʂp'ún*, a camp ; *sz'' ʂying* (or *ʿying*) *ʂp'o*, a virago, a bannerman's wife ; *cháp₂ ʂying*, to encamp ; *ʿmò ʂying*, military officers ; *˂t'au ʂying*, to surprise a camp; *ʂying shat₂* to build a house ; a star near Aquila ; *ʿtá t'ám˃ ʂying ʂp'ún*, to spy out a camp ; *ʂying ˂mau*, to trade.

ʂ縈 Ying To wind, to tie around, to roll up ; to go around ; *ʂying ʂiú*, to tie up ; *ʂying ˂úi*, to go back and forth, confused.

ʂ螢 Yung A glowworm, a fire-fly ; the luminous insects in wood ; *ʂying ʿfo*, a fire-fly ; *fú˃ ʿts'ð ʂwai ʂying*, glowworms proceed from rotten herbs.

ʂ凝 Ying To congeal, to freeze, turning into ice ; to coagulate, to turn ; frozen, stiffened ; fixed, finished, determined, settled ; collected, abundant ; *ʂying kü˃* stern, rigorous; set, unaccommodating, adhering to old usage ; *ʂying kít₂* to freeze ; *ʂying ʂshan ʿün shí˃* to look afar with fixed gaze ; *ʂying ˂hí*, much happiness.

贏 Ying To bud, to expand, to start forth; to fill; erroneously used for the next; *ying shuk* to expand and contract; *ying shí* a famous belle.

(This character is usually read *yeng*.)

贏 Ying Gain, profits; abundance, overplus, superfluity; to win, to conquer, to beat, to excel; *ngo yeng ní shü*, I've won and you've lost; *yeng sái* to win the wager; *yeng tsüt* to take the prize from all; *yeng tò k'ü*, I've beaten him; *ying shuk* overripe; *k'ü yeng kwo ngo*, he is superior to me.

瀛 Ying The wide ocean, the circuit of the seas; a place in Tsí, now Hokien fú in Chihlí; *ying chau*, fairyland.

陾 Jing The pattering of the pestles when pounding a mud wall; *ying ying*, many, a crowd.

塋 Ying A declivity in the contour of hills; an abrupt precipice; a defile, a ravine, a gorge; a place in Húkwáng.

影 Ying A shadow; a picture, an image of a thing; a vanishing appearance; *ying héung*, shadow and echo; *met.* attention to, obedience; *yau tik ying héung*, some inkling of him, something that sounds like him; *yat ying*, a shade; *yat ying wá* a daguerreotype; *ying shé* to counterfeit or forge, as a label; *fúi ying*, a mason's finishing board; *mò ying tsik*, no trace left; *wák ying*, a painting; *táp ying*, to palm off, to pass for another person.

暎 Ying Same as 映 *yéung*, and most commonly read as that character is.

應 Ying To answer, to respond, to fulfill, to come up to expectations; correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; a lot, a number; *táp ying* to reply; *ying ím* answering to, as a prediction; *ying ím léung fong*, a specific, a good prescription; *yat fú ying tong* the whole lot together; *ying ling* orders, behests; *kung ying* to entertain a high officer; *tsíp ying* to reinforce, to support, as in battle; *ying tsíp* familiar intercourse; *ying kwan* to get a quick response; *t'ung shing séung ying* the echo answers, *i. e.* people of kindred tastes, birds of a feather; *ying kwo* promised.

認 Jin Also pronounced *yan*. To know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to confess, to acknowledge; a mark, a criterion; *ying tsúi* to confess guilt; *yau shik ying* he has a mark to know him by; *ying shik k'ü*, I recognize him; *ying m chan*, did not know it certainly; *tám ying* a surety; to enter into recognizances; *m ying ní tsò p'ang yau*, I know you no longer as a friend; *ying chü k'ü*, have an eye on him, as a thief; *ying shat ní tik*, I recognize this well; *ying m ch'ut*, I am not sure whether I know it.

(697) Yui.

桜 Jui — A low thorny bush, which produces fruit shaped like an ear-pendent; a hazle-nut or filbert?

蕊 Jui — The stamens or pistils of a flower, the pointals; plants growing finely; flowers in a spikelet, opening one after another; a leaf bud; *met.* virginity. A colloquial word; sap, juice; pus, ichor; *fát, ʿyui*, buds starting; *fá ʿyui*, the pointals of a blossom; *shek, ʿyui*, lichen; *á pʻin² ʿyui*, the drippings of opium.

Yui² — A colloquial word. The motion of a duck's head when seeking its food in the water; wriggling, squirming.

蜼 蚋 Jui — A musquito, a gnat; a venomous snake; *man yui²* musquitoes; *ying yui²* flies which gather in swarms over the water.

汭 Jui — A branch of the R. King in the SE. of Kánsuh, near the town of Hwáting.

睿 叡 Jui — Perspicacious, clear-minded, astute; the divine or superior intelligence of sages; sagacious, profound judgment; *yui² chí²* intuitive wisdom; *shing² yui²* divine perception.

芮 Jui — Rocky plants, short, alpine herbs; growing, shooting, budding, as plants; fine, delicate; a bank, a brink; a feudal state, now Juiching in the SW. of Shánsi.

蕤 Jui — Pendent twigs, weeping plants, fringed flowers; hanging ends or fringes, as of a cap band; a flag; *yui² pan*, the fifth moon; a musical tone; *ʿwai yui²* knot grass.

鋭 Jui — Sharp-pointed, lanceolate, acute, acuminate, peaked, conical; zealous, ardent, subtle, courageous, valiant; quick-witted, keen, cunning; small, trifling, insignificant, as a spear's point or an offense; *tsím yui²* acute, sharp; *ʿhau yui²* talkative, detracting, pert; *yui² li²* sharp edged; *shat, yui²* dull; chopfallen, crestfallen; *yui² hí²* hasty, ready for a fight.

綏 Jui — Fringe on a cap; lappets or a throat-band of a cap; female head pendents; to bind.

裔 í — The skirt or tail of a robe; the frontiers of a country, an extreme point; descendants, posterity; *hau² yui²* or *miú yui²* the family of an ancestor, the persons descended from one; *tik, yui²* direct descendants; *tsüt, yui²* name extinct.

(698) Yuk.

郁 Yuh — An ancient region, now in the SE. of Kansuh, and SW. of Shensí; an ancient town in Shántung; elegant; *yuk, yuk, fan fan*, brilliant, pompous; *man yuk*, fine, ornamental.

A colloquial word. To move, to shake, to joggle; to move rapidly, to quiver; *mai yuk*,

t'oi, don't joggle the table; *yuk₂ 'shau 'chi*, to talk with the fingers, to shake the finger at, to reckon with the fingers; *yuk₂ tung²* to shake; *yuk₂ yuk₂ 'há*, moving about, is not dead; *'mò yuk₂ 'shau yuk₂ kéuk₂* don't fidget so; don't you touch me.

㬎 Yuh, Like the last; accomplished, beautiful; colored; brilliant; elegant, said of a polished gentleman; *yuk₂ yuk₂* flourishing.

昱 Yuh, The light of the sun, the sun shining out in its full strength.

煜 Yuh, The brightness of fire; glorious, shining, blazing; the lustre of a good name; to flourish, as a reputation.

毓 Yuh, To nurture, to bring up a son, to educate a child in good habits; used for the next; to rear, to raise; *yuk₂ ‹lun*, to give birth to a fine son.

沃 Yuh, To water, to irrigate; to bathe, to wet, to soften by water; to enrich, to mollify; to cleanse; *met.* to reform; fat, fertile, rich; abundant, luxuriant; *yuk₂ ‹yéung*, loamy soil; *yuk₂ 'shau*, to wash the hands.

鋊 Yuh, To wash with silver or gold; to plate base metal; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

薁 Yuh, A sort of fruit, called *‹ying yuk₂ 'li*, a fruit like a plum.

隩 Yuh, Same as **澳** *ò'*, and also pronounced *ò'*; a steep cliff or bank; a cove, a bay, an inlet.

玉² Yuh, A gem, a precious stone, a valuable mineral fit for the lapidary; beautiful, delightsome, precious, valuable; gemmeous, pearly, gemlike; to perfect, to bring about; best; the 95th radical of characters relating to gems: perfect, of the highest grade—applied to gods and the emperor; happily, pleasantly; used for your; *yuk₂ 'nü*, your daughter, a lovely girl; *yuk₂ shek₂ ‹k'ü ‹fan*, stones and gems all consumed together, indiscriminate destruction; *yuk₂ ‹shing ‹k'i sz'²* to complete the affair; *yuk₂ t'ò²* or *yuk₂ keng²* the moon; *'kam ‹i yuk₂ shik₂* fine clothes and sumptuous fare; *mong² ‹k'i ‹i yuk₂* trouble you to take some steps; *yuk₂ shek₂* jade, prehnite; *yuk₂ 't'ai*, yourself; *‹ping ‹ts'ing yuk₂ kit₂* limpid as an icicle and pure as a gem—integrity or chastity: *yuk₂ ‹hü ‹kung*, temple of the Yuh-hwáng Shángtí; *yuk₂ ‹p'i*, open [this letter] yourself; *‹kam yuk₂ ‹k'i ‹sam*, a pure and good man; *yuk₂ sit₂* broken gems; white sugar; *sit₂ yuk₂* a book of antitheses.

肉² Juh **月²** Jau, Flesh, the meat of animals; the pulp or meat of fruits, fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshly; the 130th radical, contracted in composition; the rim of a cash or ring; *kwat₂ yuk₂* brothers and children; *‹shang yuk₂* or *'chéung yuk₂* fleshy; in flesh, in season, as fish: *fú² yuk₂* sloughing flesh; *yuk₂ ‹lau*, a tumor; *‹yéung*

*yuk*₂ mutton; *yuk*₂ *ɔün*, meat balls; *yat*₅ *ɔt'au shau*³ *yuk*₂ a lump of meat — a dolt; *ɔ'm yap*₂ *yuk*₂ does not chill one through, as a vernal breeze; you don't spend your own money; *'mò mat*₅ *ɔshang yuk*₂ no advantage to me, I've no profit in it; *tong*³ *'k'ü hai*² *shuk*₂ *yuk*₂ look on him as a piece of cooked meat — as a rich man; *yat*₅ *ɔshan yuk*₂ fat, obese; *ɔkon 'shui yuk*₂ clear meat, not water-blown; *shin*³ *yuk*₂ the flank pieces; *ɔchü yuk*₂ pork; *ɔngau 'tsai yuk*₂ veal.

獄 Yoh² A prison, a jail; harsh, hypocritical; *yuk*₂ *li*² a jailer; *yuk*₂ *tsut*₅ a turnkey; *tün*³ *yuk*₂ to decide criminal cases, jail delivery; *ɔkám yuk*₂ a prison; *lok*₂ *ti*² *yuk*₂ to go to hell; *üt*₂ *yuk*₂ to break out of prison; *'tá lok*₂ *'kau ɔch'ung ti*² *yuk*₂ he deserves the deepest hell; *ɔngau ɔt'au yuk*₂ *tsut*₅ lictors of Pluto.

辱 Juh² To disgrace, to dishonor, to insult, to bring reproach on; to pour contempt on, to rail; to shame, to defile, to debauch; degraded, disgraced, shamed, dishonored; *yat*₅ *ɔfán ɔsau yuk*₂ berated him roundly; *shau*³ *yuk*₂ insulted; *wat*₅ *yuk*₂ to submit to ignominy; *yuk*₂ *tak*₅ *'ngo kòm*³ *ɔkwán hai*² scolded me harshly; *'yan yuk*₂ patient under obloquy; *yuk*₂ *ɔlam pai*² *yap*₅ demean yourself to come to my town; *tim*³ *yuk*₂ *'ngo*, he disgraces me; *yuk*₂ *kwok*, dishonored his country.

溽 Juh² Damp, wet, moist; hot and reeking; fat, rich, savory; a certain river; *pat*₅ *yuk*₂ poor, meagre, as fare.

縟 Juh² Adorned, beautified with many colors; ornate, elegant, pretty, gay; to adorn; ornament.

蓐 Juh² Suckers, shoots, herbs or sprouts springing up again; a rush for making mats; silkworm frame; thick; *'má yuk*₂ straw for horses; *chuk*₅ *yuk*₂ a fungus on the bamboo.

褥 Juh² A thick, stuffed mat; a mattress, a cushion, a wadded seat; a child's dress; *yuk*₂ *'tsai*, a small mattress; *'p'i yuk*₂ coverlet and bed; *'má yuk*₂ cushion of a saddle; *ɔt'ang ɔsz' yuk*₂ mattress stuffed with rattan shavings; *tsin*³ *ɔchéung yuk*₂ spread on a mattress.

欲 Yuh² To breathe after, to wish for, to desire, to long for; to covet, to seek ardently; to love; aspirations, desires; passions, inclinations; lust; desirous of, about to be, ready, on the point; *ɔsz' yuk*₂ private ends; *ün*³ *yuk*₂ to wish; *ɔts'ui ɔsam 'sho yuk*₂ it is what I desired; *i*³ *yuk*₂ *'kòm tsò*² I wish it to be so; *yuk*₂ *'wong yuk*₂ *ɔloi*, undecided as to going; *ɔtséung yuk*₂ *hü*³ I was about going; *yuk*₂ *ts'uk*₅ *pat*₅ *tät*₂ haste will hinder you.

慾 Yuh² Inordinate desire, covetous; concupiscence, appetite, lust; lascivious, lustful; *shi*² *yuk*₂ unrestrained desire; *yuk*₂ *'fo*, lust; *yuk*₂ *'kau*, to fondle lovingly; *yuk*₂ *ɔts'ing*, passions.

浴 Yuh² To bathe, to make ablution, to cleanse; to purify, to correct the mind; used by some for baptism; to fly up and down, to warp, as insects do; *muk₂ yuk₂* to wash clean; *yuk₂ yat₂ t'ing*, an arbor for seeing the sun rise from the sea, at the Po-lo temple; *yuk₂ shat₂* a bathroom.

育 Yuh² To bear; to nourish, to rear, to support; to bring forward, to make to increase; to bring up, to nurture; to educate in virtue; *ʿyéung yuk₂* to support; *yuk₂ tak₂* deep regard for virtue; *yuk₂ ʿts'oi*, to educate the talented; *fát₂ yuk₂ mán² mat₂* [God] produces and rears all things.

鬻 Yuh² Used for the last; to nourish; to sell; *yuk₂ mái²* to sell. Also read *chuk₂* congee, gruel.

(699) Yun.

ʿ*Yun*. A colloquial word. The liver; *ʿchü ʿyun*, a pig's liver.

潤 Jun² To moisten, to wet; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit, to increase; moist; rich, fat; glossy, shining, sleek, in good liking; *yun² chák₂* fertile; to do good to, to enrich; *fú² yun² uk₂, tak₂ yun² ʿshan*, wealth adorns the house, virtue the person; *yun² pat₂* a douceur for writing; to drink to the success of a candidate; *yun² ʿsam ʿyéung ʿngán*, to comfort and fatten the heart — with good living; *tau² fú² yun²* yellow bean curd cakes; *yun² fán ʿhá*, moisten it again; *yun² wat₂* smooth and lustrous; *ʿfán yun²* it has turned about to be warm and muggy.

閏 Jun² An intercalary month; *yun² üt₂* the intercalary month; *yun² yat₂* an intercalary day —a foreign phrase; *yun² shau²* a birthday in a leap month.

瞤 Jun² To blink the eyes, to sparkle, as when pleased; nervous twitching of the eyes or flesh.

(700) Yung.

雍 邕 Yung Harmony in purpose or sounds; union, concord; at peace, agreeing; to protect; *ʿyung ʿhí*, to appease, to gladden; *ʿyung ʿyung*, affable, easy of access.

雝 Yung A sort of sparrow; similar to the last; *ʿyung ʿyung*, the cry of geese, the agreeable harmony of birds; *ʿyung hòp₂* pacified.

廱 Yung In harmony; *p'ik₂ ʿyung*, a sort of college or gymnasium in the capital, where government pupils were taught.

澭 Yung A side sluice or waste-weir of the Yellow River, which having overflown the banks, flows into it again.

癰 Yung An ulcer, a boil, a swelling like an abscess; an offensive running sore; *púi² ʿyung*, a carbuncle on the back; *ʿshün ʿyung*, to suck a sore, — a lickspittle; *ʿyung ʿtsü*, a sluggish ulcer.

饔 Yung Breakfast, an early meal; dressed or cooked food; to prepare food; *ㄑyung ㄑsūn*, breakfast and dinner; *ㄑyung ㄑyan*, a cook.

翁 Ung Plumage on the neck, a ruff, neck feathers; flying; an old man, venerable from his beard; a graybeard, a term of honor; *ㄎlò ㄑyung*, an old gentleman; *ㄔt'ong ㄑyung*, a term of honor for the chihien; who himself also so calls the prefect; *ㄔtsūn ㄑyung*, your respected father; *ㄑyung ㄔkú*, my husband's parents; *ㄔká ㄑyung*, my husband; *ㄔts'an ㄑyung*, parents of wedded children so address each other; *pák ㄔt'au ㄑyung*, a white-cap thrush; an old man; *ㄔü ㄑyung sát ㄎmong*, the fisherman casts his nets; *ho² ㄔsan ㄑyung*, to congratulate a bridegroom.

嗡 Ung 'The lowing of cattle, the low grunt of cattle; *ㄑyung ㄑyung*, the hum of insects.

Read *ㄑyung*, a colloquial word; rotten-ripe, over-ripe; *lán² ㄑyung ㄑyung*, soft from ripeness.

ㄑ庸 Yung To employ, as servants; constant, common, usual; meritorious, deserving; laborious, toilsome; kind, cordial, pleasant, accommodating; unmannered, rude; how? labor paid instead of taxes; *ㄑyung ㄔts'oi*, ordinary capacity; *ㄑp'ing ㄑyung*, common, not of the best sort; *ㄔmò ㄑyung*, no occasion for, unnecessary; *ㄑyung ok ㄔlau² lüt*, worthless and bad; *ㄑyung hòp*, if, for example.

ㄑ傭 Yung To hire, to engage one's self as a laborer, to serve for wages, hired.

Read *ㄎchung*; equal, of the same rank; to treat alike, impartial; to do, to use; *ㄑyung ㄔkung*, engaged as a laborer; *ㄑyung ㄑyan*, workmen; *ㄔká ㄑyung*, domestics; *mái² ts'oi² ㄑyung*, a green-grocer.

ㄑ墉 Yung A wall, a rampart; a defense thrown up, a redoubt, a mud wall; to build adobie walls; *ㄑyung ㄔts'éung*, to build a wall.

ㄑ鄘 Yung A small feudatory in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Wei-hwui in the N. E. of Honán; a place among the southern barbarians.

ㄑ鏞 Yung A large bell.

ㄑ慵 Jung Lazy, indolent, easy-going, dilatory, careless; *ㄑyung ㄎlán*, negligent.

ㄑ容 Yung To find a place for; to receive kindly, to bear with, to endure, to tolerate; the way in which one receives things; manner, air, habitual conduct; face, countenance, attitude, looks; a screen before a privy; perfumed amulets; *ㄑyung máu²* the presence of a person, form; *ㄑngán ㄑyung*, visage; *ㄑnán ㄑyung*, or *pat ㄑyung*, inexcusable, unendurable; *ㄑyung shü²* to be lenient to his faults; *ㄑpáu ㄑyung*, contained in; affable, patient; *ㄑfá ㄑyung*, pretty, as a girl; *siú² ㄑyung*, simpering; *ㄑyung sat*, in easy circumstances, just enough, a competency; *ㄑyung náp*, to contain;

to behave towards; ⸢*chan* ⸣*yung* a portrait; ⸣*yung tsung*² careless about, indifferent to; *shat*₅ ⸣*yung*, to blush, suddenly disconcerted; ⸣*yung i*² easy; ⸣*m* ⸣*yung tak*₅ ˋ*k'ü kwo*² I can't suffer his misdeeds longer.

⸣榕 Yung The bastard banian; it is worshiped for longevity; the wood is used for chopping blocks; ⸣*yung shü*² ⸢*kung*, a banian with long rootlets.

⸣溶 Yung Water flowing full and gently in its banks; a leisurely manner; to fill.

⸣鎔 Yung A mold or matrix in which metal is cast; die for coining; the melting-pot; to smelt, to fuse metals; to influence, to transform, as by doctrine; ⸣*yung fá*² to melt; ⸣*yung chü*² to mold, to cast; ⸢*t'in* ⸣*yung tí*² *lán*² all in ruins, gone by the board; ˋ*ch'é lán*² ⸣*yung* ⸣*yung*, spoiled, pulled to pieces—a colloquial phrase; ⸣*yung sái*² or *tsín*² ⸣*yung* ⸢*hiú*, fluid, quite melted.

⸣蓉 Yung The Hibiscus; ⸣*fú* ⸣*yung* ⸢*fá*, *Hibiscus mutabilis*; ⸢*o* ⸣*fú* ⸣*yung*, the poppy; *tsui*² ˋ*tsau* ⸣*fú* ⸣*yung*, maple-leaf Hibiscus.

⸣茸 Jung Plants growing luxuriantly and thick; ⸣*mung* ⸣*yung*, thick utterance; *luk*₂ ⸣*yung*, harts-horn; ⸣*yung* ⸢*káu*, deer's horn jelly; ⸣*yung* ˋ*tan*, the base of the horn; ⸣*yung p'in*² the horn shavings; ⸣*mi* ⸣*yung*, stag's horns.

⸣肜 Yung A worship which is daily or continual, as to ancestors; ⸣*yung* ⸣*ü shi*² a concubine of Hwángti.

⸣戎 Jung A weapon, arms, an implement of war; soldiers; military; a war chariot; large, great; thou, you; to assist; to pull out; an ancient region, in the NW. of Yunnan; ⸣*yung* ⸢*chong*, troops drawn out, the army; *yat*₅ ⸣*yung* ⸢*i*, [easy as putting on] a suit of armor; ⸣*ün* ⸣*yung*, a general; ⸣*yung tik*₅ tribes in Turfan.

⸣絨 Jung Floss, fine silk like wool; a nap; punk; down, fine silky hair or feathers; egret on plants; woolen cloth; ˋ*tá* ⸣*yung* ⸢*hün*, to work chain embroidery; ⸣*yung sín*² *p'ò*² a floss and thread shop; ˋ*hò* ⸣*yung* ⸢*t'au*, fine and close, as a fur; ˋ*fo* ⸣*yung*, punk; ⸣*yung* ⸢*ch'é*, a silk winder; ⸢*to* ⸢*do* ⸣*yung* or ⸢*t'in* ⸢*ngo* ⸣*yung*, pilot cloth; ⸢*ts'é* ⸣*yung*, kerseymere; ˋ*siú* ⸣*yung*, flannel; *tái*² ⸣*yung*, broadcloth.

⸣氄 Jung The fine down on birds; *hok*₅ ⸣*yung*, the down of storks, used to stanch blood.

⸣喁 Yung The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; the gasping of a fish.

⸣顒 Yung A large head; a dignified, serene presence, portly and imposing, yet benign.

⸣融 Yung Vapor rising up, the steam of melted things; melted, liquefied, thawed; blending, mixing, combining, harmonizing, interpenetrating; high and large; clear, bright, intelligent; ⸣*yung* ⸢*wo*, blending; pleasant temperature; ⸣*yung ü*² *kün*² ⸢*t'ung*, well versed in, I made it wholly my own.

濃 ⸢yung A colloquial word. Strong, as tea or tobacco; thick, close together; *⸢ngai kòm² ⸣yung*, thick as ants; *⸣yung mat₂* close, tangled, as bushes; *⸣yung kwo² ⸣t'au*, too strong, as tea; *⸣yung yai²* very rich, as soup; *⸣ch'á ⸣yung tò² kip₂* tea is so strong as to be bitter.

⸢甬 Yung Bubbling, as of a fountain; bursting, as of plants; a measure of ten *⸢tau* or pecks; middle, constant; *⸢yung tò²* the raised or main path to a hall; in which sense it is also written 埇.

⸢俑 Yung A human puppet with springs; a human effigy formerly buried with the dead; *tsok₂ ⸢yung* an inventor; *⸢yung ⸣yan*, a human effigy.

⸢蛹 Yung The pupa or chrysalis of the silkworm; an aurelia, a pupa; *⸢kán ⸢yung*, the silkworm coccoon; *⸢t'ò ⸢yung*, a singing grub

⸢踊 Yung To exult, to leap for joy; to stamp; to excite by leaping; *t'iú² ⸢yung*, to jump; *⸢yung yéuk₂* to skip for joy, highly pleased; *p'ik₂ ⸢yung*, to beat the breast and stamp, for sorrow.

⸢壅 Yung To stop with earth, to close up, to dam; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth to plants; to conceal from; *⸢yung sak₂* to shut, to block up; *⸢yung shéung²* to prevent superiors knowing it; *tò² lò² ⸢yung tsai²* road is quite blocked up; *⸣kán ⸣shan ⸢yung pai²* a bad officer hides the truth.

⸢擁 Yung To embrace, to hold or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms; to tuck up the dress, as in running; to screen, as the face; to conceal from; to gather around, as a throng; to push forward, to crowd; *⸢yung ⸢shéung ⸣ts'in*, to crowd those before; *⸣tsai ⸢yung*, crowding, as in a full street; *⸢yung tsung²* crowding behind, the rear urging on; *⸢yung ⸢p'ò* to hug; *⸣ts'in ⸣fú hau² ⸢yung*, those in front are crying out, and the rear is crowding.

⸢臃 Yung To swell; swelling, swollen; *⸢yung ⸢chung*, fat, pursy, bulging out; also a boil, a swelling.

⸢宂 ⸢冗 Jung Scattered, gone home, dispersed, as officers off duty; furlough allowances; an occupation, a calling, affairs, duties; hurried, confused; having no fixed residence, gipsey-like; *⸢yung shik₂* a sinecure; *⸣fán ⸢yung*, much business; *kwai² ⸢yung*, your duties; *⸢yung ⸣kún*, supernumeraries; *tsin² ⸢yung*, my affairs; *⸢yung fai²* needless expense; *⸣kung ⸢yung*, public matters; *⸣lau ⸢yung tò² lò²* wandering, houseless vagrants; *tsuk₂ ⸢yung*, low, mean duties.

⸢湧 Yung Water welling up in a spring; bubbling; rising up, protruding; an affluent of the Yang-tsz' kiáng in the north of Húpeh; *⸣t'ám ⸢yung*, phlegm rising in the throat; *⸢yung ch'ut₂* rising up, issuing; *⸢yung ⸣kon tseng²* rinse it clean — a colloquial phrase.

ˢ勇 Yung Bravery, courage; fearless, brawny, intrepid, courageous, daring; to advance fearlessly, to resist manfully; *chong² ˢyung*, bold; *ˢyung ˢmang*, valorous; *ˢyung sz'²* a brave, a daring fellow; *ˢsiú ˢyung*, hasty, ready to fly into a passion, touchy; *tai² ˢyung*, undaunted valor, truly brave; *ˢtá kí² ˢyung*, to exhibit prowess, strong, as at lifting; *ˢyung lik₂* very strong; *ˢyung ˢkòm*, imprudent daring; *ˢfan ˢyung héung² ᶜts'ín*, the bravest take the van.

ˢ衝 Yung A lane, a small alley in a town; a path going up to a stairway.

