AN ALPHABETIC DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE
IN THE FOOCHOW DIALECT.

BY

REV. R. S. MACLAY, D. D.
Of the Methodist Episcopal Mission;

AND

REV. C. C. BALDWIN, A. M.
Of the American Board Mission.

FOOCHOW:
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1870.
以入後
之書
魯
契
書
易
PREFACE.

As two names appear on the title-page of this dictionary, it is proper to indicate our respective shares in its preparation; and the more so, as it is due to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin to state that the larger portion of the labor of authorship has been freely performed by him, and that to his correct scholarship, extensive knowledge of the Foochow dialect, and indomitable perseverance, the dictionary is mainly indebted for the degree of thoroughness and accuracy it may possess. The manuscript for that portion of the dictionary comprised in pp. 1—631 was originally prepared by myself, but it was subsequently very carefully revised and improved by Mr. Baldwin, and a considerable portion of it (pp. 403—631) was entirely re-written by him. The portion comprised in pp. 632—1014, together with the Introduction to the dictionary, was prepared by Mr. Baldwin, and, as it was impracticable for me to revise his manuscript, it was printed just as it came from his hands. The general plan of the work and a responsibility for the whole are mine.

The design and scope of the dictionary are so fully set forth in the Introduction, given on subsequent pages, that it is unnecessary to make any extended remarks on the subject in this place. The aim has been to present a work that shall at once illustrate the Foochow dialect, and prove a valuable help to all students of the Chinese language. The definitions of the characters, and a large number of the phrases given under them, will apply equally well to any dialect through which the student seeks to acquire a knowledge of the general written language of China. Everything in
the work that is peculiar to the Foochow dialect has been carefully marked, so that the student cannot be misled on this point. The large number of Romanized words appearing in the dictionary, and for which the written language furnishes no characters, is an interesting feature of this dialect, and indicates that modern Chinese thought is outgrowing the stereotyped forms of this ancient language. The same feature appears in other dialects.

It is difficult to assign exact geographical limits to the Foochow dialect, or to estimate with precision the amount of the population by whom it is spoken. In Foochow city, the capital of the Fookien province, and throughout the Foochow and Foooning prefectures, it is, with considerable variations, the vernacular of the people. Beyond these limits, it is spoken only by the Foochow merchants, artisans, &c. &c. who reside in most of the important cities of Fookien. Regarding Foochow city as the center of the dialect, we may say that it extends, eastward to the sea, a distance of about thirty miles; northward, to the Chehkiang province, two hundred miles; westward, to the Yenping prefecture, one hundred miles; and southward, to the Hinghwa prefecture, seventy miles. It is probable the dialect is spoken by five millions of people. The only native work on the dialect is a small Tonic dictionary, named the Paik Ing (Eight Sounds), and containing about 10,000 characters, which are distributed, according to their tones, under what are called the Initials and Finals of the dialect. The work is noticed more at length in the Introduction to this dictionary.

In the preparation of this dictionary, the results of the labors of Drs. Morrison, Medhurst, and Williams, in Anglo-Chinese lexicography, have been freely availed of, and this general acknowledgement of indebtedness is gratefully made. Sincere thanks are tendered to those members of the Missionary community in Foochow who have, in many ways, rendered valuable assistance—especially to the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, and Rev. L. N. Wheeler, whose opportune help made it possible to publish the work in Foochow, and under whose consecutive superintendence five hundred pages of it were printed. A large portion of the Mandarin sounds, which appear under the leading characters in the dictionary, were kindly furnished by Walter T. Lay
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Esqr. of the Imperial Maritime Customs: Mr. Lay, however, is not responsible for any typographic errors in this department, as it was impossible for him to correct the proof-sheets while the work was passing through the press.

A brief list of Additions is placed at the end of the dictionary proper, and in it are given some additional uses of characters, and a few Romanized words and phrases which do not appear in the body of the work. A table of Corrections is given at the close of the volume, in which the more important errors occurring in the dictionary have been noted: the errors not corrected in the table are thought to be of an unimportant character, and their appropriate correction is readily suggested by the connection in which they occur. In the Index of Characters, where brackets have been used, it will be noticed that frequently the same character is repeated once or twice. In these instances the character has different tones which affect its meaning. The figures indicate where each form is found.

The printing of the dictionary, in view of the limited and imperfect appliances at command, has been a difficult and tedious task: the type-setting and press-work have been performed by Chinese hands; and, during the printing of the larger portion of the work, the supervision of the press and the drudgery of correcting the first "proofs", have unavoidably devolved on myself. A consideration of these circumstances will, perhaps, mitigate the severity of criticism, with regard to the defects and errors that may be detected in the work. The expenses of publication have been defrayed by the Mission Press connected with the Foochow Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.; and it is hoped that the proceeds arising from the sale of the book may reimburse the Office for the heavy outlay.

The lexicographic elucidation of, at least, the more prominent dialects of China may, perhaps, be regarded as a pressing demand of the times. A knowledge of the proverbs, peculiar idioms, and common speech of a people so numerous as the Chinese will throw important light on questions connected with the general laws of language; and is absolutely necessary to all who seek to influence Chinese mind, or form a correct estimate of Chinese character. The materials for the following dictionary have gradually accumulat-
ed in our hands, from various sources, during twenty years of ordinary study and labor as missionaries. It has been our cherished hope that ultimately they might assume a permanent form, so as to be of service to others who may follow us in the study and use of the Chinese language; and it is with much satisfaction that we are now permitted, in the providence of God, to realize that hope: at the same time we recognize the entire truthfulness of Dr. Johnson's remark, that while "every other author may aspire to praise, the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach".

The work is now offered to the public, with the earnest desire that it may be useful to students of the Chinese language; that it may tend to facilitate friendly intercourse between Western nations and China; and, above all, that it may promote the cause of Christian Missions among the Chinese.

R. S. MACLAY.

Foochow, June 14th 1870.
The system of orthography used in this dictionary differs somewhat from the romanization adopted later by Foochow-speaking people. Since the latter form of romanized symbols has been popularized, the following conversion table is hereby introduced.

**THE ROMANIZED SYMBOLS OF THE FOOCHOW DIALECT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old.</th>
<th>Standardized.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOWELS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>as in father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ã</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ë</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ô</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>û</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; French l'one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSONANTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>soft, not aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch'</td>
<td>strong, aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>(initial), aspirate (as in his)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>soft, not aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'</td>
<td>strong, aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>as in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>as in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>as in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>as in singing, both at the beginning and ends of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>soft, not aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p'</td>
<td>strong, aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>as in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>soft, not aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t'</td>
<td>strong, aspirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>(initial consonant) as in want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>(initial consonant) as in you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

The design of this Dictionary is to assist the student in the acquisition both of the classic or written, and the vernacular or spoken, forms of the Foochow dialect. The former in style, idiom, and usage often differs widely from the latter. In orthography however all the tables of initials, finals, and words are precisely the same in both forms; and many single words and phrases that are strictly classic or common book-phrases are also used in the spoken language. A considerable part of such phrases are however confined to the literary class of the people. This has led some to style the more refined terms teachers' or scholars' patois. The common use of some phrases in the reading and colloquial styles appears in the plan of the work. It is farther evident that a fair proportion of the phrases in Chinese character at the foot of the page, as also the definitions of the leading classic or lexicographic characters are the common property of the mandarin and local dialects of the empire. It is hoped therefore that this volume will be of general use to students of the Chinese language.

The work contains 928 different syllabic divisions or sections, as written in Roman letters and numbered in the text. This of course does not include all the distinctions arising from difference in tone. The number of leading classic and colloquial characters, including the abbreviated and duplicate or alternate forms, and those repeated under different sounds is 9300. The number of paragraphs with one or more leading characters is 8311, and the number introduced by Romanized colloquial words, without Chinese characters to represent them, is 1242, making the whole number of paragraphs in the Chinese and English text 9553. Besides these two classes, some characters are found in the phrases at the foot of the page, which do not appear in the main text as leading characters. In such cases the meaning of the character appears in the definition of the phrase where its Romanized equivalent occurs, and this is often the only, or the most important, meaning it ever has in the language. There are also occasional instances of unimportant colloquial words or particles, in combination with other words in the Romanized phrases, which do not appear independently as leading words.

The arrangement of the work is alphabetic, excepting that the aspirate and composite initials are treated as single and independent letters. The order then is a, ch, ch', e, h, i, k, l, m, n, ng, o, p, p', s, t, t', u, v, y. The Chinese characters are arranged in the order of the tones, when the Romanized spelling for their sounds is the same. The mandarin sounds are in general according to Wade's system,
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and are placed under the characters. The general definitions are on the authority of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary and native authors, as interpreted by teachers and lexicographers. The colloquial or unauthorized meanings are always clearly distinguished. Sometimes an additional reading of a leading character is given before the general definitions, when its definitions are the same in the different readings. When they are different, both the reading and definitions are usually given at the close of the paragraph or in the proper alphabetic place in the book. In the latter case reference is made to the different sound at the end of the general definitions.

The standard authority among native scholars for the readings of characters, as well as for their meanings, is Kanghi's Dictionary. The Paik Ing, a native tonic dictionary, is not classic authority, though prized as a convenient Manual of the Rudiments of this dialect and as furnishing brief definitions of characters. Usage however often disregards the readings of both these dictionaries. And in the present work such usage is frequently followed in assigning a character its Romanized alphabetic place, while the reading discarded by native usage is noted in the phrase "Read...in the dictionaries" immediately following the character. The readings of the Paik Ing are mostly used to introduce colloquial words and phrases. But even in this respect there is no strict rule followed by native teachers. They use much liberty, often choosing, either for its sound or its sense, some classic character, simpler than the one found in the Paik Ing.

The phrases are distinguished into three classes: (1) those following the general definitions are classic or book phrases; (2) those under com., are common to the written and spoken languages, and include many refined terms and some epistolary phrases; (3) those under coll., are such as, by reason of idiom, meaning, or colloquial characters used wholly or partly to represent them, may be more properly classed as colloquial phrases. The number of phrases in this dictionary is estimated at 30,000 to 35,000, of which $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ are comprised in the last two classes above mentioned, and are consequently used with more or less frequency in the ordinary business of life.

A slight acquaintance with the language will convince the student of the impossibility of making a thorough and perfect distinction of the phrases into such classes. The literary tastes, knowledge, mental habits, and modes of speaking of different native teachers, as also the conceptions of the same teacher at different times, all tend to make the limits of the three classes somewhat variable, as found by actual experience in our work. Still there is ground for the distinction, and we hope that it will be useful in showing generally what phrases are spoken and what are not.

It should also be remarked in reference to the definitions of many of the colloquial phrases that there is no very fixed standard by which to test them. Usage varies to some extent in different places, while teachers and others often fail to agree in their explanations. This is peculiarly the case in reference to proverbial phrases. Some are universally known and used. Others are local, and others still are different by explained and applied in different localities.
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ORTHOGRAPHY.
The system of orthography adopted in this Dictionary is essentially that known as the system of Sir William Jones. It was used in Romanizing the languages of India and the Pacific Islands, and the dialects of the North American Indians.

VOWELS.
1. a, as in fur, father.
2. ã, care, fair, or as e in there.
3. ê, hat, sat, fathom.
4. e, they, prey, or as a in name.
5. ê, met, seven, error.
6. ë, her, or as i in bird.
7. i, machine.
8. í, pin, or as the second i in infinite.
9. o, no, note, report.
10. ó, for, lord, or as a in fall.
11. u, bull, but oftener as o in move, or oo in school.
12. û, the French l'âne, jeune.

DIPHTHONGS in the first tone.
1. ai, as in aisle, aye, while.
2. au, ow in now, howl.
3. eu,
4. iâ, have the sounds of the component vowels.
5. ié,
6. io,
7. iu, as ew in pew, chew.
8. oi, has the sound of the component vowels.

TRIPHTHONG in the first tone.
1. ieu, has the sound of the component vowels.

CONSONANTS.
1. ch, as in church.
2. ch', the aspirate ch, or the same as ch with an additional h, which is always represented by the Greek spiritus asper, or mark of rough breathing.
3. h, as in hand at the beginning of words, while at the end it is not fully enunciated, but marks an abrupt closing of the vocal organs.
4. \( k \), as in king at the beginning of words, while at the end it is a suppressed \( k \) sound, an (like the \( h \)) marks an abrupt closing of the vocal organs.

5. \( k^* \), the aspirate \( k \).

6. \( t \), as in lay.

7. \( m \), as in may.

8. \( n \), as in nay.

9. \( ng \), as in singing, both at the beginning and end of words.

10. \( p \), as in pay.

11. \( p^* \), the aspirate \( p \).

12. \( s \), as in say.

13. \( t \), as in tame.

14. \( t^* \), the aspirate \( t \).

15. \( w \), as in want, wing, swan, in the beginning and middle of words.

16. \( y \), as in yore.

The native standard of pronunciation is a work called "The Eight Tone Book," or more simply the Paik Ing, or Eight Tone Book. As seen from the full title it is a compilation of the works of two authors, Ch' ek and Ling. The page is divided by a horizontal line. The lower section is by Ling, and the characters are arranged by a system of 20 initials and 35 finals. As a dictionary, it is somewhat more comprehensive than the upper part, but it is not used as a standard of pronunciation. The upper section is ascribed originally to Ch' ek (a military chieftain of the Ming dynasty, known familiarly as Ch' en Ch' ang Ch' iong), and is the only standard of pronunciation for the Foochow dialect. It is a dictionary in which all the characters are systematically arranged according to their sounds. Each simple word has three elements, an initial sound, a final sound, and a tone. The initials are termed che \( t' au \), word-heads. The finals are termed che \( mó \), word-mothers, or fundamental generic sounds. To represent the former, 15 characters, having the 15 different initial sounds, are used. To represent the latter, 33 characters are in like manner employed. The original number was 36, but three of these became obsolete on account of identity in sound with other three in the list. This sys-
tem of initials, finals, and tones constitutes the alphabet of the language. All the characters of the Paik Ing are arranged under the 33 finals, as the leading element or symbol, with the subdivision into 15 classes under each final according to the initial sounds of the characters, and the further subdivision into 7 classes under each initial according to their tones. In practice, however, it will be found that for a considerable number of possible combinations of the Initials and Finals with their Tonic inflections, there are neither written characters nor colloquial words in this dialect. The above arrangement of characters with their definitions constitutes Chinese Alphabetic Dictionary.

By referring to the Tables below, the student will observe that an initial sound is a single consonant or two consonants combined, and that no vowel is ever used as an initial. (Words under the eng initial, however, may be regarded as beginning with the vowel of the final sound or with w or y.) It is also seen that a final sound consists of a vowel or vowels, sometimes preceded by w or y, and sometimes followed by h, k, or ng.

Tons.

The tonic marks belong properly to the Romanized orthography of the language, as the tone is always an essential part of the word. In theory and as commonly spoken of, there are eight tones in this dialect, but practically only seven, as the second and sixth are identical, and the characters and spoken words having this peculiarity of sound are invariably referred to the second tone. The tonic marks are the same as those used in Williams’ Tonic Dictionary. They consist of semicircles, and semicircles combined with horizontal strokes. Their position at the corners of characters and words indicates the tone, as seen in the following diagram:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

The poetical division of the tones is into 平聲 ping, siāng, the even tones, and 矢聲 chah, siāng, the deflected or oblique tones. The first and fifth tones belong to the former, and all the others to the latter class.
The tones are now commonly distinguished into two orders or
grades, 上声 siong²  siăng, the upper or primary tones, and
下声 ha²  siăng, the lower or secondary tones. They are as
follows:

1. 上平 siong²  cîng, the upper even tone.
2. 上上 siong²  siong, or siong² siong², the upper rising tone.
3. 上上上平 siong²  k'êū', the upper departing or diminishing tone.
4. 上上平 siong²  ik²  “ ‘ entering or abrupt tone.
5. 上平 ha²  cîng, the lower even tone.
6. 上上平 ha²  siong, or ha² siong², the lower rising tone.
7. 上上平 ha²  k'êū the lower departing or diminishing tone.
8. 上平 ha²  ik²  “ ‘ entering or abrupt tone.

Description of the tones. The names given to the tones above
are merely translations of the Chinese terms and furnish a very imper-
fect idea of their nature. The following very concise, lucid, and
scientific description, with diagrams of the tones, is from the pen of

"The tones have five elements, which are pitch, quality of voice, in-
flection, stress, and time.

The first tone has the pitch of a third, is the head tone in
quality of voice, and is without inflection, without stress, and long in
time.

The second tone is a minor third below the first, and
has the pitch of sharp one. It is near the orotund in quality of
voice, is without inflection, has the thorough stress, and is long in
time.

The third tone begins on the pitch of a fifth below—as in dia-
gram No. 1—and gradually rises to the key note. Or, with a consonant
initial, begins on the key note of the voice—as in diagram No. 2—drops
to a fifth below, and returns to the key note. It is long in time.

The fourth tone is like the third in pitch and inflection, but
ends abruptly with a strong vanishing stress. It is pronounced
more quickly than the third, but is properly long in time, as is shown
by its changing to the first and second tones in combination, which
are both long tones.
The fifth tone, beginning on the fifth of the voice in pitch with a strong radical stress, descends rapidly and is short in time. Sometimes, with consonant initials, it seems to take the form indicated in Diagram No. 2, the stress commencing with the vowel sound.

The sixth tone is the same as the second.

The seventh tone begins on the key-note of the voice, rises to the pitch of a second with strong emphasis, and descends with thorough stress to about a fifth below. It is long in time.

The eighth tone has the pitch of a third, is without inflection, and is short in time. It ends very abruptly, though with less stress than the fourth tone.

DIAGRAMS OF THE FOOCHOW TONES

IN THEIR FULL FORM.

No. 1. Upper series.

Lower series.

No. 2. Or, Upper series thus.

Lower series thus.

In the above diagrams the middle line is designed to represent the key-note of the speaker’s voice".
INTRODUCTION.

The Rev. M. C. White, M. D., formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, now a Professor in Yale College, U. S. A., after careful study of the dialect, published the results of his investigations in the Methodist Quarterly Review. We quote his graphic delineation of the tones.—“The first, or primary smooth tone, called siong¹ ping, is a uniform even sound, enunciated a little above the ordinary speaking key, but neither elevated nor depressed, from the commencement to the close of the word. It is, in this respect, like the enunciation of a note in music; it may, therefore, be called the singing tone, or the musical monotone.

The second, or primary high tone, called siong² siong, is enunciated in the ordinary speaking key, and the voice usually falls a note at the close, as at the end of a sentence in unimpassioned discourse. In connected discourse, however, the second tone is sustained, and turns upward, like the vanishing stress of unaccented words in common conversation. In attempting to pronounce the letters a-e, we notice that e is pronounced either a note higher, or lower, than a. So, also, if we take the pains to listen attentively when a alone is pronounced, we shall notice that it has its ending, or vanishing movement, turned upward one note; or, if spoken like the close of a sentence, where the voice falls in the usual way, we shall perceive that the vanishing movement of a turns downward one note. This is exactly the variety of enunciation, distinguished by the second, or siong² siong, tone in this dialect.

The third, or primary diminishing tone, called siong³ hēw⁴, is what elocutionists call the rising third, and is heard in English on the emphatic word in a direct question, as, “Does it rain?” where the voice turns upward, through the interval of two notes of the octave.

The fourth, or primary abrupt tone, called siong¹ ik, turns the voice upward through the same interval as the third tone; but it terminates abruptly, as though the voice was suddenly interrupted in an effort to pronounce a final k. In words which, in other tones, end in ng, the abrupt close of the fourth tone sounds somewhat like a suppressed or half-uttered k, but the clicking sound of the k is not heard. If a person should attempt to ask the question, “Can you open the lock?” and be suddenly stopped before enunciating the final clicking sound of the k, he would give to the last word the primary abrupt tone.

The fifth, or secondary smooth tone, called hu² ping, is a quick, forcible enunciation, commencing about two notes above the ordinary key, and suddenly dropping down, at the close, to the key note. It is what is called by elocutionists the falling third, and, when emphatic, the falling fifth. It is sometimes called the scolding tone. It is heard in a petulant enunciation of the emphatic words in the sentence, “No! I'll do no such thing.”

The sixth tone is identical with the second, and no words are arranged under it: that is, no secondary high, or rising tone, has yet been invented in this dialect.
The seventh or secondary diminishing tone, called ha² k'iu², is a
guttural downward circumflex. It is, in English, expressive of pe-
culiar emphasis, frequently indicating rebuke, scorn, or contempt, as,

"Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape?
. . . Back to thy punishment,
False fugitive."

"You wrong me every way; you wrong me, Brutus."

The words very many, if spoken with forcible emphasis, would
also exhibit the tone under consideration.

This is probably the most difficult tone in the language to enun-
ciate correctly, under all circumstances.

The eighth, or secondary abrupt tone, called ha³ ik; closes
abruptly, like the fourth tone, but differs from it by being enun-
ciated on a uniform pitch, a little above the ordinary key. The eighth
tone is an abrupt termination of the first tone, in the same manner
as the fourth tone is an abrupt termination of the third."

The tones in Combination

When words are enunciated singly, the tones appear in
their full form and are marked in their elements and distinctive
peculiarities. But in compound terms or names, and inphrases
whose component words are in regimen, or close construction,
they assume striking peculiarities, which in some cases involve a
radical change. These peculiarities relate to the first or leading
word of the term or phrase. The only exception that we have
noticed is when the following word is a mere suffix or unimpor-
tant word, in which case the leading word usually retains its ordinary
character as to tone.

The first tone (leading) is usually spoken with a very strongly
marked accent as in sing, sang (teacher), ki 'chi (a foundation).

The second tone (leading) has the peculiar inflection noticed
above in the description of tones. It sometimes imparts to the voice
a slightly sarcastic accent, especially when the following word is in
the 3d or 7th tone, as in 'siong sëu² (reward), ha m³ (to feign).

The third and seventh tones (leading) cannot be distinguished
form the first (leading). They have the same strongly marked accent.
This is easily tested in colloquial terms which have no generally accepted
character to represent the leading word. Native teachers, in borrowing
a character for it, often disagree. One, perhaps, will use a first tone,
another a third tone, and another a seventh tone, character.

The fourth tone (leading), when ending in h, has the quality of
the first tone (leading); when ending in k, that of the second tone
(leading). The following are familiar examples:—tiāh, hwa (to pluck
flowers), k'ah, t'ihng (a parlor), tōh, k'ihng (a small table) spoken as
tō 'k'ihng (a small knife); paik', iing (the eight tones), ch'ek, nywok,
the seventh month), t'ieh, lèng² (an iron chain).
The fifth tone (leading) is spoken in a low or depressed tone of the voice without marked emphasis. The inexperienced student in his effort to speak words of this tone in regimen, according to the rules laid down for the tones in their full form, misses the sound entirely, and enunciates it like the first tone in regimen, saying 'niêng pwan' instead of 'niêng pwan' (a year and a half), 'pu suk,' instead of 'pu suk,' (a Buddhist idol). The distinction is very apparent in the comparative pronunciation of such phrases as 'ki chi' (a foundation) and 'ki chi' (chess-men).

The sixth tone is obsolete, or the same as the second.

The seventh tone (leading) is the same as the third tone (leading), q. v.

The eighth tone (leading) has no marked distinction—as that prevailing in the fourth tone—between words ending in k and h. In the city of Foochow it is enunciated in a depressed tone of voice like the fifth tone (leading), while in the suburbs, and probably in the country, it is often heard with a strongly marked accent like the first tone (leading). This may be regarded as a kind of country brogue. In phrases having the second word in the fifth tone, this peculiar brogue is less evident, which is due to the strong radical stress or emphasis pertaining to that tone. Examples,—pah, 'ma (a white horse), siôh, pi (a stone tablet), sidh, 'ta (to drink tea), pah, 'vak, (the white pagoda), hok, 'sen, (a pupil), hak, e' (agreeable), nik, 'tau (the sun).

The following Tables exhibit the system of Romanized Orthography, as used in writing the words or vocables of this dialect. An approximate representation of the sounds is all that can be hoped for in this department. Some students prefer i and u to y and w where these occur in the system. Good arguments may be adduced for either set of letters. But it should be observed that such arguments are partial in their application and do not affect the system as a whole, when the tones and their combinations, as well as the vowel and consonant sounds, are considered. It is hoped that the system adopted in this work will be readily acquired and prove serviceable to the student.
Much difficulty is experienced in Romanizing some of the final sounds.

(a) Some would write the pwl final pwe; others prefer the form pwoi.

(b) Some give to the kwo final an additional slight a or e sound, writing it tvfoa or kwo'e.

(c) Some would write the kio final kilo; others prefer the form kioa or kioe.

Perhaps none of these forms fully represent the required sounds, which are accurately learned only by imitating the native mode of pronunciation.

(d) The vowel sounds of the ch'iu and sieu finals are often confounded—by teachers as well as others—especially in the suburbs and country. The same remark holds in reference to the pwoi and kwi finals, the tendency being to use wi instead of wii.

**TABLE I.** The initials and the finals, with the characters used in the Paik Ing to represent them, and their alphabetic value in Roman letters.

**Note.** The 11th initial (eug) denotes simply the absence of any initial consonant, hence the blank on the right in the column of alphabetic values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fifteen Initials.</th>
<th>Thirty-Three Finals.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Liu 柳 L</td>
<td>1 Ch'ung 春 ung</td>
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<td>2 Piéng 靊 P</td>
<td>2 Hwa 花 wa</td>
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<td>3 Kiu 求 K</td>
<td>3 Hiong 香 iong</td>
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<td>4 K'e 氣 K'</td>
<td>4 Ch'iu(d) 秋 iu</td>
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<td>5 Tá 低 T</td>
<td>5 Sang 山 ang</td>
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<td>6 P'ó 波 P'</td>
<td>6 K'ai 開 ai</td>
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<td>7 Ka 嘉 a</td>
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<td>8 Cheng 曾 Ch</td>
<td>8 Ping 賓 ing</td>
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<td>9 Hwang 歡 wang</td>
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<td>10 Si 時 S</td>
<td>10 Kó 歌 o</td>
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<td>11 Eng 鶴 M</td>
<td>11 Sü 須 ü</td>
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<td>12 Mung 蒙 Ng</td>
<td>12 Pwi (a) 杯 wí</td>
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<td>13 Ngü 語 Ng</td>
<td>13 Ku 孤 u</td>
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<td>14 Ch'ok 出 Ch'</td>
<td>14 Teng 燈 eng</td>
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<td>22 Kau 郊 au</td>
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<td>23 Kwo (b) 過 wo</td>
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<td>24 Sá 西 a</td>
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<td>32 Wai 歪 wai</td>
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<td></td>
<td>33 Keu 溝 eu</td>
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</table>

**Note.** Much difficulty is experienced in Romanizing some of the final sounds.

(a) Some would write the pwi final pwe; others prefer the form pwoi.

(b) Some give to the kwo final an additional slight a or e sound, writing it kwoa or kwoë.

(c) Some would write the kio final kio; others prefer the form kioa or kioë.

Perhaps none of these forms fully represent the required sounds, which are accurately learned only by imitating the native mode of pronunciation.

(d) The vowel sounds of the ch'iu and sieu finals are often confounded—by teachers as well as others—especially in the suburbs and country. The same remark holds in reference to the pwi and kwi finals, the tendency being to use wi instead of wii.
TABLE II. Primary syllables or words, formed

Note. Words, composed of the "ei" initial and either of the

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by combining each initial with each final.
finals hiông, siew, kiu, siăng, piêng, and bià, begin with y.

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### TABLE III. FINALS, AS MODIFIED BY TONES.

*Note.* The *eng* initial is placed at the head of this table, as it denotes the absence of any initial consonant, and therefore gives the simplest form of all the finals through each tone. Hence all words spoken without an initial consonant, or beginning with *w* or *y*, are classed under this initial. See *Note* on preceding page.

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It appears from Table III, and its note of explanation that there are 90 final syllables, which (as belonging to the eng initial) are also independent words or vocables. They may be arranged alphabetically as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
a, & \ a, \ æ, \ æh, \ æk, \ æng, \ ah, \ ãh, \ ai, \ aih, \ aik, \ aing, \ ain, \ aiuh, \ ak, \ ang, \\
au, & \ auh, \ auk, \ aueng, \ e, \ ë, \ eh, \ ëh, \ ek, \ ëk, \ eng, \ ëng, \ eu, \ ëu, \ euh, \ ëuh, \\
ëuk, & \ ëung, \ i, \ iã, \ (yã), \ iãh, \ (yãh), \ iãk \ (yãk), \ iãng, \ (yãng), \ iê, \ iêh, \\
\text{Iêk,} & \ iêng, \ (yêng), \ ieu, \ (yêu), \ ieuh, \ (yêuh), \ ìh, \ ik, \ ing, \ io, \\
\text{(yo),} & \ ioh \ (yoh), \ iök \ (yok), \ iong, \ (yong), \ iu, \ iuh, \ o, \ òh, \ óh, \ oi, \ òi, \\
oiû, & \ òih, \ ok, \ ong, \ u, \ ù, \ uh, \ ùh, \ ui, \ uiu, \ uk, \ ùk, \ ung, \ ùng, \ wa, \ wah, \ wai, \\
waih, & \ wak, \ wang, \ wi, \ wi, \ wih, \ wi, \ woh, \ woi, \ woih, \ wok, \ wong.
\end{align*}
\]

The tables II and III also furnish the data for ascertaining the number of vocables produced by the combination of initials with finals and the modification by tones. The whole number is (15X33X7) 3465. Besides these, there are two words not strictly referable to the table of initial and final sounds, viz., the semi-vocal nasal ng\(^2\) (no, not) on p. 595, and the word \(ngiau\), on p. 610, composed of the initial ng and a final compounded of i and au,—making the whole number of vocables 3467. But probably less than half of these are in actual use. This paucity of vocables or monosyllabic words is largely compensated by the very frequent union of two or more words, virtually forming polysyllables, to express simple ideas. Thus the number of words is in effect increased to several thousands, which give to this dialect “a richness and variety of expression but little inferior to that of many alphabetic languages”.

**Chinese phrases as foot notes.** The expedient of placing the Chinese characters at the foot of the page was adopted because, while the dictionary was going through the press, we found it impracticable to combine our English and Chinese fonts of type in the same text. A fixed portion of the lower part of each page was, therefore, set apart for Chinese, the design being to place there the characters for the more important phrases occurring on the page. A new font of English type, which we could combine with the Chinese, arrived just in time to be used in printing the Introduction.
List of Radicals and Index of Characters. These are comprised in pages 1015—1104 at the end of the volume. Characters may usually be found by the alphabetic order of their sounds, as in English dictionaries. But when the sound of a character is unknown to the student, or the native teacher gives it a reading different from that under which it is classed in this Dictionary, reference must be made to the Index. The radicals are 214 in number, and the larger part of these are characters in common use. All other characters are composed of some one of these radicals and a certain number of additional strokes. To find a character in the Index, the student must first ascertain its radical and then the number of additional strokes made in writing it. To facilitate the search, it will be useful to observe the following suggestions, which are quoted with slight modifications from William's Tonic Dictionary, as being well adapted to our design in this part of the Introduction. "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, 亅, 令, 火, are all under 人; 井, 亜, are under 二; 兄, 先, are under 人; all of which are referred to these radicals chiefly because they were prominent parts of the characters, 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, 丑, 未, 七, 口, 行, 門, and 廬, 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, 彀, or 愛, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 互, 广, 广, 爪, 穴, 竹, 田, 乍, 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, 頌, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding. 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 be most quickly ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character 米 (rice - porridge), found under the radical 穴, is made up of 弓, 米, and 弓, which severally number 3, 6, and 3 strokes, or 12 in all; the character 灌 (bubbling water), placed under the radical 水, is composed of 目, 豆, 刀, 巴, numbering 11, 7, 2, and 4, strokes, or 24 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". The following brief analysis may also be found useful in the more difficult task of memorizing the general meanings of characters. "The groups of characters under most of the 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".

In conclusion, the following practical suggestions are made, relating principally to the acquisition of the spoken language.

1. Study thoroughly the Orthography, comprising the rudiments of the language with the elements of initial, final, and tone in single words, as given in the Tables.

2. Practice on the rudiments and tables with the native teacher, learning to enunciate as he does. No extent or thoroughness of independent study can ever compensate for deficiency in such practice.
3. Notice the important changes which occur in the combination of tones, as given on pages xv and xvi.

4. Also observe how the final consonants h, k, and g, and some of the initials, are often half-suppressed or seem wholly to disappear in the easy, native mode of speaking. Very close attention should be given to these idiomatic changes, so soon as thoroughness is attained in enunciating words singly. This is essential to ease and accuracy in public address and common conversation.

5. It will be found useful to practice writing out, in the Romanized form, simple phrases heard in conversation. This will serve to fix them in the memory, and to draw the attention to many important words or particles, which otherwise might not be thoroughly learned for years.

6. The student should by no means confine himself to his books and teacher, but should mingle with common people and observe carefully their modes of speaking. The union of study and observation will help to form a style, alike removed from coarseness and excessive refinement, while exclusive study with a teacher will tend to the formation of a book-colloquial style, not fully or readily understood by the people at large.
A raven with a white streak on its breast: the former is used in the term for opium: "u a, or *lô a, (coll. lô wa), a crow, a raven; coll., *a p'êng opium; *a p'êng hong, opium as prepared for smoking; *a p'êng kwang, an opium shop; *a p'êng t'u, crude opium, opium in balls; *a p'êng ngiêng confirmed in the habit of smoking opium; *a p'êng sai, dregs of opium, as adhering to the pipe in smoking.

Forked, a fork, a crotch; the parting of two fingers, branches, or tines: *a kwang, a slave girl, a maid-servant; coll., *a t'au, a female slave; *a t'au k'iang, a slave girl.

Read 6; used for the coll. a, as in *a, chi, a cicada, a locust; *a t'au, to chaffer, to haggle; *a pang hu, or *a pang k'a, a chafferer, a skinflint, a mean fellow.

A. A coll. word, as in *a cha, used for la cha, dirty, foul, vile.

A coll. character, used for the disjunctive or, as in *c'hiông wang 4 a mó, is it so or not? also euphonic and emphatic, as in 4 se 4 a, yes, it is, right.

Inferior, second, next; junior; to esteem lightly; hunchbacked, ugly; used as a prefix to names: *pok, *a, not inferior; com., *t'a k'wel, the second class of Kûjin literary graduates, comprising from the sixth to the twelfth, as their names stand on the official list; *t'a seng, a secondary sage, as Mencius; *t'a maing another designation for Mencius.

Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as of a bell; confused noise of children; wheezing; the nape of the neck: *k'eu, dumb, a
dumb person; "a 'chū (coll. 'a 'chū), a mute; "a mei an en gua, a riddle; com., "pang' a, dumb; a mute; "siōng 'ing 'a, the voice horse; 't'īng 'dēng 'te 'a, deaf and dumb, incorrigibly stupid; coll., 'a 'chū síāi, 'zhoung 'liēng, the dumb eat the (bitter) "wong 'liēng herb; met., one dumb with grief.

Brothers-in-law:  'ing 'ya, relatives by marriage, especially brothers and parents.

'ao: to snap, to break in two, to twist; "a 'siāk to break in two; Yao. 'a 'hwa, to pluck flowers; "a 'chū to break the sugar-cane; "a 'chūn, to bend or wrench hands, as in a trial of strength; met., perverse, refractory; 'a lang 'tōng, or 'a lōi 'tōng, to snap or break in two.

A coll. word used at the end of a sentence; an exclamation of pain or surprise, spoken 'a or 'a according to intensity of feeling; 'ai 'a, or 'ai 'a oh! ah! se 'a, it is certainly; 'hō 'a, good, excellent.

Read ha; coll. 'a: down, inferior, low, mean; next, once, a time, a while; below, under, to descend; a little; a particle denoting fold or quantity: "a 'niēng, the following year; "a ngwok next month; 'a 'tō, below, under; sioh, 'a once; 'lang 'a twice; 'tīng sioh, 'a wait a little; 'a 'hwang' one and a half; 'lang 'a 'sō twice as much; "a 'kī the following quarter of the year; "a 'ngu, or 'a tāu the afternoon; 'a 'chēng low, vulgar, mean; 'a 'chōh, or 'a 'sia, sordid, niggardly; "a 'hwā the lower regions, hades; 'a 'sīng, or 'a 'chēi the next time; 'a 'ne 'jūi, the very next time, another time, hereafter; "a 'hu, the lower prefectures (of Fookien); "a 'yāng, name given to the S. E. maritime districts of Fookien; "a 'kō, the next literary examination; "a 'chāyung, the next primary examination; p 'a h, 'kwi 'a to strike a few times, give a few blows; "a 'ma 'tāi grasping, over-reaching; 'a 'sioh, 'a just once; only, but, this only; this one point remains, as to be spoken of or considered; "a 'hài, or 'a 'na, the chin; "a 'sō a secret, something concealed, a secret purpose or design, as i 'a 'siē 'nōh, 'a 'sō what secret design has he? "a 'chūn, to put the hand to, to seize, to begin to do; "a 'ma 'yēng a feast given to a friend on his arrival; "a 'paik, 'taēng a bully, a rough, a rascal.

夏 Read ha; coll. 'a as in "a 'jwōng, Amoy; "a 'jwōng 'hai, 'wong, the Amoy superintendent of Trade; "a 'jwōng 'tō the Tantai of Amoy.

读 ngá; used for the coll. 'a: the crying of a child.
A. A coll. word, perhaps a corruption of au'c: behind, after, rear: a' ταυ (or 'ltu), or a' ταυ σιε' behind, in the rear; kiu'g a' ταυ, to follow after; teio, a' ταυ, is behind, is in the rear.

(2) 挨 捱

To delay, to detain, to hinder; late, slow; to push; to procrastinate, to put off; to pass time lazily; to beat, to strike on the back; to place at the side; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; next, near: com., 'á, yong, to delay, to wait, tardy, slow; 'á, si, behind time, late; 'á mò', to push the querne; 'á 'pó', those acting as subordinate sureties for students; coll., 'á ti, or 'á, sâ, to delay, to be late; 'á sioh, nik, to delay a whole day; mwong 'á, to keep putting it off, to delay from day to day; 'á kau'ang' to delay till dark; 'moh, 'á, don't delay; 'á sii tio3 nik, to procrastinate from day to day.

A. A coll. word, as in ña, mwong, street night-gates; á, mwong, pieng, at the side of these gates.

矮 蹻

Low, short, diminutive:
com., 'á ch'ing, a small breed, applied to men and lower animals; 'á, diminutive in stature; 'á 'ma, the crouching posture of a boxer; 'á sâ'low and small; coll., 'á, cha, a dwarf; 'á kah, a small frame — a small size or kind, as of fowls; 'á, paik, kwi, black dwarfish imps in the processions of the 'ngu lâ'; 'á noh, noh, (spoken 'á nu noh,) very low in stature.

鞋 鞦

A shoe, shoes, slippers, brogans: com., 'á wak, shoes and stockings; 'á ταυ shoe-strings; 'á, li, shoe-lining; 'á 'chau, a, Hsieh, straw shoes or sandals; t'awng á, satin shoes; siong á, figured shoes; 'á 'kau, the mouth or opening of a shoe; 'á chaung' a shoemaker's awl; 'á yong' a shoe-pattern; coll., 'á chiong, the sole or bottom of the shoe (to beat one with); 'á pek, a shoeing-horn, made of bone or brass; sêng'á, to put on shoes, to wear shoes; 'á t'o, wooden-soled shoes; 'á hung 'á, or 'ang 'á t'o, women's over-shoes; 'á kieng, small shoes; 'á meng' the uppers of shoes; 'á hwong' a shoe-last; 'á pê' toe of a shoe; 'á sâ, a shoemaker; 'á tang, the heel of a shoe; 'á sîng'v, the ear cord of women's shoes; k'ek2, 'á chiong phah, pieng, to beat one with a shoe-sole.