用² Yung To use, to employ, to serve of; to cause; exercise of a thing; use, efficience, serviceable; using, availing; by, with, by means of; commonly, generally; expenses, outlays; the 101st radical; *fai² yung²* necessary expense; *yat₂ yung²* daily bread; *ᶜmò yung²* unserviceable: *ᶜ'm ᶜchung yung²* useless; *ᶜ'm kau² ˢshai yung²* does not meet expenses; *ˢmò mat₂ yung² ch'ü²* not well suited; *ᶜt'ung yung²* in common use, is generally understood; *tsok₂ yung²* handy, usefully: *yung² pat₂ ˢsé*, written with a pen; *yung² ᶜsam*, carefully, cautiously, heedful; *ˢní yung² ᶜchiú mí²* have you breakfasted? *yung² tak₂ chéuk₂* employed properly, it is fitting; *yung² ˢwong ᶜhiú*, thrown away; *yung² ᶜts'ín*, commission; *yung² kai²* to use care, wary; *ᶜ'm ˢhiú yung² ᶜyan*, ignorant of human nature; *tái² ᶜká yung²* common articles; for general use; *ᶜ'm ᶜhòm yung²* not worth using; *ᶜ'm shai² yung²* indisposed; *pat₂ ᶜshing yung²* more than can be used; *pat₂ ᶜhòm luk₂ yung²* an inefficient officer; *ˢngo sun' yung² ˢk'ü*, I put confidence in him; *ˢhò pín² yung²* very useful; *yung² ˢpún ᶜshéung ᶜyan*, to injure others with one's money; *ᶜmò yung² ké² ᶜyan*, a worthless fellow; *shí² yung²* a trial experiment; *í² ᶜwai ᶜmò yung²* regarded as useless; *ᶜshí ᶜshi iú² yung²* in constant use.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Note.—It will be convenient for the student to make a note or mark near the headings of the sections to show that there are corrections in the Appendix.

(55) **Chik.**

隻 This character is constantly contracted to 只 in Canton.

(83)bis. **Ch'ung.**

'寵 '寵 The second form of this character is the most correct. *Ling²* *'ch'ung*, your concubine; *tak₅* *'ch'ung*, to win [a husband's] love.

'抌 Ch'ung To leap, to jump. A colloquial word. At once, altogether; to push, to hit; *ch'ung'* *ʿts'an*, to run upon, to thump against; *ʿyat₅* *ch'ung'* *ʿsám* *'tau* *ʿyau*, I don't know why he is all at once so very angry.

(84) **Chut.**

絀 This word also means obstructed, bent; withdrawn, as money from circulation; *ʿts'oi yung²* *ʿchí chut₅* obstructions in the way of trade.

(87) **É.**

'唉 A tone, a whine; *ʿé ʿé ʿsheng*, the whining moan of a sick child. Also pronounced *ʿngé*.

(89) **Fai.**

'痱 Fi Pimples, small boils; sores from heat; *ít₂* *fai'* or *fai'* *'tsz'* prickly heat.

Fák.

A colloquial word. To whip; to beat with a flat board; to beat up, as eggs or jelly; *fák₅* *ʿkon tseng²* thrash it clean, as a carpet; *fák₅* *'t'ung*, the tub into which grain is thrashed.

(91) **Fan.**

'纁 Hiun A light red, produced by a trine immersion in the dye; a scarlet tint.

'粉 The white pus of sores; *'fan* *ʿlau*, the sloughing from tumors.

'份 An old form of 彬 *ʿpan*. The proper sound in colloquial is *fan²*, though sometimes read *'fan*. It is the same word as 分² when used as a noun.

'憤 Under this character, for *'fan kit₅* read *'fan lít₂*.

'噴 This character is also pronounced *'fan* and *fan'* as well as *p'an'*.

(92) **Fán.**

蹯 Fán — A paw of a plantigrade animal, as a badger; *ꜜchung ꜜfán*, a bear's paw, which is esteemed a delicacy.

(94) **Fát.**

发 Fáh — Cold; to open sluices, to let water in over fields, for irrigating them.

(95) **Fau.**

蜱² Fau — A kind of grasshopper or cricket; *fau² ꜜchung*, a sort of green locust; *met.* many children.

(96) **Fí.**

淝 Fí — Diverging streams; a river in Ngánhwui running into Lake Ch'áu by Lúchau fú.

肥 Fí — As a verb. To fatten; fattened; to advantage one; *chat, kú² ꜜfi ꜛki*, he only thinks of benefiting himself.

Fít.

A colloquial word. To whip, to spank, to punish.

(97) **Fik.**

吪 — Read *it*; wrangling, noisy. A colloquial word. Seems to be a mispronunciation of *fat*; *ꜜfá ꜜfá fik, fik*, fickle, inconstant, fitful, never finishing anything.

(98) **Fing.**

ꜜFing. A colloquial word. Confused, tangled; *ꜜfing kòm² lün²* all in disorder, as one moving; touzled, as hair.

Fing². A colloquial word. A slap with the hand; *tái² ꜛpa fing²* a smart slap.

Fing³. A colloquial word. To vibrate, to swing, to dangle, as the end of a rope; to sprinkle; to snap away; to shake off, as ink out of a pen; *fing³ kwo² ꜜlai*, yerk it (as the cue) forward.

The character 捹, has no authority; it is read *pan²*; the hands rapidly moving.

(99) **Fo.**

窠 K'o — A hole; a nest in the ground or a cliff; a nest of clay; a burrow; a roost of pheasants; *ꜛshü ꜛniú ꜜt'ung ꜜfo*, rats and birds in the same nest, *i. e.* all villains in that place. This is sometimes pronounced *ꜜwo*.

(101) **Fong.**

The last three characters under this syllable FONG are often pronounced KWONG.

ꜛ恍 ꜛ况 — Interchanged with 慌 *ꜜfong*. Wild, mad, fluttered; disturbed, unable to collect one's thoughts; *ꜛfong fat*, half crazy.

ꜛ幌 Hwáng — A curtain; an ornament for the head; a gust, a whirl of wind; *ꜜshü ꜛfong*, a screen to shade a schoolroom.

(102) **Fú.**

髑 K'ú The shoulder-blade, the thigh bone; a skeleton; *fú ‹lò ‹t'au*, the skull of a dead man.

滹 Hú A river in the southwest of Chihli, the *‹Fú ‹t'o ‹ho*, flowing into North Lake, and thence to T'ientsin.

郛 Fú The outermost wall beyond the citadel; the suburbs, the purlieus of a city.

刳 K'ú To cut open; to rip up, to kill; to hollow out, to hew timber, to cut down; *‹fú ‹sam* to make a clean breast.

怤 Fú To think upon with pleasure; pleased, gratified with, as a friend.

莩 is the same as ‹殍; ‹莩 is also the capsule or pericarp of a seed, the calyx of a flower.

罦 Also means a faggot; *yat› fú ‹ch'ái*, a faggot or bundle of firewood.

砆 Is the same as 砆 *‹fú*; it is probably a veined jasper.

芙 Fú A flower; *‹fú ‹yung ‹fâ*, the *Hibiscus mutabilis*; *‹o ‹fú ‹yung*, the poppy.

颰 Fú A gust of wind; the wind blowing downwards; *‹fú ‹fung* a storm.

俯 Fú Interchanged with 頫 *t'iú'* in the senses of hanging down the head; to look down; to condescend, to examine into.

富' The phrase *hok› fú' ‹ché* should be *hok› fú' ‹ng ‹ch'é*.

趺 Fú The instep of the foot, where sandals are tied; the toes; *fú' chü'* stocking overalls used by soldiers.

(103) **Fúi.**

‹灰 As a verb, to turn pale, to faint, to sink from amazement; *‹sam ‹fúi*, the heart turned to ashes, disheartened.

‹虺 ‹虫 Hwui The second is used for 蟲 *‹ch'ung*; a large species of adder; *'shui ‹fúi*, a sea-serpent.

'繢 Is the same as 繪 *'fúi*. Also the thrums left out in weaving; red colored threads.

靧' Hwui To wash the face.

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(104) **Fuk.**

福› For "wealth, virtuous" in the list of five blessings, read "honor, posterity;" there is some discrepancy respecting the particular blessings included in the five.

複› Fuh A wadded or lined garment; doubled; the second; *‹ch'ung fuk›* again, repeated.

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(105) **Fún.**

‹懁 Interchanged with 歡 *‹fún*. It is also read *'kún'* sad, grieved, as one is for want of a bosom friend.

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(106) **Fung.**

‹豐 Is the full form of 豐; the latter is the least used.

‹風 Fung The noise or roaring of water or waves; floating. Read *fân'*, in the phrase *fân' fân'* an easy, even sound.

(108) **Há.**

假 Is also a word of regret, an exclamation of dissatisfaction

遐 Hia The leaves of the water lily. Also read *ˊká*; green growing rushes or sedge.

(113) **Hám.**

鹹 In a figurative sense, bitter, distressing, hard to bear; *shau² kwán¹ ˊhám ˊfú*, he has long been used to hardships.

(115) **Hán.**

閒² Should be changed to 鬧; the first is read *ˊdong*.

(116) **Hang.**

脖 Hang A puffed belly; *ˊp'áng ˊhang*, a swelled belly, one distended by wind.

行 Temporary, for the present; *ˊhang ˊying*, a movable or flying camp.
Read *hang²* in colloquial. Tense, taut, drawn tight, as a drum or umbrella.

(119) **Háp.**

蛺² Kieh A butterfly; *háp² tip²* a small butterfly, such as the cabbage or sulphur butterfly.

洽² Hiah See *ap²*. To join pleasantly, to harmonize; blending, united; to instil into; imbued, pervaded with; *ˊséung háp²* agreeing, agreeable; *háp² ˊü ˊman ˊsam*, the people generally feel it.

(121) **Hau.**

鍭 Hau An iron arrow, the barb of a dart, which has feathers on the shaft.

Hau². A colloquial name for a weaver's reed or slaie.

堠² Hau A bank or tumulus, used to make fire signals on; mile stones, a half or a whole league apart.

(124) **Héung.**

ˊ晌 Perhaps this should be 餉. Occurs used for a plat of land of six *ˊmau* in size, military lands given to soldiers.

(125) **Hí.**

ˊ蹊 Hi Same as 徯 *ˊhai*, but read *ˊhí* in the phrase *ˊhiú ˊhí*, ominous.

(127) **Hín.**

幰² Hien A curtain drawn over or around a carriage to keep the sun off; the curtain of a sedan.

(129) **Híp.**

All the characters under this syllable are more frequently heard pronounced *hip²* than *híp²*.

魆 is also read *ˊsz'*.

拹 should be 協 *hip²*. The former means to fold; to pull, to draw, to drag.

劦 is another form of 協 *hip²*.

(131) **Hiú.**

蹺 K'iau To walk high, to lift up the foot; to prance; *sz'² 'yau ,hiú ,hí*, extraordinary; ominous, there's something strange in it.

(123) **Hò.**

號² Háu A day, but applied only to the foreign month; to call; *hò² t'ung*, a speaking trumpet.

(135) **Hok.**

殼, A skein or hank of raw silk, generally only a skein or knot.

學² Often used as an adjective, like, similar; *hok₂ 'ní 'kòm tsò²* do it as you do; *hok₂ shik₂ ,ní ko²* learn it like this.

(136) **Hòm.**

'轗 K'án Impeded, hard to get on; *'hòm ,o*, a bad fate, passing through troubles; lost money.

(137) **Hon.**

看' Colloquially. To look after, to see to; aspect, meaning, similarity; *hon² ,ch'á ,lai*, bring tea; *tsok₂ ,yan tsz'² hon²* it has the meaning of the character *,yan*.

(138) **Hong.**

'頏 Hang To fly or dart down, as a bird; the neck, the throat. Read *hong²*: the neck of a bird.

(139) **Hòp.**

合² Occurs as a classifier; a bout, as at boxing; a round, as in fighting; a turn, a time; *,úi hòp₂* a trial of strength.

(141) **Hü.**

'去 To throw off, as clothes; distant from, as one place from another.

(148) **f.**

'伬 A colloquial word. Well, just; *,í ,lá*, well then, supposing, if he likes.

'椸 f A clothes-horse; *,í ,í*, a rack for clothes, which the sexes must not use together.

'儗 f Interchanged with 擬 *'i*. To compare, to assort; doubtful, suspicious of each other. Read *hoi²*; stupid, foolish. Read *'i*; to usurp, to incroach.

'議 f To consult, to talk about in council, to decide on the best course; to arrange; to blame; to select; rules, laws; deliberation, consultation; *,kung 'i*, a public conference; *shü² ,man pat₂ 'i*, the people must not discuss [politics]; *'i lun²* to deliberate upon; *mín² 'i*, a personal consultation; *pok₂ 'i*, to refute, to call in question.

'迤 f To go by the side of the road; *'i 'li*, walking, going; *'i ,nám*, going south.

劓' f To cut off the nose as a punishment, now quite disused if not illegal.

(154) **Ká.**

架 Should be written 枷 the former being pronounced *ká²* though the two are sometimes interchanged.

(155) **Kai.**

偕² Should be written 偈. It is also used colloquially for a hinge, a pivot, a joint of the body; *kwat꜀ kai²* a joint.

(156) **K'ai.**

蠪² A locust; *k'ai² ꜀chung*, a large grasshopper.
K'i Read *kai²* a sort of frog.

K'ak.

A colloquial word. Uneven, interrupted; *lak꜀ k'ak꜀* difficult, not smooth; *lò² ꜀hò lak꜀ k'ak꜀* the road is very rough; *꜀kong tak꜀ lak꜀ lak꜀ k'ak꜀ k'ak꜀* to stammer, to hesitate.

(163) **Kan.**

釿 Once used for 斤, but now
Kin usually means an adz or ax to trim wood.

(171) **Káp.**

跲 To stumble; to hesitate in
Kiáh speaking; for, instead of; *káp꜀ hau²* to fall backwards; *꜀in ꜀ts'in ting² tsak꜀ pat꜀ káp꜀* consider well your words, and you will not hesitate.

甲 The last word under this character should read "mail-clad bannermen," instead of "cavalry."

(175) **Kau.**

꜀缶 This is also applied to bowls, to deep and broad dishes; *꜀ngá ꜀kau* is a name for selters' water bottles.

(181) **Kí.**

㠯 To divine, to seek counsel
Kí of genii; the willow twig a child uses to write charms; *꜀ts'ing ꜀kí*, to ask of the gods; *꜀fú ꜀kí*, to prepare a charm.

錡 An implement of husbandry
Kí like a hoe, called *꜀tsz' ꜀kí*, and made of iron.

鐖 A barb on a hook, or an
Kí arrow; a fluke; *꜀ín ꜀kí*, a catch, a spring, as in machinery.

嫉² Angry with, enraged against;
Kí jealousy of a woman; jealous; *tò² kí²* jealous of.

跽² To kneel on all fours; to
Kí feel dread; awe struck, discomposed; *꜀k'ing kí²* to kneel with folded hands, as before the emperor.

芰² A variety of the Trapa or
Ki water caltrops, with three or four points; *kí² ꜀ho*, caltrops and nelumbiums.

(182) **K'í.**

犄 Interchanged with 猗 *꜀í*,
K'i fierce. A kind of ox with diverging horns; *꜀k'i kok꜀* to help each other, as in a battle.

(190) **Kín.**

見' A colloquial word. To temper; *kín*' *'shui*, to harden iron, to temper tools.

(195) **Kít.**

傑² A colloquial word. Excellent, well done; to raise higher; *kit*, *tsok*, finely written.

(197) **Kiú.**

'𧿹 Kiáu To pry up, to raise with a lever. A colloquial word, and often pronounced *'k'iú*. To wind around; *'kiú ⸢pín*, to coil the cue around the head; *'kiú 'sín*, to wind thread.

'轎 This character is properly read *kiú*² though also pronounced *'kiú*.

'噭 Kiáu To call, to cry after; to roar; a classifier of horses, from their neighing; *kiú*' *kiú*' a deep tone.

(200) **Kò.**

'犒 K'áu To reward; to give extra pay; *'kò ⸢sz*' to reward victorious troops; *'kò ⸢ngau*, cattle given as rewards; *'kò ⸢kung*, extra pay to workmen.

(201) **Koi.**

⸢侅 ⸢賅 Kai Unusual, strange; to present; *⸢koi mat*, rare, uncommon articles.

'欬 K'ái To cough, to hack; to belch; to call aloud; *'k'oi 'king*, a little while.

(207) **Kong.**

⸢崗 is a common form of 岡, a hill.

⸢綱 should be 綱, the first being read *'mong*.

抗² A colloquial word. Obstinate, willful; *kong*' *'keng ké*' *⸢yan*, an obstinate fellow; *kong*' *⸢lui*, perverse.

(212) **Kü.**

⸢据 Kü The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers; a hand diseased, restrained, or embarrassed; stiffnecked; imperturbable, superciliqus, prim; *kat*, *⸢kü*, embarrassed, as for want of funds.

炬² K'ü A link, a torch made of old bamboo cables cut up, commonly called *'fo ⸢chí*, or fire twigs.

琚² Kü An embankment, a dyke to confine water; *chuk*, *kü*² to build a bank.

The three characters 具, 遽, and 寠 on page 184 should all be read *kü*² and not *kü*'.

(213) **K'ü.**

'朐 K'ü A crooked back; a humpback, a curved spine; *⸢k'ü chéung*² an old man bent over with age.

'朐 K'ü Pork cut in strips and dried in the wind; *⸢k'ü 'fü*, curled bacon, jerked cutlets of pork.

'嶇 K'ü A rugged or peaked mountain, a steep ascent; *⸢k'i 'k'ü*, a rough road.

(216) **Kuk.**

Kuk, A colloquial word. To excite, to swell, to start up, to irritate; *kuk*, *yat*, ⁽*shan hon*² wrap yourself up to get a sweat; ʻ*pí* ʻ*k*ʻ*ü kuk*, *wái*² ʻ*ngo*, he has greatly angered me; *kuk*, *tái*² ⁽*p*ʻ*áu* ⁽*soi*, he looked very glum.

局², Also an office or headquarters where people assemble to manage public affairs.

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(219) **Kún.**

ʻ逭 Kwán To run away, to escape from; to turn round, to step off; to revolve; *fát*, *pat*, ʻ*ho* ʻ*kún*, he cannot escape the law. Also read *ún*².

ʻ館 As a verb; to lodge, to rest at.

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(220) **Kung.**

⁽供 A colloquial word. To eat much, to eat to satiety; *shik*, *tiú*² ⁽*kung*, had a plenty, eaten to the full; ʻ*tá tiú*² ⁽*kung*, to have a fight, to try a bout.

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(221) **Kʻung.**

ˢ夐 Hiuen Read *hün*². To scheme for, to seek, to undertake. Read ⁽*wing*; far; to go to a distance.

A colloquial word. A bunch, a cluster; *yat*, ⁽*kʻung* ⁽*tsiú*, a bunch of plantains; *yat*, ⁽*kʻung shü*² *ip*, a branch of leaves; *yat*, ⁽*kʻung* ⁽*fá*, a clump of flowers.

(222) **Küt.**

抉, Kiueh To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to gouge; to snatch; to play with the tassel of a bow; *küt*, ʻ*ngán*, to gouge out an eye.

潏, Kiueh Water bubbling up; an islet or bank formed by labor in a stream, for placing a house on; a river in Shánsi.

鱖, Kiueh A sort of ray or skate, whose flesh is like pork; a spotted fish like a bream, in which sense the character is read *kwai*².

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(223) **Kút.**

All the characters under this syllable are read *kʻút*.

鵸, Kwoh A species of crane; ⁽*tsʻong kút*, the black crane; it has red cheeks.

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(226) **Kwai.**

庋, Kwei A pantry, a cupboard for keeping provisions in.

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(241) **Kwok.**

國, As a verb; to maintain the dignity of a state; *cho* ʻ*i* ⁽*nai kwok*, how can the majesty of the country be maintained?

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(245) **Lai.**

捩² Lí A plectrum for thrumming a guitar; to snap the strings; to snap asunder, to twitch; to guide, as a helm.

(250) **Lám.**

嚂 Lan — Read *ㄑlám*; to walk fast. A colloquial word; see NÁM². To overpass, to skip; to leap over; an interval; *lám² yat₂* every other day; *lám² ch'ut₂ ㄇún ㄱhau*, he went out doors; *lám² ㄑkò*, to step high; *tái² pò² lám²* give a good leap and cross it.

(252) **Lán.**

㗚 Is used in writing foreign words; as *ㄑHo ㄑlán kwok₂* Holland; *fát₂ ㄑlán ㄑyan*, flannel; *fát₂ ㄑlán ㄑsai*, France; *ㄇngá ㄑlán ㄱmai*, cochineal.
Read *ㄑlán*; a jargon, an unintelligible talk.

㦬 Is also applied to a hong; *ㄑlán ㄱmí*, the river front of the hong, the water side.

(255) **Lap.**

Lap₂. A colloquial word. To repeat, to reiterate; *lap₂ tap₂ ㄱkong*, a needless repetition; *lap₂ lap₂ tí²* a little ailing; *lap₂ lap₂ tap₂ tap₂* dirty, sordid, begrimed.

(259) **Lau.**

瘺 漏 Lau — A scrofulous swelling on the neck; running ulcers of long standing; *ㄱlò ㄱshü lau²* gangrenous ulcers, thought to proceed from eating rats; *ㄑkòm ㄑting chí² lau²* syphilis, buboes, piles and scrofula [are external ailments].

(263) **Léung.**

㔉 Láng — A colloquial word. A tuber used to dye dark red; *ㄑshü ㄑléung*, a brown dyestuff, used instead of gambier; *ㄑshü ㄑléung kòm² ㄘ'au*, ugly as a potato.
Read *long²*; a kind of rush or sedgy grass; *long² tong²* scammony or cumfry, whose seeds are said to craze people.

Lek.

Lek₂. A colloquial word. To rip open, to cut flesh apart; *lek₂ ㄑhoi ㄑpín*, cut off a slice.

澼 Under LIK, is pronounced *lek₂* when meaning shallows, a roadstead; *ㄑshá lek₂* Macao Roads; *yat₂ lek₂ tí²* a heaped bed or row, as in a garden.

(265) **Lik.**

䎽 Lih — Interchanged with 鬲 meaning the hollow legs of a tripod. The quill or stem of a feather; a quill.

(266) **Lím.**

舔 T'ien — Read *ㄱt'ím*, to lick with the tongue. A colloquial word. To lick the chops after eating; to long for; mouth watering, lickerish, liking; *ㄱlím ㄘ'ung ㄑtsing*, to covet money.

㗚 Lie — Used as a medical term, to repress, to neutralize; *mí² ㄑsün sing²* *ㄱlím*, acid tastes are neutralizing, *i. e.* they repress heat; *ㄱlím ㄇái*, to take up, as a skirt.

(268) **Ling.**

Ling or *ˌLeng*. A colloquial word. A fender on ships; a buffer; *ˌt'o ˌleng*, hang the fender; *'k'ü hai² ˌt'o ˌleng*, he is a hanger-on or an extra hand.

羚羵 Ling — A mountain sheep; an argali or chamois, whose horns are used for medicine; *ˌling ˌyéung kok*, chamois horns.

欞 Ling — Wooden lattices or bars in windows; beams over doors, a plate under the eaves.

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(273) **Lò.**

嘐 Liáu — Verbose; *ˌlò ˌcháu*, talkative, wordy.

老 Láu — Is used in a metaphorical sense; inert, not zealous, lacking spirit, backing out.

潦澇 Láu — A heavy rain; water collected in the streets from rain; an inundation, a torrent; to soak, to macerate; *chéuk, 'pí ˌshang 'lò*, he swilled the bottle like a torrent.

路² Lù — A colloquial word. To pour from one vessel into another, to decant; *lò² yat, ˌch'ing ˌyau*, to pour out oil from a standard jar (*i.e.* in order to save weighing it).

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(274) **Loi.**

來 Lái — Is occasionally put in for rhythm; as *shap, ˌloi 'pá ˌkung*, ten and more bows; *yat, ˌloi —i² ˌloi*, now because—therefore; *i² ˌloi ˌloi*, common, not fine.

(276) **Long.**

'Long. A colloquial word. To rinse, as the mouth; to rub around in the water; *'long ˌkon tseng²* rinse it clean, as a plate; *'long ˌfan*, to make thin fritters by rolling the griddle.

ˌ望 An unauthorized character. A bank raised around a field, a raised field, a plateau or terrace; *ˌtung 'long*, a village near Fá-tí.

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(277) **Lü.**

濾² Lü — To filter, to strain liquids through a cloth; to cleanse, to wash; to purify; *lü² 'shui ˌlo*, a straining cloth.

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(281) **Luk.**

戮² — A colloquial work. To scald, as a fowl for plucking; to steep in boiling water; *luk, ˌü chuk*, a kind of fish soup, congee and fish, chowder.

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(283) **Lün.**

'孌 Liuen — Handsome, beautiful, as a female; to long after, to love; attached to; *'ün ˌlün*, elegant, graceful.

ˌ臠 Liuen — To mince meat, to slice it into thin strips; a fish's maw or stomach cut into strips.

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(286) **Lüt.**

Lüt. A colloquial word. To gobble up, as a goose or duck.

Lüt₁. A colloquial word. To bare the arms or legs; *lüt₁ ꜄k'ün*, to roll up the sleeves.

(294) **Mán.**

慢² Probably used for 漫²; *lán² mán²* large clusters of flowers. An unauthorized character.

(299) **Mau.**

貿² Mau To barter, to exchange, to trade, to deal; to do business, to carry on commerce; *mau² yik₂* trade, commerce; *mau² mau²* obscure vision,

瞀² Mau To look down intently at, as nearsighted people do; dim, indistinct vision; disheveled, confused, as hair.

(308) **Mít.**

搣² Mieh To strike; *mít₂ sít₅* irregular, awry, distorted, not exact, not cut square.

鰶² Mieh Blood, gore: the nosebleed; to smear with filth, to defile; *꜄ú mít₂* defiled, desecrated, polluted.

(311) **Mò.**

꜄嫫 Mú The fourth concubine of Hwángtí, B. C. 2600; plain, ordinary; *꜄mò ꜄mò yat₅ yéung²* ugly as Mú-mú.

꜄耄 Miu Drunk; *꜄mò ꜄t'ò*, overcome with liquor, dead drunk.

꜄旄 Mau The horse hair attached to halberds and spears, long and usually dyed.

(321) **Nái.**

吶' A colloquial word. Used for *tái'* in the term *nái' ꜄shui ꜄lò*, a pilot; *nái' ꜄máu*, one who refuses to confess his debts.

(328) **Nap.**

湼² Also means indisposed, ailing; *nap₂ ꜄kí yat₂* out of sorts for some days; *nap₂ ꜄yau*, the oil sticks, as in a watch; *met.* a general atrophy.

Read *yap₅*; dark and damp.

(331) **Nát.**

鈉 Also means to fire a cannon; *nát₅ p'áu'* to touch off a cannon.

Read *náp₂*; to sharpen wood as for a handle; to hammer out iron, to point it.

(332) **Nau.**

縗² A colloquial word. Sleek, smooth; *yau' nau'* smooth, fine, as furs; *shik₅ chák₂ ꜄hò nau²* its color and lustre are fine, as a gem.

(337) **'Ng.**

꜄牾 Wú Is sometimes used for 牾² obstinate, which is the same as the two given below. A sort of deer; to oppose, as two oxen; *꜄tai ꜄'ng*, a collision, a rencontre.

The two characters 悟 and 遌 should be transposed to the top of the column.

(339) **Ngai.**

鮣 A hairy marine animal, probably intended for a species of seal or lamantin; *ꜜk'ing ꜛngai*, the male and female whale; *met.* a violent oppressor, *e. g.* a Verres.

猏 A fabulous beast, called *tsun² ꜛngai*, like a lion (some say a horse), which can go very fast.

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(350) **Ngat.**

扤 A colloquial word; see AT. To stuff in, to fill a crevice; to move in a socket, to work to and fro; to fret and rack; *ngat꜒ ꜜmún*, stuff it full; *ngat꜒* (or *at꜒*) *shat꜒* push it down hard; *ngat꜒ sat꜒* stingy, giving a little.

Ngé.

ꜜNgé. A colloquial word. A low tone; *ꜛngé ꜛngé ꜛsheng*, a grumble, indistinct muttering.