A. A coll. word, used in formal affirmative answers; a sound of assent, yes, just so.

髻

A coll. character: can, able to; apt, capable, competent; possibly, probably; as an auxiliary, am, is, do, does, will: 'á 'hieu, or 'á 'hien tek, can comprehend, I understand it; 'á 'sai tek, it will do, answers the purpose; yes,
may do it; 'ö chò or ö chò tek, can do it, it can be done, practicable, feasible; 'ö siangled, able to finish; ö se' possibly, perhaps; ö se.'ma chòi it is so perhaps; ö 'hò, can improve, will get well; ö chò má, can you do it or not? is it practicable? ö t'ung, can comprehend it; ö ming, to understand clearly; plain, clear, perspicuous; ö sih, can eat; ö sih, tek, eatable, fit to eat; ö p'ah, can strike, pugnacious, contentious; ö mò or ö 'a mò can you? will you or not? ö tu ö can do everything; yö nòh, ö cannot do anything; 'i cheng ö sih, he is a great eater; cheng ö chò a great worker; ö pieng can change or reform; ö laung confused, as in mind; tangled, as thread; ö yeng satiated; ö chò, he'll build up his family — said of an industrious, frugal man; ö jà, pa, he plows and hoes; met., industrious and saving; ö 'sai sang' quick-tempered; ö 'siangled, hwa mò can the bargain be closed or not? ö yék, po ö mò häng he gets hot but don't sweat—applied to a person who is merely hasty in temper.

Ach.

Read ëük, ; coll. aëh,; to eructate, to belch, to raise wind from the stomach; to vomit, noise of vomiting; p'ah, aëh, or 'au aëh, or p'ah, 'sai aëh, to belch; aëh, mò hìok, incessant belching; aëh, sih, ch'toi' to belch up a mouthful.

Aëng.

A jar, a vase, an urn; a water amphora without spout or handle; a round window: com., 'a i n' kiangled, and 'aëng' chòi the brim and the mouth of a jar; coll., 'aëng' kiangled, a small jar; 'aëng' tie, inside the jar; aëng' kiangled, niè, small vases of various sizes; aëng' siangled, the space between the outer and inner gates of a city wall; 'ch'oi' aëng' aëng' tiòh, mouth agape like a jar—applied to infants.

Aëng'. A coll. word; a bustle, a great run of customers: 'yà aëng' or cheng aëng' great bustle, a rush of business, lively times; aëng' k'i ti, the bustle begins as when customers in numbers patronize a shop.

Ah.

Read ek, ; coll. ah,; to raise and lower the hands, with the palms placed I. together, as in saluting a Jung. friend or in worshiping an idol: ah, chid ah, 'chid, salute! salute!

Ai.

Pity, grief, sorrow; to pity, to lament, to bewail, to mourn; to compassionate, to feel for, to condole with; sad, pained, grieved; lamentable; urgently, heartily: 'ai k'ok, to lament and weep; 'ai tong' to grieve, in great distress; 'ai ting, or 'ai siong, to pity, to grieve for; 'k'ò 'ai, lamentable; com., k'ù 'ai, to wail, to bewail; 'ai, chai, alas!
爱

To love, to esteem highly; to feel attached to; to desire, to want; to be sparing of; forbearing, tender of; kind regard, love, attachment; the object of love, the beloved: used for the coll. t'āng, q. v.: "chēn" ai dearly loved; "kē" ai beloved, dear; corr., 14 "ai" sek, to prize highly; "xing ai" benevolence, compassion, love; "ai" chū, to love riches; "ai" chū, to admire talent; "ai" sing it 3 kī, to love others as yourself; "chū, 3 ai" you mistake in loving, I am unworthy of your love—a polite phrase; coll., 16 "ai" 3 3 sing ai 5 kī, the person whom he tenderly loves.

iever, majestic, dignified, personable, pleasing: "huo ai" dignified; "ai ai kek, sēn" accomplished scholars about a sovereign.

Read "ai"; coll. ai: an exclamation or exclamation, about the same as, ai, q. v.: ai = a, an exclamation expressive of pain or of severe labor, as in carrying a heavy burden.

An unauthorized character: a girl: comm., 1 3 leng ai your daughter.

Cloudy, obscure, murky, clouds hiding the sun.

Like, similar; simulated; hard to see.

Cloudy, obscure, sun hidden by clouds: "ai" tōi cloudy, murky; "ai" ai obscured, as the moon; "ai" mī wō i confused, as the mind, to do anything confusedly or carelessly.
Aik.

1. Dimness of sight; to see indistinctly.

2. A pass, a defile; met., contracted, narrow-minded, mean; exacting, rigid; stern; distressed, urgent; impeled, stopped up; confined, straitened: "hieng a" a narrow, irregular valley; met., partial, unjust.

3. Read 'ai and 'ai'; coll. 'ai (or 'ai?): an ejaculation of surprise; a prohibitory exclamation, stop! don't!

4. Aik.

5. An obstruction, a stop; a defile, a pass, a dangerous path; a calamity, accident, affliction, trouble; distanced, embarrassed, poor; the 3d also means a small door: 'aik, wang' distress, sorrow, affliction; 'aik, kieng' extremely poor; 'chi aiik' calamities and troubles; coll. 'aik, mok tek, kwo' can't escape the calamity; inevitable, fatal, as disease.

To press the hand upon; to seize or hold with the hand; to repress; to gripe, to clutch; to grasp; to pull; to touch with the finger; to lay the hand on anything; also used in the sense of placed, put away: coll. 'aik, ch'iu', to press or touch with the hand; 'aik, wang' to bend, to deflect, to make crooked; 'aik, kieng', to press tightly, to secure; 'aik, loh', to press down; 'aik, aiik', press down! press on it! 'aik, pieng', to flatten by pressure; 'aik, kieng t'au', to lay the hand on one's shoulder; 'aik, ch'iong aik, pitch', to lean against walls, as small-footed women in walking; 'aik, deng' ne ko' where has it been put?

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

5. Read yek; coll. aing': a dull fire; to smother, as a fire; "aing' t'ang' to smother burning coals in a jar; "aing' hui, to extinguish fire; a dull fire, as olive-wood makes; aing' tieng' (the jar) filled; aing' t'ang' aing' a jar for extinguishing coals in.

6. To limit, to fix or set a time; to settle, to determine; to assign, to adjust; to appoint, to agree upon; to impede, to moderate; a limit, an impediment, a boundary, a restriction; a few, a short time; a threshold: "aing' chi' to fix the limits as to time; com. "aing' nik' to fix the day; 'kuai aing' to establish the boundary; 'aing' ki, to appoint the time; 'ku aing' to set a task; to appoint or set a time, as for executing a warrant, or collecting taxes; "nieng aing' the term of years contractcd for; "aing' mei, expiration of the time; "ku aing' or "aing' liang' unlimited, a abundant.
exhaustless, infinite; 'aing' lie to fix regulations as to time and work; 'aing' ke to limit prices, as officers do in times of scarcity; 'aing' wang to limit one's eating, to diet; 'aing' kiong, to regulate time, as for study, by the burning of incense sticks; 'aing' kwang, to set a large limit, as to time; 'aing' king, to set strict limits; 'aing' sang nik, limited to three days.

Threshold of a door or gate: 'muong aing' (coll. 'muong taing') a threshold.

To stop, to prevent, to bring to a standstill; to reach, to arrive; to cut off; an unforeseen obstacle: 'ak, chi, to stop; 'ak, ak, to restrain the wicked, to prevent wickedness: com., 'ak, chi' su ak, to subdue one's lusts.

Also read huk; to gulp, to swallow, to drink: 'hwoong ak, the clamor or buzz of a crowd.

To control, to govern, to rule; to pawn for a time, to reserve, to keep back; to affix; to escort, to guard; to lay hold of, to seize: 'ak, taung' to mortgage, to pawn; com., 'chieng ak', to affix the red strokes to official papers, to insert names, dates, etc., as a law-secretary does; 'ak, leu, the accusation, placed on the back of a criminal when led to execution; ak, kwang' to escort criminals, to hand over in custody; ak, huk, to compel one to obey, constrained obedience; t'ai ak, to give a pledge or pawn in borrowing money; ki ak, to put into close confinement; ak, hwo' to guard
merchandize in transportation; "sien ak, a small pawn shop; "ak, ping, to compel one to move, as when he fails to pay his rent; "ak, nik, chi, to date official documents in red ink; "ak, ping kwang, to place in custody at an officer's; "kwang ak, to guard, to keep in custody; "hwa ak, a mark or signature to a deed or agreement; coll., "ak, sueng' kwang 'la k'o' to send one under arrest to the officer.

To pull up, to eradicate.

Also read yeng and yeng: to shut, to stop up; to obstruct; to suffocate; to prevent superiors knowing.

The root of the nose; the frontal sinus; a saddle.

Creaking of a wheel; a creaking, grating sound; punishment of the rack or wheel.

Interchanged with the next: a box or vessel with a cover, as gallipots, caskets, pill-boxes; a covered platter: com., "king ak, a gold box, as made of gold or simply to keep gold in; ", ak, kwai' cover for a box; "ak, chieng, gift of money to the person who brings the presents; coll., "ek, kia, chin, a small box; "ek, hong ak, a tobacco box; pingse ak, to prepare the four boxes (of presents);

13, ak, loh, a net-work sack in which presents are carried.

A chest, a trunk; a casket; a press for clothes, a coffer; a case for a set of books: com., "ngieng' ak, the box or case of an inkstone; "pau t'aih, ak, a card box, a small flat box used for various purposes; "sin sek, ak, a dressing case, a coffer for female ornaments.

Intimate, familiar, accustomed, well-acquainted with; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contemn; to change; to approach; to caress; "ak, nik, familiar, intimate with; "ak, 'u, to slight, to contemn, to insult; "ak, ngwang, to sport with, lustful dalliance.

A cage or inclosure for wild animals or prisoners; to encage; a scabbard; a press; name of a tree.

Read 'o; coll. ak: a prefix to proper names, used by southern people: "ak, tia, father; "ak, ona, mother; "ak, k'o, brother; title of the heir apparent to the throne; "ak, 'na, title given to an adopted mother.

A coll. word: swollen; pullo'd; meng ak, ak, tiok, the face pullo'd, as of a child after sleep.

Still, settled; safe, calm, tranquil, peaceful, at ease, unconstrained; contented, harmonious, to tranquil -
ize; rest, peace, quiet, repose; to rest, to settle, to make easy, to remain at rest; an interrogative particle, how, could where? used for the coll. eng, q. v.: "ang "ping, contented in poverty; "ang "ang, to inquire after one's health; "ang "chauing "to deposit the coffin, to inter; com., "ang "hang, rest, leisure; still, quiet; "ang "cheng' silent, quiet, secluded; "ang "sing, to compose one's mind; "ang "o" to console, to comfort, to soothe; "ang "chang, to arrange the bridal bed—to put the cash of five reigns under its feet; "ang "hiok, quiet, peaceful; "ang "ung, safe, secure, as a business, or as an investment; settled, arranged; "ang "lok, happy, pleased; to rejoice; "ang "sek, rest, repose; to rest; "ang sek, "nik, the Christian Sabbath; "Ang "ta" kio, name of a bridge in South Street, Foochow; pok, "ang, dissatisfied, discontented; "kieng "ang, in need of repose; restless, in pain, as a sick person; "ang "ing, wife of an officer of the sixth rank; "ang "ming, to quiet the people; "ang "tong" to arrange, to set in order; to do well, properly done; "ping "ang, peace, quietness, well and happy; "ang "nang, Annam; "ang "har, the province of Nganhwi; " "ang "teng, a pass in the Min river, about 18 miles below Foochow; " "ang "teng" a military post at the above pass; "Hok, "ang, a district city in the Foooning prefecture, Fookien; "Chung "ang, a district city in the Kiennien prefecture, Fookien, a great mart for Teas; "Ing "ang, a district city in the Yenping prefecture, Fookien; "Ang "k'o, a district in the Chinchew prefecture, Fookien; "ang "hong' content with one's lot; "ang "hong' "siu 'kti, to attend quietly to one's own duties; coll., "ang "chia" or "chî"a" place it here; "ang "ku, to leave means for support of the family during one's absence; "ang "k'o' ti, how can I know that?

A quail which the Chinese train to fight: "ang "sung, a quail under which two or three species of Coturnix are included.

A saddle: com., "ma "ang, a horse's saddle; "ma "ang "kieo, an arched bridge; "ma "ang "ch'iong, a wall with a curving cap or top.

Also read "ang': accustomed to, skilled in, to know, to be fully acquainted with; to commit to memory; to recite, to rehearse: "sak, "ang, skilled in, thoroughly acquainted with; "ang "heng' mature, practised in; "ang "sûng' to repeat memoriter; "pok, "ang "sê' ko' not versed in worldly affairs; "ang sek, nô' "tiêng, to be versed in the classics.

Interchanged with the next: a round hut, a thatched cottage, a straw hovel for soldiers; a pig sty; a Buddhist nunnery: com., "ang "kiong se' kwang' the four kinds of temples, viz. nunneries, halls, Buddhist and Taust monasteries; "nû' "ku, "ang, a nunnery.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ANG.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Also read 'ang: a coarse grass: 'ang, 'lang, St. John's wort, or ground pine, used for thatching buildings; the seeds of it are used for medicine.</td>
<td>Read lamy; coll. 'ang: broth of rice, congee; tasteless, insipid, tame: 'puong 'ang, congee; &quot;ang chaik, or 'ang 'long, thin rice-broth; &quot;ang 'ch'ing, weak, insipid; met., no taste or desire for, as when perceived to be useless or a failure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read 'yéng, 'yéng, and ye Kong, as in 'ang, chang, dirty, filthy.</td>
<td>'Ang. A coll. word, as in 'ang po to decay, to rot; 'ang lamy toed all to pieces.</td>
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<td>A coll. word, probably a corruption of 'kang: to compel, to coerce, to force, to constrain one against his will: 'ang 'i ch'ö to make him do it; puoh, 'ang 'ngwai ch'ö he wishes to force me to do it.</td>
<td>Evening, sunset; a serene, clear sky; tardy, behindhand; peaceful, gentle; rich, full, as said of furs: 'i ni 'ang late, slow; 'ang 'hwä, late fruit; 'ang 'ki, to get up late; 'ang 'ch'ü, a child born of aged parents: coll., 'ang 'k'idang, to go late, to go after the time; 'ang 'li, to come late, to delay; 'ang 'k'o to go late; 'ang 'i' late planted, as vegetables; 'ang 'k'wai nik, a few days later, to wait a few days.</td>
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<td>Also read 'ang: to conceal, to screen; to cover, as with the hand; to suppress, to exterminate; also to grasp.</td>
<td>Sun obscured by clouds; dark, dimly-lighted, somber; gloomy; clandestine, unobserved, secret, underhanded; dull, stupid; private, mental: 'ang 'sek, a dark house; 'ang 'moöo ignorant, confused, dull; com., 'ang 'dark, cloudy, lowering; 'kwong 'ang light and darkness; 'ang 'k'ang a spirit-seer, one able to see evil spirits, as in a sick room; 'ang 'hö a secret sign or signal; 'ang 'taiang the dark temple, applied to the recess where the 'angu t'o idols are placed; 'ang 'hwö, a</td>
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<td>'k'ang: to shut the door; to withdraw from society; an obscure recess; ignorant, dark-minded; badly lighted; the evening; an eclipse: 'ang 'mông, to shut the door; 'ang 't'ang very plain, unadorned, as dress; met., assuming, modest, retiring, quiet; coll., 'mông 'ang 'child, shut the door; 'mông 'ang 'k'wö 'k'o push to the door!</td>
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<td>Dark, pitchy dark; astonished and silent, as if lost in amazement: 'HYE ng, 'ang, a famous statesman of the Han Dynasty.</td>
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<td>Also read 'ang: to feed with the hands; to hold in the mouth; a word used by the Buddhists.</td>
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dull fire; 'tiêng ang' darkness, night; coll. 'ang' many, night, dark; 'ang' many chu' done by night; 'tong ang' in the darkness, in the night; 'ang' many secretly, privately, clandestinely; 'ang' many' ming ang zing, to cheat people slyly; 'ang' cheng, dark needle—i.e., a secret injury; ang' moh, moh, or ang, mou, mou, very dark, so dark that one must feel his way.

按
To put down, to 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 according to, to conform; according to, by: 'ang' pie to hold the bridle-rein; 'chêi' ang to lay the hand on, as on the heart; met., to examine yourself; 'ang' chiu, to lay the hand on; 'ang' niêng, by the year; 'ang' hauv according to the time; coll. 'ang' si, or 'ang' ch'ak, si, (also 'ang' ch'ak, sai, si), the provincial criminal judge; coll., 'ang' chiê t'â, or 'ang' chiê k'wang, or ang 'chiê jong' or ang' chiê sî according to this way or fashion; 'ang' chiong wangi in this way, thus; 'ang' chiong kong, thus saying, as to that utterance—seil, it is right, true, wrong, &c., &c.

按案
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 judge, critically, to decide cases; placed in order, serial; a limit or frontier; a sacrificial table; 'chiao' ang an accusation presented, the case entered or recorded; 'ang' in, the circumstances or merits of a case; 'huk, ang' to face the table, studeous; 'p'ah, ang' to strike the table (to express admiration); to beat the desk angrily, as a judge does; coll., 'ang' tâk, an official desk; 'ang' kwong' minutes of a judicial investigation; 'sing ang' to examine or try a case, to judge; 'hwaek, ang' the official announcement of the names of the Sintsai graduates; 'ang' yong' a law suit; 'hiong ang' the table with incense and offerings, as set out before an idol, or to greet an officer; coll., 'ang' k'a' mowo' hwaek, the judge's decision not yet published; the names of the Sintsai not yet posted.

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

样
Read 'heng'; coll. 'ang' the rafters of a house; 'nav' ang, tiles and rafters; 't'iong' ang, laths and rafters.

殤
A coll. word: to equalize, to make equal: 'ang' li 'ang' k'o or 'ang' lâ, or 'ang' li 'p'wo k'o to equalize, to divide equally.

殤
Read 'tang'; coll. 'ang', as in 'ang tan' to quell a riot, to suppress a mob.

按
Dry weather, drought, dearth of rain; sunny sky; land travel: col., 'ang' tiêng, or 'chô' ang' a drought; 'ang' ch'ai, calamity of drought; 'kîu ang' or twâi' ang' a protracted drought; 'ang' tiêng, drought insects in grain; 'ang' tiêng to 'ô kîê' (or 'ô'), in a time of drought there are frequent appearances of rain; col., 'ang' ch'êng ng' kau;'ô the thirsty fields have not sufficient water.

Read hâng'; coll. ang': to solder: 'ang' laîn, solder; 'ang' t'au, the place where the solder is applied; 'sek, ang' pewter solder; 'tiêng ang' copper solder; 'sai, ch'êng kîô,'ang' to solder with money—use bribes or hush-money.

Read hâng'; coll. ang': cakes stuffed with meat, sugar, dates, or other articles: 'kwî ang' a preparation for the inside of dumplings; 'piêng ang' a preparation for the inside of cakes; 'tiêng ang' a sweetened preparation for cakes or dumplings; 'ch'êng ang' a salt preparation; pôoh, tîb, o'tiêng ang' ki, he desires those with sweet stuffing.

Ang'. A col. word, used in urging infants to eat: ang' ang' take it in! take it in!

Ang'. A col. word: high embankments to keep out freshets: ang' pauk, the embankment has burst.