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(362) **Ní.**

呢 A word used for woolens; *tái² ꜛní*, broadcloth; *ꜜsiú ꜛní*, Spanish stripes, habit cloth.

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(366) **Ning.**

獰 Hairy dogs; fierce, savage looking; repulsive, like the guardians of temples; clamor, like the baying of dogs.

佞 To shake; *ning² ꜚt'au*, to refuse by shaking the head.

(367) **Níp.**

Nip꜒. A colloquial word. Lean in the face, lantern-jawed; to press down, to squash, to make thin; *ꜛshang tak꜒ nip꜒* he has become so poor; *kam² nip꜒* to press flat.

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(370) **No.**

挼 Pronounced both *ꜛno* and *ꜛno*. To roll, as when making a pill between the hands; *ꜛno ꜛso*, to rub and clean, as the hands.

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(371) **Nò.**

傩 Great strength; to exert, to put forth the strength.

Nui.

餧 Famished, destitute, hungry; famine; putrid fish; *ꜜnui ꜚ*, destitute, neglected, as an orbate spirit.

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(384) **Òm.**

噞 To snore; *ꜚòm mak꜒* to be silent; to give no answer, as one whs is very sleepy.

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(385) **On.**

安 Sometimes used colloquially. To substitute, to use or put for, as a character for a colloquial sound; *ꜚon sh² ꜚon ꜚfi*, to make up a story, to fib; *ꜚon tsok꜒ mat꜒ tsz²* what character will you put for it?

(387) **Pá.**

'笆 Pá A very spinous species of bamboo; a fence; ⸢*pá* ⸢*li*, bamboo wattles.

'把 In colloquial; over, upwards, an excess; *ko*' '*pá ŭt*, a month and more; *shap* '*pá yat*, upwards of ten days; *pák*, '*pá* ⸢*ngan* '*tsz*' over a hundred dollars.

(391) **Pái.**

湃' Pai The sound of a raging torrent, dashing waves; ⸢*p'áng pái*' the roar of waters.

唄² Pái In the Budhistic books (*i. e.* in Pali), to praise, to recite prayers.

(398) **Pán.**

'板 should be written '板 on page 355.

辦² Pán To go on with, as an execution; *pǎn*² *á*' proceed! said to the headsmen; *tái*² *pán*² the lingering punishment.

(401) **P'ang.**

⸢綁 P'ang A cloth for carrying infants pickapack; to fasten, to bind, to strap up.

⸢朋 Under this word, transpose "with" and "⸢*p'ang*."

(407) **Pau.**

咬² A swelling; spotted, flaking off, as a damp wall. This character is read ⸢*pau*, but colloquially spoken *pau*².

(411) **Pé.**

'*Pé*. A colloquial word. The reeling of a tipsy man; ⸢*hang tak*, '*pé* '*pé* '*há*, reeling and staggering, as he goes.

(412) **Pí.**

'匕 Pí A spoon or ladle, with which sacrifices are taken out; a stiletto; the 21st radical; '*pí* '*chü*, chopsticks.

'蓖 } '萆 } Pí A medicinal plant, ⸢*pí* '*hái*, used as a diuretic; ⸢*pí* ⸢*má*, the castor oil plant; ⸢*pí* ⸢*má* ⸢*yau*, the oil used in making stamping red ink.

'痞 Pé A constipation in the bowels; weak, dizzy; stoppage in the urethra; '*pí* '*mún*, constipated.

(415) **P'ik or P'ek.**

劈 A colloquial word. To meet one suddenly; *p'ek*, *mín*² *chong*² *kín*' abruptly met face to face; *p'ek*, ⸢*hung* ⸢*ts'au chü*² grabbed him by the collar.

(418) **Ping.**

'浜 Pang A sluice or creek into which boats can be run; a sort of wet dock for repairing boats.

(419) **P'ing.**

⸢泙 P'ing A cave on the seashore, where the waves rush in; a certain stream; ⸢*pang p'ing*, roaring of surges or torrents.

(422) **Piú.**

驃 ‹piau Piau. A cream colored-horse; a brave, fleet charger; ‹piú ‹k'i, a general in chief.

(423) **P'iú.**

蟎 ‹p'iáu. A chrysalis; ‹song ‹p'iú ‹siú, the chrysalis of insects which are covered with a woolly envelop, as a mantis; 'hoi ‹p'iú ‹siú, the cuttle fish bone.

(425) **P'o.**

婆 ‹p'o. Luxuriant vegetation; ‹p'o ‹so or ‹p'o ‹p'o ‹so ‹so, exuberant; ‹p'o ho² peppermint.

'跛 P'o. Lame in one foot, leaning on one side as if lame; to walk awry. See ‹Pai.

(426) **Pò.**

鮭 ‹pú. A stingray or skate; ‹pò 'lò, a spinous ray; ‹woong 'tim ‹pò, a reddish brown ray.

苞² should be written 抱² on page 287.

(429) **P'ok.**

仆 P'oh. This is more often pronounced p'ok› than fú², as given on page 61; ‹tín p'ok› slipped down; ‹kéung p'ok› fell down stiff, as if dead.

(432) **P'ong.**

'徬 P'ong. See 'fong 彷 which is also read ‹p'ong. To run by the side of a carriage; ‹p'ong ‹woong, perturbed, agitated.

Pòp.

Pòp›. A colloquial word. To blister, as lacquered ware; to raise vesicles; a thumping, rapping sound, as under a boat; a rap; pòp› pòp› ‹sheng, a knocking.

(433) **P'úi**

'旆 P'ei. A pennon or streamer attached to a staff above the the large flag; to join on to a streamer; p'úi² p'úi² streaming and flapping like a pennon.

(461) **Shái.**

‹*Shái*. A colloquial word. A final particle, referring to tastes, denoting intensity; tám² ‹shái, flat, unsavory; ‹hái ‹shái tik› how rough it tastes!

(473) **Shau.**

'首 Also used as a classifier of stanzas of poetry.

'手 Also used as a classifier of quires or half quires of paper, as much as is folded at once; a handful, a lot, such as can be carried in the hand; 'mái yat› 'shau áp› bought a lot of ducks; yat› 'shau 'ki ‹to chek› how many are there in a lot? — as of eggs.

售² Shau. To sell, to part with, to dispose of; to restore, to pay back; ch'ut› shau² to sell out; shau² ká² the price of an article; ‹chün shau² to change hands.

(451) **Sáp.**

靸 Siah Children's shoes; a hide shoe, like a slipper; a sandal, such as the Japanese wear.

(465) **Shan.**

蜃² Shin A huge frog, a marine animal which can change its shape, or comes in the rain; a mirage or water-spout? *shan² ‹kéung*, the mirage land, a term used by the Lewchewans for their country.

(475) **Shé.**

‹余 should be 余 the first being read *‹ü*, a surname.

‹畬 Shé Yú Something to bring fire, as tinder. Read *‹ü*; to cultivate to till; a field under tillage two years.

射² Shié A colloquial word. A time, a payment, an issue; *fan ‹hoi 'ki ‹to shé²* how many times (or places) do you divide it into?

(484) **Shíp.**

泄, This character should be 涉, the first being read *sit‹*.

(493) **Shuk.**

謖 Suh To arise, to get up hastily; to draw up, as the garments; to draw together; *shuk‹ shuk‹* decided, stern, peremptory; *shuk‹ ‹in*, to draw around one, as a dress. Read *tsik‹* in the Fan Wan.

(509) **Song.**

'頌 A colloquial word. A dialect, a patois; *pak‹ 'song*, the Peking dialect; *‹kong 'Kwong 'song*, he talks the Canton patois.

(513) **Sui.**

Sui². A colloquial word. The crop of a fowl; *'hò tái² ko² sui²* her crop is full; *ngo² sui²* an empty crop.

(516) **Sün.**

鐫² Tsiuen To cut or engrave letters on wood; to cut, to chissel; *sün² k'ap‹* to degrade or reprimand an officer; *‹t'iú sün²* to cut characters, to carve.

(517) **Sung.**

'慫 Sung To alarm, to arouse, as by a remonstrance or warning; *'sung 'yung*, to stimulate to action, to excite.

(524) **T'ai.**

'梯 T'i As a verb, to mount, to go up; *‹t'ai ‹shán ‹hong 'hoi*, to mount hills and voyage upon the seas, *i. e.* to trade.

(544) **Tau.**

竇² A colloquial word. A rendezvous for thieves, a storeroom for plunder; *‹wai tau² 'hau*, to beset a lurking-place; *ts'ák‹ tau²* a den of thieves.

(573) **Tong.**

檔' A colloquial word. A row of characters written horizontally; '*sé ˏsàm tong*' write three.

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(603) **Tsím.**

㺚² Tsien A prince of demons, at the sight of whom ogres and vampires flee; used as a charm.

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(620) **Ts'ò.**

譟' Táu The noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance; ˏ*yan ˏto 'kú ts'ò*' a great hallooing.

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(613) **Tsít.**

婕' Tsieh Handsome, elegant; a female officer, called *tsít˃ ˏü*, a sort of palatial housekeeper.

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(653) **Tün.**

斷' A colloquial word. By, as in buying; *tün' ˏkan mái²* sold by the catty.

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(656) **T'ung.**

ˏ獞 T'ung A sort of dog; *ˏt'ung ˏiú*, a name given to a tribe of the Miáutsz' in Kweichau, because they were savage like dogs.

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(657) **Tüt.**

Tüt˃. A colloquial word. Tapering, conical, to a point; to taper off; *ˏfan tüt˃* a conical barrow or grave.

(661) **Úi.**

會² To compare accounts; *úi² kai'* to reckon with, to settle. Sometimes read *'k'úi*.

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(663) **Ún.**

'剜 Wan To pare, to cut off, to scrape or thin; *'ún yuk˃ 'i ˏch'ong*, to cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil, *i. e.* to make additional damage.

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(687) **Yam.**

ˏ飲 A colloquial word, see 蘸 *chám'*; to dip; *'yam lá˃ chuk˃* to dip candles; *'yam shí² ˏyau*, dip it in the soy.

'瘖 Yin Dumb from disease; an ailment which renders one unable to talk. Also read *'òm* in Canton.

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(688) **Yan.**

'紉 Yin A cord, a single thread; to thread a needle; to tie together with threads.

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(696) **Ying.**

ˏ嶸 Yung Conspicuous, as a peak; mountainous, high; ˏ*cháng ˏying*, præeminent, famous, as a statesman.

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(700) **Yung.**

ˏ涌 Yung 恿 To inspirit, to exhort; *'sung 'yung*, to stir up, to exasperate.

LIST OF THE 百家姓 PÁK-KÁ SING,

OR

FAMILY SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

晏	án	招	Chiú	方	Fong	侯	Hau
區	Au	趙	Chió	房	Fong	後	Hau
查	Chá	晁	Ch'ió	符	Fú	鄉	Héung
柴	Ch'ái	莊	Chong	扶	Fú	向	Héung
翟	Chák	朱	Chū	庫	Fú	郗	Hí
湛	Chám	諸	Chū	富	Fú	何	Ho
陳	Ch'an	儲	Ch'ū	傅	Fú	賀	Ho
周	Chau	褚	Ch'ū	伏	Fuk	韓	Hon
巢	Ch'áu	祝	Chuk	封	Fung	康	Hong
車	Ch'é	竺	Chuk	豐	Fung	匡	Hong
卓	Ch'éuk	束	Ch'uk	酆	Fung	杭	Hong
章	Chéung	終	Chung	逢	Fung	項	Hong
張	Chéung	鍾	Chung	馮	Fung	許	Hū
昌	Ch'éung	仲	Chung	鳳	Fung	禤	Hün
支	Chí	充	Ch'ung	夏	Há	空	Hung
池	Ch'í	花	Fá	奚	Hai	紅	Hung
植	Chik	費	Fai	黑	Hak	洪	Hung
詹	Chím	樊	Fán	咸	Hám	熊	Hung
程	Ch'ing	范	Fán	衡	Hang	孔	Hung
鄭	Ching	霍	Fok	幸	Hang	闕	Hüt
伊	í	齮	í	嚴	ím	閻	ím
冉	ín	燕	ín	葉	íp	姚	Iú
饒	Iú	家	Ká	賈	Ká	計	Kai
薊	Kai	稽	K'ai	解	Kái	金	Kam
靳	Kan	簡	Kán	耿	Kang	汲	K'ap

郟 Káp
吉 Kat
勾 Kau
仇 K'au
裘 K'au
寇 K'au
姜 Kéung
強 K'éung
姬 Kí
紀 Kí
祁 K'í
暨 K'í
冀 K'í
經 King
荊 King
景 King
喬 K'iú
高 Kò
蓋 K'oi
郝 K'ok
甘 Kòm
干 Kon
幹 Kon
江 Kong
葛 Kot
古 Kú
顧 Kú
居 Kū
瞿 K'ū
璩 K'ū
谷 Kuk
郜 Kuk
麴 Kuk
鞠 Kuk
官 Kún
管 Kún
權 K'ün
弓 Kung
公 Kung
宮 Kung
龔 Kung
鞏 Kung
貢 Kung
桂 Kwai
季 Kwai
夔 Kwai
關 Kwán
卻 Kwik
劇 Kwik
戈 Kwo
國 Kwok
郭 Kwok
廣 Kwong
鄺 Kw'ong
黎 Lai
厲 Lai
酈 Lai
賴 Lái
林 Lam
藍 Lám
冷 Láng
劉 Lau
婁 Lau
柳 Lau
梁 Léung
李 Lí
利 Lí
廉 Lím
連 Lín
練 Lín
凌 Ling
列 Lít
廖 Liú
羅 Lo
勞 Lò
盧 Lò
老 Lò
魯 Lò
路 Lò
駱 Lok
郎 Long
呂 Lü
雷 Lúi
祿 Luk
逯 Luk
陸 Luk
倫 Lun
閻 Lun
欒 Lün
龍 Lung
隆 Lung
麻 Má
馬 Má
米 Mai
麥 Mak
文 Man
聞 Man
閔 Man
萬 Mán
孟 Mang
乜 Mat
宓 Mat
繆 Mau
茅 Mäu
糜 Mí
明 Ming
苗 Miú
毛 Mò
巫 Mò
毋 Mò
武 Mò
慕 Mò
莫 Mok
梅 Múi
牧 Muk
穆 Muk
滿 Mún
蒙 Mung
能 Nang

鈕	Nau	賁	Pan	僕	Puk	成	Shing	戴	Tái
吳	'Ng	班	Pán	濮	Puk	盛	Shing	談	T'ám
伍	'Ng	彭	P'áng	暴	Puk	韶	Shiú	譚	T'ám
危	Ngai	畢	Pat	潘	P'ún	邵	Shiú	鄧	Tang
倪	Ngai	包	Páu	蓬	P'ung	舒	Shū	滕	T'ang
羿	Ngai	鮑	Páu	辛	San	叉	Shū	沓	Táp
魏	Ngai	皮	P'í	莘	San	水	Shui	斜	Tau
艾	Ngái	邊	Pín	薩	Sát	帥	Shui	簣	Tau
顏	Ngán	卞	Pín	相	Séung	冼	Sín	狄	Tik
牛	Ngau	弁	Pín	沙	Shá	薛	Sit	田	T'ín
敖	Ngò	邴	Ping	岑	Sham	蕭	Siú	丁	Ting
鄂	Ngok	幷	Ping	沈	Sham	索	Sok	刁	Tiú
樂	Ngok	平	P'ing	申	Shan	桑	Song	都	Tò
年	Nín	別	Pit	愼	Shan	蘇	Sū	堵	Tò
甯	Ning	布	Pò	山	Shán	須	Sū	杜	Tò
聶	Níp	步	Pò	壽	Shau	胥	Sū	屠	T'ò
那	No	暴	Pò	佘	Shé	宿	Suk	涂	T'ò
農	Nung	蒲	P'ò	雙	Shéung	荀	Sun	陶	T'ò
柯	O	浦	P'o	常	Shéung	孫	Sün	邰	T'oi
闞	Òm	薄	Pok	尙	Shéung	宣	Sün	党	Tong
安	On	龐	P'ong	施	Shí	宋	Sung	湯	T'ong
巴	Pá	貝	Púi	時	Shí	司	Sz'	唐	T'ong
栢	Pák	裴	P'úi	石	Shik	師	Sz'	齊	Ts'ai
白	Pák	卜	Puk	單	Shín	史	Sz'	昝	Tsán

曾 T'sang
習 Tsáp
漆 Ts'at
鄒 Tsau
秋 Ts'au
謝 Tsé
蔣 Tséung
席 Tsik
籍 Tsik
戚 Ts'ik
錢 Ts'ín
井 Tsing
焦 Tsiú
左 Tso
祖 Tsò
曹 Ts'ò
宰 Tsoi
蔡 Ts'oi
臧 Tsong
蒼 Ts'ong
徐 Ts'ü
崔 Ts'úi
秦 Ts'un
全 Ts'ün

宗 Tsung
松 Ts'ung
從 Ts'ung
訾 Ts'z
段 Tün
東 Tung
董 Tung
通 T'ung
童 T'ung
烏 ú
胡 ú
鄔 ú
扈 ú
于 ü
於 ü
余 ü
魚 ü
茹 ü
庾 ü
俞 ü
虞 ü
禹 ü
喻 ü
御 ü

桓 ün
元 ün
源 ün
袁 ün
阮 ün
越 üt
華 Wá
韋 Wai
蔚 Wai
惠 Wai
衛 Wai
隗 Wái
懷 Wái
溫 Wan
雲 Wan
尹 Wan
宦 Wán
弘 Wang
屈 Wat
鬱 Wat
滑 Wát
榮 Wing
和 Wo
汪 Wong

王 Wong
黃 Wong
皇 Wong
陰 Yam
任 Yam
甄 Yan
殷 Yan
印 Yan
邱 Yau
尤 Yau
游 Yau
羊 Yéung
楊 Yéung
仰 Yéung
養 Yéung
益 Yik
易 Yik
英 Ying
刑 Ying
邢 Ying
應 Ying
芮 Yui
沃 Yuk
郁 Yuk

翁 Yung
雍 Yung
融 Yung
戎 Yung
容 Yung

LIST OF

THE 雙姓 SHÉUNG SING,

OR

DOUBLE SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE.

歐陽	Au-yéung	公羊	Kung-yéung	司空	Sz'-hung
長孫	Ch'éung-sün	令狐	Ling-ú	司馬	Sz'-má
諸葛	Chū-kot	閭人	Man-yan	司徒	Sz'-t'ò
鍾離	Chung-lí	万俟	Mak-k'í	大叔	Tái-shuk
仲孫	Chung-sün	慕容	Mò-yung	澹臺	T'ám-t'oi
夏侯	Há-hau	濮陽	Puk-yéung	宗政	Tsung-ching
赫連	Hak-lín	申屠	Shan-t'ò	東方	Tung-fong
軒轅	Hín-ün	上官	Shéung-kún	宇文	Ü-man
公冶	Kung-yé	單于	Shín-ü	尉遲	Wat-ch'í
公孫	Kung-sün	淳于	Shun-ü	皇甫	Wong-fú

LIST OF THE 214 RADICALS,

FOUND IN KÁNGHÍ'S DICTIONARY,

WITH THEIR SOUNDS AND MEANINGS.

The letter C. attached to some of the Radicals denotes that they are generally used in combination; the contracted forms given others of them are always found in combination.

RADICALS formed with 1 Stroke.

一 1. Yat. One; unity.
丨 2. Kw'an. C. To pass thro'
丶 3. Chü. C. A point.
丿 4. P'ít. C. A left stroke.
乙 5. Üt. One, curved.
亅 6. Küt. C. Hooked.

2 Strokes.

二 7. Í. Two.
亠 8. T'au. C. A cover.
人 亻 9. Yan. Man.
儿 10. Yan. C. A man.
入 11. Yap. To enter.
八 12. Pát. Eight.
冂 13. Kwing. A limit. C.
冖 14. Mik. C. To cover.
冫 15. Ping. C. Ice; cold.
几 16. Kí. Í. C. A bench.
凵 17. Hòm. C. A receptacle.
刀 刂 18. Tò. A knife.
力 19. Lik. Strength.
勹 20. Páu. C. To infold.
匕 21. Pí. C. A spoon.
匚 22. Fong. C. A chest.
匸 23. Hai. C. To conceal.
十 24. Shap. Ten.
卜 25. Puk. To divine.
卩 巳 26. Tsít. C. A seal.
厂 27. Hon. C. A shelter.
厶 28. Mau. C. Deflected.
又 29. Yau. Moreover.

3 Strokes.

口 30. Hau. The mouth.
口 31. Wi. To inclose.
土 32. T'ò. Ground, earth.
士 33. Sz'. A scholar.
夂 34. Chí. C. To follow.
夊 35. Shui. C. Walk slowly.
夕 36. Tsik. Evening.
大 37. Tai. Large.
女 38. Nü. Female.
子 39. Tsz'. A child.
宀 40. Mín. C. A cover.
寸 41. Ts'ün. An inch.
小 42. Siú. Small.
尢 尣 尤 43. Wong. Distorted; lame.
尸 44. Shí. A corpse.
屮 45. Ch'ít. A sprout. C.
山 46. Shán. A mountain.

47. Ch'ün. A stream.
48. Kung. Work.
49. Kí. One's self.
50. Kan. A napkin.
51. Kon. A shield.
52. Iú. C. Small.
53. I'm. C. Shelter; roof.
54. Yan. C. A journey.
55. Kung. C. To join hands
56. Yik. An arrow.
57. Kung. A bow.
58. Kai. C. A swine's head.
59 Shám. C. Feathers, hair
60. Ch'ik. C. A short step.

4 Strokes.

61 Sam. The heart.
62. Kwo. A spear.
63. Ú. Adoor.
64. Shau. A hand.
65. Chí. A branch.
66 P'ok. C. A blow.
67. Man. Letters.
68. Tau. A measure.
69. Kan. A catty.
70. Fong. Square.
71. Mò. C. Without.
72. Yat. The sun.
73. Üt. To speak.
74. Üt. The moon.
75. Muk. Wood.
76. Hím. To owe.
77. Chí. To stop.
78. Tái. Evil.
79. Shü. C. Weapons.
80. Mò. Do not.
81. Pí. To compare.
82. Mò. Hair.
83. Shí. A family.
84. Hí. C. Breath.
85. Shui. Water.
86. Fo. Fire.
87. Chán. Claws.
88. Fú. A father.
89. Ngán. C. To imitate.
90. Ch'ong. A couch. C.
91. P'ín. A splinter.
92. Ngá. Teeth.
93. Ngau. A cow.
94. Hün. A dog.

5 Strokes.

95. Ün. Sombre.
96. Yuk. A gem.
97. Kwá. A melon.
98. Ngá. Earthen.
99. Kòm. Sweet.
100. Shang. To produce.
101. Yung. To use.
102. T'ín. A field.
103. P'at. A roll, a piece
104. Nik. C. Diseased.
105. Pút. C. To separate.
106. Pák. White.
107. P'í. Skin.
108. Ming. A dish.
109. Muk. The eye.
110. Máu. A spear.
111. Ch'í. An arrow.
112. Shek. A stone
113. Shí. To admonish.
114. Yau. C. To creep.
115. Wo. Grain.

穴 116. Üt. A cave.
立 117. Lap. To stand up.

6 Strokes.

竹 118. Chuk. Bamboo.
米 119. Mai. Rice.
糸 120. Sz'. C. Silk.
缶 121. Fau. Crockery.
网 罒 冗 122. Mong. A net.
羊 123. Yéung. A sheep.
羽 124. Ü. Wings.
老 125. Lò. Aged.
而 126. I'. And, still.
耒 127. Loi. A plough.
耳 128. I'. An ear.
聿 129. Lut. A pencil. C.
肉 月 130. Yuk. Flesh.
臣 131. Shan. A minister.
自 132. Tsz'. Self; from.
至 133. Chí. To extend to.
臼 134. K'au. A mortar.
舌 135. Shít. The tongue.
舛 136. Ch'ün. Error.
舟 137. Chau. A boat.
艮 138. Kan. Perverse. C.
色 139. Shik. Color.
艸 艹 140. Ts'ò. Shrubs.
虍 141. Fú. A tiger.
虫 142. Ch'ung. Reptiles.
血 143. Hüt. Blood.
行 144. Hang. To walk; do.
衣 衤 145. I'. Clothing.
襾 西 146. Há. To oversee, west.

7 Strokes.

見 147. Kín. To see.
角 148. Kok. A horn.
言 149. I'n. Words.
谷 150. Kuk. A valley.
豆 151. Tau. Pulse.
豕 152. Ch'í. Swine.
豸 153. Ch'í. Reptiles.
貝 154. Púi. Pearls.
赤 155. Ch'ik. Flesh color.
走 156. Tsau. To run.
足 157. Tsuk. The foot.
身 158. Shan. The body.
車 159. Kü. A carriage.
辛 160. San. Bitter.
辰 161. Shan. Time.
辵 辶 162. C. Ch'éuk. Motion.
邑 阝 163. Yap. A city. Placed on the right.
酉 164. Yau. Spirits.
釆 165. Pín. C. To separate.
里 166. Lí. A mile.

8 Strokes.

金 167. Kam. Metal.
長 镸 168. Ch'éung. Long, old.
門 169. Mún. A door.
阜 阝 170. Fau. C. A mound. Placed on the left.
隶 171. Toi. C. To extend to.
隹 172. Chui. Fowls. C.
雨 173. Ü. Rain.
青 174. Ts'ing. Green, azure.
非 175. Fí. Not; wrong.

9 Strokes.

面 176. Mín. The face.
革 177. Kák. Skin, hide.
韋 178. Wai. To oppose.
韭 179. Kau. Leeks.
音 180. Yam. Sound.
頁 181. I'p. The head.
風 182. Fung. Wind.
飛 183. Fí. To fly.
食 184. Shik. To eat.
首 185. Shau. The head.
香 186. Héung. Incense.

10 Strokes.

馬 187. Má. A horse.

骨 188. Kwat. Bones.	鳥 196. Niú. A bird.	黹 204. Chí. To embroider	齊 210. Ts'ai. Even, correct
高 189. Kò. High.	鹵 197. Lò. Salt.	**13 Strokes.**	**15 Strokes.**
髟 190. Piú. Long hair.	鹿 198. Luk. A deer.	黽 205. Mín. A frog.	齒 211. Ch'í. The teeth.
鬥 191. Tau. To quarrel.	麥 199. Mak. Wheat.	鼎 206. Ting. A tripod.	**16 Strokes.**
鬯 192. Ch'éung. A pant.	麻 200. Má. Hemp.	鼓 207. Kú. A drum.	龍 212. Lung. A dragon.
鬲 193. Lik. A tripod, urn	**12 Strokes.**	鼠 208. Shü. A mouse.	龜 213. Kwai. A tortoise.
鬼 194. Kwai. A demon.	黃 201. Wong. Yellow.	**14 Strokes.**	**17 Strokes.**
11 Strokes.	黍 202. Shü. Millet.	鼻 209. Pí. The nose.	龠 214. Yéuk. A flute.
魚 195. Ü. Fish.	黑 203. Hak. Black.		

The groups of characters under most of these radicals naturally refer to the leading idea; about one-third of them are more arbitrary, a large part of the characters under them having no reference to their radical. Those of the latter sort are usually primitives, of which there are about 1700 in the whole language. The selection of radicals is quite modern, and might be improved; but having come into general use, it would be more difficult to introduce a new one than it is to learn the difficulties of this. The radicals are here further arranged into something like natural groups.

Parts of bodies.—Body, corpse, head, hair, down, whiskers, face, eye, ear, nose, mouth, teeth, tusk, tongue, hand, heart, foot, hide, leather, skin, wings, feathers, blood, flesh, talons, horn, bones.

Zoological radicals.—Man, woman, child; horse, sheep, tiger, dog, ox, hog, hog's head, deer; tortoise, dragon, reptile, mouse, toad; bird, gallinaceous fowls; fish; insect.