Ang'. A col. word: dull, faded colors: 'au, 'ô saik, old faded colors.

Also read, 'au: to pull at, to twist, to break, to snap in two: also read au' and in the coll. 'a, q. v.: used for the coll. 'au, as in 'kau chaih, a festival of the 1st moon, 29th day, when offerings of food are made at the shrines of idols and tablets: 'au 'kau chêuk, congee offered at this festival; 'ô'au 'kau, hâng, the cold weather of this festival.'
other; in the coll. dirty, filthy, defiled; vile, in a moral sense: 'auk, ch'auk, 'si, very filthy; "auk, ch'auk, őh, or awk, ch'auk, k'ë' meaness, low cunning; 'auk, ch'auk, k'e' foul exhalations; met., anger, fury; 'auk, ch'auk, t'ieng, bad weather; awk, ch'auk, sôh, awk, ch'auk, sîh, awk, ch'auk, sîu, gross food, gross fat—filthy habits of eating.

Also read awk: a curtain, a screen; a large tent, a marquee; to protect, to a shing to screen from the sun: 'nî awk, a decorated border at the top of curtains; 'tûng awk, to hang up curtains.

To water, to irrigate; to bathe, to wet, to soften; to enrich, to mollify; to wash: used for the coll. awk, q. v.: "auk, kwâng, to wash the hands; "si awk, to wash; met., to cleanse the heart; "kîang awk, to water plants.

Also read awk: to moisten, to bedew, to water, to cause to increase or grow; to enrich with favors; to fertilize; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich; the noise of water: "auk, tek, enriched, as with favors; "auk, tang, to paint a deep red.

Also read awk: to wash with silver or gold; to plate base metal; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

Different colored clays; white or washed clay for crockery; to wash or plaster mud or unplastered walls; to whitewash; plaster; an unplastered wall; to paint on plaster, to ornament a wall.

Also read awk: the crowing of a cock: "auk, awk, the eckling of chickens; \n\nYo. "auk, \, forced laughter.

(13) Aung.

Aung'. A coll. word: to watch, to herd, to guard, to look after, to care for: aung' ch'ëio' to watch the house; aung' ch'ëk, to watch against thieves; aung' nôh, to guard anything; mîng aung aung' no one to watch; aung' pang3 to watch with the sick; aung' sidang lau, to guard the city watch towers; aung, awung tâk, k'êng p'âk, k'êng, to guard the gate, drive away dogs, and beat beggars—are a porter's duties.

The 1st read, k'ong and haung3, the 2nd read, ch'êng; used for the coll. aung': 2 a bamboo pole; a pole, or support of wood: the 2nd Hang. used for the coll. aung, h'êng, and haung' q. v.: "têk, aung' a bamboo pole; "i sîong aung' a pole for drying clothes on; "h'êng aung' poles for curtains; aung' ch'ëa, a forked pole; aung' sîong, a limber pole; aung' sîek, the pole is broken; aung' aio, the beam from which a lantern is suspended.

Aung'. A coll. word: to rub, to rub with the hands: aung' aung' aung' to rub with the hands; aung' âu, torn, tattered, as the ends of worn sleeves; aung' ta, to rub dry; aung' âu to wear away by rubbing.
A raft, a float; to investigate, to examine, to inquire into; to search, to look for; it appears that having investigated I find used in official communications: 

A raft, a float; to investigate, to examine; cha ch'ok, to examine officially; cha ch'ing, to examine rigidly; eng cha, to penalize, to annoy one with questions.

Drift wood, a raft of timber; a small skiff; to fell trees, to hew wood.

Name of a river; residuum, refuse, grounds, sediment, settlements, what remains after expressing the juice; com., ch'iong cha, residuum of rice ground wet, settings or impurities of starch; yoh cha, the refuse of medicinal herbs after steeping, a second decoction of herbs; coll., cha p'oh, sediments, settings; cha yong, reckless, beyond control; confused, failing, as a matter quarreled over; cho p'oh, cho cha, utterly false, wholly without reality; cha li, confused, disarranged; k'enk, ni? k'iung to tek, cha li, turned topsy-turvy by the children; cha t'ai, sediment, settings.

The 2d is an unauthorized character: to grasp, to clutch, to grab; to hold or take firmly; to work, as a bellows.

To put down the foot, to tread upon; the sound of trampling; to walk awry.

Also read chak, a colloquial word used in the north: I, myself; the pronoun I in the Peking dialect.
'Early' or 'in the morning'; perhaps better translated as 'morning', early, soon; timely, formerly, anciently; betimes, beforehand, previously; just commenced.

The morning; 'cha' is in the morning; 'cha' sang, (spoken 'cha feng'), a little while ago; 'king tang' cha, this morning; 'cha'wang, morning and evening; 'cha seuong' early rice, breakfast; 'ci' cha, early, timely, already, as a thing already prepared; 'cha' tung, morning audience, given by officers; 'cha' chie, the morning market; 'cha' hwan, to gain a literary degree in youth; 'cha' sih, pao, a little earlier; 'cha'wang si ka' poh, tang, the current prices differ morning and evening; 'cha' kwang, or 'cha' ting, the harvest of the 6th moon; 'cha' meuong, t'eng, or 'cha' meuong, kwang, the early and latter harvests.

Now, present, just now; quickly, suddenly, hastily; at first, for a moment; inadvertently, unexpectedly: in the coll. read cha' q. v.: 'cha' kieng to happen to see, just seen; 'cha' cheng'cha' t'o to advance quickly, then suddenly retire.

Also read, cha: a severe disease, very sick; a running ulcer: 'cha' sai, a swelling or ulcer on the cheek.

To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; artful, fraudulent, deceitful, treacherous; not real, illusory, fictitious: "cha tong to lie, to speak falsely; "cha" ngoi fraudulent, deceitful, treacherous; "cha" mei, to plot, to beguile; com., "kien cha' cunning, tricky, as a rogue; "kang cha" false, lying, full of deceit; "pioi" cha changeful, tantalizing, unreliable, Proteus-like; "lek; cha' to drive, to force, to extort from; com., ngoi cha' to extort, to levy black mail, as in yanums.

A sort of grasshopper; one says a large locust, called "cha' mei"; "cha" sieng, a species of cicada; used for the coll. t'a' q. v.

Read chaik, or cha'ik, in the dictionaries: pressing, urgent; to hasten, to drive, to force, to compel.

As "cha" mei, a small boat, a pinnae, a gig.

An unauthorized character: to try in the fire; to purify; as metals; refine.

Used for the next: a wine-press; to press or separate spirits: in the coll. read tou' q. v.: "chu' cha' a wine-press, a wine-vat.

An oil-press; a sugar-press; to press or extract juices: gq cha' an oil-press.

A coll. word: crushed, bruised, flattened, as a peg.
A loud sound, a rude noise.

A school; to abstain from animal food, vegetable diet; to revere, to respect; pure, reverential, serious; a closet: the 1st Cha. also read ch'ain, q. v. "cha kai" to abstain from animal food, and vicious indulgence; com., "ch'u, cha, a school, a school-room; "k'i, cha, to teach school; "siong, cha, to enter the school; "cha, k'ieh, rules of the school; "cha, tu, or "t'ung, cha, schoolmates; "k'wi, cha, to open a school; "cha, su, a study; "sang, cha, to discontinue a school; "nang cha, a boys' school; "nii, cha, a girls' school; "cha, kung, one in charge of a temple, a kind of lay-priest; "cha, ma, a priestess, one who recites prayers in houses and in Kwanyin temples; coll., "s'roi, cha, to be a school-teacher; "kwong, muong, cha, a private school; "kwong, cha, or k'ong cha, to make offerings in school to Confucius in the 4th moon; "si'it, ting, cha, a vegetarian; "si'it, hwa, cha, a partial vegetarian; "si'it, cha, cha, to abstain from meat at breakfast; "cha cha's, a vegetable offering to the idols, vegetable diet; "cha k'e or cha k'ei, the mischief-maker of a school.

The last two are unauthorized, but are commonly used in Foochow: sweet cakes made of rice or wheat flour, stuffed with sugar and glutinous rice—offered to ghosts—i.e., spirits of the wretched dead, as

The hand bruised by a blow; "t'ang cha" bruised by something falling on it.
lepers, beggars, &c.: &c., cont.,
'chá yong, a meal of cakes for
ghosts; 'míng' chá; wheaten
cakes; 'hwa' chá, to offer cakes;
coll., 'pwong chá, to distribute
the cakes after offering them in
worship; 'kói' ch'iong chá, the
spirits snatch the cakes; met.,
avarice, greed; 'cing chá;
large and small cakes for ghosts;
chá any stuffing of the chá
cakes.

The first is more com-
monly used: to climb, to
climb up high; to ascend,
to go up, as stairs, to go
aloft; to mount up a steep
hill; to rise, as vapor; a
rainbow: 'p'ang chá, to
climb up; 'kó' chá, to ascend, to
go up high; 'chá tng, to ascend
to the hall.

Also read 'chá: the na-
vel; to cut off even: used
for the coll. 'sai, q. v.: 'sic'
chá, to bite the navel;
met., to attempt imposs-
ibilities; 'chá tai the umbilical
cord; 'twany' chá, to cut the um-
bilical cord.

Angry, vexed, enraged;
suspicious, envious; to
doubt: 'chá 'ngi, sus-
picious.

To take or send a pres-
ent; to present to, to offer;
to dispatch, as documents;
to send up, as to a super-
rior; the first character al-
so means to leave, to sup-
ply the necessaries for a
journey; a sigh: 'chá 'teu, to
hand in to; 'ch'ing chá, to de-
liver in person; 'chá song' to send,
as a present; 'chá chien' kwang,
a bearer of official dispatches.

A maggot: 'in' chá,
the larvae of a beetle, long
white grubs that eat trees;
chá chó, maggots in or-
dure.

A sort of leek; to pre-
pare and compound; to
mix, to blend; to make
dishes of vegetables, as the
poor do; compounded,
mixed; to compare, as opinions:
'hwa' chá, to blend in due pro-
portions, as spices.

To taste, to sip; to wet
the lips: 'chá 'ngui, to
laugh. Read 'chá: a plaint-
ive sound, as of birds.

A class, a group, a sort,
a company; persons of the
same class; also used as
the plural first personal
pronoun: "peng chá,
friends; "ngu chá, w's us; "tung
chá, associates; "chá 'ngu,
crouies, fellows.

Rain ceasing; the clouds
passing and the blue sky
appearing; "ch'ing chá, the
sky clearing; "ngwok,
chá, a bright moon; "k'ai
chá, the clouds rolling away,
showing the clear sky.

Cress, shepherd's purse;
a term for small esculent
plants, as cress, pepper-
grass, mint, &c.

To reap grain; a hand
ful of rice just cut; to put
it together, to bind into
sheaves.
To place, to spread out; to push, to push over; to upset; to press upon, to crowd: "pai' chá, to press against; met., to slander; com., 'chung' chá, to elbow, to push, as a crowd.

To bite, to gnaw; in the Paik, Ing, the teeth uneven or irregular: coll., 'cha' chá, a little more so, adding to, increasing, as a danger or risk; chá' chá sioh, tek, 'kiéng cheu' tó, press a little harder and it will fall, as a bank when a run is made on it for specie.

A thin fish, with a silvery body and a purplish tail, a mullet: pek, 'chá, a greenish mullet, Mugil ventricosus; ma' chá, a kind of anchovy, Coilia playfairii.

'Chá.' A coll. word, as in 'chá' 'chá kíéng' garrulous, loquacious, talkative; 'chá' 'chá mò, a garrulous old woman.

'Chá.' A coll. word: to wrench the foot: 'chá' 'vai, to twist, to wrench; 'chá' 'vai or 'chá' pän'k, to burst (as a shoe) when you step awry.

To go over, to cross over, to ferry one over a stream; to assist, to aid, to succor; to give alms; to make successful, to effect, to bring about; able, capable, clever: "in chá can be done, practicable; 'chá' 'chief', to cross over a water; 'chá' 'ying', to ferry persons over; com., 'ši' chá' to give alms; 'kó' chá to relieve, to save; 'šin chá' or 'china' chá' to relieve by alms; 'chá' sii' to aid people;

'chá' sii' a business completed; coll., chá' 'seng wak' 'pa seng' kwo' wak, 'mai, even inadequate relief to the living is better than burying them alive. Read chá: a river in Shantung.

A coll. character, found in the Paik, Ing: a species of hemp (Bahmeria tenacissima) from the fiber of which the grass-cloth is made: chá' 'tong, a tunic or shirt of grass-cloth; 'chá' 'kó' grass-cloth trousers; 'chá' 'puo' grass-cloth; chá' tó, garments of grass-cloth; 'chá' 'tIong' grass-cloth curtains; chaú chá coarse grass-cloth; 'chech, chá' to weave grass-cloth; 'pah, chá' 'sung, a white grass-cloth robe; 'kong sá chá' Kiangsí grass-cloth; chá' 'naung' in a snarl like tangled hempen fibers, as business or affairs.

Even, level, plain surface, regular, flat, equal, uniform; to equalize, to tranquilize; to respect, decorous, correct; at once, all together; to adjust, to classify, to place in order, to arrange, to make even; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; an ancient feudal state, comprising that part of Shantung east of T'ai Shian; the 210th radical: also read cháú and chá, q. v.: "chá' 'mi, husband and wife grown old together; 'chá' lik, to work together; com., 'shíng chá' handsome, well dressed; to march in regular order like soldiers; 'chá' 'ching, prettily dressed, arranged with neatness; 'chá' 'ching, all, entire, all present; 'chá' 'vii' to consult
together; 1 'chá , ku, to govern a family; 2 'chá ku 't'o kowk, to harmonize the family and govern the empire; 'chá 'hó, both doing well; colü., 'chá 'k'o to go together or in company; 'máo 'chá, not yet assembled, as a company; 'chá 'chá, together, ready, in company; 'chá 'chá 'chá 'siáh, to work and eat in common; 'chá 'móh, ch'iev, let us all not laugh! 'chá 'siáh, 'chá o' eat and enjoy it together; met., united in getting gain.

A coll. word, as in 'chá 'sték, to snap asunder, to break; 'chá 't'ou 'tóng, to break in two.

to pare, to trim, to make even, to equalize; to divide; to apportion, to adjust; to compound, as medicine; a dose, a recipe; used in the colü. for dough; met., dull, stupid, unlucky; 'túc 'chá to compound medicines; 'yoh, 'chá a dose of medicine; coll., 'chá tióh, umi, the dough must be kneaded; met. you are soft, unsophisticated; 'chá 'tek, 'tǹg, incorrigibly dull, always imposed on. Read 'chá, as in 'che 'chá, a bond such as can be divided and one part retained as evidence; 'túc 'chá, to regulate, to settle.

Chač. A coll. word, as in 'chá 'sték, to snap asunder, to break; 'chá 't'ou 'tóng, to break in two.

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tattoo, or brand, as a punishment: 'chah, chhieng, an ancient name of coin.

Read chiiik, in the dictionaries: oblique, inclined, slanting, leaning; name of the six deflected tones: com, ping chii, siang, the even and the oblique tones, all the tones of the Foochow dialect; chah, siang, the six deflected tones.

Read chek, used for the coll. chah, as in 'chah, chhi to pick apart and make into threads; chah, chii to prepare the fiber for weaving grass-cloth.

Chah. A coll. word: to slander, to defame: chii, neng, to slander people; chah, k'oo or chah, chheok, to slander him out of his place.

Chah. A coll. word: to throw down, to pitch, as cash: chah, chhieng, to pitch or throw cash so as to knock other cash out of a square—a game; chah, tii, tii to pitch nails instead of cash; chah, hang k'aek, to pitch clam shells.

(20) Châh.

Châh. A coll. word: sloppy: tang châh, châh, wet under foot, sloppy, flashy.

(21) Chai.

An interjection of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle, intimating doubt or conviction, according to scope; a super-

lative; a particle placed after important words to draw attention, but the regimen alters its meaning; to begin, to burst forth, as plants in the spring: 'chii, sen gning, new moon of the 3d night; 'tau' chii, oh, how great! 'ai chii, alas! 'ho in chii, how is it so? yang chii, chii, where is it? chii, sen yin pak'ek, the moon on the 16th, just after the full.

To cultivate, to plant, to tend, to raise; to set out plants or saplings; to hill, to heap earth at the roots; to plant and tend; com., chii hu, to cultivate flowers; chii chii to raise vegetables; chii chhii to plant; chii pun to manure, to enrich the soil; 'k'o 'chii'chii'pun, can improve him.

Read chii: long planks for building earth walls.

The first two are most used: natural calamities, as floods and droughts; divine judgments, plagues, miseries, misfortunes, dangers; adverse, calamitous, unfortunate: com., chii hu, or chii yong, calamities; chii mung troubles, misfortunes; 'tsai. tii, chii, divine afflictions; chii chii, floods, inundations; 'koi, chii, conflagrations; chii, chii, to meet calamity; 'p'eh, chii, to avoid calamities; 'sin, chii 'koi aik, to diminish afflications and remove troubles; 'yong, chii, sacrifices to avert
CHAI.

misfortune; 'yang', ch'ai, a drought; coll., 'ch'ai hou' ouch 'siong' 'li', judgments are from heaven.

To restrain, to purify one's self, as when about to perform religious ceremonies; to abstain from eating flesh; to reverence; decorous; to chasten one's desires; the 1st also read ch'a and ch'ü, and the 2d also read ch'á, q. v.: 'ch'ai keng' to abstain and revere, as in worship; 'ch'ai ming', to purify by abstinence; 'ch'ai lok', cautions, prudent; com., 'ch'ai kai muk', ok, to fast, abstain from vice, and perform ablutions.

Ch'ai. A coll. word, as in 'ch'ai ka'ek', to perceive, to notice, conscious of; 'ng' ch'ai ka'ek, not to be aware of.

T'ai. To govern, to rule, to superintend; to fashion to one's liking; a ruler, a head man, a governor; to butcher, to skin and dress animals; to cook: 'ch'ai te' to govern; 't'ung 'ch'ai', in ancient times the highest officer in the empire; 'ka' ch'ai', a steward; 'ek', 'ch'ai', a district magistrate; 'tiao' ch'ai, a butcher, a cook; 'ch'ai sak', to kill; 'ch'ai kak', to slice meat; 'nk', 'ch'ai keng agiu', kill not the ox that ploughs; com., 'ch'ai siong' a prime minister; 'chü', ch'ai (coll., ch'io 'ch'ai), a ruler; the governing power, the mind; coll., 'ch'ai siong' pok, 't'o hó t'ang siong', a premier's capacity big enough to pole a boat; met., a person of great forbearance and magnanimity.

指 Read 'ch'i; coll. 'ch'ai: a finger, a toe: 'ch'i'ch'in 'ch'ai, the fingers; 'ka' ch'ai, the toes; 'te'wai' 'mō' 'ch'ai', or 'te'wai' 'mō' 'ch'ai, the thumb; 'kíe' kâck, 'ch'ai, the forefinger; 'tia' t'ong 'ch'ai, the middle finger; 'mō' miang 'ch'ai, the fourth finger; 'mō' 'ch'ai, the little finger; 'ch'i'iu' ch'ai 'mō', tip of the finger; 'sek', ek, 'ch'ai, a double-thumbed person; sek, ek, 'ch'ai 't'o' peng oujic, 'the double-thumbed cheapen things'—said of any one who haggles about prices.

To boil, to eook, to prepare food: 't'seng 'ch'ai, to prepare food.

Tzü. Residuum, sediment; refer, use, dregs; precipitate: 'ch'ai, 'ch'ai, sediment of liquids; coll., mōk, 'ch'ai, or mōk, 'ch'ai, tears; 'chao mōk, 'ch'ai, to shed tears; mōk, 'ch'ai, ch'iating 'to mō, not a tear.