Botanical.—Herb, grain, rice, wheat, millet, hemp, leeks, melon, pulse, bamboo, sacrificial herb; wood, branch, sprout, petal.

Mineral.—Metal, stone, gems, salt, earth.

Meteorological.—Rain, wind, fire, water, icicle, vapor, sound; sun, moon, evening; time.

Utensils.—A chest, a measure, a mortar, spoon, knife, bench, couch, clothes, crockery, tiles, dishes, napkin, net, plough, vase, tripod, boat, carriage, pencil; bow, halberd, arrow, dart, ax, musical reed, drum, seal.

Qualities.—color; black, white, yellow, azure, carnation, sombre high, long, sweet, square, large, small, slender, old, fragrant, acrid, perverse, base, opposed.

Actions.—To enter, to follow, to walk slowly, to arrive at, to stride, to walk, to reach to, to touch, to stop, to fly, to overspread, to envelop, to encircle, to establish, to overshadow, to adjust, to distinguish, to divine, to see, to eat, to speak, to kill, to fight, to oppose, to stop, to embroider, to owe, to compare, to imitate, to bring forth, to use, to promulge.

Parts of the world and dwellings; figures; miscellaneous.—A desert, cave, field, den, mound, hill, valley, rivulet, cliff, retreat. A city; roof, gate, door, portico. One, two, eight, ten. Demon. An inch, a mile. Without, not, false. A scholar, statesman, letters; art, wealth; motion; self, myself, father; a point; wine; silk; joined hands; a long journey; print of a bear's foot; a surname; a classifier of cloth.

INDEX TO THE CHARACTERS

IN THE FAN WAN.

In this Index, the characters under each radical having the same number of strokes, are arranged alphabetically, in order to facilitate reference to them as much as possible. A very few, which are printed in italics, are found only in the Appendix. Where a character has two sounds in the same tone, it is not repeated. Contractions of common characters are placed under the radical most prominent in them, and not with the full form.

1 一 2 丨 3 丶 4 丿

一, Yat
丁 'Ting
七, Ts'at 2
丈 Chéung
下 Há
下 Há
万 Mán
三 Sám
上 Shéung
上 Shéung
丑 Ch'au 3
丐 K'oi
不, Pat
与 Ü
且 Ch'é 4

且 Tsü
丕 P'i
丙 Ping
世 Shai
丘 Yau
两 Léung 5
丞 Shing
丢 Tiú
丙 Léung
並 Ping

丨 Kw'an
丫 Á
个 Ko 3
中 Chung
中 Chung
丰 Fung
丱 Kwán
串 Ch'ün

丶 Chü
丸 Ün
丹 Tán
主 Chü

丿, P'it
乃 Nai
乂 'Ng
乂 Ngái
乂 Sz' 2
又 Kau
久 Kau
之 Chí
乐 Ts'in 4
乍 Chá
乏 Fát 2
乎 Ü
乖 Kwái
乘 Shing
乘 Shing

乙, üt
九 Kau
乜, Mat
乞, Hat
也 Yá
乩 *Kí* 6
乱[2] Lün
㠯 Man
乳 ü
龜 Kwai
乾 K'ín 10
乾 乾 Kon
亂[2] Lün 12

丿, Küt
了 Liú 3
子 ü
孓 ü
事[2] Sz' 7

二[2] f
于 ü
于 ü
五 'Ng 2
井 Tsing
互[2] ú
云 Wan 4
亙 Kang
况 Fong
些 Sé
亞, Á
亟, Kik

亠 T'au
亡 Mong
亢 K'ong 4
亥[2] Hoi
交 Káu
亦[2] Yik
亨 Hang 6
享 Héung
京 King
亮[2] Léung
亭 T'ing
亳, Pok
亶 T'án
㐭 Mí
㐰 Mún

人 Yan 2
仄, Chak
仇 Ch'au K'au
仆[2] Fú P'ok
介' Kái
今 Kam
什[2] Shap
仃 Ting
仁 Yan
仍 Ying 3
仗[2] Chéung
付[2] Fú
以 f
令[2] Ling
仡[2] Ngat
仙 Sín
仕[2] Sz'
他 T'á
他 T'o
代[2] Toi
仔 Tsai Tsz'
仝 T'ung
仞[2] Yan 4
仲[2] Chung

5 乙 6 丿 7 二 8 亠 9 人

9
人亻

份² Fan
伐² Fát
伙 Fo
伏² Fuk
伊 í
价' Kái
伋, K'ap
伎² Kí
企 K'í
件² Kín
伉' K'ong
仵 'Ng
伍 'Ng
仳 P'í
任² Yam
休 Yau
仰 Yéung
佔' Chím 5
住² Chü
佇 Ch'ü
佛² Fat
何 Ho
伽 K'é

佢 K'ü
估 Kú
伶 Ling
你 Ní
佞² Ning
傚 Nò
伯' Pá
伯, Pák
俖' Pí
俖 P'í
俜 P'ing
佈' Pò
伴² Pún
伸 Shan
佘 Shé
低 Tai
体 T'ai
但² Tán
佃² Tín
佗 T'o
佐' Tso
作, Tsok
伺² Tsz'

似 Ts'z
似 Ts'z'
佟 T'ung
余 ü
位² Wai
佚² Yat
佑² Yau
佣 Chau 6
侈 Ch'í
侏 Chü
侃 Hon
依 í
佳 Kái
佶, Kat
侅 Koi
供 Kung
佸, K'út
侖, Kwik
例² Lai
佬 Lò
來 Loi
侔 Mau
佰, Pák

併' Ping
佩' P'úi
侁 San
使 Shai Sz'
使' Sz'
侍² Shí
佻 T'iú
佽' Ts'z'
侗 T'ung
侐² Yat
侑² Yau
佯 Yéung
侀 Ying 7
侁' Chan
俎 Cho
俘 Fú
俛 Fú
係² Hai
俠² Háp
俙 Hí
俔' I'n
俅 K'au
俓' King

俚 Lí
俐² Lí
侶 Lü
侻 Mín
侮 Mò
俄 Ngo
便² Pín
便 P'ín
保 Pò
信' Sun
侵 Ts'am
俏 Ts'iú
俗² Tsuk
促, Ts'uk
俊' Tsun
俟² Tsz'
俣 ü
俑 Yung 8
倀 Ch'áng
倬, Ch'éuk
倡 Ch'éung
值² Chí
值² Chik

9 人亻

倣 Fong	修 Sau	偪 Pik	傾 K'ing	僝 Shán
俯 Fú	倏 Shuk	偏 P'ín	僂 Lau	僎 Sün
俸 Fung	倏 Shuk	偲 Sz'	僇 Luk	僸 Sz'
倖 Hang	倩 Sín	倓 Tat	僈 Mán	僤 T'án
侯 Hau	傳 Sz'	偷 T'au	傲 Ngò	像 Tséung
倥 Hung	偶 T'ik	停 T'ing	備 Pí	僭 Ts'ím
倚 Í	倒 Tò	倣 Ts'au	傷 Shéung	僮 T'ung 13
倓 Kau Nau	倘 T'ong	做 Tsò	僊 Sín	儃 Chín
個 Ko	借 Tsé	偎 Wai	僉 Ts'ím	儇 Hün
俱 Kü K'ü	俴 Ts'ín	偉 Wai 10	催 Ts'úi	儀 Í
倨 Kü	倉 Ts'ong	傀 Fái	傭 Yung 12	價 Ká
倌 Kún	倭 Wo 9	傅 Fú	僨 Fan	僵 Kéung
倦 Kün	側 Chak	傚 Háu	僩 Hán	儉 Kím
倔 Kwat	偵 Ching	傑 Kít	傲 Hí	儆 King
倆 Léung	候 Hau	傍 P'ong	僖 Hí	儈 Kúi
倫 Lun	偃 I'n	傘 Sán	僥 Iú	儂 Nung
們 Mún	假 Ká	傻 Sau	僑 K'iú	儗 Oi
倪 Ngai	假 Ká	傖 T'ong	僱 Kú	僻 P'ik
俳 P'ái	倡 Kai	傞 Ts'o 11	僚 Liú	儋 Tám
俾 Pí	偕 Kái	債 Chái	僎 Lun	儉 Tsau
倂 Pí	健 Kín	傳 Chün	僞 Ngai	儁 Tsoi
倍 Púi	偈 K'ít	傳 Ch'ün	僕 Puk	儁 Tsun
倍 P'úi	偶 Ngau	僅 Kan	傖 Sang	儇 Wán

9 人 10 儿 11 入 12 八 13 冂

億 Yik 14
儕 Ch'ái
儔 Ch'au
儗 *I*
儛 Mò
儐 Pan
儘 Tsun
儒 Ü
償 Ch'éung Shéung 15
儡 Lui
儦 Piú
儹 Tsán
優 Yau 16
儲 Ch'ü
儳 Ch'ám
儷 Lai
儺 No
儼 I'm
儻 T'ong

兀 Ngat 2
兀 Lí
元 Ün
允 Wan
兄 Hing 4
兆 Chiú
充 Ch'ung
兇 Hung
光 Kwong
先 Sín 5
克 Hak
免 Mín
兎 T'ò
兌 Tüi 6
兒 Í
兗 I'n
党 Tong
兜 Tau
兢 King

入 Yap
內 Noi
全 Ts'ün
兩 Léung
俞 Ü

八 Pát
分 Hai
公 Kung
六 Luk
共 Kung
共 Kung
兵 Ping 6
其 K'í
具 Kü
典 Tín
兼 Kím
冀 K'í

冂 Kwing
冇 Mò
冊 Ch'ák
冉 I'm
冎 Ts'át 4
再 Tsoi
冑 Chau
冒 Mò
冓 } Hü
冔 }
冕 Mín

一 2 Mik
冗 Yung
冂 2 Hòm
冠 Kún 8
冢 Ch'ung
冥 Ming
冤 Ün 12
冩 Sé
冪 2 Mik

冫 Ping
冬 Tung 4
冲 Ch'ung
决 Küt
冰 Ping 5
冷 Láng
冶 Yé 6
列 2 Lít
冼 Sín
冤 Müi 8
净 Chang
准 Chun
凉 Léung
凌 Ling
凋 Tiú
凄 Ts'ai
凍 2 Tung 9
減 Kám
凭 P'ang
凑 Ts'au
凘 2 Lut
凜 Lam
凝 Ying
瀆 2 Tuk

几 Kí
凡 Fán
凡 Fán
処 Ch'ü 6
凭 2 Pang
凰 Wong
凱 Hoi
凳 Tang

凵 Hòm
凶 Hung
凹 Au
凹 Nap
出 Chut
凸 2 Tat
函 Hám

刀 Tò
刁 Tiú
刃 2 Yan 2
办 Ch'ong
分 Fan
刈 2 Ngái
切 Ts'ai
切 Ts'it
刊 Hon 4
列 2 Lít
刎 Man
刋 Ün
刖 2 Üt
划 Wá
刑 Ying 5
初 Ch'o
刧 } Kíp
刦 }
利 2 Lí
刨 P'áu
岗 P'í
別 2 Pít
判 P'ún
刪 Shán

14 一
15 丶
16 几
17 凵
18 刀

18 刀刂 19 力

制' Chai 6
剎2 Ch'át
刱' Ch'ong
刳, Fú
刻, Hák
券' Hün
刮, Kat
封, Kwai
刮, Kwát
刷, Shát
剡' Sín
剉, T'iú
剁' To
到' Tò
剌, Ts'ik
刺' Ts'z'
刑, Ying 7
剌2 Lát
削, Séuk
剃' T'ai
則, Tsak
前, Ts'ín
剉' Ts'o

剷8 Ch'án
剟, Chüt
剭, I'm
剡, I'm
剞, K'í
剛, Kong
剝, Mok Pok
剖, P'au
剌2 Sz'
剔, T'ik
剜, Ún
副' Fú 9
剩2 Shing
剪, Tsín
剭, Uk
剮, Wá 10
剏, Ch'ong
創' Ch'ong
剴, Hoi
割, Kot 11
劊, Ch'án
劓, Chün
劉, P'iú

劉, Tsiú 12
劂, Küt
劃2 Wák 13
劇2 K'ik
劍' Kím
劊' Kúi
劉, Lau
劈, P'ik
劗, T'ong
劓' Í 14
劑, Tsai
劗, Ts'ím
劖, Ts'ám
劘, Mo

力2 Lik
劝' Hün
加, Ká
功, Kung
劧, Híp 4
劣, Lüt
助2 Cho
劬2 K'ü
努, Nò
劭2 Shiú 6
劾2 Hat
効2 Háu
劻, Hong
勢' Shai
勅, Ch'ik 7
勁2 King
勉, Mín
勃2 Pút
勇, Yung
勍, K'ing 9
勘' Hòm
勗, Huk
勒2 Lak
勫, Mín

務2 Mò
動2 Tung
勞, Lò 10
勞2 Lò
勝, Shing
勝' Shing
勤, K'an 11
募2 Mò
勢' Shai
勣' Tsik
勣2 Í 12
勰, Híp Sz'
勳, Fan 14
勵2 Lai
勷, Séung 17
勸' Hün 18

勹 Páu	匕 *Pí*	匚 Fong	匸 Hai	十 2 Shap	20 勹
勻 Chéuk	化 Fá	匹 f 3	匹 P'at 2	千 Ts'ín	21 匕
勾 Kau 2	北 Pak 3	匹 Sáp	區 Au 9 K'ú	廾 2 Yá	22 匚
勿 2 Mat	嘰 Nò 9	匡 Hong 4	匿 Nik	午 'Ng 2	23 匸
勺 Pò	匙 Shí	匹 K'ong	匾 Pín	卅 Sá	24 十
勻 Wan		匠 2 Tséung		升 Shing	
包 Páu 3		匣 2 Háp 5		半 Pún 3	
匈 Hung		匪 Fí 8		卉 Wai	
匆 Kuk 6		匯 Kwai 9		卓 Ch'éuk 6	
匍 T'ò		匯 2 Úi 11		卑 Pí	
匍 P'ò 7		匱 2 Kwai 12		单 Tán	
匐 2 Pák 9		匱 2 Tuk 15		卒 Tsut Ts'üt	
匏 P'áu				協 *Híp*	
				南 Nám 7	
				博 Pok 10	
				搏 Sun 11	

25 卜
26 卩
卪
27 厂
28 厶
29 又

卜, Puk
卞[2] Pín
占[3] Chím
占, Chím
卡, Ká
卣[5] Yau
卦, Kwá[6]

卩, Tsít
印 Ngong
危[3] Chí
卬 K'ung
卯 Máu
危[4] Ngai
印, Yan
却[5] K'éuk
卵 Lun
卻[2] Shiú
卷[6] Kan
卷 Kün
卸, Sé
卹, Sut
郤[7] K'éuk
卼[2] Ngat
卽, Tsik
卿[9] Hing

厂, Hon
厄, Ak[2]
厓[6] Ngái
厚[2] Hau[7]
厘 Lí
厖 P'ong
厝[8] Ts'ò
原 Ün
厠[9] Ts'z'
厨[10] Ch'ü
厦[2] Há
厥, Küt
厩[11] Kau
厭[12] Ím
厮 Sz'
厲[2] Lai[13]

厶 Mau
去[2] K'au
去[3] Hü
去, Hü
叅 Sám
參[9] Sham Ts'ám
叅[10] Ts'ám

又[2] Yau
叉 Ch'á
反[2] Fán
及[2] K'ap
收 Shau
双 Shéung
友 Yau
受[2] Shau[6]
叔, Shuk
取 Ts'ü
叛[2] Pún[7]
叙[2] Tsü
叟[8] Sau
叠[2] Típ[11]
叡[2] Yui
叢[16] Ts'ung

口 Hau
只 Chí 2
只 Chat Chik
叱 Ch'ik
召 Chiú 2
叶 Híp
可 Ho
号 Hò 2
叩 K'au
叫 Kiú
古 Kú
句 Kū
另 Ling 2
吶 Nái
回 P'o
司 Sz'
史 Sz'
叮 Ting
叨 T'ò
台 T'oi
右 Yau 2
吖 Á 3
吒 Ch'á
吓 Há

后 Hau 2
向 Héung
合 Hòp 2
合 Kòp
吁 Hū
吆 Iú
吃 Hat Kat Yák
吉 Kat
各 Kok
吏 Lí 2
名 Ming
吊 Tiú
吐 T'ò
同 T'ung
吔 Yá
呀 Á 4
呀 Á
吵 Ch'áu
吱 Chí
址 Chí
呈 Ch'ing
吹 Ch'ui
吠 Fai 2

吩 Fan
否 Fau P'í
吼 Hau
含 Hòm
吸 K'ap Ngap
叫 Kiū
告 Kò
吭 K'ong
君 Kwan
吕 Lū
吝 Lun 2
吻 Man
呅 'Ng
吳 'Ng
吾 'Ng
呆 Ngoi
呐 Nut 2
吧 Pá
吼 Pau 2
吮 Shün
吞 T'an
听 T'ing
吟 Yai

吟 Yam
咋 Chá 2 5
周 Chau
咒 呪 Chau
呵 Chí
呼 Fú
呷 Háp
呵 Ho O
咖 Ká
咎 Kau
咁 Kòm
呅 Man
味 Mí 2
命 Ming 2
呶 Náu
呢 Ní
呢 Ní
咆 P'áu
咂 Sap
呻 Shan
呻 Shan
咀 Tsū

告 Tsz'
呱 Wá
咏 Wing 2
和 咊 Wo
和 Wo 2
呦 Yau
咤 Ch'á 6
晒 Ch'an
咥 Chat 2
哑 Hí
咮 Chau
咮 Chū
咫 Chí
哆 Ch'í
哄 Fik
咸 Hám
哈 Hap
哏 Hau
响 Héung
哄 Hung
咿 í
咽 ín

30 口

咽 ít	嗟 É	唐 T'ong	商 Shéung	喜 Hí
咳 K'at	哼 Hang	員 Ün	啐 Sui	喝 Hot
咯 Lok	哮 Háu	哂 Yap	啐 Tsūt	喧 Hün
唧 Lut	哈 Hòm Ngam	啞 Á	啗 Tám	喓 Iú
唎 Mai	哭 Huk	唵 Am	啖 Tám	喈 Kái
咪 Mai	唁 Ín	啁 Cháu	啄 Téuk	喬 K'iú
唔 Mí	哥 Ko	唉 Chí	啄 Téung	喇 Lá
咬 Ngáu	唅 Lang	唱 Ch'éung	唾 T'o	喀 Lák
哭 Ngok	哩 Lé	啍 Chun	啋 Ts'oi	喃 Nám
哀 Oi	唎 Lé	啜 Chüt	唯 Wai	喦 Ngon
品 Pan	唎 Lí	唲 Í	唯 Wai	喑 Òm
咲 Siú	哽 Lung	啓 K'ai	唫 Yam	喫 Shá
唧 Tí	唔 'M	卦 Kwá	啫 Ché	喈 Sháng
咷 T'ò	哔 Mé	啉 Lam	啻 Ch'í	單 Shín
咱 Tsá	哦 Ngo	唳 Lui	喆 Chít	善 Shín
哉 Tsoi	哿 O	啇 Lun	喘 Ch'ün	喪 Song
咨 Tsz'	唉 Oi	間 Man	喚 Fún	喪 Song
哇 Wá	唄 Pái	嗐 Mang	唕 Há	啼 T'ai
咼 Wá	哺 Pò	牾 'Ng	喺 Hai	單 Tán
咻 Yau	哨 Sháu	唌 Ngám	啑 Hám	喋 Típ
哽 Ang	唼 Shok	唑 Pé	喊 Hám	啾 Tsau
哲 Chít	唇 Shun	唪 Pung	喊 Hòm	喞 Tsik
咀 Ch'o	唆 So	售 Shau	喉 Hau	喻 Ü

30 口

喂 Ói
喂 Wai
喟 Wai
喤 Wong
喫 Yák
喑 Yam
喏 Yé
喎 Yung
唉 Ai [10]
唌 Ái
唻 Ch'á
嗔 Ch'an
嗅 Ch'au
嗤 Ch'í
嗛 Hím
嗑 Hòp
嗥 K'am
嗩 K'am
嗎 Má
嗷 Ngák
嗾 Ngáp
嗜 Shí
嗇 Shik

嗒 T'áp
嗹 Té
嗟 Tsé
嗣 Tsz' [2]
嗚 Ó
嗡 Yung
嗢 Au [11]
嗶 Fú
嘘 Hü
嘉 Ká
嘏 Ká
嘹 Káu
嘅 Ké K'oi
嘍 Lau
嘐 Lò
嘶 Ngò
嘭 Páng [2]
嘩 Pat
嘸 Pí
嘌 P'iú
嘬 Sái
嘫 Sau
嘗 Shéung

嗆 Tám
嘆 T'án
嘖 Tsap
嘖 Tsik
嘈 Ts'ò
嘗 Chá [12]
嘬 Ch'ái
嘲 Cháu
嘂 Hí
嘵 Hiú
嘩 Hò
嘻 Ít
嘯 Kòm
嘹 Liú
嘿 Mak [2]
嘾 Ngap [2]
嘶 Sai Sz'
嘯 Siú
嘽 T'án
嘵 Tsiú
嘵 Tsiú [2]
嘴 Tsui
嘻 Ts'ün

噁 Ó
嘩 Wá
噲 Fái [13]
噦 Há
噐 Hí
噦 Hù
噫 Í
噤 Kam T'am
噭 Kiú
噭 Ling
噩 Ngok [2]
噴 P'an
噬 Shai [2]
噪 Ts'ò
噎 Wá
噯 Ói
噦 Wai
噦 Hák [14]
噲 Hám
噦 Ngai
噹 Ning
噴 Pé [2]
噣 Sü

噠 Tsai
噬 Hái [15]
噭 Lai
噣 Mo
噩 Ngan
噩 Pá
噩 Po
噫 T'ai
噫 Wai [2]
嚮 Héung [16]
嚃 Lai
嚙 Lái
嚨 Lung
嚘 Né
嚶 Ang [17]
嚱 Hí
嚴 I'm
嚳 Kuk
囁 Chíp [18]
囀 Chün
囂 Hiú
囃 Tséuk [2]
囈 Lá [19]

30 口
31 口
32 土

ˏ囉 Lo
ˎ囑 Chuk 21
ˏ囒 Lán
ˎ囓 Ngít 2

ˏ口 Wi
ˎ四 Sz'
ˏ囚 Ts'au
ˎ囟 Sun 3
ˏ囘 ˎ回 Wi
ˏ因 Yan
ˎ困 Kw'an 4
ˏ国 Kwok
ˏ囫 Ngo
ˏ囤 T'ün
ˏ园 Ün
ˎ固 Kú 5
ˎ囷 Kw'an
ˏ囹 Ling
ˏ圃 Yau 6
ˎ圃 Pò 7
ˏ圄 Ü
ˎ圈 Hün 8
ˎ圈 Kün
ˏ國 Kwok
ˏ圉 Ü
ˏ圍 Wai 9
ˏ園 Ün 10

ˏ圓 Üm 11
ˏ圖 T'ò
ˏ團 T'ün Ün 13
ˏ圜 Wán

ˎ土 T'ò
ˎ圣 Shing 3
ˎ圳 Chun
ˏ圯 í
ˏ圭 Kwai
ˎ圮 P'í
ˎ地 Tí 2
ˎ在 Tsoi 2
ˎ圬 Wu
ˎ圩 Chí 4
ˎ坂 Fán
ˎ坏 Fau P'ûi
ˎ坊 Fong
ˎ坑 Háng
ˎ坎 Hòm
ˏ圻 K'í
ˎ均 Kwan
坐 Tso 2
ˎ坳 Áu 5
ˎ坳 Áu
ˏ坻 Ch'í
ˏ坼 Ch'ák
ˎ坷 Ho
ˎ坤 Kw'an

ˎ坰 Kwing
ˏ坭 Nai
ˎ坡 Po
ˏ垂 Shui
ˎ坦 T'án
ˎ坫 Tím
ˎ垇 Yau
ˎ垢 Kau 6
ˎ垓 Koi
ˎ垮 Kwai
ˏ垠 Ngan
ˏ垤 Tít 2
ˎ垛 To
ˏ垣 Ün
ˎ垔 Yan
ˏ型 Ying
ˏ埕 Ch'ing 7
ˏ埏 ín
ˎ埇 Kok
ˎ埌 Long 2
ˎ埒 Lüt
ˏ埋 Mai Mái
ˎ埃 Oi

坺 Pá
埔 Pò
埒 Pong
城 Shing
垂 Shui
埇 T'ung Yung [8]
執 Chap
埴 Chik
埠 Fau
埯 Ím
堇 Kan
基 Kí
堅 Kín
堪 Kā
堊 Ok
埤 P'í
培 P'úi
堅 Shū
埽 Sò
堕 To
塆 Toi
堂 T'ong
堆 Túi

域 Wik [9]
堪 Hòm
堰 Ín
堯 Iú
堡 Pò
報 Pò
塋 Shing
堤 Tai
塼 Tat
堞 Típ
墮 T'o
堵 Tò
塾 Tsik
堝 Wo
堙 Yan
塚 Ch'ung
塊 Fái [10]
嶔 *Hau*
塏 Hoi
墳 Hün
塞 Sak
墁 Tan
塞 Ts'oi

塒 Shí
塍 Shing
塑 Sò
塔 T'áp
塌 T'áp
塡 T'ín
塗 T'ò
塘 T'ong
塢 Ú
塋 Ying
塵 Ch'an [11]
塲 Ch'éung
墀 Ch'í
墐 Kan
墅 K'í
境 King
塑 *Long*
墓 Mò
墁 Mún
墉 P'ung
墅 Shū
墊 Shuk
塔 T'áp

墐 Tín
塹 Ts'ím
墉 Yung
墜 Chui Sui [12]
墳 Fan
墦 Fán
墟 Hū
墨 Mak
墡 Shín
壇 T'ám
墩 Tan
墮 To
增 Tsang
壅 Han [13]
壑 Ò
壁 Pik
壑 Pok
壇 T'án
墻 Ts'éung
壅 Ung
壅 Yung
壓 Át [14]
壙 Hò

壑 K'ok
壍 Ts'ím
壙 Fong [15]
壘 Lui
壚 Lò [16]
壟 Lung
壜 T'ám
壖 Wai
壞 Wái
壤 Yéung [17]
壩 Pá

33 士
35 夂
36 夕
37 大

士 Sz' 2
壬 Yam
壯 Chong 4
壳 Hok
声 Shing
壻 Sai 9
壺 Ú
壹 Yat
壼 Kw·an 10
壽 Shau 2

夂 Shui
夏 Há 2 7
夔 K'ung 11
夔 Kw'ai 20

夕 Tsik 2
外 Ngoi 2
多 To 3
夜 Yé 2
够 Kau 8
夥 Fo 11
夢 Mung 2
夤 Yan

大 Tái 2
夫 Fú
夫 Fú
夭 Iú
夭 Iú
夬 Kwái
太 T'ái
天 T'in
失 Shat 2
央 Yéung
夷 Í 3
夸 Kw'á
夾 Káp 4
奀 Ngan
奉 Fung 2 5
奄 Ím
奇 Kí
奇 K'í
奈 Noi 2
契 K'ai 6
契 Kit
契 Sit
奎 Kwai
奔 Pan
奏 Tsau

奐 Ún 2
奕 Yik 2
奚 Hai 7
套 T'ò
奢 Ché 9
奡 Ngò 2
奠 Tin 2
奧 Ò
奩 Lim 11
奬 Tséung
奪 Tüt 2
奭 Shik 12
奮 Fan
奬 Pai 2

38 女

女 Nü Ü
奶 Nái Nan [2]
奶 Nái
奴 Nò
奼 Ch'á [3]
妁 Chéuk
妃 Fí
好 Hò
好 Hò
奸 Kán
妄 Mong
如 Ü
妝 Chong [4]
妨 Fong
妍 Ín
妖 Iú
妓 Kí
妗 K'am
妙 Miú
妣 Pí
妥 T'o
妒 Tò
妤 Ü
妊 Yam

始 Ch'í [5]
妯 Chuk
姑 Kú
姆 Mò
妹 Múi
妹 Múi
妳 Nái
妮 Ní
姎 O
姍 Shán
姓 Sing
姐 T'án
姊 Tò
妻 Ts'ai
姐 Tsé
妾 Ts'íp
姊 Tsz'
姒 Ts'z'
委 Wai
姪 Chat [6]
姨 Í
妍 Ín
姦 Kán

姣 Káu
姜 Kéung
姬 Kí
姱 Kw'á
妮 Ngo
姿 Tsz'
娃 Wá
威 Wai
姻 Yan
娥 Yung
媳 Kí [7]
娟 Kün
娌 Lí
娘 Néung
娥 Ngo
娜 No
娉 P'ing
娑 So
娣 T'ai
娛 Ü
婉 Wán
媛 Yan
娅 Á [8]

娼 Ch'éung
婚 Fan
婦 Fú
婪 Lám
婁 Lau
媒 Lo
嫕 O
婢 P'í
婆 P'o
婕 Tsít
娶 Ts'ü
婉 Ün
婬 Yam
媚 Mí [9]
娼 Mò
媒 Múi
婿 Sai
媟 Sít
嫂 Sò
媞 T'ai
婷 T'ing
媛 Ün
媧 Wo

嫦 Ch'í [10]
嫌 Ím
嫁 Ká
媾 Kau
媿 Kw'ai
媽 Má
媽 Má
嬨 Mí
嫩 Nat
嫋 Niú
媼 Ò
媲 P'í
媳 Sik
嫂 Sò
嫉 Tsat
嫄 Ün
媼 Wan
嫜 Chéung [11]
嫣 Ín
嫠 Lí
嫚 Mán
嫫 Mò
嫩 Nün

38 女
39 子
40 宀

嫖 P'iú
嫦 Shéung
嫡 Tik
嫗 Ü
嫻 Hán 12
嬉 Hí
嬈 Iú
嬌 Kiú
嬝 Liú
嬋 Shín
嬛 K'ing 13
嬖 Pi
嬙 Ts'éung
嬲 Nái 14
嬾 Nau
嬪 Pan
嬰 Ying
嬴 Ying
嬸 Sham 15
嬾 Séung 17
孅 Ts'ím
孌 Lün

子 Tsz'
孔 Hung
孑 K'it
孕 Yan 2
孖 Ma 3
存 Ts'ün
字 Tsz' 2
孚 Fú 4
孝 Háu
孛 Pút 2
孜 Tsz'
孤 Kú 5
季 Kwai
孟 Mang 2
孥 Nò
孩 Hoi 6
孱 Mín 7
孫 Sün
孰 Shuk 8
孱 Shán 9
孳 Tsz' 10
學 Hok 2 13
孺 Lai 14
孺 Ü

孽 Ít 2 17
孿 Shán 19

宀 Mín
宁 Chü
宄 Kwai
宅 T'á
穴 Yung
宅 Chák 2 3
宊 Kau
安 On
守 Shau
宇 Ü
宋 Sung 4
完 Ün
宏 Wang
宙 Chau 2 5
宜 Í
官 Kún
宓 Mat 2
実 Shat 2
定 Ting 2
宕 Tong 2
宗 Tsung
宛 Ün
客 Hák 6
室 Shat

宣 Sün
宦 Wán 2
宥 Yau 2
害 Hoi 2 7
宴 Ín
家 Ká
寇 K'au
宮 Kung
寄 Mat 2
寔 Shán
宵 Siu
宰 Tsoi
容 Yung
寄 Kí 8
密 Mat 2
宿 Suk
窗 Tam 2
寔 Tsán
寂 Tsik 2
宗 Ts'oi
寃 Ün
寅 Yan
富 Fú 9

寒 Hon
寐 Mí
寧 Ning
寔 Shat
寓 Ü
寓 Ü
寘 Chí 10
寧 Ning
寨 Chái 11
察 Ch'at
寡 Kwá
寥 Liú
寞 Mok
寤 'Ng
寧 Ning
實 Shat
寢 Ts'am
寬 Fún 12
寮 Liú
寫 Sé
審 Sham
寰 Wán
寵 Ch'ung 17

寶 Pò

寸 Ts'ün
对 Túi
寺 Tsz' 3
尉 P'o 5
封 Fung 6
尅 Hák 7
射 Shé
射 Yik
專 Chün 8
將 Tséung
將 Tséung
尉 Wai
尋 Ts'am 9
尊 Tsun Tsün
對 Túi 11
對 Túi
導 Tò 13

小 Siú
少 Shiú
少 Shiú
尔 f
尖 Tsim 3
尙 Shêung 5
尠 Sín 10

尢 Wong
尤 Yau
尬 Kái 4
尨 P'ong
尷 Wong
就 Tsau 9
尷 Kám 14

40 尸
41 寸
42 小
43 尢尤尣

44 尸
45 屮
46 山

尸 Shí
尺 Ch'ik 2
尹 Wan
尻 Háu 2
尼 Ní
尼 Nik
尽 Tsun 3
尻 Tuk
局 Kuk 4
尾 Mí
尿 Niú 2
屁 P'í
屆 Kái 5
屆 Kái
居 Kū
屎 Pí
屈 Wat
屏 P'ing 6
屍 Shí
屎 Shí
屋 Uk
展 Chín 7
屐 K'ik 2
屑 Sít

屋 O 8
屬 Shuk 2 9
屠 T'ó
屢 Lü 2 11
屭 Sái
履 Lí 12
層 Ts'ang
屧 Típ 2
屨 Kü 2
屬 Kéuk 15
屬 Shuk 2 18
屭 Ai 21

屮 Ch'it
屯 Chün
屯 Tün

山 Shán
屺 Kí 3
屹 Ngat 2
屹 Ngat 2
岔 Ch'á 4
岌 K'ap
岐 K'í
岑 Sham
岨 Cho 5
岡 Kong
岷 Man
岩 Ngám
岳 Ngok 2
岸 Ngon 2
岱 Toi 2
岫 Tsau 2
岵 Ú 2
峙 Shí 2 6
峋 Sun
峒 T'ung
峯 Fung 7
峽 Háp 2
猖 Náu
峨 Ngo

峩 Ngo
島 Tò
峭 Ts'iü
峻 Tsun
峥 Chang 8
崆 Hung
崦 Ím
崎 K'i
崗 Kong
崑 Kwan
崛 Kwat 2
崚 Loi
崙 Lun
崖 Ngái
崤 Ngáu
崩 Pang
崇 Shung
崧 Sung
崔 Ts'ui
嵁 Hom 9
嵌 Hòm 2
嵇 K'ai
嵐 Lám

嵋 Mí
嵎 Ü
嶕 Kau 10
嵬 Ngai
嵁 Pan
嵗 Sui
嵩 Sung
嵯 Ts'o
嶄 Ch'an 11
嶁 Hòm
嶠 Kiú 12
嶇 K'u
嶙 Lun
嶞 To 2
嶪 Yam
嶷 Í 14
嶺 Ling
嶽 Ngok 2
嶼 Sü
嶸 Ying
嶾 Ts'ám 17
巍 Ngai 18
巒 Lün 19

巔 Tín
巗 Ín 20
巖 Ngám

川 Ch'ün
州 Chau 3
巡 Ts'un
巡 Ts'un 4
巢 Ch'áu 8

工 Kung
巧 Háu 2
左 Tso
巨 Kü 2 3
巫 Mò 4
差 Ch'á Ch'ai Ts'z'

己 Kí
已 í
巳 Tsz' 2
巴 Pá
巵 Chí 4
巷 Hong 2 6
巽 Sun 9

46 山
47 川 巛
48 工
49 已

50 巾
51 干
52 幺

巾 Kan
布 Pò
市 Shí
帆 Fán 3
帋 Chí 4
希 Hí
帊 P'á
帚 Chau 5
帘 Lím
帑 Nò
帑 T'ong
帕 P'á
帛 Pák
帖 T'íp
帙 Tít
帜 Shik 6
帥 Shui
帨 Sut
帝 Tai
帳 Chan 7
帿 Lí
師 Sz'
席 Tsik
帨 Tui

帳 Chéung 8
帽 Ch'éung
帡 P'ing
常 Shéung
帶 Tái
帷 Wai
幄 Ak 9
幅 Fuk
帽 Mò
幫 Pong
幃 Wai
幌 Fong 10
幰 Lím
幗 Kwok 11
幔 Mán
幕 Mok
幘 Tsik
幟 Ch'í 12
幢 Chong
幡 Fán
幣 Pai
幦 Puk
幢 T'ong

幨 Chim 13
幩 Fan
幬 Ch'au 14
幪 Mung
幫 Pong
幰 Hin

干 Kon
平 P'ing
幵 Kín 3
年 Nín
幸 Hang 5
幷 Ping
幹 Kon 10

幺 Iú
幻 Wán
幼 Yau
幽 Yau 6
幾 Tsz'
幾 Kí 9
幾 Kí

广 ím
庄 Chong 3
床 Ch'ong 4
庋 Kwai
庇 Pí
序 Tsü 2
府 Fú 5
庚 Kang
庙 Miú 2
庖 P'áu
底 Tai
店 Tím
度 Tò 2 6
度 Tok
庠 Ts'éung
麻 Yau
庫 Fú 7
庭 T'ing
座 Tso 2
康 Hong 8
庵 Òm
庳 Pí 2
庶 Shü

庸 Yung
廖 Sau 9
廂 Séung
廁 Ts'z' 2
廋 Ü
廉 Lím 10
廊 Long
廋 Sau
廓 Fok 11
廑 Kan
廖 Liú 2
廕 Yam 2
廛 Ch'ín 12
廠 Ch'ong
廚 Ch'ü
廢 Fai 2
廣 Kwong
廟 Miú 2
廡 Mò
廝 Sz'
廨 Kái 13
廩 Lam
廬 Lü 16

麻 Sò
廯 Sím 17
麤 Yung 18
廳 T'ing 22

廴 Yan
延 ín 4
廷 T'ing
廹 Pik 5
廸 Tik 2
建 Kín 6
廻 Üi

廾 Kung
廿 Yá 2
弁 Pín 2
弁 P'ón
弄 Lung 2 4
弇 ím 6
弈 Yik 2
弊 Pai 2 12

53 广
54 廴
55 廾

56 弋 57 弓 58 彐 彑 59 彡

弋 Yik
式 Yat
弍 f
式 Shik 3
弒 Shí 9

弓 Kung
弔 Tiú
引 Yan
弗 Fat
弘 Wang
弛 Ch'í 3
弝 Pá 4
弟 Tai
弨 Ch'iú 5
弦 ín
弥 Ní
弩 Nò
弤 Tai
弢 T'ò
弧 ú
弭 Mí 6
弭 Sun
弰 Shau 7
弱 Yéuk
張 Chéung 8
強 K'éung
強 K'éung 9
彀 K'au
弼 Pat

彊 K'au 11
彇 Siú 12
彈 Tán
彈 T'án
彊 K'éung 13
彌 Ní 14
彎 Wán 19

彐 Kai
彖 T'un 6
彗 Wai 8
彘 Chí 9
彝 Lui 10
彜 f

彡 Shám
彤 T'ung 4
形 Ying
彦 ín 6
形 Ying
彧 Yuk 7
彬 Pan 8
彪 Piú
彫 Tiú
彩 Ts'oi
彭 P'áng 9
彰 Chéung 11
影 Ying 12

彳 Ch'ik
彷 Fong 4
役 Yik
征 Ching 5
彿 Fat
彼 Pí
徂 Ts'ò
徃 Wong
往 Wong
很 Han 6
後 Hau
律 Lut
徇 Sun
待 Toi
徊 Ūi
徉 Yéung
徑 King 7
徒 T'ò
徐 Ts'ü
徠 Loi 8
御 Ngá
徘 P'úi
徙 Sái
從 Sung

從 Tsung
從 Ts'ung
得 Tak
御 Ü
復 Fuk 9
健 Kín
徧 P'ín
循 Ts'un
徨 Wong
徯 Hai 10
徭 Iú
徵 Mí
徬 P'ong
徵 Ching 12
徹 Ch'ít
德 Tak
徽 Hiú 13
徾 Fai 14

心 Sam
必 Pít
忉 T'ō
志 Chí 3
忌 Kí
忘 Mong
忙 Mong
忒 T'ik
忖 Ts'ün
忍 Yan
忠 Chung 4
忡 Ch'ung
快 Fái
忿 Fan
忣 Fán
忽 Fat
忤 'Ng
念 Ním
忸 Nuk
忡 Pín
忱 Sham
忝 T'ím
怀 Wái
忻 Yan

怎 Cham Sham Tsam 5
怵 Chut
怳 Fong
怹 Fú
怯 Híp
怡 Í
急 Kap
怪 Kwái
怒 Náu
怩 Ní
怒 Nò
怕 P'á
怶 Pí
怲 Ping
怖 Pò
性 Sing
思 Sz'
思 Sz'
怛 T'át
怗 T'íp
怠 Toi
怍 Tsok
怙 Ū

怨 Ün
快 Yéung
恝 Át 6
恥 Ch'í
恇 Ch'ung
恍 Fong
恢 Fúi
恨 Han
恒 Hang
恰 Hap
恔 Háu
恐 Hung
恪 K'ok
恭 Kung
恔 Lun
恩 Nan
恧 Nuk
恃 Shí
恕 Shü
息 Sik
恂 Sun
恤 Sut
恬 T'ím

61 心小小

恌 T'iú
恓 Ts'ai
恣 Ts'z'
恫 T'ung
恚 Wai
恁 Yam
恩 Yan
恙 Yéung
悝 Fúi 7
悔 Fúi
悍 Hon
悈 Kái
悁 Kün
悃 Kw'an
悃 Lun
悞 'Ng
悟 'Ng
悖 Púi
悉 Sik
悛 Sün
悚 Sung
悌 Tai
悄 Ts'iú

悤 Ts'ung
悅 Üt
患 Wán
悒 Yap
悠 Yau
惆 Ch'au 8
悵 Chéung
惩 Ch'ing
惛 Fan
惚 Fat
悱 Fí
悻 Hang
悾 Hung
惔 ím
悬 Kí
惧 Kü
惓 K'ün
悸 Kwai
惘 Mong
悶 Mún
悫 Nik
惡 Ok
惡 ó

悲 Pí
惜 Sik
悴 Sui
悳 Tak
惕 T'ik
惋 T'ín
悼 Tò
悽 Ts'ai
情 Ts'ing
悰 Tsung
惇 Tun
惟 Wai
惠 Wai
惑 Wák
惻 Ch'ak 9
惴 Ch'ui
惗 Hín
愜 Híp
意 í
感 Kòm
愍 Man
愐 Mín
愕 Ngok

懊 No
惱 Nò
愛 Oi
愎 Pik
愊 Pín
想 Séung
愁 Shau
愁 Ts'au
愔 Sing
惺 Sing
愄 Soi
惰 To
愉 Ü
愚 Ü
愈 Ü
愠 Wan
惲 Wan
惶 Wong
悟 Yam
惹 Yé
愴 Ch'ong 10
愮 Ch'uk
慌 Fong

愾 Hí K'oi
慊 Híp
愷 Hoi
愮 Ió
愧 Kw'ai
慄 Lut
慎 Shan
慅 Sò
憖 Sú
憖 Sú
態 T'ái
慆 T'ò
慈 Ts'z'
愿 Ün
慁 Wan
慇 Wan
慇 Yan
憾 Yung
憧 Chéung 11
慴 Chíp
慳 Hán
憩 Hí
慶 Hing

61 心
62 戈

戈 Kwo
戊 Mò
戉 Üt
成 Shū
戌 Sut
戎 Yung
戒 Kái 3
我 Ngo
成 Shing
戕 Ts'éung 4
戔 Tsín
或 Wák
戚 Tung 7
戚 Ts'ik
戛 Át 8
戟 Kik
戡 Hòm 9
戢 Tang
戢 Ts'ap
戩 Tsín 10
截 Tsít
戮 Luk 11
戰 Chín 12
戲 Hí

戇 K'oi
慤 K'ok
慷 K'ong
慣 Kwán
慺 Lau
慘 Liú
慮 Lū
慢 Mán
慕 Mò
慝 Nik
慴 Nik
慫 Sung
慙 Ts'ám
慚 Ts'ám
慘 Ts'ám
慼 Ts'ik
慟 Tung
慰 Wai
慧 Wai
憂 Yau
慾 Yuk
慵 Yung
憷 Ch'ong 12

憧 Ch'ung
憤 Fan
憒 Fúi
憪 Hán
憲 Hín
憨 Hòm
憬 Kwing
憐 Lín
憭 Liú
憫 Man
憮 Mò
憊 P'ái
憑 P'ang
憋 P'it
憚 Tán
憯 Ts'ám
慘 Ts'ám
憎 Tsang
憔 Ts'iú
憝 Túi
憷 Ch'o 13
懈 Hái
懇 Han

憾 Hòm
憮 K'an
憺 Lam
懋 Mau
懊 ò
憸 Ts'ím
懆 Ts'ò
憧 Tung
憶 Yik
懌 Yik
應 Ying
應 Ying
懥 Ch'í 14
懣 Mún
懵 Mung
懦 No
懠 Tsai
憩 Túi
懲 Ch'ing 15
懮 Yau
懶 Lán 16
懵 Mung
懸 Ün

懷 Wái
懺 Ch'ám 17
戇 K'í
戇 Fún 18
懿 ì
戄 Kū
懾 Shíp
戀 Lün 19
戇 Nán
戇 Ngong 21

62 戈
63 戶
64 手才

戳, Ch'éuk
戴' Tái 14

戶2 ú
戾, Ak
房 Fong 4
戽' Fú
戾2 Lui
所 } Sho
所 }
扃 Kwing 5
扁 P'ín
扁 Pín
扉 í 6
扆 í
扇' Shín
扉 Fí 8
扈 ím

手 Shau
才 Ts'oi
扎, Chát
扔, Lak
扒 P'á
扑, P'ok
打 Tá
扠 Ch'á 3
扞2 Hon
扣' K'au
扛 Kong
扤2 At Ngat
托, T'ok
扼, Ak 4
扱, Ch'áp
找 Cháu
抓 Cháu
抄 Ch'áu
批 Ch'é
折, Chít
抔 Fau
扶 Fú
技2 Kí
抗2 Kong

抗' K'ong
抉, Küt
抆 Man
扭 Nau
把 Pá
批 P'ai
扮2 Pán
扳 P'án
承 Shing
抒 Shü
抖' Tau
抖 T'au
投 T'au
抑, Yik
押, Áp Át 5
拗 Áu
拗' Áu
拆, Ch'ák
抽 Ch'au
担 Ch'é
拓2 Chik
招 Chiú
拙, Chüt

拂, Fat Pat
拊 Fú
拑 K'ím
拘 K'ü
拒 K'ü
拐 Kwái
拉 Lái
揲, Láp
抹, Mát Müt
拇 Mau
拏 Ná
拈 Nim
披 P'ai P'í
拜' Pái
拍, P'ák
拔2 Pát
抛 P'áu
拚2 Pín
拚' P'ún
抨 P'ing
抨 P'ing
拍' Pò
抱 P'ò

64 手

拌 P'ún	拿 Ná	捆 Kw'an	捋 Lüt	捺 Nát
拴 Shán	拿 Ná	捋 Lüt	捱 Ngái	捱 Ngái
抵 Tai	按 On	捏 Níp	捺 Pan	捻 Níp
担 Tám	拾 Shap	挪 No	捧 Fung Pung	排 P'ái
担 Tám	拾 Shíp	挼 No	掐 Háp	陪 P'au
拖 T'o	拭 Shik	捌 Pát	掀 Hín	捭 Pí
拕 T'o	挑 T'iú	捕 Pò	控 Hung	掤 Ping
抬 T'oi	拴 Ts'ūn	掷 Pong	掩 ím	授 Shau
挾 Yéung	挏 Tung	抄 So	掩 òm	捨 Shé
拃 Chat	挖 Wát	挲 So	掯 K'ang	掃 Sò
指 Chí	拽 Yai	挺 T'ing	椅 Kí	探 T'ám
持 Ch'í	挨 Ái	挫 Ts'o	据 Kū	掇 Téuk
挣 Ch'ing	振 Chan	捅 T'ung	掬 Kuk	揚 Tik
抗 Ch'ung	捉 Chuk	挽 Wán	捲 Kün	掂 Tím
拷 Háu	挾 Híp	挹 Yap	掛 Kwá	掟 Ting
協 Híp	挾 Kíp	掩 Am	掘 Kwat	掫 Tsau
挌 Kák	掀 Hòm	掣 Chai Ch'ít	捩 Lai	接 Tsíp
拮 Kat	捍 Hon	掙 Cháng	淋 Lam	捷 Tsít
挈 K'ít	揩 Kái	掉 Cháu	掠 Léuk	措 Ts'ò
拳 K'ün	揿 Káng	掉 Tiú	掄 Lun	採 Ts'oi
拱 Kung	捁 K'au	掌 Chéung	猛 Mang	捽 Ts'üt
括 K'út	掴 Kok	推 Ch'ui T'ùi	捫 Mún	捥 Ün
挂 Kwá	捐 Kün	掇 Chüt	捫 Mún	掖 Yat

64 手

握 Ak 9
揾 Át
揸 Chá
揷 Ch'áp
揣 Ch'ui
揮 Fai
揩 Hái
揀 Kán
揵 K'ín
揭 K'it
揆 Kw'ai
揦 Lá
描 Miú
揇 Nám
捏 Níp
揜 òm
捶 Pung
捘 Sau
揎 Shín
揳 Sít
提 T'ai
揄 T'ai
揲 Típ

揫 Ts'au
揪 Ts'au
揣 Ts'un
揔 Tsung
援 Ún
換 Ún
揖 Yap
揉 Yau
揚 Yéung
搾 Chá 10
搽 Ch'á
搥 Ch'ui
搐 Ch'uk
搴 Hín
搖 Iú
捻 Kam
搆 Kau
携 Kw'ái
搣 Mít
搦 Nik
搏 Pok
搒 Pong
搬 Pún

擎 Pún
搜 Sau
搡 Shák
搧 Shín
揲 Síp
搔 Sò
損 Sün
揲 T'áp
搗 Tò
搪 T'ong
搶 Ts'éung
搶 Ts'éung
搓 Ts'o
撙 Tsun
搳 Wá
揾 Wan
摘 Chák 11
摯 Chí
摭 Chik
摺 Chíp
摳 K'au
撳 K'ín
摑 Kwák Kwok

摟 Lau
摙 Lín
摝 Lò
摝 Luk
摩 Mo
摹 Mò
摸 Mok
捺 Ngáu
摮 Ngò
摒 Ping
摽 P'iú
撮 Sát
撾 Shû
攪 Tau
摻 Ts'ám
慘 Ts'ím
摧 Ts'ûi
摶 T'ün
撰 Chán 12
撦 Ch'é
撐 Ch'áng
撐 Ch'áng
撒 Ch'it

撞 Chong
搖 Fai
撫 Fú
撬 Kiú
撟 Kiú
擂 Lau
撈 Láu
撩 Liú
撓 Náu
撚 Nín
撏 Pán
擎 P'it
撇 P'it
播 Po
撲 P'ok
撥 Pút
撕 Sai
撕 Sz'
撒 Sát
撦 Tám
撘 Táp
撻 Ts'ím
撮 Ts'üt

64 手
65 支
66 攴 攵

攴 P'ok
攻 Háu
收 Shau
攵 Hok 3
改 Koi
攻 Kung
攸 Yau
政 Ching 4
放 Fong
故 Kú 5
效 Háu 6
敕 Ch'ik 7
救 Kau
教 Káu
教 Káu
敏 Man
敖 Ngò
敗 Pái
敘 Tsü
敔 Ü
敧 K'í 8
敢 Kòm
敝 Pai
散 Sán

支 Chí

攏 Lung
攙 Ch'ám 17
攔 Lán
攘 Nong
攘 Yéung
攖 Ying
攢 Ch'ün 18
攜 Kw'ái
攝 Shíp
攡 Sung
攢 Kw'an 19
攦 Lí
攞 Lo
攣 Lün
攤 T'án
攦 Fok
攪 Káu 20
攩 Tong
蠻 Mán 25

攉 Chák
攕 Í
攋 Kok
攬 Lám
攬 Lám
擰 Ning
擯 Pan
擣 Tò
擡 T'oi
擠 Tsai
擦 Ts'át
擭 Wok
擲 Chák 15
擴 Fok
擾 Iú
攦 Láp Líp 2
攋 Lui
攍 Mít 2
攏 Pái
攀 P'án
攢 Ts'ün
攉 Fok 16
攬 Lám

攇 Ün
撾 Chá 13
擇 Chák
撼 Hòm 2
擒 K'am
擊 Kik
撿 Kím
擎 K'ing
據 Kü
擄 Lò
擂 Lúi
擘 Mák Mek
擙 Ò
擗 P'ik
擫 Sáp
擅 Shín 2
擔 Tám
擔 Tám
撻 T'át
擋 Tong
操 Ts'ò
擁 Ung Yung
擠 Chai 14

66 支
攵
67 文
68 斗
69 斤
70 方

散 Sán
敦 Tun
敬 King 9
敲 Háu 10
敵 Chá 11
敷 Fú
敺 K'ū
數 Shò
數 Shò
數 Shok
敵 Tik 2
整 Ching 12
斂 Lím 13
斁 Tò
斁 Yik 2
斃 Pai 2 14

斈 Man
斋 Kū 4
斋 Chái 6
斌 Pan 7
斐 Fí 8
斑 Pán
斒 Pán 9
斕 Lán 17

斗 Tau
料 Liù 2 6
斛 Huk 2 7
斜 Ts'é
斜 Ts'é
斝 Ká 8
斟 Cham 9
斡 Wát 10

斤 Kan
斥 Ch'ik
斧 Fú 4
斯 Ts'éung
斫 Chéuk 5
斬 Chám 7
斯 Sz' 8
新 San 9
斯 Téuk 10
斷 Tūn 14
斷 Tūn 2

方 Fong
於 Ū 4
Ü
施 Shí 5
旂 Yau
旆 Chín 6
旅 K'í
旅 Lū
旄 Mò
旆 P'ui
旁 P'ong
旋 Sün 7
旌 Tsing
族 Tsuk 2
旐 Chiú 2 8
旒 Lau 9
旗 K'í 10
旛 Fán 14

无 Mò
旣 Kí

日 Yat
旧 Kau
旦 Tán
旦 Tán
旨 Chí
旭 Huk
早 Tsò
旬 Ts'un
旱 Hon
旰 Hon
旻 Chak
昌 Ch'éung
昏 Fan
昉 Fong
昊 Hò
易 í
易 Yik
昆 Kwan
昏 Man
明 Ming
昂 Ngong
昄 Pán
昔 Shí
昇 Shing

昔 Sik
旺 Wong
昕 Yan
昭 Ch'iú
昶 Ch'ong
春 Ch'un
昴 Máu
昧 Múi
昺 Ping
是 Shí
星 Sing
昝 Tsán
昨 Tsok
映 Yéung
昱 Yuk
晏 Án
晁 Chiú
晌 Héung
晅 Hün
晒 Shái
時 Shí
晉 Tsun
晉 Tsun

晰 Chai
晝 Chau
晦 Fúi
晞 Hí
晛 Ín
晚 Mán
晤 'Ng
晡 Pò
晨 Shan
晟 Shing
智 Chí
景 King
晷 Kwai
晾 Long
普 P'ò
晢 Sik
晰 Sik
晶 Tsing
晴 Ts'ing
暉 Fai
暇 Há
暄 Hün
暌 Kw'ai