Read 'ch'i in the dictionaries: paper; a document, a writing; com., 'ch'ai ti, 'ch'ai, narrow charts or scrolls; 'ch'ai hwan, or 'ch'ai taring' a paper shop; 'ngu saik, 'ch'ai, five sorts of colored paper, variegated paper; 'ch'ai pek, stationery; 'ch'ai ā, paper with figures of clothing on it, burnt in worship as offerings; 'ch'ai yèn, a paper kite; 'ch'i, 'ch'ai, written or printed paper; 'keng sek, chē 'ch'ai, to reverse lettered paper; 'ch'ai, 'pōi, pasteboard;

1早齋粥亦察勿期斋手指指卜敬
2齋‘齋’亦齋耕主十一
3指
4染
5五色
6紙
7紙
8紙
9紙
10紙
11紙
12紙
13紙
14紙
15敬
16惜
17字
18紙
19圍
20紙
21鵝歎
22字
23紙
"Chai." 23

1. pó 'dá 'chái, transparent paper; 'chái tâ, paper soles; "chái, puny, a paper manufactury or storing room; 'chái ten, paper shavings; 'chái sâu, solvedge of paper; 'chái pâu, done up in paper; "kâng 'chái, common writing paper; "kwâng kâuìw 'chái, a superior quality of paper; ngôvâk, kâk, 'chái, wrapping paper; "ch'ó 'chái, or 'ch'û 'chái, coarse paper; "chái mâu, (coll. 'chái hêng), a paper match or lighter; "chái ch'iên, and 'ch'êng 'chái, two sorts of imitation money paper, as burnt in worship, scattered in funeral processions and placed at graves; "mâm 'chái pô, & 'chái, man's feelings are as thin as paper; 'chái 'ch'êng, a ticket, a label; coll., "pûi 'chái, note or letter paper; "kâh, ngâng 'chái, or 'ka 'lân 'chái, paper ruled in small squares; 'chái nô, or 'chái tâk, paper things, as burnt in worship or for toys, transparencies, etc.; 'chái kwî, tîông, a few sheets of paper; how many sheets? 'chái ngâng, paper tapers, as dipped in oil and lighted; 'chái ngâng, tîng, paper thongs, as used instead of thread to bind books; 'chái ch'ô, lâm tâ, a railing made of paper—no means of support.

A year; to commence, as after a full revolution: also read 'chái' q. v.: "niêng 'chái, a year; coll., sîôh, niêng punâng 'chái, a year or half of a year; sang, niêng ngo 'chái, from three to five years.

To contain, to hold, as a carriage or ship; to fill in, to load on, to bear, to sus-

Again, doubled; to repeat, a second time; then, further, continued: "chái 'chái 'chái sang, two or three times, repeatedly; coll., "chái 'kông, to say or explain again; "chái 'ch'éw, to take a second wife; "chái 'ka' to be married a second time, as a widow; "chái "páî repeated compliments; "chái "sông, to revive, as when near death; regeneration; coll., 'chái "sông, to sprout again; also used for a new spiritual birth, regeneration; 'chái 'li, to come again; 'chái "sông 'chái se three or four times; 'chái kwâng 'kâi nik, to extend the time a few days; 'chái 'ch'êng ngù se 'chái sîiû, if I speak to you again it will not be in that tone!—said to a stubborn child:

A coll. character, found in the Paik, îng: to stow away, as in a ship; the cargo or loading of a boat, termed sâi in the coll.; the ton-
nage or capacity of a vessel; to record, "contains such an amount,"—a term used on the backs of bank bills: "chái huo" to receive cargo, as a ship.

Chái. A coll. word, as in "Chái hoa" contracted into "mu Chái" (also spoken "mu Chái" or "mu tai"), a peradventure, perhaps, uncertain.

Materials, stuff, or the substance of things, for which the next is also used; ability, capacity, talents, intelligence; endowments, genius, gifts; a person; a graduate: "Chái t'ieh" gifted; "tsi Chái, mediocrity," "to Chái, largely endowed with capacity; adept; "sung Chái, the three powers, heaven, earth, and man; "sui Chái, arrogant, conceited; Chái hok, learned; com., "tso Chái, money, or "Chái ching, ability, capacity, talent; "k'eu Chái, eloquence, fluency; "t'ien Chái, native talent, natural endowment; "seu Chái, (coll. seu Chái), a Siutsai, graduate of the first degree—A. B.; sung Chái, literary talent; pok Chái, stupid; mi Chái, surplus talent; met., a deferred Siutsai; Chái chuok, inferior talent.

Ts'ai. Wood, timber, lumber; materials of which things are made, stuff; nature, qualities. "Chái y'ieh, skilled art; a trade, an occupation; Chái muk, wood, timber, lumber; "t'iong Chái, good stuff; met., genius, integrity; sung Chái, poor stuff; com., Chái lai, stuff, building materials; met., capability, accomplishments; Chái kwang, the guards of an officer's sedan; to Chái, to ngieh very capable or versatile.

Chái. A coll. word, as in "Chái kui chi", strike him a few blows; "Chái sioh, taung" give him a beating.

Wealth, goods, property; money, funds, possessions; whatever men can use; profits; bribes; presents: com., "Huo Chái, goods; "Chái, Chái, wealth; Chái p'o, riches; Chái kwang, a wealthy person; taik Chái, to get gain, to succeed in a venture; "Huo, Chái, to become wealthy; Chái
A ravenous beast, a lynx, a wolf: read sch'ai in Coll. q. v.: 'sch'ai song, a wolf; sch'ai sing, a wolf's howl; met., fierce speech; 'sch'ai song jōng tō the wolf on the road; met., an oppressive ruler.

To be in, to pertain to, to be at; to reside, to remain, to live, to dwell at; to belong to, to consist in, involved in, depending on; to be preserved or to continue; existing, being alive; in, is in, at; to examine; a place, a home; used in Coll. for as, according to, as you please: 'ch'ai sek, anciently; 'ch'ai sek, in the house, at home; 'sw pok, ch'ai or 'su 'sun pok, ch'ai omnipresent; ch'ai king, the present; 'kiu ch'ai to live long in a place; cox., ch'ai sang, living; ch'ai ka, in the house; 'ang ch'ai where is he! hence absent, gone, dead; 'ch'ēō ch'ai quiet, peaceful; 'su ch'ai a place; ch'ai ngeōi besides, surplus; ch'ai to witness, to attest, a witness; ch'ai sch'ēng, before in time or place; coll., ch'ai ku ch'ēng ngk hō ch'ok, tōo young' to be rich, at home, for a thousand days you have comfort, abroad, even for half a day you have trouble; ch'ai mū, as you please; ngū ch'ai regardless of, indifferent to; jing ch'ai 'āi lā, to lean against a chair.

A fabulous feline animal usually called 'hái ch'ai; its figure is embroidered on the robes of censors as indicating discrimination: also read 'ti, as in poems, for the sake of rhythm.

A rule, a pattern, a law, an ordinance; a principle; a standard, a measure by which to test an act; to obey, to imitate, to conform to; an allusive particle, where-
fore, immediately, then; a conditional particle, after that, in that case; therefore, next, consequently: 1break, chaik, a pattern, an example; 2ťieng hat chaik, an example for the whole world; 3ťieng chaik, the heavenly model, as the rules of virtue in the classics; song tā chi chaik, models of government for imitation; com., chaik, ski ĭang, the just medium; ćhung chaik, a model, an example.

A large, high mountain: lik chaik, ğung, the highest peak of a mountain.

Read 'chaik,; coll. 'chaik, sing, the person inclined, sidewise; chaik, sing ḱvang to sleep on one side; chaik, sing sōi; or chaik, 'pieng sōi to sit sidewise.

To reprofe, to reprimand, to blame; to punish, to fine; to sustain, to be responsible for, to have charge of; to lay a weight on, to impose responsibility; to ask, to demand: 'chaik, ěa, to punish with blows; 'chaik, wong to reprimand in hope of reformation; ke chaik, to record offences; 'čheu 2 chaik, self-reproach; 'ťieng chaik, to reprofe severely; ćkin schiong chaik, pe to demand perfecon in others; com., 'k'aik, chaik, to exact, to extort; ćchaik, ėwak to punish, to fine; ćchaik, pe to rebuke, to reprimand; chaik, eng; or chaik, sing, an office, a trust, a duty.

A head-tie, a headband, a turban.

To call out loudly, to dispute, to quarrel noisily; garrulous, meddlesome; to admire, to praise loudly: ćchaik, chaik, ćhing sįęng praised by everybody.

Also read chek,; a sandbank under water, a bar; rocks in water, a reef, a shoal, half-tide ledges; ćchaik, sîk, a reef of rocks; chaik, ćsa, a sand-bar.

Also read tek,; coll. tiāh, q. v.: to pluck, to pull, to cull, to gather, as fruit or flowers; to lay hold of: to move on, to start; to point out: ćchaik, sîa, to gather flowers; chaik, ćhâi to pull vegetables; chaik, kâd to collect sentences, to compile; chaik, hâk to investigate till the prisoner confesses; chaik, sing dên, star-plucking tower, a high tower; ćhâi chaik, to select.

To blame, to reprehend; to degrade officers, to punish by degrading; to scold, to be angry at, to find fault with; a flaw, an error; a change of appearance: ćchaik, kâng to degrade; ćićông chaik, to revile.

Inscrutable, occult; profound, hard to understand; the secret springs, hidden: ćhe chaik, very abstruse; ćsîk, chaik, to examine profound subjects.
The declining sun; the afternoon; to wane, as the moon: *ni-ha chaik*, the sun past the meridian; ngwook' chaik, the moon waning; *ni-ha ngwook* *sing* chaik, the sun and moon both have their zenith and decline.

A bed mat; boards for a bed; luxuriant growth; to collect, to gather; slips; small splints of reeds; read *chaik* a sort of wine-press or strainer.

Gravy, juice, essence; thickened liquor, slosh; expressed juices or essences; sleety rain, wet snow: *com.*, *t'oung* chaik, warm gravy, soup; *chh* chh*ha* chaik, juice, essence; *chaik, sheng*, the gravy is salt; *com.*, *chaik, ch'ang*, the gravy is fresh; *chaik, tâ*, or *chaik, sh'âu chaik*, *tâ*, the leavings of gravy after a meal.

Read *ch'iêk*; *coll. chaik*: a joint of bamboo, a joint, a knot, a node; a feast, a festival; a limit, a solar term; a classifier of joints and limbs; all, every, in everything; in a met. sense, frugal, according to one's means; *shîng* chaik, annual festivals, of which there are eight; *chaik, chîng* time of a festival; appearance, as of markets at festivals; *chaik, piêng*, or *chaik, tâ*, about the time of a festival; *chaik, so* bills to be paid at festivals; *ngô* *ni-ha chaik*, or *ngô* ngwook* chaik*, a festival held on the first five days of the 5th moon; *ch'îng sing* chaik, festival of the tombs, in the 2nd or 3rd moon; *têng* chaik, festival at the winter solstice—time fixed by the almanac; *paik*, chaik, *ping* sing, peace during all the year!—a felicitous phrase; *we* *sek* *se* chaik, *ko* the 24 solar terms; *cho* chaik, to celebrate a festival; *siêng* chaik, to send presents at festivals; *chaik, keng* presents of money given to employees at a festival; *têik*, chaik, a joint of bamboo; *nêik*, chaik, a crumple, crumpled, shrieveled; *met.*, bad luck; *chaik, ke* festival holydays, vacations; *chaik, chaik*, *tô*, hooks linked in a chain to hang things on; *met.*, constantly rising or successful; *niêng* chaik, hot times of the festivals; *chaik*, chaik, every joint; all, in general; *chaik, chaik, nang* always in distress; *kaik* chaik, viêng* every bone ache; chaik, chaik, *sai* to use sparingly.

(23) Chaing.

To remonstrate with, to stop a wrong; to reprehend, to reprove, to rebuke for misconduct: also used for *chêng*, to wrangle: *kang* chaing to reprove one's sovereign; *shîng* chaing to reprove the emperor in his palace.

To traduce, to slander, to revile: *châing* *sing*, a slanderer; *chêng* sing*oning*, slander, back-biting; *ching* shîng* chi* chaing a plausible slander; *com.*, *chêng* chaing to slander, to traduce; *coll.* chaing *ch'o* *sieu* *ku*, a
CHAING.

A boiler for distilling, an alembic, a still made of pewter; a steamer for rice; to steam: \textit{hu chaing} a pan and boiler; \textit{hwang chaing} a rice steamer.

To cover a house with grass, to thatch; a mat; mourning: \textit{ch'ang chaing} during the time of mourning for one's parents; etc., \textit{ch'oong chaing} a bed mat; \textit{ch'au chaing} a straw mattress; \textit{ch'ing chaing} a palm-husk mat.

To go aside, to lose the way, to wander; a stream diverging from the main channel: \textit{chaing} taing or \textit{chaing} taing in a flurry, unaptly; to leave the channel.

To present, to bestow, to give; to confer, as by the crown, to add to: \textit{chaing} chiu, to make presents to friends; \textit{steu chaing} to make presents; \textit{chaing} siong, a flattering recommendation; \textit{hwang chaing} or \textit{t'ok, chaing} to confer a meritorious degree; \textit{k'6 chaing} to honor a meritorious officer's parents; \textit{li' chaing} honorary degree; \textit{chaing} po ny ch'ing, he makes presents to the rich, not to the poor; \textit{chaing} ak presents which the bride takes to her friends; \textit{chaing} spean ng ch'ing, to present money as traveling expenses; \textit{chaing} ngoyai, give me a present.

To report to the emperor, to memorialize the throne; tell the sovereign, to cause him to hear or know; to present offerings to the gods; to play music; songs or tunes; muscular fibres: \textit{chaing ngok} to play the music; \textit{chaing s'au} statements made in the memorial; \textit{nga chaing} pleasant music; \textit{ch'iek, chaing} to mark time and harmony in music; \textit{chaing k'ai, sa siong}, offer to the gods with reverence and in silence; \textit{chaing siong} or \textit{chaing} ch'ung ti? to memorialize the emperor; \textit{chaing} ch'ung, or \textit{chaing} ch'ung, a memorial to the emperor; \textit{m'eng chaing} a verbal statement to the emperor; \textit{chaing chaing} to grant the prayer of the memorial; \textit{chaing} ch'ieh, memorial folded and ready; \textit{chaing} k'6, first draft of a memorial; \textit{ti'k chaing} a candid memorial; \textit{coll.}, \textit{chaing siong} ch'ung, one memorial, to memorialize once.

Crape; rumpled, crumolated, crisp, frizzled; to corrugate, to wrinkle; used for next: \textit{chaing} sa, crape; \textit{siong chaing} thick crape; \textit{chou, chaing} sa p'o, king \textit{siong} nöhi a crape handkerchief bears rumpling; met., one who bears teasing; \textit{chaing} sa meng', faced with crape, as a garment.

The skin wrinkled from age; wrinkled, creased, rumpled, crisped: \textit{chaing} i, rumpled garments; \textit{coll.}, \textit{chaing} king, imitation gold leaf; \textit{chaing} shoung.
CHAK.

or \(\text{chái}^2\) songs, the marks of folding; \(\text{qù}^1\ \text{chái}^2\) wrinkled skin.

Read \(\text{chóu}\); coll. \(\text{chái}^2\): to knit the eye-brows, to brown, to scowl; a brown: \(\text{chái}^2\) smi, to brown.

Also read \(\text{chá}^1\): \(\text{chái}^2\) qi, grain of the flesh, the divisions of the muscles, muscular fibres, the lines on the surface of the skin; the thin membrane between the skin and the flesh.

The brick walling of a well; to lay as bricks, to pile up, to finish off a well: \(\text{chíng} \ \text{chái}^2\) to wall up a well.

Also read \(\text{chá}^1\): a wheel, centre of a wheel, focus where rays concentrate; to collect, to gather, to concentrate; assembled from all quarters; concentrated, as the spokes in the navi of a wheel: \(\text{hók}, \ \text{chái}^2\) converging, united in one.

Also read \(\text{chái}^2\): a fleet horse; to run, swift, pressing, urgent; repeatedly, frequently; to reiterate: \(\text{chái}^2\) qí, a heavy fall of rain; \(\text{ma} \ \text{chái}^2\) a horse running swiftly; \(\text{chái}^2\) slái, to come suddenly.

(25)

Chak.

To make a circuit, to go the rounds like a watchman, a revolution; pervading, full, complete: \(\text{chún} \ \text{chák}, \ \text{all-pervading, to go about}; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{te}^2\) scattered all over the ground; \(\text{coll.}, \ \text{dáu} \ \text{chák}^2\) to overflow, as water; \(\text{song} \ \text{chák}^2\) to grow all over, like leaves on a tree; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{chák}^2\) mek close, dense, as foliage; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{chái}^2\) \(\text{máng}^2\), full of circles or approval marks, as a composition; rounded, complete, as one’s words.

To open the mouth; a fish sucking.

To pluck, to pull up; to draw out, as a sword; to make or cut out paper images; to bind, to bind around, to bundle up, a bundle, for which the next is more commonly used.

To bind, to fasten, to tuck up; to wind round; to tie into a bundle; a bundle: \(\text{co}^2, \ \text{kúng}^2 \ \text{chák}^2\), to bind, to tie in a bundle; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{to}^2\) to fasten one’s girdle; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{kíng}, \ \text{to}^2\) to tie up tightly; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{tióng}^2\) to lift up or open the bed-curtains; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{ssióng}^2\), to tuck up one’s sleeves or skirts; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{máng}^2\), wind it full; \(\text{chák}, \ \text{shîng}^2 \ \text{kau}^2\), to wrap a corpse with red cloth or silk; \(\text{coll.}, \ \text{chák}, \ \text{taíng}^2\) to fasten securely.

A letter, a document, writings; a dispatch, an epistle; a tablet for writing; untimely death; a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a fold of armor: \(\text{song} \ \text{chák}^2\), genuine dispatch; \(\text{pó} \ \text{chák}, \ \text{or} \ \text{yán} \ \text{chák}\), a precious or valuable letter;
"chák," a former letter; "chái chák, the letter just received; "chái chák", (coll. "ché chák") a dispatch, a letter.

Also read tak: to prick, to embroider; a paper, a document; a particular kind 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: com., "chái chák, official stationery; "chák, tang, a purchase contract; "sung chái chák, paper for edicts and dispatches; also used by priests in making images.

An unanthorized character: to boil in fat or vegetable oil: com., "chak, supi, to boil fish in oil; "chak, nák, meat prepared in this way; chak; tiéng, flat doughnuts with meat stuffing; coll., sup'chak, or shiè chak, to boil in oil, things so boiled; shiè chak, wéi, a long kind of cruller; tiéng chak, and shen chak, doughnuts with sweet and salt stuffing.

Water flowing through; moistened, damp; to instill, to imbibe, to penetrate; a circuit, a complete turn of; in coll. a classifier of the full, or gauged depth of rain: kang 2 diu chak, próo? perspiration streaming down the back; com., "chak, hak, to combine, to commingle; fully agreeing, as friends; "chui chak, all around, completed as a circuit or term; coll., shiáng chak, to walk allover or through; "hú súi chak, a fall of rain.

Chak. Chak.

A mixture of colors or ingredients; particolored, streaked, mixed, blended; confused, various, heterogeneous, fragmentary; to mix, to compound; to confuse, to revolve; to bore through: "sung chak suitable or unsuitable, fixed or vacillating, as the mind; "chó chak medley of loud sounds; com., "chak sük mixed colors; "chak sük (coll. chak "suk") for general use; "chak hweo different kinds of goods; "hong chak confused, heterogeneous; "chak chái, miscellaneous books; "chak pôk, "teng, different sorts, a medley; "sung chak the mind distracted; "sung hwo? hong chak chái everyw here, coming from all quarters; "chak peung to mix, a mixture; chak hweo to blend, to combine; chak pôk, mixed flowers; "chak ot a public wharf; chak chái, low police; chak chái, different species; coll., chak cháo, a medley of little things; chak sük sük, a stall for all sorts of wares; chak tio? intersecting roads; met., things from different places; yi'ch, chak improper talk; wu kéng yi'ngwai yi'ch, chak you annoy me!}

Chak. Chak.