暝 Man
暖 Nün
暗 ồm
暑 Shü
暈 Wan
暘 Yéung
暎 Ying
暢 Ch'éung
暠 Kò
暵 Hon
暮 Mò
暱 Nik
暴 Pò
暴 Puk
暫 Sít
暫 Tsám
暱 Ai
暵 Hí
曉 Hiú
曁 K'í
曆 Lik
曄 Shíp
曇 T'ám

71 无
72 日

72 日
73 曰
74 月
75 木

遲 Ts'ím
曈 T'ung
曛 Héung 13
曖 Oi
曚 Fan 14
曜 Iú
曚 Mung
曙 Sü
曠 Fong 15
曝 Puk
曨 Lung 16
曩 Nong 17
曬 Lai 19
曬 Shái

曰 üt
由 Ká
曲 Huk Kuk
曳 Yai 2
更 Kang 3
更 Ang Kang
曷 Hot 5
書 Shū 6
曼 Mán 7
曹 Ts'ò
替 T'ai 8
曾 Tsang
曾 Ts'ang
最 Tsui
會 Úi 9
曷 K'ít 10

月 üt 2
有 Yau
服 Fuk 2 4
朋 P'ang
朕 Cham 2 6
朔 Shok
朗 Long 7
望 Mong 2
朝 Chiú 8
朝 Ch'iú
朞 Kí
期 K'í
朦 Mung 14
朧 Lung 16

木 Muk 2
不 Tun
札 Chát
未 Mí 2
末 Mút 2
本 Pún
朮 Shut 2
朱 Chū 2
朴 P'ok
朵 To
朵 To
朿 Ts'z'
朽 Yau
杉 Ch'ám 3
杖 Chéung 2
杷 Ch'í
束 Ch'uk
杏 Hang 2
杞 Kí
杆 Kon
杠 Kong
李 Lí
杓 Chéuk
杭 Ngat 2

朴 Niú
杕 Tai 2
杜 Tò 2
材 Ts'oi
村 Ts'ün
杓 Ú
杙 Yik 2
枕 Cham
极 Cháp 2 4
枝 Chí
杵 Ch'ü
杼 Ch'ü
枌 Fan
枋 Fong
杭 Hong
杰 Kít 2
杲 Kò
果 Kwo
林 Lam
杪 Miú
杳 Miú
枚 Múi
枏 Nám

75 木

杻 Nau	枯 Fú	怡 T'oi	栱 Kung	梂 K'au
杷 P'á	柙 Háp	柝 T'ok	桂 Kwai	梏 Kok
板 Pán	枴 Hiú	柒 Ts'at	桄 Kwong	梏 Kuk
枇 P'í	染 ím	柞 Tsok	栵 Lai	梁 Léung
杯 Púi	枷 Ká	柴 Yai	栗 Lut	梨 Lí
析 Sik	架 Ká	柚 Yau	案 On	裡 Lí
栈 Tak	柬 Kán	柔 Yau	栢 Pák	根 Long
枓 Tau	枸 Kau	柽 Chat	栻 Shik	梫 Mong
松 Ts'ung	柩 Kau	株 Chü	桑 Song	梅 Múi
柿 Ts'z'	柑 Kòm	桁 Háng	栒 Sun	梧 'Ng
東 Tung	枫 Kú	核 Hat Wat	桃 T'ò	梹 Pan
枉 Wong	枴 Kwái	栲 Háu	栖 Ts'ai	梆 Pong
查 Ch'á	柳 Lau	校 Káu	栽 Tsoi	梐 Púi
柴 Ch'ái	某 Mau	校 Káu	桐 T'ung	梪 Púi
栅 Ch'ák	柅 Nik	栩 Hü	桓 ün	梢 Sán
枳 Chat	柰 Noi	栘 í	桅 Wai	梁 Shá
柘 Ché	柯 O	栭 í	梔 Chí	梢 Sháu
枳 Chí	柏 Pák	枅 Kai	棁 Chüt	梳 Sho
栀 Ch'í	柄 Ping	格 Kák	梵 Fán	梭 So
柱 Ch'ü	柽 P'ing	根 Kan	桴 Fú	梯 T'ai
枹 Chuk	枭 Sai	桔 Kat	械 Hái	梃 T'ing
枹 Fú	柢 Tai	柏 K'au	梟 Hiú	條 T'iú
枌 Fú	柁 T'o	桀 Kít	梗 Kang	梌 T'ò

75
木

梓 Tsz'
桶 T'ung
梛 Yé
桜 Yui
棧 Chán 8
棖 Ch'án
棦 Chang
棡 Ch'au
棹 Cháu
棹 Chéuk
植 Chik
椎 Ch'ui
梵 Fan
棻 Fan
棑 Fí
椚 Hám
棄 Hí
棬 Hün
椅 Í
棨 K'ai
棋 K'í
棘 Kik
椐 Kū

棋 Kū
棺 Kún
棍 Kwan
椁 Kwok
棱 Ling
棉 Mín
棒 Páng
棚 P'áng
森 Sham
棣 Tai
椓 Téuk
棠 T'ong
棲 Ts'ai
椒 Tsau
椒 Tsiú
棗 Tsò
棌 Ts'oi
棕 Tsung
棟 Tung
椀 Ún
椹 Cham 9
楨 Ching
楚 Ch'o

楮 Ch'ü
椿 Ch'un
楅 Fuk
楓 Fung
椸 Í
業 Íp
楷 K'ái
椷 Kám
極 Kik
楝 Lín
楞 Ling
楣 Mí
棻 Muk
楠 Nám
楯 Shü
楒 Sz'
楪 Típ
楫 Tsíp
椶 Tsung
楯 T'un
楑 Ü
楡 Ü
椳 Üi

椽 Ün
椰 Yé
楊 Yéung
楹 Ying
榨 Chá 10
槎 Ch'á
槌 Ch'ui
榧 Fí
構 Kau
槁 Kò
榷 K'ok
榴 Lau
榔 Long
楨 Lung
榜 Pong
槃 P'ún
槳 Shok
樹 Shü
榱 Shui
樺 Sun
榻 T'áp
榭 Tsé
槍 Ts'éung

榛 Tsun
槐 Wái
榮 Wing
榕 Yung
槤 Chá 11
橀 Ché
樟 Chéung
樁 Chong
樞 Ch'ü
權 Kan
樛 Kau
槪 K'oi
樓 Lau
樑 Léung
樂 Lok
樂 Ngok
樂 Ngáu
模 Mò
樗 Pat
標 Piú
樤 P'o
樨 Sai
槮 Sham
樓 Shü

棒 Sut
榴 Tsáp
槳 Tséung
槧 Ts'ím
槽 Ts'ò
楱 Ts'uk
樅 Tsung
樣 Yéung
樟 Ch'áng 12
橙 Ch'áng
橐 Í
橈 Iú Náu
橘 Kat Kwat
機 Kí
橋 Kiú
橫 Kò
橄 Kòm
檠 Kŭt
樸 P'ok
樸 Puk
樹 Shū
橁 Shun
榆 T'áp

槖 T'ok
樵 Ts'iú
樽 Tsun
橦 T'ung
樺 Wá
橫 Wáng
樫 Ch'ing 13
檄 Hat
檐 Ím
檟 Ká
檎 K'am
櫃 Kéung
檢 Kím
檠 K'ing
檜 Kúi
檀 T'án
檔 Tong
檣 Ts'éung
檍 Yik
櫂 Cháu 14
櫃 Kwai
檻 Lám
檬 Mung

檸 Ning
檳 Pan
橕 'Tang
檮 T'ò
檯 T'oi
櫜 Kò 15
櫟 Lik
櫓 Lò
櫚 Lŭ
櫛 Tsít
櫝 Tuk
櫬 Ch'an 16
櫪 Lik
櫨 Lò
櫳 Lung
櫩 P'an
欖 Lám 17
欄 Lán
欄 Lán
欞 *Ling*
欒 Yan
欖 Ying
權 K'ün 18

欐 Lo 19
欒 Lŭn
欐 Pá 21
欝 Wat 22

欠 Hím
次 Ts'z'
欣 Yan 4
欮 K'at 6
欲 *Koi*
欵 款 Fún 7
欷 Hí
欸 Oi
欶 Shok
欲 Yuk
欺 Hí 8
欱 òm
欽 Yam
歃 Háp 9
歇 Hít
歆 Yam
歉 Híp 10
歌 Ko
歐 Au 11
歎 T'án
獻 Hŭ 12
歔 Lím 13
歟 Ü 14

75 木
76 欠

76 欠
77 止
78 歹 歺
79 殳

歡 Ch't 15
歡 Fún 18

止 Chi
正 Ching
正 Ching
此 此 Ts'z'
步 2 Pò 3
武 Mò 4
歪 Mé 5
歪 Wái
歸 Kwai 8
歲 Sui 9
歷 2 Lik 12
歸 Kwai 14

歹 Tái
歺 Tái
死 Sz'
夙 Suk
殀 Iú 4
歿 2 Mút
殄 T'ín 5
殆 T'oi
殂 Ts'ò
殃 Yéung
殊 Shū 6
殉 Sun
殍 P'iú 7
殖 2 Chik 8
殘 Ts'án
殛 Kik 9
殞 Wan 10
殣 Kan 11
殤 Shéung
殪 í 12
殫 Tán
殭 Kéung 13
殮 Lím
殯 Pan 14

殲 Ts'ím 17

殳 Shū
段 2 Tūn 5
殷 Yan 6
殺 Shái
殺 Shát
殼 Hok
殽 Ngáu
殿 2 Tín 9
毀 Wai
毆 Au 11
毅 2 Ngai
敿 2 Huk 13

毋 Mò
母 Mò
每 Múi 3
毋 Ná 4
毒 Tuk 2
毓 Yuk 9

比 Pí
比 Pí 2
毖 Pí 5
毗 P'í
毚 Ts'ám 13

毛 Mò
毡 Chín 5
毯 Sín 6
毫 Hò 7
毬 K'au
毯 T'án 8
毳 Ts'ui
毹 Hot 9
毸 Soi
毾 Yung 12
毽 Chín 13

氏 Shí 2
民 Man
氐 Tai
氓 Man 4

气 Hí
氛 Fan 4
氣 Hí 6
氤 Yan
氳 Wan 9

80 毋
81 比
82 毛
83 氏
84 气

85 水氵冰

水 Shui
氹 T'am
永 Wing
汁 Chap
汜 Fán
求 K'au
汀 T'ing
汉 Ch'á 3
池 Ch'í
汎 Fán
汗 2 Hon
汞 Hung
江 Kong
汕 Shán
汐 Sheuk
汎 Sun
汐 2 Tsik
汜 Ts'z'
污 Ú
汙 Ú
汝 Ü
沈 Ch'am 4
沉 Ch'am
沚 Chí

沖 Ch'ung
汾 Fan
沂 f
汲 K'ap
決 Küt
汨 Kwat
汶 Man
汐 2 Mat
沔 Mín
沐 2 Muk
沒 2 Mút
汴 2 Pín
沛 P'úi
沙 Shá
沈 Sham
沓 2 Táp
忝 T'ím
沁 Tsam
沌 2 Tun
沤 2 Ú
汪 Wong
汭 2 Yui
沃 Yuk

治 2 Chí 5
沾 Chím
沼 Chiú
注 Chū
沸 Fai
泼 Fát
泛 Fán
泛 Fung
法 Fát
沉 Fong
河 Ho
泔 Kòm
沽 Kú
洞 Kwing
沥 2 Lik
泪 2 Lui
泯 Man
沫 2 Múi
沫 Mút
泥 Nai
泥 2 Ní
泡 P'áu
泡 P'ò

泌 Pí
泙 P'ing
波 Po
泊 2 Pok
泮 P'ún
泄 Shíp Sít
泄 2 Yai
泝 Sò
泗 Sz'
泰 T'ái
沱 T'o
泚 Ts'ai
沮 Tsū
沮 Tsū
泉 Ts'ün
涘 Tsz'
沿 Ün
泫 Ün
泳 2 Wing
泣 Yap
泆 2 Yat
油 Yau
泅 Yau

泱 Yéung
洽 Ap Háp 6
洲 Chau
洙 Chū
洧 Fúi
洶 Hung
洪 Hung
洊 f
涌 f
洟 f
洎 Kí
洇 Kín
洚 Kong
洫 Kwik
洸 Kwong
洛 Lok
派 P'ái
洒 Sai Shá
洗 Sai
洩 Sít
洵 Sun
洚 Tsín
津 Tsun

洞² Tung
洳 ü
洄 Gi
洹 Gn
活₂ Gt
洼 Yam
洋 Yéung
浸⁷ Cham
浙 Chít
涌 Ch'ung
浮 Fau
浩² Hò
海 Hoi
涇 King
涓 Kün
流 Lau
涖² Lí
浪² Long
逸 Mui
涅₂ Níp
涘 Oi
涘² Tsz'
浜 Ping

浦 Pò
涕₂ Pút
涔 Sham
涉 Shíp
涎 Sín
消 Siu
涕⁷ T'ai
涂 T'ò
浸⁷ Tsam
浹 Tsíp
浚⁷ Tsun
浣 Un
涎 Yan
浥 Yap
浴₂ Yuk
⁸ 涪 Fan
淝 Fí
涵 Hám
淹 fm
淇 K'í
涸 K'ok
涢 Kwik
淋 Lam

涼 Léung
凌 Ling
淚² Lui
淥₂ Luk
淪 Lun
淰² Nam
淖² Náu
涯 Ngái
淆 Ngáu
深 Sham
淑₂ Shuk
淳 Shun
淅 Sik
淬² Sui
淂 Tak
淡² Tám
涿 Téuk
添 T'ím
淟 T'ín
淘 T'ò
淒 Ts'ai
淺 Ts'ín
淨² Tsing

清 Ts'ing
淙 Tsung
淞 Ts'ung
淄 Tsz'
淤⁷ ü
淵 Un
淮 Wái
混² Wan
淫 Yam
液₂ Yat
⁹ 渥 Ak
渣 Chá
測 Ch'ak
湛⁷ Chám
混₂ Chik
渚 Chü
渢 Fung
渴 Hot
淹 ím
潛 Kai
減 Kám
港 Kong
渠 K'ü

滉 Kwang
渦 Kwo
湄 Mí
湎 Mín
渺 Miú
涪₂ Nap Yap
湃⁷ Pái
泮² Pan
湘 Séung
潸 Sü
淶 T'ím
渟 T'ing
渫₂ Tip
渡² Tò
湯 T'ong
湫 Ts'au
湊⁷ Ts'au
湔 Ts'in
湍 T'un
湖 ü
渝 ü
渨 Ui
淩 Un

85 水氵氺

澳	2 Ún	滂	P'ong	漢	Hon	漿	Tséung	潾	Lun
渭	2 Wai	澇	Sau	漪	f	漸	2 Tsím	澖	2 Lut
渥	2 Wák	澀	Shap	演	fn	漕	Ts'ò	琶	P'á
溫	Wan	滕	T'ang	溉	K'oi	淮	Ts'ui	澎	P'áng
渾	2 Wan	滇	Tín	滾	Kw'an	漬	Tsz'	潘	P'ún
潢	Wong	滌	2 Tik	漏	2 Lau	溥	T'ün	潑	2 P'út
湮	Yan	滔	T'ò	漓	Lí	滸	Ú	澠	Shán
游	Yau	滄	Ts'ong	漣	Lín	漁	Ü	澠	Shán
湧	Yung	溱	Tsun	漉	Luk	滬	Wá	澍	2 Shü
滁	Ch'ü 10	滋	Tsz'	漫	2 Mán	滶	Yau	澌	Sz'
準	Chun	滓	Tsz'	漫	Mún	漾	2 Yéung	潭	T'ám
溪	K'ai	源	Ün	漠	2 Mok	澄	12 Ch'ing	潛	Ts'ím
溝	Kau	溷	2 Wan	滿	Mún	澈	Ch'ít	潛	Ts'ím
滘	Káu	滑	2 Wát	漉	Piú	潮	Ch'iú	潀	Ts'ung
滾	Kw'an	溢	2 Yat	漂	P'iú	潴	Chü	潼	T'ung
溜	2 Lau	溽	2 Yuk	滲	Sam	潰	Fúi	潢	Wong
溧	2 Lut	溶	Yung	滲	Sham	澗	Kán	澰	Yap
滅	Mí	溫	Au 11	漱	Sau	潔	Kít	潤	2 Yun
溟	Ming	滯	2 Chai	滑	Shun	澆	Kiú	澤	13 Chák
滅	2 Mít	澡	Ch'áu	漩	Sün	滴	Kut	濁	2 Chuk
溺	2 Nik	漳	Chéung	漯	T'áp	潦	2 Lò	瀆	Fan
溺	2 Niú	漲	Chéung	滴	Tik	澇	2 Lò	瀆	P'an
溥	P'ò	澤	Fú	漆	Ts'at	澇	2 Lò	澮	Fúi

85 水
86 火

激 Kik
澧 Lai
濂 Lím
濃 Nung Yung
澳 ò
濕 Shik
瀆 Shín
澠 Shing
澹 Tám
濈 Ts'ap
澡 Tsò
澦 Ü
澣 Ün
濊 Wai
濣 Yai
澭 Yung
濯 Chok 14
濠 Hò
濫 Lám
濛 Mung
瀰 Ní
濘 Ning
濱 Pan

濮 Puk
濕 Shap
濡 Sū
濤 T'ò
濟 Tsai
潛 Ts'ím
濬 Tsun
瀆 ú
濡 ü
濰 Wai
瀾 Lai 15
瀏 Lau
濼 Lok
瀘 Lú
瀌 Piú
瀑 Puk
瀉 Sé
瀋 Sham
濺 Tsán Ts'n
瀆 Tuk
瀁 Yéung
瀚 Hon 16
瀝 Lik Lek

瀘 Lò
瀧 Shéung
瀟 Siú
瀛 Ying
瀾 Lán 17
瀲 Lím
瀺 Ts'ím
瀹 Yéuk
瀼 Yéung
灌 Kún 18
瀰 Yung
瀾 Lo 19
灑 Shá
灘 T'.n
灘 T'án
潛 Tsán
灝 Hò 21
灞 Pá
灣 Wán 22
灨 Kòm 24

火 Fo
灰 Fúi
灯 Tang
灼 Chéuk 3
灸 Kau
灵 Ling
灺 Tsé
灶 Tsò
灾 Tsoi
災 Tsoi
炒 Ch'áu 4
炙 Chik
炊 Ch'ui
炕 Hong
炎 ím
炉 Lò
炤 Chiú
炷 Chū
炬 Kü
炯 Kwing
炰 P'áu
炮 P'au
炳 Ping
炭 T'án

点 Tím
炙 T'oi
烝 Ching 6
烜 Hün
烘 Hung
烘 Nung
烟 ín
烈 Lít
烙 Lok
烕 Mít
烚 Shap
烖 Tsoi
烏 ú
焉 Fan 7
烽 Fung
焉 ín
焉 ín
熹 P'ang
焕 Shuk
焚 Fan 8
然 ín
焜 Kwan
無 Mò

86 火 小 87 爪 八

焙 Púi
焞 Shun
焠 T'úi
焠 Sui
焦 Tsiú
煬 Yik
照 Chiú 9
煮 Chū
煇 Fai
煩 Fán
熙 Hí
熒 K'ing
煙 Ín
煉 Lín
煤 Múi
煖 Nün
煏 Pik
煲 Pò
湛 Sham
煞 Shát
煼 Ts'au
煎 Tsín
煆 Tün

煦 ü
煨 Úi
煥 Ún
煒 Wai
煌 Wong
煬 Yéung
煜 Yuk
熏 Fan 10
熊 Hung
煽 Shín
熄 Sik
熅 Wan
熒 Ying
熙 Hing 11
熟 Ít
熲 Kang
熳 Mán
熬 Ngò
熬 ò
熟 Shuk
熨 T'ong
熠 Yap
熽 Yau

燀 Cháu 12
熾 Ch'í
燔 Fán
熹 Hi
燄 Ím
燃 Ín
燕 Ín
燕 Ín
燎 Liú
燐 Lun
燁 Shíp
燒 Shiú
燂 T'ám
燈 Tang
燾 Ts'am
燋 Tsiú
燉 Tun
燭 Chuk 13
燮 Sít
燧 Sui
燦 Ts'án
燥 Ts'ò
燬 Wai

營 Ying
爇 Sín 14
燼 Tsun
爍 Lok 15
爐 ô
爆 Páu
爐 Lò 16
爛 Siú
爛 Lán 17
爓 Tséuk 18
爨 Ts'ün 25
爨 Wat 29

爪 Cháu
爭 Chang 4
爬 P'á
爰 Ún 5
爯 Kún 7
爲 Wai 8
爲 Wai 2
爵 Tséuk 14

父 Fú 2
爸 Pá 4
爹 Té 6
爺 Yé 9

爻 Ngáu 4
爽 Shong 7
爾 í 10

爿 Ch'ong 4
牀 Ch'ong 4
牂 Tsong 6
牆 Ts'éung 13

片 P'ín 4
版 Pán 4
牌 P'ái 8
牒 Típ 9
牖 Ch'éung 11
牖 Yau 11
牘 Tuk 15

牙 Ngá 4

88 父
89 爻
90 爿
91 片
92 牙

93 牛牜 94 犬犭

牛 Ngau
牟 Mau
牝 P'an
牢 Lò 3
牡 Mau
牣 Yan 2
物 Mat 4
牧 Muk
牯 Kú 5
牲 Shang
牴 Tai
牽 Tsín
特 Tak 6
牸 Tsz' 2
牼 Hang 7
牽 Hín
牿 Kuk
犀 Sai
犄 K'í 8
犁 Lai
犂 'Ng
犉 Shun
犍 Kín 9
犒 Hò 10

犗 Kái
犒 Kò
犖 Lok
犢 Tuk 2 15
犨 Ch'au 16
犧 Hí

犬 Hün
犭
犯 Fán 2
狀 Chong 2 4
狂 Kw'ong
狃 Nau
狄 Tik 2
狁 Wan
狒 Fi 2 5
狎 Háp 2
狗 Kau
狐 ú
狠 Han 6
狡 Káu
狩 Shau
狖 Yau
狹 Háp 2 7
狷 Kün 2
狸 Lí
狼 Long
狺 Ngan
猎 Pai 2
猏 Púi
猜 Ch'ái 8

猖 Ch'éung
猗 í
猛 Mang
猊 Ngai
猘 Piú
猝 Ts'üt
猪 Chü 9
猴 Hau
猳 Ká
猫 Miú
猩 Sing
猥 Üi
猨 Ün
猧 Wai 2
猶 Yau
猷 Yau
猺 Iú 10
猶 Lau
獃 Ngoi
獃 Tái
獂 Sün
獅 Sz'
猿 Ün

猾 Wát 2
獄 Yuk 2
獒 Ngò 11
獗 Küt 12
獠 Lò
獞 Tung
獚 Wong
獬 Hái 13
獷 Kün 2
獪 Kúi
獰 Ning
獨 Tuk 2
獯 Fan 14
獵 Líp 2
獮 Sín
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獺 Ch'át 2 16
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率 Sut

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王 Wong
玎 Ting
玖 Kau 3
玕 Kon
玦 Fú 4
玠 Kái
玦 Küt
玫 Múi
玩 Ün
珍 Chan 5
珈 Ká
玲 Ling
珉 Man
珂 O
珀 Pák
玻 Po
珊 Shán
珫 Tím
玳 Toi
珠 Chü 6
珩 Hang
珣 Héung

玟 Káu
珪 Kwai
珦 Ngan
班 Pán
珮 P'úi
珣 Sun
現 Ín 7
球 K'au
琉 Lau
理 Lí
琅 Long
琊 Yé
琇 Sau
琖 Chán 8
琤 Chang
琥 Fú
琰 Ím
琴 K'am
琦 K'í
琚 Kü
琯 Kún
琳 Lam
琶 P'á

琵 P'í
琫 Pung
琛 Shan
琢 Téuk
琱 Tiú
琮 Tsung
琬 Ün
瑕 Há 9
瑁 Múi
瑙 Nò
瑟 Shat
瑞 Sui
瑄 Sün
瑔 Sün
瑆 T'ai
瑇 Toi
瑽 Ts'ung
瑚 ú
瑪 ü
瑜 ü
瑗 Ün
瑋 Wai
瑛 Ying

瑤 Iú 10
瑰 Kwai
瑯 Long
瑪 Má
瑣 So
瑳 Ts'o
瑲 Ts'ong
瑨 Tsun
瑩 Wing
瑋 Chéung 11
瑤 K'au
瑠 Lí
瑾 Lín
瑞 Mún
瑴 Ngò
瑽 Sün
瑽 Ts'úi
瑰 Kí 12
瑾 Lun
璞 P'ok
璜 Wong
璩 K'ü 13
璐 Lò

95 玄
96 玉王

96 王 97 瓜 98 瓦 99 甘 100 生

璧 Pik
瑽 Sui
瑞 Tong
璨 Ts'án
璪 Tsò
環 Wán
璽 Sái 14
璿 Sün
瓊 K'ing 15
瓏 Lò 16
瓏 Lung
瓔 Ying 17
瓚 Tsán 19

瓜 Kwá
瓞 Tít 5
瓠 ú 6
瓢 P'iú 11
瓣 Pán 14
瓤 Nong 17

瓦 Ngá
甕 Ung 4
甑 Ling 5
瓶 P'ing 8
甄 Chan 9
甃 Ts'au
甋 Lik 10
甌 Au 11
甎 Chün
甜 Tik
甑 Tsang 12
甗 P'ik 13
甕 Ung

甘 Kòm
甚 Sham 4
甜 T'ím 6
甞 Shéung 8

生 Shang
甥 San 5
產 Ch'án 6
甥 Shang 7
甦 Sú

用[2] Yung
角 Lat
甫 Fú Pò
甬 Yung
甯 Ning[7]

田 T'ín
甲 Káp
申 Shan
由 Yau
男 Nám
甸[2] Tin
町 Ting
畫[2] Wá
甿 Man[3]
畀 Pí
畑 Tsz'
畎 Hün[4]
界 Kái
畊 Kang
畋 T'ín
畏 Wai
畈 Wan
畛 Ch'an[5]
畜 Ch'uk
畚 Fán
畱 Lau
畝 Mau
畔[2] Pún
畟 Tsik

畦 Kw'ai[6]
畧[2] Léuk
略[2] Léuk
畢 Pat
畱 Tòm
番[7] Fán P'un
異[2] f
留 Lau
畬 Shé
畯 Tsun
畫[2] Wá
畫[2] Wák
畸[8] K'í
當 Tong
當 Tong
畽[9] Tung
畿[10] Kí
疇[14] Ch'au
疆 Kéung
疊[2] Típ

疋 P'at
疎[7] Sho
疏 Sho
疐[9] Chí
疑 í

疒[2] Nik
疔[2] Nái
疗 Nau
疔 Ting
疚[3] Kau
疝[4] Shán
疢 Ch'an
疥 Kái
疧 K'í
疤 Pá
疣 Yau
疫[2] Yik
疰[5] Chá
疹 Ch'an
症 Ching
痂 Fai
痁 Kòm
痀 K'ú
痌 O
痂 P'í
病[2] Ping
痚 T'ang
痣 T'o
疾[2] Tsat

101 用
102 田
103 疋
104 疒

| | | |

白 2 Pák
百 Pák
皂 2 Tsò
皁 2 Tsò
的 Tik 3
皆 Kai 4
皈 Kwai
皇 Wong
皋 Kò 5
皎 Kàu 6
皓 2 Hò 7
皜 Kò 10
皤 P'o 12
皦 Kiú 13
皭 2 Tséuk 18

皮 P'í
皴 Kú 9
皺 Tsau 10
皻 Chá 11
皽 Ch.n 13

皿 Ming 3
盂 Ü
盂 Ü
盅 Chúng 4
盃 Púi
盆 P'ún
盈 Ying
盍 2 Hòp 5
盎 Ong
盒 Ün
盔 2 Wo
益 Yik
盒 2 Hòp 6
盖 K'oi
盔 Kwai
盛 Shing 7
盛 2 Shing
盜 2 Tò
盞 Chán 8
盉 Ín
盟 Mang
監 Kám 9
盡 2 Tsun
盤 P'ún 10

盥 Fún 11
盧 Lò
盧 Mo
盪 2 Tong 12
盬 Kú 13
盭 2 Lui 14

目 2 Muk
直 2 Chik 3
盱 Hü
盲 Máng
看 Hon 4
看 Hon
眉 Mí
眄 Mín
眇 Miú
眊 2 Mò
眅 P'án
盼 P'án
相 Séung
相 Séung
省 Sháng Sing
眈 Tám
盾 T'un
昕 Yan
真 Chan 5
眞 Chan
眷 Hon
眠 Mín
眚 Sháng
眎 2 Shí

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皆 Ts'z'
眩 ün
眾 Chung 6
眶 Hong
眷 Kün
眸 Mau
眯 Mi 2
眼 Ngán
睚 Ngàu
眺 T'iú
睎 Hí 7
睨 Ín
睍 Kün
睇 T'ai
睃 Tsun
睆 Ún
睜 K'ing
睡 Kün 8
睞 Loi
睨 Ngai
睚 Ngái
睥 P'ai
睡 Shui 2

睟 Sui 2
睛 Tsing
睫 Tsíp
睬 Ts'oi
督 Tuk
睪 Yik 2
瞀 Mau 2 9
睼 T'ai
睹 Tò
瞽 Yui 2
瞋 Ch'an 10
瞞 Fan
瞎 Hat 2
瞑 Ming
瞍 Sau
瞞 Mún 11
瞇 Nik
瞠 T'ong
瞪 Ch'ing 12
瞶 Fúi
瞞 Hán
瞰 Hòm 2
瞭 Liú

瞥 P'it
瞬 Shun
瞧 Ts'iú
瞳 T'ung
瞷 Yun 2
瞻 Chím 13
瞽 Kú
矍 K'ü
矇 Mung 14
矍 Fok 15
矗 Lò 16
矗 Ch'uk 19
矚 Chuk 21

矛 Mán
矜 King 4
矟 Shok 7

矢 Chí
矣 í
知 Chí 3
矧 Ch'an 4
矩 Kú 5
短 Tún 7
矮 Ai 8
矯 Kiú 12
矱 Wok 14

石 Shik
矴 Ting
矇 Mong 3
矻 Ngat
矽 Fú 4
矜 Hòm
矲 P'ai
砂 Shá
泵 Tam
泵 Tam
砌 Ts'ai
砉 Wák
砦 Chai 5
砧 Cham
砲 P'áu
破 P'o
砥 Tai
砣 T'o
硃 Chū 6
研 Ín Ngán
硇 Náu
硗 Sín
研 Ying
硜 Hang 7

硯 Ín
硫 Lau
硬 Ngíng
硝 Siú
倚 K'í 8
基 K'í
碌 Luk
碱 Mò
碍 Ngoi
硼 P'ang
碑 Pí
碆 Po
碎 Sui
碇 Ting
碓 Túi
碗 Ún
礎 Cham 9
碣 K'ít
磔 Nò
碧 Pik
碰 Pung
碩 Shik
碟 Típ

碭 Tong
磕 Chín 10
磕 Hòp
確 K'ok
磊 Lui
碼 Má
磁 Pí
磅 P'ong
磐 P'ún
磡 Shín
磉 Song
磢 T'áp
磌 T'ín
磋 Ts'o
磁 Ts'z'
磌 Wan
磚 Chūn
磬 Hing 11
礎 Hòm
磨 Mo
磨 Mo
磩 Ts'ám
磧 Tsik

磽 Háu 12
磯 Kí
磲 K'ü
磷 Lun
磻 P'ún
礁 Tsiú
磺 Wong
礎 Ch'o 13
礦 Lím
礙 Ngoi 14
礬 Fán 15
礦 Kwong
礪 Lai
礫 Lik
礮 P'áu 16
礱 Lung
礪 Sêung 17
礴 Pok
礭 Kún 18

示 Shí
礼 Lai
祁 K'í
社 Shé 3
祀 Tsz'
祉 Chí 4
祊 Fong
祇 K'í
祈 K'í
祇 Chí 5
祝 Chuk
祓 Fat
祔 Fú
祛 K'ü
祕 Pí
神 Shan
祟 Sui
祖 Tsò
祚 Tsò
祠 Ts'z'
祜 Ú
祐 Yau
祆 Yéung
祩 Chū 6

112 石
113 示

113 禾
禾
114 内
115 禾

票 P'iú
祧 T'iú
祭 Tsai
祥 Ts'éung
祲 Ts'am 7
禁 Kam 8
祺 K'í
禕 Kún
祿 Luk
禀 Pan
禎 Ching 9
福 Fuk
禖 Múi
禘 Tai
禍 Wo
禋 Yan
禨 Chéuk 10
禡 Má
禦 Ngá
禦 Ü 11
禧 Hí 12
禪 Shin
禪 Tám

禮 Lai 13
禰 Ní 14
禱 T'ò
禳 Lái 16
禴 Yéuk 17
禳 Yéung

内 Yau
禺 Ü 4
禹 Ü
离 Lí 7
禽 K'am 8

禾 Wo
秀 Sau
私 Sz'
禿 T'uk
秆 Kon 3
秕 Ngai
秉 Ping
种 Ch'ung 4
科 Fo
秋 Ts'au
秤 Ch'ing 5
秬 Kü
秣 Mút
秘 Pí
秫 Shut
秩 Tit
租 Tsò
秦 Ts'un
秭 Tsz'
秧 Yéung
秸 Át 6
移 í
秺 T'ai
程 Ch'ing 7

稀 Hí
稂 Long
稍 Shau
稅 Shui
稊 T'ai
稍 Ting
稌 Tò
稙 Chik
稠 Ch'au
稚 Chí
稛 Kwán
稟 Lam
稜 Ling
稞 Lói
稑 Luk
稔 Nam
稗 Pai
稱 Ch'ing 9
稱 Ch'ing
種 Chung
種 Chung
稷 No
稼 Ká 10

115 禾
116 穴
117 立
118 竹

穴 Hit
穵 Wat
究 Kw
空 Hung 3
空 Hung
穹 K'ung
穸 Tsik
窀 Chun 4
穿 Ch'ün
窈 Sit
突 Tat
窏 Tsing
窄 Chák 5
窅 Iú
窈 Iú
窕 Pín
窓 Wá
窒 Chat 6
窓 Ch'éung
窕 Tiú
窗 Ch'éung 7
窖 Kau
窘 Kw'an
窠 Ch'au 8

窠 Fo
窟 Fat
窩 Ü 9
窩 Wo
窯 Iá 10
窮 K'úng
窵 Ü
窺 Kw'ai 11
窶 Kü
窶 Lü
窱 Lut
窰 Tió
窾 Fún 12
窵 Ch'ün 13
窺 Hiú
竅 K'iú
竇 Tau 15
竉 Lung 16
竈 Tsò
竊 St 17

立 Lap
站 Chám 5
Chán
竝 Ch'ü
竝 Ping
竟 Chéung 6
竟 King
竦 Sung 7
竣 Tsun
竢 Tsz'
童 T'ung 9
竭 K'it
端 Tün
競 King 15

竹 Chuk
竺 Chuk
竻 Lak 3
竿 Kon
竽 Ü
笊 Cháu 4
笏 Fat
笈 K'ap
笆 Pá
笑 Siú
笋 Sun
笮 Chák 5
答 Ch'é
筑 Chuk
符 Fú
筘 Ká
筍 Kau
筮 Lap
筰 Pan
筏 P'úi
笙 Shang
第 Tai
筥 T'an
筥 T'ät

118 竹 竹

笛 Tik
笥 Tsz'
策 Ch'ák 6
筑 Chuk
筏 Fat
筐 Hong Kw'áng
笄 Kai
筋 Kan
節 Kung
筆 Pat
筍 Sun
等 Tang
答 Táp
筌 Ts'ün
筒 T'ung
筋 Chū 7
筵 Ín
筴 Káp
筥 Kū
筦 Kún
筠 Kwan
箕 Long
箾 Shai

笋 Shán
算 Sün
筆 T'ung
箏 Chang 8
剳 Cháp
箒 Chau
箜 Hong
箕 Kí
箝 K'ím
箇 Ko
管 Kún
篾 Pi
箔 Pok
筆 Sháp
算 Sün
箋 Ts'ín
箴 Chām 9
箸 Chū
範 Fán
箑 Háp
筷 Hau
篇 P'n
篇 P'ín

箾 Ping
箱 Séung
篆 Sūn
箭 Tsin
節 Tsít
篙 Wo
篁 Wong
箬 Yéuk
篛 Ch'au 10
篇 Ch'í
篠 Ch'ū
篦 Fí
箍 Fú
箐 Kau
篙 Kò
箑 K'ok
篩 Shai
篁 Shán
篤 Tuk
簀 Chak 11
築 Chuk
箆 K'au
簋 Kwai

簕 Lak
簍 Lau
簏 Luk
簨 Mit
簿 P'ái
簞 Pat
篷 P'ung
篠 Siú
篔 Tau
簇 Tik
簪 Ts'ám
簇 Tsuk
簌 Ts'uk
簧 Wai
簋 Fú 12
簡 Kán
簏 Lò
簫 Siú
簨 Sun
簞 Tán
簦 Tang
簟 T'ím
簷 Tsám

簧 Wong
簪 Tsm 13
筐 Kū
過 Kwo
簾 Lím
簸 Pó
簿 Pò
簽 Ts'ím
籌 Ch'au 14
籃 Lám
籠 Nip
籍 Tik
籍 Tsik
籌 Chau 15
籓 Fán
籐 T'ung
籟 Lái 16
籃 Lò
籙 Luk
籠 Lung
籜 T'ok
籤 Tsín
籲 K'ū 17

118 竹 竹
119 米
120 糸

篷 Pín
簫 Yéuk
籬 Lí 19
籮 Lo
籲 Ím 20
籲 Yéuk 26

米 Mai
粉 Fan
粃 P'í
粘 Chím 5
粒 Nap
粕 P'ok
粗 Ts'ò
粧 Chong 6
粥 Chuk
粪 Lun
粞 Sai
粟 Suk
粢 Tsz'
粵 Üt
粹 Fú 7
粳 Kang
粱 Léung
粮 Léung
粲 Ts'án
粼 Lun 8
粺 P'í
粹 Sui
精 Tsing
粽 Tsung

精 Sū 9
糉 Tsung
糊 Ú
糗 Ch'au 10
糕 Kò
穀 Kuk
糖 T'ong
糞 Fan 11
糠 Hong
糜 Mí
糝 Tséung
糟 Tsò
糙 Ts'ò
糯 Ch'í
糟 Ch'í 12
糧 Léung
糮 Sán
糯 No 14
糲 Lai 15
糴 Tik 16
糶 T'iú 19

糸 Sz'
系 Hai 2
糾 Kau
紂 Chau 2 3
紅 Hung
紀 Kí
紃 Ts'un
紊 Ün
紉 Yan
約 Yéuk
紙 Chí 4
紛 Fan
紕 Fau
紡 Fong
級 K'ap
紊 Lun 2
紋 Man
納 Náp 2
紐 Nau
紗 Shá
索 Shák Sok
紲 Shü
純 Shun
素 Sú

紞 Tám
糾 Tau
紼 Tiú
紜 Wan
紝 Yam
紾 Ch'an 5
紬 Ch'au
紵 Ch'ü
終 Chung
絀 Chut
紱 Fat
紱 Fat
絃 Ín
絇 Kau
紺 Kòm
絅 Kwing
累 Lui
累 Lui 2
絆 Pún 2
細 Sai
紳 Shan
紲 Shí
紹 Shiú 2

120 糸

紲	Sít	絹	Küu	綽	Kw'an	縵	Man	縷	Neu
綏	T'o	細	Kw'an	綹	Lau	縣	Mín	縩	Sok
組	Tsò	綌	Kwik	綾	Ling	緬	Mín	綃	T'ò
紫	Tsz'	綁	Pong	綠	Luk	編	Pín	縐	Tsau
絢	Hün 6	綍	Pút	綸	Lun	緶	Pín	縗	Ts'üi
給	K'ap	綉	Sau	綿	Mín	紃	Séung	縉	Tsun
絞	Káu	綃	Siü	網	Mong	線	Sín	縓	Ün
絜	Kít	綏	Sui	綳	P'ang	緒	Sü	縣	Ün
結	Kít	綈	T'ai	緩	Shau	緦	Sz'	縕	Wan
絳	Kong	絛	T'ò	綫	Sín	締	T'ai	縈	Ying
絡	Lok	綩	Wán	綯	T'ò	緝	Ts'ap	縰	Yuk
紲	Sít	綻	Chán 8	綴	Ts'ai	緞	Tün	11 縶	Chap
絮	Sü	綢	Ch'au	緰	Tsau	緩	Ün	繁	Fán
絲	Sz'	綽	Ch'éuk	綵	Ts'oi	緣	Ün	縫	Fung
經	Tit	綴	Chui	綜	Tsung	緯	Wai	縭	Lí
絕	Tsüt	綴	Chüt	緇	Tsz'	10 縊	Ai	縷	Lü
統	T'ung	緋	Fí	維	Wai	縝	Ch'an	縲	Lüi
綑	Yan	綺	í	綰	Wán	綴	Chí	縪	Lut
絨	Yung	綮	K'ai	絾	Wik	縋	Chui	縐	Máng
絺	Hí 7	綮	Kan	綏	Yui	縛	Fok	繆	Mau
綆	Kang	綦	Kí	9 繨	Kák Kwák	縑	Kím	縻	Mí
綠	K'au	綱	Kong	絨	Kám	縞	Kò	縹	Piü
經	King	綣	Kün	練	Lín	縑	Lím	縮	Shuk

糸 Sò
繀 Sui
繖 Tái
績 Tsik
縱 Tsung
縱 Tsung
總 Tsung
繇 Yau
織 Chik 12
繙 Fán
繢 Fúi
繞 Iú
繚 Liú
繘 Lut
繖 Sán
繡 Sau
繕 Shín
繐 Sui
繒 Tsang
繪 Fúi 13
繫 Hai
繫 Kai
繭 Kán
繳 Kiú
繩 Shing
縱 Sui
繹 Yik
繻 Fan 14
繾 Hín
繼 Kai
繽 Pan
繻 Sū
纂 Tsün
纏 Ch'ín 15
纏 Fong Kwáng
纇 Lít
類 Lui
纍 Lúi
纆 Mak
續 Tsuk
纜 Lám 16
纑 Lò
纕 Séung 17
纖 Ts'ím
纔 Ts'oi
纓 Ying
纜 Sái 19
纘 Tsún
纞 Tuk
缶 Fau
缸 Kong
缺 Hut 4
缺 Kut
銚 Tiú 6
缾 P'ing 8
罃 Ang 10
罄 Hing 11
罅 Lá
罇 Tsun 12
罌 Áng 14
罍 Lúi 15
罐 Kún 18
网 Mong
罕 Hon
罔 Mong
罘 Fau 4
罡 Kong 5
罟 Kú
罟 Kú
罝 Tsé
罣 Kwá 6
罥 Kún 7
罩 Cháu 8
置 Chí
罘 Sham
罪 Tsúi
罭 Wik
罰 Fát 9
署 Shú
罳 Sz' 10
罶 Lau
罵 Má
罷 Pá
罷 P'í
罹 Lí 11
罿 Ch'ung

120 糸
121 缶
122 网 罒 冗

122 网
123 羊
124 羽
125 老

罔 Kí
罾 Tsang
罟 Kün 13
羅 Lo 14
羆 Pí
羈 Kí 17

羊 Yéung
羙 Mí
羌 Yau
羔 Kéung 4
羔 Kò
羖 Kú
羓 Pá
羒 Ch'ü 5
羚 Ling
羞 Sau
羝 Tai
羌 T'o
着 Chéuk 6
義 í 7
羹 Kw'an
羙 Sín
羲 Hí 11
羶 Chín 13
羹 Kang
羸 Lúi

羽 Ü
羿 Ngai 2
翅 Ch'í 4
翄 Ch'í
翀 Ch'ung
翁 Yung
翎 Ling 5
習 Tsáp 2
翌 Yik 2
翊 Yik 2
翔 Ts'éung 6
翕 Yap
翛 Siú 7
翟 Chák 8
翟 Tik 2
翡 Fí 2
翣 Sáp
翠 Ts'ui
翥 Chü 9
翬 Fai
翩 P'ín
翦 Tsín
翫 Ún 2
翯 Hok 10

翰 Hon 2
翮 Lik 2
翳 Ai 11
翻 Fán 12
翹 K'iú
翱 Ngò
翼 Yik 2
翾 Wai 13
翽 Iú 14
翿 T'ò

老 Lò
考 Háu
者 Ché 4
耆 K'í
耄 Mò 2
耇 Kau 5
耋 Tít 2

而 f
耑 Chün 3
耐 2 Noi
耍 Shá
耎 Ün

耒 2 Loi
耔 Tsz' 4
耗 Hò
耕 Kang
耙 Pá
耘 Wan
耜 2 Tsz' 5
耦 Ngau 9
耨 2 Nau 10
耰 Yau 15

耳 f
耶 Yé 3 4
耻 Ch'í
耿 Kang
耽 Tám
耼 Tám
聆 Ling 5
聊 Liú
聒 K'út 6
聘 P'ing
聖 Shing
聝 Kwik 8
聞 Man
聞 2 Man
聚 2 Tsü
聰 Ts'ung 9
聯 Lün 11
聲 Sheng Shing
聳 Sung
聰 Ts'ung
職 Chik 12
聵 Fúi
聶 2 Níp
聾 Lung 16

聽 T'ing

聿 2 Lut
肄 f 7
肅 Siú
肅 Suk
肆 Sz'
肇 2 Shiú

126 而
127 耒
128 耳
129 聿

130 肉月

肉 2 } Yuk
月 2 }
肌 Kí
肋 Lak
肘 Chau 3
肯 Fong
肝 Kon
肛 Kong
肭 2 Ngan
肚 T'ò
肖 Ts'iú
肓 Yung
肢 Chí 4
肫 Chun
肺 Fai
肥 Fí
肯 Hang
肩 Kín
股 Kú
肱 Kwang
肴 Ngáu
胖 P'ong
胚 P'úi
胖 2 Yat

育 2 Yuk
胄 2 Chau 5
胝 Ch'í
胎 Kú
胸 K'ú
胞 Páu
背 Púi
胖 P'ún
胥 Sū
胆 Tám
胎 T'oi
胙 2 Tsò
胂 Tsz'
胡 Ú
胃 2 Wai
胤 2 Yan
脂 Chí 6
胰 Chū
脅 Híp
胸 Hung
胭 Ín
胯 Kwá
胱 Kwong

脈 2 Mak
脉 2 Mak
能 Nang
能 Nang
脐 Pín
脊 Tsik
脆 Ts'ui
脆 Ts'ui
脞 Tsz'
脯 Fú 7
脖 Hang
脚 Kéuk
脛 King
脷 Lí
脂 Man
脢 Múi
脣 Shun
脡 T'ing
脞 Ts'o
脧 Tsun
脫 T'üt
脖 Chàng 8
脹 Chéung

脾 Fí
腑 Fú
腐 2 Fú
腌 Hín
腔 Hong
腌 Íp
脸 Nam
腩 Nám
脾 P'í
腎 Shan
腊 Sik
腆 T'ín
腕 Ún
腋 2 Yat
腸 Ch'éung 9
腫 Chung
腹 Fuk
腰 Iú
腜 Múi
腦 Nò
腥 Sing
腮 Soi
腯 T'un

腴 Ü
腡 Wo
腡 Wo
膈 Kák 10
膏 Kò
膋 Liú
膂 Lü
膍 P'í
膊 Pok
膀 P'ong
膇 T'ùi
膹 Ch'un 11
膚 Fú
膠 Káu
膕 Kwok
膟 2 Lut
膜 2 Mok
膛 T'ong
膓 Ai 12
膰 Fán
膱 Kí
膴 Mò
膩 2 Ní

膨 P'áng
膳 Shin 2
膲 Taiú
膾 Kúi 13
膦 Lím
臉 Lím 2
膿 Nung
臂 Pí 3
膝 Sat
臊 Sò
臍 Tám
臀 T'ün
臆 Yik
臈 Ying
臃 Yung
臏 Pan 14
臍 Ts'z'
臘 Láp 15
臚 Piú
臚 Lò 16
臟 Tsong 18
臠 Lün 19
臡 Nín

臣 Shan
臥 Ngo 2
臧 Tsong 8
臨 Lam 11

自 Tsz' 2
臭 Ch'au 4
臬 Ít 2
臯 Kò 6
臲 Ít 2

至 Chí 3
致 Chí 3
臺 T'oi 8
臻 Tsun 10

白 K'au
臾 Ü
舀 Iú 4
舁 Ü
舂 Ch'un
舂 Chung
舄 Sik 6
舅 K'au 7
與 Ü 8
與 Ü
興 Hing 9
興 Hing 3
舉 Kü 11
舊 Kau 2 12

130 肉月
131 臣
132 自
133 至
134 白

135 舌
136 舛
137 舟
138 艮

舌 Shít
舍 Shé
舐 Shái 4
舒 Shū 6
舖 P'ò 10
舘 Kún
舔 *Lím*

舛 Ch'ün
舜 Shun 6
舞 Mò 8

舟 Chau
舠 Tò
舡 Shün
舫 Fong 4
航 Hong
舥 Pá
般 Pán Pún
舨 Chák 5
舸 Ho
舷 ín
舶 Pák
舶 Pok
船 Shün
舵 T'o
艇 T'ing 7
艙 Lun 8
艋 Mang
艑 P'ín 9
艓 Típ
艘 Sau 10
艖 Ts'o
艙 Ts'ong
艛 Lau 11
艘 Ngò

艫 T'ái
艚 Ts'ò
艟 T'ung 12
艣 Lò 13
艤 Ngai
艦 Lám 14
艨 Mung
艫 Lò 16

艮 Kan
艮 Ngan
艮 Léung
艱 Kán 11

色, Shik
艷² Ím 18

艸 Ts'ò
艽 K'au
芳² Lik
艾² Ngái
芬 T'iú
芶, Chéuk 3
芭 Kí
芎 Kung
芒 Mong
芃 P'ung
芊 Ts'ín
芋² Ü
芚 Ün
芝 Chí 4
芻 Ch'o
花 Fá
芾' Fai
芬 Fan
芣 Fau
芳 Fong
芙 Fú
芥' Kái
芩 K'am

芹 K'an
芑 K'í
芰² Kí
芼 Mò
芽 Ngá
芭 Pá
芟 Shám
芸 Ün
芸 Wan
芮² Yui
苗, Chát 5
苧 Ch'ü
范² Fán
弗, Fat
苻 Fú
苦 Fú
苛 Ho
苡 Í
苒 Ím
苟 Kau
茄 K'é
苷 Kòm
苙, Lap

苓 Ling
茂² Mau
茆 Máu
茅 Máu
苗 Miú
苜² Muk
茉² Mút
苶² Níp
茭² Pát
苞 Páu
苾' Pí
苹 P'ing
苪² Pò
萏² Tai
苕' T'iú
薟' T'ò
苔 T'oi
苴 Tsū
苑 Ün
若² Yéuk
英 Yìng
茶 Ch'á 6
葉² Ch'ák

茱 Chū
荒 Fong
茯² Fuk
荇² Hang
茭 Káu
荊 King
莰 K'iú
萇 Koi
荔² Lai
茗 Ming
茫 Mong
茜² Sín
荀 Sun
萇 T'ai
荅, Táp
荐' Tsín
草 Ts'ò
茲 Tsz'
茨 Ts'z'
茹² Ü
茴 Úi
荏 Yam
茵 Yan

139 色
140 艸 艹

140 艸 廿

茸 Yung	莎 So	葬 Pí	葍 Fuk	葫 6
莊 Chong 7	萱 Tau	萍 Pí	葑 Fung	莫 Ü
荸 Fú	萩 Tik	萍 P'ing	萱 Hün	葳 Wai
荸 P'iú	茶 T'ò	菠 Po	葉 Íp	葦 Wai
莖 Hang	莠 Yau	菩 P'ò	葽 Iú	葯 Yéuk
荷 Ho	菡 Ám 8	葩 Pò	葭 Ká	蒸 Ching 10
荷 Ho	菖 Ch'éung	葦 Pung	葛 Kot	蓄 Ch'uk
莧 Ín	萇 Ch'éung	菽 Shuk	葵 Kw'ai	蒿 Hò
莢 Káp	華 Fá	萃 Sui	落 Lok	蒹 Kím
莒 Kü	菲 Fí	葵 Tám	萬 Mán	蓋 K'oi
莞 Kún	菅 Kán	葛 Tám	萼 Ngok	蒯 Kwái
萇 Léung	萁 Kí	萄 T'ò	葩 Pá	蒟 Lau
莉 Lí	菰 Kú	萋 Ts'ai	葆 Pò	蓏 Lo
莅 Lí	菇 Kú	菁 Tsing	葡 P'ò	莫 Ming
莫 Mo	菊 Kuk	菜 Ts'oi	葱 Sái	蒙 Mung
莫 Mok	菌 Kw'an	淄 Tsü	甚 Sham	蒲 P'ò
莓 Múi	菓 Kwo	菑 Tsz'	蒂 Tai	蓓 Púi
莪 Ngo	菱 Ling	華 Wá	葽 Ts'am	蒐 Sau
莆 P'ò	萊 Loi	萎 Wai	葺 Ts'ap	蓍 Shí
葎 Pút	菉 Luk	菀 Wat 9	蓯 Tsong	蒔 Shí
葵 Sai	萌 Mang	著 Chéuk	葬 Tsong	蓊 Sín
莘 San	莽 Mong	著 Chü	葱 Ts'ung	蓑 So
莶 Sháu	菴 òm	蕃 Fan	董 Tung	蓑 So

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蓀 Sün
蒜 Sün
蒺 Tsat
蓆 Tsik
蒼 Ts'ong
蓁 Tsun
蓉 Yéuk
蓂 Yuk
蓉 Yung
蔪 Ch'an [11]
蔗 Ché
蓫 Chuk
蓄 Fan
蔪 ín
蔻 K'au
蔭 K'éung
蔓 Lau
蓏 Lü
蓮 Lín
蓼 Liú
蓼 Luk
蔂 Lúi
蔴 Má
蔓 Mán
蔑 Mít
蓺 Ngai
蔦 Niú
葡 Pák
葦 Pat
部 Pò
蔆 P'o
蓬 P'ung
蔬 Sho
蓴 Shun
蓿 Suk
蓯 Sz'
蒂 Tái
蔪 T'iú
蔣 Tséung
蔡 Ts'oi
蔟 Tsuk
蔌 Ts'uk
蓪 T'ung
蔚 Wai
蔭 Yam
蕡 Fan [12]
蕃 Fán
蕘 lú
蕎 K'iú
蕖 K'ü
蕨 Küt
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蕪 Mò
蕾 Pai
蕣 Shun
蕭 Siú
蓎 Tang
蕩 Tong
蕉 Tsiú
蕞 Ts'üt
繘 Ts'üt
蕚 Wá
蕙 Wai
蕕 Yau
蕘 Yui
蕊 Yui
蕤 Yui
蘖 Há [13]
蓧 Hái
蘑 Hò
蕙 í
蔰 Kai
蘄 Kéung
蕚 Kwang
蘊 Kwo
蕾 Lui
薇 Mí
薄 Pok
薪 San
薩 Sát
薛 Sít
薙 T'ai
蓬 Tat
薔 Ts'éung
薦 Tsín
蕷 ü
蓄 Wai
蕓 Yuk
薰 Fan [14]
薟 í
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藍 Lám
貌 Miú
藕 Ngau
漂 P'iú
著 Shü
薹 T'oi
薺 Ts'ai
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藏 Tsong
藏 Ts'ong
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藩 Fán [15]
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虫 Fúi
虮 K'au
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虫 Fúi 3
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虹 Hung
虹 Kong
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蚡 Fo
蚪 Tau
蚨 Fú
蚡 Kái
蚣 Kung
蚊 Man
蚍 P'í
蚌 P'ong
蚕 Ts'ám
蚤 Tsò
蚓 Yan
蚘 Yau
蚋 Yui
蚱 Chá 5
蚳 Ch'í
虎 Fú
虎 Fú
虐 Yénk
虓 Háu 4
虔 K'ín
處 Ch'ü 5
處 Ch'ü
虚 Hü 6
虜 Lò
號 Hò 7
號 Hò
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虢 Kwik 9
戡 Chán 10
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蛆 Ts'ü
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蛭 Chat 6
蛛 Chü
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蛩 K'ung
蛞 K'út
蛓 Tsz'
蛙 Wá
蛨 Chít 7
蛉 Ch'ü
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蘊 Wan
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蜊 Lí
蜋 Long
蜈 'Ng
蜗 Ngo
蜃 *Shan*
蜄 Sháu
蜀 Shuk
蜁 Tín
蜓 T'ing
蜕 T'úi
蜩 Yung
蜡 Ch'á Ts'á
蜘 Chí
蜂 *Fau*
蜚 Fí
蜞 K'í
蜾 Kwo
蜦 Lun
蜢 Mang
蜜 Mat
蜥 Sik
蜕 Tai