Also read ch'áik, and ch'áik; coll., chák: a stockade, a railing, a palisade; window-bars; a door made of slats; "chák lak a kind of railing or palisade used to divide wards in cities and towns; chák sung, or chak lak sung, street-gates; "siek, chak to erect stockades or put up street-gates.
A guarded gate, a barrier, a barricade, a dam; a barrier like a turnstile, or a stockade; a lock, a floodgate; to shut a gate; in Foochow, the front curtains of a sedan; com., 'kwoang chak' a barrier, a shiice gate; 'chwear chak' a shiice, a waste-veir; paâk, chak' northern canal lock in Foochow; coll., stong chak upper front curtain of a sedan; chak lower front curtain of a sedan.

A military post, a guard-house, usually called chak snyng; com.; 'siek, chak' to establish a military post; 'sii chak' to guard a post.

Read chieko; coll. chak: to cut, to cut up, to mince, to cut to pieces; 'to chak' to cut with a knife; 'chak k'ong ch'ot' to cut to pieces; 'chak tong' to cut or lop off; 'chak siek' to cut in two; 'chak sei' to cut to death; chak se'ka, to chop wood; chak' long stong, to cut into two lengths; chak strau, to behead—used as a threat; chak strau smô ho 'si, cut off your head and make you die wretchedly; chak song, to slice up fresh, as crabs.

Mixed up; refuse, sweepings, dirt; sound of breaking things; com., 'laik chak refuse, odds and ends.

Wrangling, noisy, clamorous, turbulent.

A coll. word; as chak cho to slash and swear, like an infuriated woman.

A hair-pin, a 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; 'chang ing, the gentry, the official class; 'chang buy, hair-pin and ivory tablet formerly used at audiences; com., 'chang fhe, to wear the golden flower as graduates do; 'chang kee' to wear silk scarfs as graduates do; 'chang fheaw po' k'ak, to put on the flower and go to salute friends; song steu chung, the three hair-pins as commonly worn; coll., 'chung k'iong, small hair-pins; 'ngwee 'chung fheaw, the white lily; kwo' strau chung, hair-pin or ornament for front of the coiffure; kwo' 'mei chung, ornament for back of the coiffure.

As in the common phrase 'ang chung, dirty, filthy.

Read cheng; coll. chung; to contend, to dispute, to quarrel: 'chung o' to contend about a place or seat; 'chung se'heng, to dispute about fields; song chung fheaw, adulterous quarrels; 'chung ka ngiehka to quarrel over the division of an estate; chung kee' to emulate; chung se' noh.
'Ching,' what strife of talent or strength is it?—i.e., there's no need of quarreling about it; 'chang chiá t'ouk tiáng k'ing' 'sí sii sméng,' even to die is easy as sleeping to him who is striving to vindicate his wife's honor or save his laud; 'chang fea 'hwi,' to quarrel about property.

'Chang.' A coll. word; as 'chang chéw' a raw sore, as on a child.

To behead, to cut, to cut in two, to disavers, to snub; to root up, to break off, as intercourse; faded, forgotten, vanished: com., 'chang saiá,' to destroy evil spirits; 'chang hwan2' to behead culprits; 'chang t'oung2' to ent asunder; 'chang chek5' to expedite; to epitomize, an onthline; 'kang' 'chang,' officer in charge of an execution; 'chang ché 'hui k'ong,' to cut up root and branch; met., to extirpate, as thieves.

Also read 'chio2;' a wine-cup, made of jade or other valuable stone.

A surname; used in the north for I, me, myself.

To accumulate, to collect together, to hoard up, to store.

Promptly, quickly, with haste; to hasten, to accelerate.

A small wine-cup; a shallow cup for oil; the classifier of lamps: com., 'chio ch'ang, a wine-cup; 'chio ko, cup cakes; coll., 'chio hwa ch'ang, blue flowered wine-cup; 'chio ch'ang 'k'üng, a very small wine-cup; 'ting ch'ang, an oil-saucer; 'ting siok 'chio, one lamp.

Maddy, unsettled spirits; liquor beginning to clear; a cup, a goblet.

Also read 'chio2;' a prince of demons at sight of whom ogres and vampires flee; used as a charm.

Slips of wood placed between the fingers to squeeze them; a mode of torture like the thumb-screws; to torture; narrow: com., 'chio chi, thumb-screws; 'chio 'chi kek k'ong' thumb and foot screws.

To visit a superior, to come before an idol; to second, to assist in bringing forward; to introduce, to bring a present to one;
to make clear, to bring to the light; to go out; to give evidence; to praise, to commend, in which sense it is interchanged with the next: 1 siong chang 2 to assist in completing, to forward a matter; chang 3 chang 4 to aid powerfully; com., 'ching chang' 5 to praise; 'ching' 6, a master of ceremonies at sacrifices.

To praise, to commend, to laud; to honor, to exalt, to magnify, to extol; to sing praises to, to record the praises of; to assist, to explain; 'chung' 7 syng, to extol, to laud; com., 'chung' 8 mi, to praise; 'siong chang' 9 chang, to commend, to honor; 'ch'iau, chang' 10 to laud.

To impede, to hinder; to sell, to profit; to gain unfairly, to palm off poor goods.

To dip, as a pencil in ink, or sop a morsel in gravy.

A coll. word: to contend, to dispute about, to quarrel: chang 3 syng, to overcome in a dispute; chang 4 mi 5 kuo 6 to succumb in a dispute.

Timid, afraid; weak, embarrassed: 'chung' 7 yok feeble; 'chung' liok, incapable, stupid.

To rail at; to manifest: 'chung' ch'ai 8 to abuse, to vilify.

To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil, to mangle, to tread on; to kill, to slaughter; mischievous, wicked, cruel; spoiled, pillaged; broken food, leavings; deficient, nearly exhausted, ready to vanish: 'chung' 9 k'ewk, scarce, nearly exhausted; com., 'chung' ha 10 to injure, to oppress; 'chung' po 11 fierce, vindictive; 'ching' po 12 devastated; 'ching' 13 wang chang, quarrelsone; 'ching' 14 'iang, harsh, cruel; 'chung' 15 chang, a light dollar; 'ching' 16 chu a worthless thing; 'chu' 17 chang, dregs; 'ching' 18 ch'iu, maimed, halt; 'ching' 19 t'ang, end of winter; coll., 'ching' ch'ye to cast aside as worthless.

Ashamed, mortified, chopp'd fallen; to feel ashamed of, to blush for; to be sensible of one's defects or failure: 'ching' 20 saik, or Ts'ao chang, saik; shame-faced, bashful; 'ching' po 21 chang, to feel ashamed, mortified; 'ching' 22 saik, or chang k'o 23 ashamed.

A high inaccessible peak or cliff, a cloud-capped summit: 'ching' 24 chang, a high craggy summit, also high rocks piled up; coll., 'ching' t'ian chang, a stern, forbidding look; 'ching' t'iao chang, overgrown; big and coarse, as of persons or things.

To adulate, to humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over; to calumniate, to asperse, to traduce; servility, detraction,
malignity: "schang 4'k'eu, a foul-mouthed person; "schang 3ng" to asperse, as an adept in vulgar language; "schang 5ng" a reviler; "schang ngiong," abusive language; com., "schang chang" to abuse, to vilify; "schang sing," an intriguing officer.

Irregular, disorderly, as undrilled troops; unequal, uneven: "schang schang," ung-ly, stubborn, sulky.

Crafty, wily, cunning, as a hare: "schang 7'o" a crafty rabbit.

To stab; to sustain, to support, to lead; to supply a want, to make up, as a deficiency; to pull out.

The murmurs of water: "schang schang 4'hi'ung," sound of running water.

The silkworm: caterpillars which weave cocoons: "schang 4'k'ien," raw silk; "ch'ien schang," spring silkworms; "yong schang," to rear silkworms; "schang ng'wook," "the silkworm month"—i.e., for rearing silkworms; "schang 7'o 5'si," the silkworm vomits forth the silk.

To gormandize, fond of eating; greedy, glutonous, voracious.

To chisel, to cut, as stone; to mortise: "chieh schang," to carve, to chisel.

Short duration, a part of a day; to stop or cease for a while; briefly, shortly, in the interim; meanwhile, suddenly: com., "schang 4'si," a brief space of time, a short period; "schang k'ieh" leave it awhile—till I return for it; "schang hiok," to stop a little while, to rest or cease for a time; "schang 3ng" a room rented temporarily, as a lodging; coll., "schang 4'si loka poka" in distress only a while! "schang 7'ioko ho" stop a while; to sojourn for a brief period.

A stone-cutter’s chisel, a small cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut in, to cut or chisel out; to carve, as flowers: com., "schang 7'o," a stone-cutter’s chisel; "schang 5'he" to cut letters; coll., "schang 7'en 3'au" or "schang 7'en 3'eng" chisel it through, as thin metal.

To stand, to stand erect; to stop; a stage, a journey, a stoppage: "yeh 3ng 7'ioko" official post stations; coll., "schang 7'ioko 3'au," end of a stage, a caravansary.

A warehouse, a godown, a hong; a workshop; a terrace, a covered loft; palisades; a scaffold; a covered plank road, cut out of the side of a hill; a hearse; a pen, a stable, a sheepcote; a wooden bridge or pathway: com., "schang 3ng 3ng" a warehouse, a godown; "yeh 3ng 7'ioko" a large medicine store; "ta 3ng 7'ioko" a tea hong; "song 3ng 7'ioko" a hong;
A tumbrel for carrying the wounded; a hearse.

A tiger-cat: chang^smau, a tiger shedding its hair.

Read chô; coll. chau: the sediment, grains left after distilling spirits, dregs; the dregs of wine, the sediment of any liquor: chau p'ôh, dregs, sediment; chau &'ong, lees and husks; sing chau, fresh lees; sêng chau, dull red lees; chau chai^p vegetables seasoned with distiller's dregs; chau chai^p ak, a dish of seasoned vegetables and duck.

An unauthorized character, frequently used in posted bills and notifications; to spoil, to injure, to ruin: chau t'ak, or chau t'ak, (spoken chauk, t'ak,) to waste, to injure wantonly.

Read chô; coll. chau: as in chau chau naung in confusion, disordered; perplexed in mind.

Charred; coals left after burning: com., tang^chau, dead coals, embers; coll., scha, chau, firebrands.

Nails, claws, talons; to scratch, to claw; to take up with the fingers; an agent, a minion; the 87th radical: *chau nga, nails and teeth; met., servants, retainers; *chêu chau, finger-nails; com., chau chau, tiger's claws—shears so called; chau le^ sharp claws; coll., K'a chau, toe-nails.

Interchanged with last; to scratch, to clutch, to claw; to titillate; to tear with the claws; to cajole.

Read 'chêu; coll. 'chau: to go; to travel; to run, to hasten, to flee, to escape; the 156th radical: *to 'chau, to fly, to escape; *spr^chau, to run about; *spr^chau hiong, to go into the country to work; *spr^chau stong, to return home immediately after examination; *spr^chau hôi, to fly from fire; *spr^chau nang^ to fly from trouble; *spr^chau e^ to lose its flavor; *spr^chau ma, to ride on horseback; *spr^chau stong, a table-waiter, an attendant in a tavern; *spr^chau yong^ to vary from the pattern; 'chau 'ma to 'eng^ to ride to the office—to bury immediately; 'chau k'ô to escape; 'chau mài, an upper verandah; 'chau 'chau nà, 'chau 'chau k'ok, hide and go seek; 'chau 'chio, to transfer your patronage from one shop to another; 'chau k'ông shu, vagrants, as foreign jugglers and fortune-tellers.

To seek; to return a balance, as of money, to make change: coll., *chau schiéng nêî, to return a balance of money; *spr^chau tang^ to give wrong change; chau tiê, to receive a balance; *chau ch'ok, to pay a balance; chau
sioh poh, to give back 100 cash. Read shia, to pole a boat.

Read 'chau; coll. 'chau: a flea, sand-fleas or those produced in sandy ground: 'ka 'chau, a flea; 'ka 'chau sar, flea-dirt; 'hung sishong 'ka 'chau, mosquitoes and fleas; se 'ka 'chau ku it is a flea-bite; sma 'mei 'ku 'chau, "the agile flea"—an unreliable fellow, now here then off.

The second is a vulgar character: a furnace, a kitchen range, a place for cooking; 'zi 'chau, a furnace for steeping tea; coll., 'chiong 'chau, brick furnace; 'hung 'chau to cook separately; 'chau taino offerings to the kitchen god; 'chau 'kung, kitchen god; 'chau to make offerings to the kitchen gods on 24th day, 12th moon; 'chau 'ma, kitchen goddess; 'chau dlong, the top or face of the range; coll., 'chau 'seng, a kitchen; 'ting 'chau 'ka, presents made to a person when changing his place of residence; 'tiang 'chau pan and range; 'kiek 'chau to build a range; 'kiang 'chau a portable furnace.

Also read 'chau: a skimmer made of bamboo or iron wire; nests in caves: in coll. 'chia, as 'chia sii, q. v.

A nest on a tree; a den, a retreat; a lurking place; to nestle, to make a nest: 'chau hiek nests and caves; 'mai'schau, to build retreats in trees or high places; com., 'chien schau, or 'chien zao, bird's nests; 'chek schau, a den of thieves; coll., sma schau, houseless, homeless.

Mao.

Name of a large lake in the southern part of the province of Nganhwi.

To desolate, to destroy utterly, to ruin, to devastate, to exterminate, to cut off: 'chau ming, to exterminate people; 'chau chiao, chiok or schau meika to destroy utterly; 'chau chiao, to send troops against the enemy; coll., 'chau 'swa gung te to desolate, to level to the ground.

A turret on a chariot, from the top of which to observe the troops.

Chiao.

Sometimes read 'hau: to deride, to jeer at, to ridicule; millery.

sChau. A coll. word; as schau schau, girt and ready, trim, ready to begin or to do expeditiously.

A seull or oar for propelling vessels, a long oar; to shoot an arrow, to throw away: 'yen 'chau to seull; kie 'chau a seull made of cassin wood; we 'chau to make figures on a seull.
Chauk.

To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to rouse, to animate, as to a reformation. Work, workmanship, to transact business:

1. chaung, k'ang, the emperor;
2. chaung, sū, a teacher;
3. chaung, sui, to invent, to discover;
4. t'oung chaung, of heavenly origin;
5. chaung, kung, to die;
6. t'ong chaung, to move, to act, to work;
7. peng chaung, a return of sickness;
8. chaung, sing, to reform a wicked person; manly;
9. ching chaung, to set about, to do resolutely;
10. chaung, sī, to transact business;
11. k'ung chaung, to till the soil;
12. chaung, ngiok, to act wickedly, to commit suicide;
13. chaung, chī, tricky, treacherous; virulent, as eruptions;
14. chaung, kwai, strange, marvelous; very intelligent;
15. ching chaung, rude, boisterous;
16. chaung, loka, to rejoice; chaung, sing, to aid in completing;
17. ming ti ko chaung, willfully perverse;
18. chī, chaung, shuang;
19. sī, to reap the fruit of one's own doings;
20. chaung, ku, handsome, beautiful; chaung, chuan.

Chauk.

Interchanged with the preceding; to scull, to work the scull; to row, to propel a boat; to shake, to clash; correct, done or placed properly: chaung, sī, to shake the tail; chaung, k'eng to strike musical stones together; met., clashing, as opinions; māi chaung, t'ai, the end of the scull has great force; met., to finish a job well.

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Chauk.

To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to rouse, to animate, as to a reformation; work, workmanship, to transact business:

1. chaung, jing, the emperor;
2. chaung, sū, a teacher;
3. chaung, sui, to invent, to discover;
4. t'oung chaung, of heavenly origin;
5. chaung, kung, to die;
6. t'ong chaung, to move, to act, to work;
7. peng chaung, a return of sickness;
8. chaung, sing, to reform a wicked person; manly;
9. ching chaung, to set about, to do resolutely;
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18. chī, chaung, shuang;
19. sī, to reap the fruit of one's own doings;
20. chaung, ku, handsome, beautiful; chaung, chuan.

Chauk.

Healthy, strong, robust, well, vigorous; hardy, bold, lusty, healthy; full-grown, manhood; age of thirty, full, flourishing:

1. chaung, sī, a man of strength;
2. chaung, ti, strong will, resolute;
3. chaung, ming, a young man;
4. a chaung, an officer's runners;
5. chaung, t'ing, a full-grown youth;
6. shing shaung, as strong as a horse.

To bury, to inter, to put under the ground: pok, chaung, to select a grave-site; chung, chaung, ancient custom of burying a living person with a corpse; com.,

1. mai (or snei) chaung, to bury;
2. k'i chaung, to disinter;
3. hui chaung, to bury in costly dress;
4. pong chaung, to give money in aid of burial; to bury

Read chaung and sauk, used in the Pa'i, "long for coll. chaung, to pull; to snap, to break, as a cord with the hands: chaung, Chū, t'ong, to sever; chaung, tōi, to part into two lengths; chaung, loka sī, to pull down violently, as a rope fastened aloft.

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in the same grave; ho^ chaung^ to bury an inferior in the vault of a superior; hauk, chaung^ to bury soon after death; cheng^ chaung^ act of placing the coffin in the grave; seiang^ chaung^ to attend a funeral; haku chaung^ buried together, as husband and wife.

The first character is read ch'ei; coll. chaung^: an awl, a borer; a sharp-pointed tool; chaung^ 'kiang, a smallawl; Chui. 'chaung^ str^au, head of the borer; chaung^ 'mei, point of the borer; sidang^ chaung^ an awl for sewing; sa chaung^ a shoemaker'sawl; pieng chaung^ a flat awl; cheng chaung^ small needle-like awl; pak Lak chaung^ aborer used by carpenters.

Chaung^*. A coll. word: to run or creep into, to secrete, to hide away: chaung^ 'tie, to run into; chaung^ k'au, to run into holes; chaung^ str^u 'tie, to hide in the ground, as worms.

Appearance, form, fashion, figure; to appear; to accuse, to declare in writing, to state; a complaint, an indictment: com., ching chaung^ form, shape, appearance; ko chaung^ to litigate, to go to law; auk, chaung^ overbearing; chaung^ sii, a pettifogger, a notary; keu chaung^ to prepare and present a complaint to an officer; bo chaung^ a bail or security for the accused party; koi chaung^ like an imp, hence mischievous, tricky; chaung^ sngwong (coll. chos sngwong or cho^ sngwong), the first of the Hanlin.

A store-house, a retreat; a casket, a strong box: also, read sheng^, q. v.; king chaung^ 1 a collection of Buddhist books; com., po chaung^ hoarded pearls, gems; sa chaung^ Tibet; t'o chaung^ hades; te chaung^ sngwong, name of a certain deified Buddhist.

The viscera, the entrails: com., chaung^ 'iu, the five superior and six inferior viscera, all the inwards; sngu chaung^ the five superior viscera; coll., te chaung^ large intestine, colon; chaung^ str^au, bottom of the rectum, the anus.

The will, desire, inclination; purpose, intention, resolution; a sense of right; fixedness of purpose, strong determination; to record; history, annals; statistical and topographical works; che* sien^ one aiming at excellence; tu che* a purpose, a design; leng^ che* fixed purpose; ek*, che* one purpose, concentration of mind; com., che* k'o or che* che* the will, purpose, intention; lik* che* to resolve; taik, che* to obtain one's object; sek*, che* to fail, discouraged; che* noi, feeble purpose; che* k'au siong siong, aspiring; hong* che* or li che* to animate, to stir one's self up to; coll., che* k'o te* strong will; smo* che* k'o fickle, irresolute.

1锥 2錐 3锥尾 4錐头 5状 6状师 7保状 8状师 9状元 10经藏 11经藏 12藏王 13藏 14藏 15藏 16藏 17藏 18藏 19藏 20藏 21藏
To remember, to record, to write, to inscribe; used for the preceding; the 2d. character also read sek, q. v.: ke' che' to record; 'kwook, che' ancient records; 'kwook, che' annals of the country; com., 'sang

A mole, a hair-mole; black or red spots on the body; com., 'che' sù, hair growing out of a mole; 's che' a black mole; coll., 'teng che' or che' 'teng kɔ' to remove a mole; che' sioha lako a mole.

To come, to extend to, to arrive at, to reach to, to go to; the summit, the end, a limit; used as a preposition, to, at, even, till, up to; as to, respecting, in order to; as an adverb, most, greatly, much, very, the superlative degree; the solstice; the 133d radical: 'k'ain, che' the arrival of guests; 'sieng che' to arrive first; 'che' sing, very benevolent; che' li, excellent doctrine; com., 'che' sù pok, pieng while he lives will not change; 'sow' che' the four limits—viz., front, rear, right, and left; 'ha' che' one of the 24 terms, summer; 'che' king, to the present; 'che' ch'ing, very nearly related; coll., 'che' chi, at the very lowest, scil., it will cost so much.

To ascend, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very, exceedingly; name of a city: 'che' slung,

grand, flourishing; 'che' te' well-governed, prosperous, as a state.

Sometimes read te': a carriage with a low front, lower than the back and turning down from the lading.

To bear witness, to give evidence, to testify; evidence, substance, proof; to ask, to inquire; a pledge, a hostage, a guarantee; also read chek, q. v.: 'kau che' to exchange pledges, to contract; 'che' ch'ing to testify; to seek instruction or discuss subjects with one's teacher; 'che' ch'au to give receipts for goods purchased; com., 'tò che' to testify face to face, as plaintiff and defendant.

To fall, to stumble, to trip and fall down: tieng che' to fall headlong.

A present designed to make way for one, given at an audience or first interview, or when entering school; a tablet anecdotally held in the hands at audiences: 'ckhek, che' to hold the tablet; com., 'che' keng contributions of money from female guests at a wedding; a present to a teacher; 'che' kieng' la, bridal presents from female guests; presents to a superior.

To grasp, to catch, to seize in the hand; to extend to; to present; to advance, to enter, to go to the edge; to break down,
as trees from weight of snow; sch'ing che ḹ warmly attached to.

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

A goblet, a wine-cup, containing 3 or 4 ch'ing or gills; to line one to drink so many cups: sj'ong che ḹ to take the goblet.

Che. A coll. euphonic prefix: che ḹ cho ḹ to curse; che ḹ cho ḹ to do, to continue doing.

字 [Tzu.] A character, a letter, a word; lettered, written on; a writing, a letter, an order; a symbol of thought; to love, to bear, to nourish, to snaffle; the style or title taken at marriage; a name, a designation; to betroth a daughter: ¹u che ḹ to love and nourish; tai ḹ che ḹ 'sien, the great nourish the small; tai ḹ che ḹ to wait for marriage, as an affianced girl; com., sj'ang che ḹ characters, letters; sj'ang che ḹ plainly written characters; che ḹ p'wo ḹ copy-books; che ḹ nh'uo ḹ running-hand characters; che ḹ ng'ang, words, set phrases; k'ai che ḹ elegant or pattern characters; che ḹ mo ḹ, the finals; che ḹ t'au, the initials; copies written at top of the page; che ḹ nhie ḹ the literal meaning of words; che ḹ ti'e, a dictionary; che ḹ luok, rules for writing; sj'ia che ḹ to write; che ḹ taik, a book of writing-samples in different styles; coll., ch'i'ang che ḹ the authorized characters, the mandarin pronunciation; oh che ḹ to learn to read; che ḹ k'i'ang, comments, marginal readings; che ḹ tang a copy placed under and showing through the paper written on.

As in che ḹ mei, to procreate as birds. Usually read chü, q. v.

自 [Tzu.] A cow, an mare; the female of domesticated animals.

Read chü ḹ; coll. che ḹ; self, one's self, I, personally: che ḹ ku, self; che ḹ che ḹ to do yourself; che ḹ ch'i'ang, self-praise; che ḹ ch'i'ang ṭaing taverns where you cook your own provisions; che ḹ ch'i'ang ṭaing ṭsin ṭsing, own mouth like a fly's—i. e., little to eat, sell, how they supply others? che ḹ sing sj'ang ṭp'o, unable to protect itself—applied to an idol; sj'ang ṭch'i'ang ṭmō sj'ang, "no voice to sing for self"—to spend strength for others; che ḹ pok, ch'i'ang ṭch'ek pok, smi, it's your own stomach that aches, then rub it—i. e., repair your own blunders.

Che. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in che ḹ ch'ā ē to help, to assist.

(31) Chē. A coll. word; as che ḹ chē, wet, soaked, as cakes; dull, stupid.
sCheh. A coll. word: to wrench the foot to one side; met., to fail partially in business; stopped, interrupted, as from the plots of others.

sChek. A coll. word: to crowd, to press forward, to force your way: sčê kwo' to crowd by; sčê có, to throw down by pressing against.

Water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing; to accord with.

Cheh. A coll. word: to stop, as a leak; to fill up: chéh, meko or cheh, sàng, to fill up or stop closely, as leaks.

Cheh. A coll. word; as cheh, cheh, k'ew' (spoken rapidly 'chê chê k'ew') to squeal, as rats.

Chek. To weave; woven; a general term for weaving: chek, sà, the thrum, ends of weaver's threads: com., 'chek, pūo' to weave cloth; 'chek, sì, to weave silk; 'chek, sāng, a coarse cloth of cotton and ass's hair, from Shantung; 'chek, ki, a loom; 'chek, sū, the star.

Wega, a in Lyra; 'chek, chew figures woven in the fabric; 'chek, chek' pus, an officer at Soochow in charge of the duties on silks and satins.

To spin, to twist a cord; to join, to connect, to continue; to come after, to follow, to succeed; to pursue, to search for; to apprehend: 'chek, hù, bright, splendid; perpetual, as doctrine; 'chek, hèh, to seize; any chek, to watch at night, as for thieves.

Tribute, presents from other states; to govern, to attend to; to record; to act officially; official duty; title, rank, office, station; many, numerous: "chek, käng purchased degree of a kangseng; ts'iong chek, steady employment; chek, chek, numerous; com., k'wang chek, official title; "chek, hóng, official duty, one's employment; chek, sū, the duties of one's position; "kaik, chek, to deprive of office, to degrade; "ka chek, to confer a title; "pi chek, my title; "si? chek, hereditary office or title; "ta? chek, sháo, ka, a retired officer.

To disband troops; to store up military supplies; to collect in an arsenal; to desist from, to lay aside, as arms; to fold, as wings: "chek, sūng, chung, to disband troops; chek, käng k'wo, to lay aside shields and spears; chek, ik to fold the wings; hōk, chek, ceaseless.
To put in order, to repair; to cover, to thatch; a spinous grass: chek, ok; to renew the thatch of a house.

To collect the materials for a carriage; a car well-arranged; union, concord, agreement, to make everything agreeable; to collect, to gather, to compile; to act gently and cordially: 'shuo chek; to harmonize, concord; *chek, sîu, peaceful, placid, as the countenance; *sgî sîu chek, harmonizing words, to reconcile; chek, sîu, placid, tranquil.

A leech, called 'chui chek, sîng chek; sîng chîl̄a swallowing a leech causes disease.

About to eat; now, immediately; soon, presently; when, then, forthwith, near; if, perhaps; this, that is, or, alias; full, abundant: Chi. 'chek, kîng, now, the present; 'chui chuk, close, near at hand; *chek, chek, full, an abundance; *chek, sîng, noon; com., *chek, kâik, instantly; *chek, ch'â, or chek, tî, or chek, kâik, then, scil. it's thus and so; *chek, sîu that is, i.e.; *chek, sîng according to places, as at a feast; to ascend the throne; *chek, sîng quickly, hastily; *chek, piêng at your convenience; "hi 'chîu chek, piî, if not this then that; com., *chek, chek, hiêng brought out at once, as ready money; chek, kâik, pong, sing, so just dismiss anxiety; *chek, piêng sîu shêng, at convenience go and do.

Noise of a crowd; hum of insects: *ch'tîu chek, a hum, a murmur; a hubbub; com., *chek, sîu, or chek, chek, sîu, sîng, muttering, unwilling; chek, chiâk, or chek, chek, chiâk, chiâk, noise of lips in eating; mei, careless, slatternly.

To make bricks; to make an arched grave; the snuff of a candle; embers; to dislike, to snuff at.

A sharp agricultural utensil like a mattock; to attend to husbandry.

A species of bream (cyprinus gibelioiides) with a long dorsal: *chîng chek, a fresh bream; com., *chek, sîng, a small bream reared in ponds; chek, sîng kô, a plaster made of the bream.

To take in the hand, to pick up, to lay hold of, to grasp, to apprehend, to catch; to maintain, to retain, to receive, to keep; to stop up; a handful; obstinate, bigoted: chek, *ch'tîu, to grasp; chek, sîu, to receive, to keep; com., *chek, sîu to manage business, a manager, used for deacons; *chek, sîu kâng, schedule of duties, as in a yamun; chek, e, heady, opinionated; *kâng, chek, ek, sîu, every one telling his own story; chek, ek, a man of one idea; chek, pêk, to hold the pen — i.e., to write for another; chek, shîu, to hold the decaner, as the host...
at a feast; "kú chek, set, obstinate; coll., chek, au' perverse; ku' chek, chek ku’ sów' bigoted in opinion; chek, ek, pok, t’ung, tenacious of one idea and blind to all others.

To tie, to bind, to fasten, as a horse or cow; a cord, a thread: chek, smi, to fasten, to bind to, as by kindness; chek, ma, to tie a horse.

Substance, essence, nature of, the material of; rough, plain, unadorned, unpretending; sincere, honest; to confront, to cross-examine; to establish, to substantiate; opposite to; to appear in the presence of; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; centre of a target: ’mi chek, brilliant, gifted; ’chek, te' plain; the mind, as endowed; ’tung chek, the adorned and the plain; ’p’auk, chek, plain; chu' chek, natural ability; com., ’chái chek, original endowments; ’sá chek, personality, nature of; ’shing chek, form, figure, sign.

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

A written agreement, a bond: chek, cháo long and short documents.

The back, the backbone, the spine; convergent, as ribs; ridge of a house; a sierra, a ridge; a bone; in coll. used met. for a dependence, a ground of reliance; chek, ding, the wagtail; "iu

Thin, lean, emaciated, reduced to a bone; poor, as land; to make lean, to impoverish; to retrench, to bring down; spoiled, as meat: ’chek, poy’n emaciated by sickness; ’chek, ’ma, a lean horse; chek, ’u, thin soil.

A wagtail, called chek, ding; it has a mottled black neck; also called ’ang ski.

Panicled millet (milium), one of the five grains; quick, rapid; the god of agriculture: ’sú chek, rice and millet; ’ha' chek, evening; ’ke' chek, ke' chek, "offerings ready, present quickly"; com., hai' chek, the god of harvests; si' chek, gods of land and grain, the Ceres of China.

To gather, to hoard up, to accumulate; to increase, to add to, to pile upon: ’chek, jang, or chek, taik, to acquire or lay up merit; ’chek, ’wai, to pile up; ’chek, ’sang, to accumulate property; ’tung chek, to hoard up, as grain, etc.; com., ”chek, chi’ng to increase gradually; ’shong chek, to hoard up; chek, hék, to gather; ”chek, ’sien sung to, much from little;
Chek.  

A coll. euphonic prefix; e.g. "chek, chüā, to spatter; chek, châk, to wind about and bind, to tuck up as one's clothes."
a bandit; "chung chek" to plunder, to oppress; "mun chek" a fly that destroys the stalks of grain; "muka chek" or "muka chek" "chlo", the equisetum hyenele, known as the Dutch rush or scouring rush, much used for securing and polishing woods and metals.

To cut, to cut in pieces; to cut asunder, to divide, to separate; to obstruct, to intercept, to stop; to cut off, to amputate; a portion; to discriminate, to make nice distinctions; in coll. a topic, a theme, a point, as of doctrine; always, everything: "chek chek", skilled in argument, making nice distinctions; "chek" "teung" to cut off; con., "chu chek" to prevent, to stop; "chung chek" moderate, temperate, as in words and acts; "siong" chek the upper portion of anything; coll., "chek" "muh" to stop the pulse, to kill by pressing on a vital part as pugilists do; "chek" "so" to close an account; "tik chek" candid, bold; "chek" chek "sew" ke" angry about everything; "chek" "lung" tu, divided into two apartments; "chek" "to", to make shorter; "chi sioha chek" ski t"u, this point of doctrine; "kong sioha chek" to discuss a theme; po" sioha chek one point more.

Read tauk; coll. chek: a stamp or seal, such as used by constables and pettifoggers: "chek" ke" a stamp; "kai chek" or kai chek ke" to stamp for authentication.

An insect that destroys the stalks of grain at the joints; a kind of Hessian fly.

The cuttle fish; also called "chu chek" "black thief," and "meh" "engu", "ink fish;" in medicine it is called "hai vieu sieu", and sold in drug stores.

To duplicate, to add; to fly high; a surname: also read "cheng", q. v.: "cheng" "sing", I, the inferior officer; con., "cheng" chu, great-grandfather; "cheng" "chu" pi, or "cheng" chu "mu", great-grandmother; "song" great-grandsons; "song" "nai", great-granddaughters; "cheng" "chu", a celebrated disciple of Confucius.

To increase, to augment, to add; to repeat; repeated, doubled: "cheng" ni", to grow in virtue; "cheng" ko", to exalt, to raise high; "ho" keu nik "cheng", population daily increasing; "cheng" ek, (or con., ka "cheng") to increase, to add to; "cheng" sew" to prolong life.
A Buddhist priest; a religious life: "süng cheng, a devout priest; sük cheng, a venial priest; wuak cheng, I, the lowest priest; hweak cheng, a priest of superior sanctity; "cheng ne a Buddhist temple; "cheng sül a clergy and laity, as used by Buddhists; com., "cheng jia, a bonze, a fraternity of priests.

To hate, to detest, to dislike, to abominate: "kê cheng, hateful, abominable; seu sing cheng, to be hated.

Also read cheng: used in the Court dialect as an interrogative, how? what? in what way? "cheng tek, how? "cheng so, what? "cheng sneng, how can it be done?

An arrow with a string tied to it, used for shooting birds; a short arrow; high: "cheng chi', an arrow bound with a string; "cheng chi'ok, to fasten the thread to the arrow.

A fishing net; a lifting net suspended by the corners: hui cheng, a crab-net; seu cheng, to cast the net.

To wrangle, to dispute, to quarrel; to strive for precedence; to contest, to litigate; to reprove, to remonstrate, in coll. read cheng, q. v.: "hung cheng, to divide and dispute; "siong cheng, to wrangle; "cheng skiong, over-bearing; "cheng ngieng, anxious to excel, competitive; "cheng sêng to contend at law; "cheng k'o, envious, ambitious; "cheng k'en, wrangling; "cheng seng, to contest an estate; "cheng tai' to fight; "cheng sêng, to strive to be first; "cheng nau, noisy quarrels.

Used for the preceding: to wrangle: "cheng sêng to litigate. Also read chaisg as kang chaisg to reprove a superior.

To pierce, to prick; to force in; also read chaisg as in the coll. ngaing chaisg firm, stiff.

A kind of guitar or harpsichord having 12 copper strings: "cheng tika guitar and flute; "cheng cheng, loud piercing sounds; "hung cheng, a kind of kite; jingling sounds of pieces of metal or glass hung in the wind.

A displeased look: sning cheng, to look angrily.

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

To rise above; conspicuous, eminent, lofty like a mountain: "cheng sîng, lofty, dignified.

Tinkling sound of gems or metals; the sound of gems when they are rung together.
To arrive, to extend to; the utmost, the highest degree; many, numerous, a multitude; to collect, to congregate: paik, kok, spieng cheng, may every happiness come to you! ki k'oi chia cheng, a total famine; ssiong cheng, to come swiftly.

A small stream in Honan, one of the head waters of the Hwai river; to reach to; at ease, loose, at liberty; many, abundant: paik, kok, cheng cheng, may your granaries be filled!

A needle; a cauterizing probe; to prick; to use the needle in acupuncture; pine leaves: tsung cheng, pine leaves; yung cheng, Chen. sprouting rice; com., cheng p'o, unfinished needles; c'hsiong cheng, to thread the needle; c'hseng ch'e acupuncture; d'o king cheng, or ch'u ngo cheng, the compass-needle; cheng siiung needle and thread; jhwa cheng, needle used for embroidering; cheng ch'eng a scale with the pointer on top; coll., cheng pi' eye of the needle; c'hseng siang cheng pointer on middle of scales-beam; c'hseng kwong, a needle-case; cheng tiu cheng siiung tiu siiung incessant stitching; met., to work incessantly; twai pow cheng, or twai kwong cheng, large needle; tu mo cheng, darning needle; ssiong cheng, a wire for stringing cash.

A bundle of sticks, a number of sticks tied up into a faggot.

A fruit like the filbert or hazel; wood, brushwood; thorny bushes, as in a thick hedge; also a small sort of chestnut: sien cheng, a small filbert; cheng cheng, overgrown with bushes; com., smau cheng, a small filbert; coll., cheng k'ang, dried filberts; ch'ang cheng, fresh filberts.

A general name for common silken fabrics, as pongee, sarsnet, Intestring, &c., &c.

Abundant, exuberant foliage, bushy trees; collected, an accumulation of: cheng cheng, exuberant foliage.

Short hair: speng cheng, the hair disheveled, tangled.

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 or a color: cheng mi'ka to destroy utterly; cheng ch'au, to trim the finger nails; choi 'cheng, to cut out, as garments; to consult, to reduce, as a price; coll., cheng ch'oi or cheng hung ch'oi, to cut into bits; ka to 'cheng, scissors, shears; cheng 'keng, to clip down, to reduce; cheng t'ai, a
CHENG.

sieve; 'cheng hua yung to cut flower patterns; s'ei cheng, to begin to cut the wedding dress; m cheng, medium-sized scissors; jia cheng, small scissors; cheng song, to lop off; 'cheng cheng kâk, to pare the nails.

'Cheng. A coll. word; as 'cheng kâk (also 'chiêng kâk) finger nails.

'Cheng. A coll. word; as 'cheng cheng 'chihu, a feast given to one about to go on a journey.

To advance, to enter; to go up or on, to get on; to walk before; to bring forward; to approach; to promote; to present; to introduce, to recommend; to come near; progress in, promotion, an advance: 'teng cheng to obtain office; 'song cheng to select and promote; 'sô cheng inordinate ambition; com., 'cheng sên a Doctor of Laws, LL.D., the third literary or military degree; 'cheng lâk to receive government salary; 'cheng 'pô, to introduce wealth; to bring tribute to the emperor; 'siông cheng first essay in second division of the Four Books; the ancients; the preceding class of siutsai; 'cheng eh, to advance, to increase; 'cheng chiong, to offer incense, as on the hills on the 14th night of 8th moon; 'siông cheng to introduce; 'cheng chuang or chung k'iông, to place the coffin in the grave; cheng tân to advance and retire; 'siông cheng a student entering as a candidate; one having just obtained his degree; cheng pok, cheng t'ô pok, t'ôi unable to advance or retract, impracticable; cheng t'ô su wahong, no door to advance or retreat; i.e., in great straits; coll., cheng êh to obtain the siutsai degree; 'cheng seng, to advance; cheng siok pow to take a step in advance.