蜩 T'iú
蜻 Tsing
蜼 Tung
蜮 Wik
蜴 Yik
蜷 Yui
蝠 Fuk
蝮 Fuk
蝦 Há
蝎 Hít
蝘 Ín
蝥 Mong
蝙 Pín
蝨 Shat
蝕 Shik
蝭 T'ai
蝶 Típ
蝴 Ú
蝓 Ü
蝟 Wai
蝸 Wo
蝗 Wong
蝣 Yau

蝤 Yau
蝦 Kéung
蝑 Má
蝥 Máu
蝘 Ming
蝠 Pán
蝉 P'ong
蝦 Sz'
蝣 T'ang
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蝡 Ts'un
蝑 Tsz'
蝯 Ün
蝇 Ying
融 Yung
蟄 Chat
蟲 Ch'ik
蟲 Chung
蟈 Kwok
蟏 Lau
蟆 Lí
蟎 Lo
蟆 Má

蟊 Máu
蟹 Ngò
蟛 *P'iú*
蟋 Sik
蟬 Tai
蟶 T'ong
蟹 Tséung
蟶 Ts'ò
蟀 Tsut
蟲 Ch'ung
蟹 *K'ai*
蟣 Kí
蟜 Kiú
蟨 Küt
蟧 Lò
蟧 Mong
蟛 P'áng
蟠 P'ún
蟬 Shín
蟺 Shín
蟾 Siú
蟪 Wai
蟹 Ch'ái

蟶 Ch'ing
蠅 Hái
蠁 Héung
蠍 Hít
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蠟 Kéung
蠭 Lúi
蠃 Lo
蠕 Ngai
蠘 Shim
蠋 Shuk
蠈 Ts'ák
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行 Hong
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衛 Yung
衝 Ch'ung 9
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衛 Wai
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衢 Wai
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衰 Shuî Sui Ts'úi
袁 Ün
衽 Yam
衫 Ch'an 5
袚 Fat
袈 Ká
祛 K'ü
袷 Ling
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被 P'í
被 P'í
袍 P'ò
袋 Tái
袋 Toi

袒 T'án
袟 Tit
袖 Tsau
袴 Fú Kwá 6
袱 Fuk
袷 Káp
結 Kít
裂 Lít
裁 Ts'oi
裖 Yam
裍 Yan
裎 Ch'ing 7
裝 Chong
裘 K'au
裙 Kw'an
裡 Lí
裏 Lí Lü
裊 Niú
補 Pò
裒 Pau
裟 Shá
裕 Ü
裔 Yui

製 Chai 8
褶 Ch'au
裶 Fí
裾 Kū
褂 Kwá
裹 Kwo
裸 Lo
裨 P'í
裱 Piú
裴 P'úi
裳 Shéung
裼 T'ik
裪 T'ò
複 Fuk 9
褐 Hot
褊 Pín
褒 Pò
褓 Pò
褆 T'ai
褒 Yau
褫 Ch'í 10
褲 Fú
褰 Hín

褽 Kwing
襱 Nang
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褥 Yuk
褶 Chíp 11
褸 K'éung
褷 Lí
褸 Lū
褒 Séung
褒 Pò
襹 Sín
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襁 K'éung 12
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襌 Tán
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襜 Chím 13
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襟 K'am
襝 Lím
襖 ò
襞 P'ik

襚 Sui
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襤 Lám 14
襭 K'it 15
襪 Mát
襮 Puk
襫 Shik
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襱 Lung
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要 Iú
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覆 Fau 12
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覈 Hat 13
覊 Kí 19

見 Kín
覎 Kún
規 Kw'ai 4
覓 Mik
覓 Mik
覘 Chím 5
視 Shí
覜 Hat 7
覝 Shing
聽 T'ín 8
觀 Tò 9
親 Ts'an
覦 Ü
覯 Kau 10
覬 Kí
覭 Chong 11
覲 Kan
覷 Ts'ü
覺 Káu 13
覺 Kok
覽 Lám 15
覿 Tik
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海	Hai
請	Ching
書	Shu
證	Cheng
誤	Wu
書	Shu
說	Shuo
說	Shuo
話	Hua
請	Ching
請	Ching
語	Yu
誥	Kao
誘	Yu
評	Ping
詔	Chao
詳	Hsiang
誹	Fei
課	K'o
言	Yen
言	Yen
言	Yen

149 言

² f	謁 ít	謎² Mai	譆 Hí	護² ú
² Léung	諫 Kán	謐₂ Mat	譏 Kí	譽² ü
² Lun	謀 Mau	謗 P'ong	譎 Küt Kwat	謫₂ Chák [15]
Ngan	諵 Nám	謁 Shín	譊 Náu	讁² Lü
Sham	謬₂ Ngok	褻 *Shuk*	譌 Ngo	讀² Tau
Shui	諾₂ Nok	謄 T'ang	識 Shik	讀₂ Tuk
² Sui	諳 òm	謅 Tsau	譚 T'ám	讐 讎 Ch'au [16]
T'ám	諶 Sham	謝² Tsé	譙 Ts'iú	讌 ín
Tán	諟² Shí	謔 Yéuk	譁 Wá	讋₂ Ngok
² Tiú	諡² Shí	譌 Au [11]	譓² Wai	變 Pín
T'iú	諝 Sū	謫 Chák	譫 Chím [13]	讖 Ch'am [17]
Tsau	諦 Tai	謦 Hing	譚² Ngám	讒 Ts'ám
Tsín	諜₂ Típ	謹 Kan	議 *Í*	讓² Yéung
Ts'ing	諮 Tsz'	謫 Lí	警 King	讚 Tsán [19]
Wai	諛 ü	謾² Mán	譬 P'í	讞 Hín [20]
Chū [9]	諭² ü	謬² Mau	譜 P'ò	讜 Tong
Fai	謂² Wai	謨 Mò	譟 *Ts'ò*	讀₂ Tuk [22]
諷 Fung	諢² Wan	謫 Shéung	譭 Wai	
諧 Hái	謊 Fong [10]	譖 Tsín	譯₂ Yik	
諴 Hám	謙 Hím	識 Chí [12]	譸 Chau [14]	
諼 Hün	謠 Iú	譖 Ch'am	譴 Hín	
諠 Hün	訶 Ko	諜² Chán	譹 Hò	
諺² ín	講 Kong	證 Ching	譺 í	

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151 豆
152 豕
153 豸
154 貝

谷, Kuk
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豁, K'út

豆 2 Tau
豈 Hí
豉 2 Shí 4
豐 Fung 6
登 Tang
豎 2 Shū 8
豐 Fung 11

豕 Ch'í
豝 Pá
豚 2 Tun
豚 T'ün
象 2 Tséung 5
豜 Kín 6
豢 2 Wán
豨 Hí 7
豪 Hò
豫 2 Ü 9
豲 Lau 11
豵 Tsung

豸 2 Chái
豺 Ch'ái
豘 2 Hon
豹 P'au
豝 P'í 5
貂 Tiú
貉, K'ok 6
貉 2 Mak
貊 2 Mak
貅 Yau
貍 Lí 7
貌 2 Máu
貓 Máu 9
貔 P'í 10
貘 2 Mak 11
貛 Fún 18

貝 Púi
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貢 2 Fú
貤 í
貢 Kung
貯 Mè
財 Ts'oi
責, Chák 4
販 Fán
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貫 Kún
貧 P'an
貪 T'ám
貯 Ch'ü 5
費 Fai
貶 Fong
賀 2 Ho
貽 í
貳 2 í
貴 Kwai
買 Mái
貿 2 Mau
貶 Pai
賁 Pan

貢 Pí
貧 Pín
貰 Shai
貸 T'ái
貼 T'íp
貲 Tsz'
賄 Fúi 6
賈 Ká Kú
賅 Koi
賂 2 Lò
賕 2 Shít
賊 2 Ts'ák
賍 Tsong
資 Tsz'
賃 2 Yam
賬 Chan 7
賓 Pan
賓 Pan
賒 Shé
質 Chat 8
質 Chí
賙 Chau
賬 Chéung

賦 Fú
賢 Ín
賡 Kang
賧 K'au
賚 2 Loi
賣 2 Mái
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賞 Shéung
賮 Tsai
賤 2 Tsín
賜 Ts'z'
賴 2 Lái 9
賭 Tò
賾 Chak 10 Tsik
賺 2 Chám
賻 2 Fú
購 Kau
賸 2 Shing
賾 Tsai
賽 Ts'oi
聵 2 Chán 11
贄 Chí
贅 2 Chui

贊 Tsán 12
贈 2 Tsang
贍 Shím 13
贏 Ying
贔 Pai 14
贓 Tsong
贖 Tsun
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赦 Shé
赧 Nán
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走 Tsau 154
赴 2 Fú
赶 Kau
起 Hí 3
赶 Kon
赻 Ch'an 5
趁 Ch'an
超 Ch'iú
趄 Tsū
趋 Ts'ū
越 2 Üt
趒 Tiú 6
趑 Tsz'
趙 2 Chiú 7
趕 Kon
趣 Ts'ū 8
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赤 156
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跔 K'ü
跛 Pai
跑 P'áu
跋 Pút
跚 Shán
跌 Tít
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跟 Kan [6]
跲 Káp
跧 K'í
跨 Kwá
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跣 Sín
跳 T'iú

跡 Tsik
跧 Ts'ün
跽 Ki [7]
跼 Kuk
踉 Léung
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踟 Ch'í
踞 Kü
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踧 Suk
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踢 T'ik
踖 Tsik
踐 Tsín
踪 Tsung
踳 Chá [9]
踹 Ch'ái
踵 Chung
踽 Kü
蹄 T'ai
蹀 Típ

踰 Ü
踩 Yau
踦 K'ai [10]
蹇 Kín
蹣 P'ong
蹉 P'ún
蹯 P'ún
蹎 Tín
蹈 Tò
蹌 Ts'éung
蹐 Tsik
蹉 Ts'o
蹀 Chik [11]
蹖 Ch'un
蹊 Hí
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蹕 Pat
蹤 Sái
蹜 Suk
蹢 Tik
蹲 Ts'éung
蹟 Tsik
蹙 Ts'uk

蹤 Tsung
蹯 Fán [12]
蹺 Hiú
蹻 Kéuk
蹻 Kiú
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蹽 Lám Nám
蹵 P'ít
蹼 Puk
蹭 Sang Ts'ang
躚 Sín
躋 Tang
躅 Ts'uk
躋 Ts'ün
躑 Chím [13]
躇 Ch'ü
躅 Chuk Nuk
躃 P'ik
躉 Tan
躁 Ts'ò
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躍 Yéuk
躐 Chák [15]
躓 Chí
躔 Ch'ín
躕 Ch'ü
躐 Lik
躐 Líp
躒 Lun [16]
躔 Ts'ín
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躡 Níp [18]
躩 Fok

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躬 Kung
躭 Tám 4
躲 To 6
艇 2 Piú 7
閣 Ní 8
軀 K'ü 11

車 Ch'é
車 Kū
軋 Chát
軌 Kwai
軍 Kwan
軒 Hín 3
軏 Üt
軔 2 Yan
軛 Ák 4
軜 Náp
軟 Ün
軫 Ch'an 5
軹 Chí
軸 Chuk
軺 Iú
軾 K'í
軻 O
軰 Púi
軼 Tít Yat
軨 Chau 6
軽 Chí
軲 í
較 Káu
較 Kok

輅 2 Lò
軾 Shik
載 Tsoi
載 Tsoi
輒 Chíp 7
輔 2 Fú
輕 Hing
輓 Wán
輚 2 Chán 8
輖 Chau
輟 Chüt
輝 Fai
輢 í
輛 2 Léung
輦 2 Lím
輘 Ling
輪 Lun
輞 Mong
輗 Ngai
輩 Púi
輜 Tsz'
輻 Fuk 9
輵 Kot

輸 Shū
輯 Ts'ap
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輾 Ün
輶 Yau
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轄 2 Hat
轂 Kuk
轝 Ü
轅 Ün
轇 Ch'áu 11
轉 Chün
轎 Káu
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轍 Ch'ít 12
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轎 Kiú
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辟 P'ik
辣 2 Lát 7
辦 2 Pán 9
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162 辵辶

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辱 Yuk
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辵 Ch'éuk
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迄 Ngat
迅 Sun
迁 Ts'ín
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返 Fán
近 Kan
迓 'Ng
迓 Ngá
迋 Wong
迎 Ying
迤 I 5
迥 Kwing
迫 Pik
述 Shut
迪 Tik
迭 Tít
迢 T'iú
迠 T'ò
迨 Toi
迫 Chui 6
迒 Hau
迠 K'út

迷 Mai
迺 Nái
迸 Ping
送 Sung
逃 T'ò
迹 Tsik
退 T'úi
迴 Ü
逆 Yik
這 Ché 7
逞 Ch'ing
逐 Chuk
逢 Fung
逕 Káng King
速 Sú
逍 Siú
逡 Sun
遞 Tai
逗 Tau

透 T'au
逖 Tik
途 T'ò
造 Tsò
造 Ts'ò
造 Ts'ò
速 Ts'uk
通 T'ung
週 Chau 8
這 Kǎn
逾 Lun
逮 Toi
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逶 Wai
逸 Yat
遏 Át 9
遄 Ch'ün
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遍 Pik
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道 Tò
遒 Ts'au
遁 Tun
遈 Ü
遇 Ü
違 Wai
運 Wan
遑 Wong
遊 Yau
遺 Hin 10
遙 Iú
遘 Kau
遛 Lau
遡 Sò
遜 Sun
遞 Tai
遝 Táp
遠 Ün
遮 Chè 11
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遨 Ngò
適 Shik
遭 Tsò

邑 Yap
邙 Mong
邕 Yung
那 Ná 4
那 No
那 No
邠 Pan
邦 Pong
邪 Ts'é Yé
邨 Ts'ün
邢 Ying
邯 Hon 5
邢 Ping
邶 P'úi
邵 Shiú
邸 Tai
邰 T'oi
邱 Yau
到 Chat 6
邾 Chū
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郁 Sun
郁 Yuk
郢 Ch'ing 7

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郝 K'ok
郡 Kwan
郎 Long
郕 Shing
郭 Kwok 8
部 Pò
郴 Sham
郵 Yau
鄙 Mí 9
鄂 Ngok
都 Tò
鄆 Wan
鄚 Yéuk
鄉 Héung 10
鄒 Tsau
鄔 Ú
鄲 Chéung 12
鄙 P'í
鄘 Yung
鄭 Ch'ing
鄰 Lun
鄱 P'o

鄲 Tán
鄧 Tang
鄶 Íp 13
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鄷 Fung 18
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遼 Liú
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選 Sün
選 Sün
遷 Ts'ín
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遺 Wai
邆 Chín 13
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避 Pí
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迂 Hü
迄 Ngat 2
迅 Sun
迁 Ts'ín
迍 Chun 4
返 Fán
近 Kan 2
迓 'Ng
迓 Ngá 2
迋 Wong 2
迎 Ying
迤 ? 5
迥 Kwing
迫 Pik
述 Shut 2
迪 Tik 2
迭 Tít 2
迢 T'iú
迩 T'ò
迨 Toi 2
追 Chui 6
迮 Hau 2
适 K'út

迷 Mai
迺 Nái
迸 Ping
送 Sung
逃 T'ò
迹 Tsik
退 T'úi
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速 Sù 2
逛 Kwáng
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逋 Pò
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逡 Sun
遞 Tai 2
逗 Tau 2

透 T'au
逖 Tik 2
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這 Kún
倫 Lun
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進 Tsun
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遄 Ch'ün
遐 Há
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遂 Sui 2
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逾 Ü 2
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遑 Wong
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那 No		郕 Shing	酆 Fung [18]		
邠 Pan		郭 Kwok [8]	酈[2] Lai [19]		
邦 Pong		部[2] Pò			
邪 Ts'é Yé		郴 Sham			
邨 Ts'ün		郵 Yau			
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邯 Hon [5]		鄂 Ngok			
邴 Ping		都 T'ò			
邶[2] P'úi		鄆[2] Wan			
邵[2] Shiú		鄍 Yéuk			
邸 Tai		鄉 Héung [10]			
邰 T'oi		鄒 Tsau			
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邾 Chü		鄙 P'í			
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郇 Sun		鄭[2] Ch'ing			
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醫 í 11
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重 Chung 2
重 Ch'ung
野 Yé 4
量 Léung 2 5
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金 Kam
針 Cham
釗 Ch'iú
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釧 Ch'ün
釬 Hon [2]
釭 Kong
釣 Tiú
鉅 Ák [2] [4]
鉔 Cháp [2]
鈔 Ch'áu
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釜 Fú
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鈕 Nau
鈀 Pá
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鉦 Ching [5]
鉏 Ch'o
鉤 Kau Ngau
鉗 K'ím
鉅 Kü [2]
鈴 Ling
鉋 P'áu
鉑 Pok [2]
鉢 Pút
鈸 Pút [2]
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鉄 T'ít
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鋃 Long
鋩 Mong
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鋪 P'ò
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銷 Siú
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鋘 Yé
銳 Yui [2]
鋊 Yuk
錚 Chang [8]
錐 Chui
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錡 Í
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錤 Kí
鋼 Kong
鋸 Kü
鋦 Kú
錄 Luk [2]
錨 Náu
錫 Sik
錠 Ting [2]
錢 Ts'ín
錯 Ts'o Ts'ò
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鍪 Mau
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鍍 Tò [2]
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鎮 Chan [10]
鎚 Ch'ui
鍭 Hau
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鑪 Lò 16
鑲 Séung
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鑾 Lün
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鑠 Tong

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長 Chéung

門 Mún
閂 Shán
閃 Shím
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問 Kán
閔 Man
閎 Wang
閏 Yun
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鬧 Náu
閥 Pí
閥 Fát 6
閣 Kok
閨 Kwai
閩 Man
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閫 Kw'an 7
閬 Long

閭 Lü
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阮 Ün
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阿 O
阻 Cho
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陝 Shím
陞 Shing
院 Ün
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陘 Ying
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陸 Luk 2
陴 P'í
陪 P'úi
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168 長長
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鑾 Fok 20
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閂 Shán
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閉 Hon 2
閉 Pai
閒 Hán 4
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間 Kán
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閣 Kok
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閩 Man
閱 Ngoi 2
閨 Tsz' 2
閫 Kw'an 7
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閭 Lü
閱 Üt 2
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阨 Ak 4 Ák Ngak
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限 Hán 2 6
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降 Kong
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陝 Shím
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鞉 T'ò
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鞘 Shiu
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飪 Yam
飴 í 5
飽 Páu
飾 Shik
飼 Tsz' 2
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餅 Ping
餂 T'ím
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養 Yéung 2

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餔 Pò
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首 Shau
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馹 Ngong 4
馹 Yik 2
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駙 Fú 2
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駙 Pí
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駭 Hoi 6
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騁 P'ing 7
騑 Sing
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騣 Ts'am
騪 Tsun 2
騩 Túi 2
騅 Chui 8
騑 Fí
騏 K'í
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騐 Ím 2
騄 Loi
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騙 P'ín 2
騠 T'ai
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騧 Shín 2
騷 Sò
騰 T'ang
驒 Tín
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驟 Lo
驀 Mak 2
驁 Ngò 2
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驕 Kiú
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骷 Fú
骴 Ts'z' 5
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髆 Pong 10
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高 Kò

髟 Piú
髡 Kw'an
髣 Fong 4
髦 Mò
髥 Yam
髴 Fat 5
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髰 K'ím
髱 Máu
髫 T'iú
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髻 Kai 7
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鬈 K'ün 8
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鬃 Tsung
鬌 Soi 9
鬍 ú
鬒 Ch'an 10
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鬻 Ts'am 8
鬻 Tsung 9
鬻 Yuk 12

鬼 Kwai
鬾 Fúi 4
魂 Wán
魅 Mí 5
魄 Pák
魃 Pát
魆 Léung 8
魍 Mong
魏 Ngai
魑 T'úi
魑 Lí 11
魔 Mo
魕 Kí 12
魘 ím 14
魙 Tsím

魚 Ü
鰕 Ch'am 4
魴 Fong
魦 Kái
魯 Lò
魬 Man
鮓 Chá 5
鮒 Fú
鮕 Kím
鮎 Ním
鮈 O
鮑 Páu
鮀 T'o
鮆 Ts'ai
鮊 Fúi 6
鮌 Í
鮫 Káu
鮮 Sín
鮮 Sín
鯖 T'ai
鯛 T'ung
鯁 Kang 7
鯀 Kw'an
鯉 Lí

鯆 Pò
鰣 Shí
鱟 Ò
鳥 Niú
鷂 K'út
鯊 Shá
鱳 Sò
鱈 Shéung
鳦 Üt
鵝 T'ai
鯵 Sham
鱸 Ts'ong
鱭[14] Ts'ai
鳧 Fú
鵪 Yam
鯇 Wán
鰀 Wan
鱒[2] Tsü
鳩 Kau
鷳 Yau
鯨 K'ing[8]
鱒 Chün[11]
鱗[15] Líp
鳳[2] Fung[3]
鵠 Kuk[7]
鯤 Kwan
鰱 Líu
鱷[2] Lò
鳴 Ming
鵒 Kuk
鯪 Ling
鰻 Man
鱷[16] Ngok
鴞 Shí
鶻 Kün
鯢 Ngai
鰻[2] Mán
鶯 Ün
鵙 Küt
鯫 Tsau
鱉 Ngò
鴉[4] Á
鵡 Mò
鯧 Ts'ong
鰾 P'iú
鴟 Ch'í
鵝 Ngo
鰒 Wák
鰷 T'iú
鴃 Kwik
鴈[2] Ngán
鵝 Ngo
鰕[9] Há
鱖[12] Küt
鴨 P'at
鵜 T'ai
鰋 Ín
鱗 Lun
鵯 Pò
鵜 T'ò
鰔 Kòm
鱉 Pít
鴛 Sham
鵝 T'uk
鰛 Pín
鱔 Shín
鴨 Áp[5]
鵬[8] Kang
鰓 Soi
鱓 Shín
鶉 Hiú
鵲 K'í
鰈 T'áp
鱣 Ts'am
鴣 Kú
鵑 Kwan
鰂 Tsak
鱘 Ts'am
鴝 K'ü
鵬 P'ang
鰌 Ts'au
鱒 Ts'ün
鴿 Ling
鶉 Shun
鰍 Ts'au
鱣[13] Chín
鴛 Ün
鶻 Tiú
鰉 Wong
鱟[2] Hau
鶯 Yéung
鵲 Ts'éuk
鰱[10] Kím
鱠 Kúi
鴻[6] Hung
鶲 Ün
鰥 Kwán
鰱 Lím
鴿 Kòp
鶉 Yik

196 鳥
197 鹵
198 鹿

鶻 Hot 9
鶩 Muk 2
鶚 Ngok 2
鶖 Ts'au
鶘 Ú
鶸 Án 10
鶯 Ang
鶴 Hok 2
鶉 Iú
鶏 Kai
鶏 Kím
鶉 Lau
鶉 Sz'
鶉 Ts'z'
鶺 Tsik
鶇 Ts'ong
鶻 Wat 2
鶉 Yat 2
鶉 Yik 2
鷗 Au 11
鷓 Ché
鷙 Chí
鷙 Ch'ik

鷺 Í
鷺 Iú
鷲 Ngò 2
鷗 òm
鷲 Tsuk 2
鷳 Hán 12
鷮 Kiú
鷯 Liú
鷺 Pít
鷲 Tsau 2
鷓 Tsiú
鷸 Wat 2
鸇 Chín 13
鷺 Lò 2
鷺 Ü 2
鷹 Ying
鸑 Ngok 2 14
鷉 Lui 15
鸕 Lò 16
鸚 Ying 17
鸚 K'ü 18
鸛 Kún
鸝 Lí 19

鸞 Lün

鹵 Lò
鹹 Kán 7
鹹 Hám 9
鹽 ím 13
鹼 Kán

鹿 Luk 2
麃 Yau 4
麀 Piú
麈 Chú 5
麋 Mí 6
麌 Ü 7
麒 K'í 8
麕 Kw'an
麗 Lai 2
麓 Luk
麑 Ngai
麛 Ká 9
麞 Ní
麝 Shé 2 10
麤 Chéung 11
麟 Lun 12
靈 Ling
麤 Ts'ò 22

麥 Mak 2
麩 F 4
麪 Mín 2
麰 Mau 6
麴 Kuk 8
麵 Mín 9

麻 Má
麼 Mo 3
麾 Fai 4

黃 Wong
黌 Hun 13

黍 Shū
黎 Lai 3
黏 Chím 5
黏 Ním
黐 Chʻí 10

黑 Hak
黔 Kʻím 4
默 Mak 2
黜 Chut 5
點 Tím
黛 Toi 2
黝 Yau
黯 Kʻing 8
黨 Tong
黯 òm 9
黶 Ím 14
黷 Tuk 2 15

109 麥
200 麻
201 黃
202 黍
203 黑

204 黹 205 黽 206 鼎 207 鼓 208 鼠

黹 Chí 5
黻 Fat 5
黼 Fú 7

黽 Man 4
黾 Ün 4
鼃 Wá 6
鼇 Ngò 10
鼈 Pít 11
鼉 T'o 12

鼎 Ting 0
鼏 Ting 0
鼐 Nái 3
鼒 Tsz' 3

鼓 Kú 0
鼕 T'ung 5
鼖 T'ò 6
鼙 Kò 8
鼚 P'i 8

鼠 Shú 0
鼢 Fan 5
鼫 Shik 5
鼬 Yau 5
鼯 'Ng 7
鼱 Tsing 9
鼷 Hsi 10

鼻 2 Pí
鼬 3 K'au
鼾 Hon
鼸 10 Ung
齊 Ts'ai
齊 Chái
齋 3 Chái
齎 7 Tsai
齏 9 Tsai
齒 Ch'í
齔 Ch'an
齕 2 Hái 4
齖 Ch'í 5
齡 Ling
齠 T'iú
齟 Tsü
齧 6 Ngát
齧 2 Ngít
齩 Ngáu
齬 7 Ü
齱 2 10 Chiú
齷 11 Nak
龍 Lung
龐 P'ong
龕 6 Hòm
龔 Kung
龜 Kwai

209 鼻
210 齊
211 齒
212 龍
213 龜

214 龠, Yʻuk
龠 5 龢 Wo
9 龥, Yéuk