Correct, straight, square, right, not awry; erect, not inclined, even, not deflected; regular, usual, proper, to settle, to determine; 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; also read 'cheng, and in coll. chuang and 'chiâng q. v.: 'kiw cheng to rest in the right; 'cheng chô to punish sin; 'cheng hacen, to pronounce a judicial sentence; 'cheng stong, the tribunals or magistrate; 'cheng 'li, or cheng t'ô true doctrine, right reason; 'cheng of the principal seat; 'cheng k'e right feeling, a right spirit; 'huong cheng or 'tung cheng upright, just; 'siông cheng ancient sages; 'smi k'oon cheng 'chi, to divine by the tortoise shell; cheng chêng to compare and correct; 'ngu cheng the five elements; 'piêng cheng'
crooked and straight; 'siu cheng' to obey the truth; cheng 3 kwang, to adjust the clothes and cap; com., shiong ssa twaka cheng 'Hi, to wrest the truth by violent talk; 'hi cheng' sngiong song' the doctrine good, and the words appropriate.

症
An unauthorized character, but found in the Paik, Ing: disease, sickness, ailments, disorders: com., 'cheng' haw character of a disease; 'cheng' ngik incurable disease; 'song' cheng a curable disease; 'hwang cheng' disease growing worse; 'wuk, cheng' (coll. songai cheng) violent disease; coll., 'pang' cheng' sickness; cheng taeng serious illness; mwok cheng to cure sickness; mwong cheng or k'ang cheng to inquire into the nature of a complaint, as a physician.

政
To rule, to govern; a standard, a regulator; a treatise, a guide on a subject; government, politics; laws, regulations: 'ch'ek, cheng' sun, moon, and five planets, or elements; cheng cheng to transact government business; 'king cheng' official emolument; 'swong cheng' royal government, i.e., good rule; 'k'o cheng' a tyrannical government; 'ka cheng' family regulations; 'cheng' lengu official orders; 'laung cheng' to discuss government matters; 'sei su cheng' the authority is yours; com., 'hok' cheng' Literary Chancellor; 'kwook, cheng' or cheng s'ow the national government.

證
To reprove, to reprimand; to remonstrate with, to admonish, to expostulate; to testify: interchanged with the following.

證
To prove, to confront, to testify, to substantiate; to prove by authorities, to bear witness; evidence, testimony: 'cheng' cho to confirm by evidence; ki ho' syong syong si 'chü cheng' chi, the father stole the sheep, and the son proved it; com., 'cheng' kieng to testify; 'cheng' ngieng or cheng kew verification, proof; 'kang cheng' to testify; coll., cho' kang cheng to bear witness.

晋
To advance, to increase, to flourish, to grow; to stick, as into a case, or about the person, in which sense the same as the next; to curb 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 Shansi; com., 'cheng' lu ki to receive a government salary; 'cheng' kong kaung a district in the Chinchew prefecture, Fookien.

搆
Also read chieng': to stick into, to insert, to put into, as a socket; to shake, to agitate: used for next: cheng' hwook, to hold the pearly tablet, as at audiences; cheng' sing liok book containing a list of the officers in the empire.
Carnation colored silk; a light red; to wrap around; to gird, as with a sash: 'cheng' sing, the "red sashes"—i. e., the literati and gentry; cheng, sing, seng, a literary gentleman.

A pebble, or secondary gem; a stone that may be considered a gem.

To soak, to soak through, to penetrate; to macerate, to moisten, to mollify; to water, to be dew; to saturate; to steep in, to submerge, to immerse; to flood, to lay under water, as fields; drenched, wet, imbued with, watered; gradually, gently: 'cheng' seng to saturate; 'tai' cheng a great flood; 'cheng' pi to sieng, to lay the paddy fields under water; coll., 'cheng' si, to drown; cheng mauk, to soak to pieces; cheng spui, to swell by soaking; 'cheng' choi, to submerge in water; 'cheng' chow to soak in vinegar; cheng 'si chiu sneng kiang, to drown daughters; 'cheng' huad dissolved by steeping; 'cheng' chau soaked till unsavory; 'cheng' taw soaked through; cheng 'chwi 'eng lang strau lo the solen steeped till the meat of its two ends appears; met., failing, turning out badly.

Cheng. A coll. euphonic prefix; as cheng' chieng to usurp; cheng' chieng to tremble; cheng' chiang yes, just so; cheng' chuang to plant, to drop seeds.

An adverb of past time, past, gone by, already. "Teeng done; how! "chung yeu, is it done or not? "sho cheng, how can it be so!
"chung king, already, past; "sho cheng, not yet; coll., paku, cheng or ya cheng, formerly, previously, already; nuoo cheng, have not yet, never have.

A story of a building; a shelf, a step, a round of a ladder; a layer, a strata, a tier, a stage; lamina, a plate or anything laid on; still more, added to; a step, a degree above; a classifier for steps, stories of buildings, &c.: com., "chung scheng, every step; "tai scheng, steps or rounds of a ladder; "chien scheng, a thousand stories high—i. e., very high, as a mountain; "sai scheng, a how-ehow basket with shelves or divisions; "kwo scheng, how many steps? scheng ch'eung gradation, regular order; "scheng ch'eung long seng, every step (of a business) plain; seng sai scheng, a large basket with divisions; seng scheng sowa, a three storied house; an ancient bridal chair.

Also read steng: a variety of large cooie orange; the shaddock: chiu scheng, autumnal shadocks; kang scheng, sweet shaddocks; swoong scheng, yellow shaddocks; sang scheng, a melodinus, a woody climber belonging to the dogbane family. Read taoing a table, a desk; in the mandarin 'pang taoing' a bench.
An empty vessel; to exhaust, to use all; finished, empty, exhausted; a quantity used up; all, entirely, wholly, fully, completely, to the utmost degree; to indulge, as one’s grief; a superlative, very, most, exceedingly; a work brought to an end; to fill up, as time; to achieve, to accomplish; to stop, to conclude: "cheng^ niku the whole day; "tu cheng^ a month of 30 days; "chü pok, cheng^ singtong, I cannot write all I wish to say; com., "cheng^ chieh, “exhaust chastity”—to commit suicide, as a widow does; "cheng^ ch’u shu, drain this flagon, as the host says to guests; "cheng^ sing, to apply one’s whole mind; "cheng shi tō to try to do right only; "su shih cheng^ inexhaustible, illimitable; "cheng^ poong hong to discharge one’s full duty; "cheng^ su ciu, to use all of one’s resources; coll., "cheng^ i siola si^ meng^ during his whole life, soil. I must support him; "cheng^ ch’eng, or "cheng^ ch’i-o to solicit a bonus beyond the price of the property sold; "kong ma^ cheng^ all cannot be told! "sa cheng^ chio, cheng^ utterly destitute; cheng^ chioh, ch’é tō^ strong, to chant as Taoists, till the candle burns out; met., to do so much and then stop; "cheng^ hó, very good; "cheng^ hau, very depraved; "cheng^ mui, to the very end.

A plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; residue, remainder, balance; to advance constantly; sincere, as in professions of friendship: "cheng^ ch’ó, also called "swoong ch’ó, a plant used to dye yellow; "cheng^ sing, loyal officer.

Ashes, embers, snuff, residue after combustion; a quenched brand; relics; what is left, as of a conquered people, or after a conflagration: "su cheng^ the remainder, as of embers; "hoo cheng^ quenched brands; "su ne’ kwoch, "ch’i cheng^ to receive what is left of the population of two kingdoms.

Cold, shivering: often used for next, but incorrectly.

Also read ch’iang^: clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to wash, to cleanse; only; all; rapid in the river Han; "ch’ing cheng^ or kiek, cheng^ clean, pure; "cheng^ sing, to purify the heart; a clean heart.
Ch'eng.

Pendent; ch'eng yong, to nourish by rest; com., ch'eng clear and silent; ch'eng correct, chaste, as females; ho' ch'eng fond of retirement, sedentary; siuk ch'eng still and reverential; sin ch'eng or ang ch'eng peaceful, tranquil; coll., ch'eng chia, ch'eng very still, retired.

To call, to invite; to allure; to ornament, to bedizen; handsome, bewitching; still, in which sense it is interchanged with the preceding.

Small, fine, minute; to think, to plan, to devise, to scheme; to meditate on; to tranquilize, to harmonize; to restore peace, to clear, as the sea from pirates; to regulate, to settle disturbances; to become clear and quiet: ch'eng sleeve, to plan, to devise; nui ch'eng sek hsioung, daily to plan for everything; ch'eng su, to consider; ch'eng li, to regulate; pi shu ch'eng chi, allow me to manage it; shang to settle disturbances; ch'eng shu, to harmonize; ch'eng ch'eng, hok, ch'eng to act without a plan, reckless, fool-hardy.

Also read ch'ing and ch'ing, but usually ch'eng and ch'ia'ing: chaste, as a virgin; to stand erect; weak, gentle, delicate, slender-waisted.

Cheng. A coll., euphonic prefix; as cheng chang to chisel, to engrave; to stamp, as dollars; chang ch'eng to purify, to lustrate, as a Tauist priest does.

Read chung; coll. ch'eng: a kind of gomuti palm; the chamoerops, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, coarse garments, &c.; the Tsung. coir from the Borassus Gomutus; a dark brown,umber; ch'eng tuuk, the palm-bamboo; ch'eng sai, rain garments made of coir; ch'eng chang coir-mats; ch'eng siong, a box covered with coir; ch'eng ch'ing the palm tree; ch'eng slie pie, boughs of the palm; ch'eng hek, a coir-duster; ch'eng soh, loha choi fa king, coir-rope put in water grows tighter; met., increasing misery; ch'eng sail,umber color; ch'eng sieng palm-bracts; ch'eng si, palm-fibres.

Read chung; used for the coll. ch'eng: a high knot of hair, worn by females; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, which extends over the neck; false hair; a periwig, a false cue; snang ch'eng, wigs, or false cues for men; nui ch'eng, lady's wig; se ch'eng, to dress the wig; ch'eng s'au, the end of the wig or lappet which is attached to the head; ch'eng sioh t'iu, a hair-roll, a lappet; ch'ai ch'eng, the
tots of vegetables; "chêng tâng" a wig-shop.

Chêng. A coll. word: to pour or dash water on anything, to drench; to quench or extinguish, as fire; to cleanse with water: schêng kuo k'ê throw it, dash it on! schêng lêh to pour down on; schêng t'ah, to cleanse by dashing water on; schêng sîoâ sing, drenched all over the body; 'sai 'choi schêng, to dash water on; schêng kuo to extinguish, as with water; schêng langâ dash it wet.

(37) Cheu.

A district in the southwest of Shantung, on the Yellow river; an ancient city in Lu, where Mencius was born; a surname.

The district in Lu where Confucius was born, situated in Yenchau-foo in Shantung, and not far from the preceding.

An angle, or corner, as of a city wall; a bastion; a nook, a cove; to live together; abashed, ashamed: 'pi cheu, abashed; 'maing cheu, a name for the first month; 'tsing cheu, corner of a city wall; 'sha cheu, a distant, lonely nook; 'huong cheu, a sequestered cove; 'cheu êk, the residence of Confucius, as in the preceding.

A fabulous feline beast called "cheu sing" emblematical of kindness to animals; a royal groom or hostler: "chek, cheu, the seven royal grooms.

Silk first dyed red thrice, then twice dipped in black; a dark brown or brownish purple, puce.

Also read chû: to consult with, to take advice; to inquire into matters of government; to deliberate in public assembly; to select, to choose: "chû cheu, to select a lucky day; "chû cheu, take counsel; "cheu chû, a constellation.

To speak in an undertone, to whisper, to speak into one's ear: "k'êng cheu, to speak privately, to whisper to.

To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat, as a watchman; to seize, to take with the hand.

Minnows, small white fish that skip over the water; met., a simpleton: "cheu sêng, a foolish fellow.

Fire-wood; a kind of wood used for making combs, and watchmen's rattles; also used for fuel; a surname: cheu sêng the wood for making combs.

To run, to go, to travel; to sail; to hasten, to quicken one's steps; to flee, to run off; to escape; the 156th radical; in the coll. a menial, a runner: "cheu sên
CHEU.

quadrupeds, four-footed animals;
cheu, to abscond, to go abroad; cheu ma, to ride on horseback; chi sa cheu sik to make the sand and stones fly, as a strong wind; doi ting cheu, rumbling of thunder; coll., cheu keu, “running dogs”—runners in brothels or other low places.

A pool, or pond with a water-tank used for a fish-pond:
seng cheu, a water-lily pond; k‘eik, an angular pool; seng cheu, a beautiful pond; cheu chi, ponds.

Read 'neu; coll. cheu: a bird, the feathered tribe; cheu kaik, male of birds; cheu mo, female of birds; cheu seu birds and beasts; cheu ko a bird-roost; cheu chia, a sparrow, a small bird; cheu k‘iang, little birds, birdlings; cheu taing a bird-shop; ch‘ieng cheu, birds just out of shell; met., timid, unsophisticated; ch‘iang cheu, a small spotted bird caged by the Chinese; cheu seu or 'cheu suo, birds’ nests; yong cheu, to domesticate birds; tong cheu, to snare birds; awk cheu, vicious birds; cheu cheu, aquatic birds; ya cheu, wild-fowls; phah, cheu, to shoot birds; t‘ang cheu, charcoal birds; cheu smui, a stool pigeon; 'cheu seng, bird-cage; 'cheu smui, feeding cups in a bird-cage; 'cheu sang, or cheu jing, a bird-like sound; cheu kiev ch‘ok, sprung seng, when the birds sing, (ladies) must get up.

蛙

Read cheu; coll. cheu: an insect (Pitius) that eats books; moths in clothes, wood, &c.; to eat as insects do; to decay, to rot:
song cheu, worm-eaten; cheu hung, dust from moth-eating;
chü cheu books worm-eaten; ngai cheu decayed teeth; cheu x’eng, a moth, a wood-worm; s‘iong cheu clothes moth-eaten;
cheu holc small pitted, as a kind of Lichi fruit.

咒

To curse, to implicate, to rail at, to swear; to recite spells, to curse; an oath; a charm, a spell, an incantation, an imprecation; a prayer: ch‘o cheu or cheu ma to rail at; to curse.

Cheu. A coll. word, also spoken chia, same as chieu.

就

To complete, to make a circuit; to meet, to go towards, to go to, to draw near, to approach; to accompany, to follow; accommodated to; the place to which things tend, or culminate at; completed, finished; to come near in time; an adverb, then, immediately, at once, presently, forthwith; that is, the same as, just so; a conjunction, then, if, as if; able to do, willing: niku cheu daily progress; con., sing cheu to finish, to complete; cheu se

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the same as, that is; ¹'ch'eu' k'ėii'ng² to come near, close at hand; ³'ch'eu' o'i² to be put in a place; to occupy a seat; coll., ¹'ch'eu' sii, to come at once; ³'ch'iu' ch'ii'ng² a make-shift, a stop-gap; ¹'ch'eu' i k'i³ yield it to him, let him have it, as the house he occupies; ³'ch'eu' ch'ii'ng² at the hand,—as to do by the way; ³'ch'iu' si6i² to come together; ³'ch'iu' si² after that fashion; ³'ch'iu' ch'ii'ng² exactly like, just as; ³'ch'iu' k'èng² k'au² instantly efficacious, as medicine.

¹ A large accipitrine bird, perhaps the eagle, or white-headed condor; said to have a yellow head, red eyes and beautiful plumage: ³'ch'iu' 'neu, an eagle; a condor; ³'ding ch'iu' sang², Eagle mountain, in the western part of China.

² Water dispersing into streamlets; to lead water in channels; to pour, to soak, to saturate; to record; to comment; to collect; to strike; to fix the mind on a subject; to remember: ³'ch'iu' mula² to gaze at; ³'ch'iu' ch'i³ a shi6i'ng², arrows set on the string; ²'ch'iu' k'èng², closely attentive; com., 'ch'iu' e² to regard closely; ²'ch'iu' ch'iu' water flowing in; coll., ³'lang² ch'iu' to slough, to spread, as a diseased place.

³ To soak, to steep; to dye; water-soaked, damaged by soaking; com., 'pe6 k'eu' a cup to soak pens in; coll., 'ch'iu' ¹'ch'iu' ²'lang² soaked, or cooked soft; ³'ch'iu' h'o³ soaked rotten; spoiled; ³'ch'iu' t'ong² softened in hot water, as food.

驻' To stop a horse; to rest, to tarry, to sojourn; a horse at rest; a halting-place: ³'ch'iu' chak, or ³'ch'iu' teng² to live at a place; stationed, appointed to a post; ³'ch'iu' chak² to stop; ³'ch'iu' pe6², halting place for the imperial cavalcade; com., ³'ch'iu' shong², the Manchus, because they guard the place.

足' To obtain one's end by flattery; to increase, excessive; usually read ch'ak², q. v.: ³'ch'iu' k'‘ung², to flatter by a respectful manner; ³'ch'iu' mgiong², finical, fastidious, as about language.

蛀' An insect (Ptinus) which eats clothes, wood, books, &c.; to eat, as insects do; in the coll. read ³'ch'iu' q. v.: ³'ch'iu' k‘oong², the Ptinus; worm-eaten.

劙' To transfix, to stab, to thrust, to stick into the ground; to erect; to pierce with a sword; to put the plowshare into the ground; to dig up weeds; ³'ch'iu' k‘oong², to plow; ³'ch'iu' sang², to dig up weeds; ³'ch'iu' eng² to pierce, as with a knife.

厕' A filthy place; a privy, a necessary; a place that requires cleansing; to wash, to cleanse; in order, to put in proper places, as guests; inclined, oblique;
a gorge through which a stream forces its way; 1 ch'ing chêu to cleanse a filthy place; 2 chêu 'su, a water-closet.

To cut up meat into slices; steaks, bits of meat, slices of meat: chêu k'ong, to cut up meat for soup; tai chêu large slices of meat.

Relaxation, dissipation; gay, loose, licentious; to follow one's passions, to throw off all restraint: chêu sin, gay, restless; 'huong chêu prodigal, dissipate; chêu e a restless, licentious disposition.

Also read chü: the canthens or corner of the eye; a fierce look; to look at angrily; a lappel, the place where it folds over; 'süng chêu to look at angrily.

Chêu. A coll. word: as in 2 chêu or ka chêu pau, a straw pouch to put things in; small bags to cook rice in; also called 'châu pau, q. v.

A preposition, from, commencing at, beginning from; a pronoun, I, my own, self, myself, personally; to use, to lead, to bring; 132d radical: chêu² 'ku kika king, from ancient times to the present; chêu² 'ting, from heaven; chêu² hong to rouse, to animate one's self; com. chêu² at rest, peaceful, quiet; chêu² sing, one's self; chêu² sing wang 'pó, cannot preserve himself;
precious things; a dish made of paper, carried about by beggars in the 12th month.

A wick; a stick of incense; to light: chiong chêô  a lighted incense-stick; com., song chêô  three incense sticks—usually burnt in worship.

To stop, to desist from, to cease; to detain; to dwell, to stay, to live in; to endure; to withstand; to erect; after another verb it is often merely a sign of past time, or indicates that the action has rested: 'têng chêô  to dwell together; com.,  a to dwell in; 'chêô  to reside temporarily at;  to dwell, to live at;  pov to halt; pok chêô  unreliable; com.,  s engaging, to live in the provincial city;  to stand, to wait;  'chêô  'chêiu, to rest the hand—stop working.

A post, a pillar, an upright support, a joist; met., a main dependence, a statesman; to support, to uphold: 'sêô  chêô  to place a post in position;  hu  ruler, emperor’s historian;  to chêô  a firm rock in the stream; met., person of ability;  “pillar of the heavens,” i.e., able statesman, Atlas of the state.

Chêô uk.

The foot, the leg; sufficient, enough; full, satisfied; surplus, too much; in full, entirely, wholly; to satisfy, to please, to supply the wants of; pure, as silver; actions, conduct; the 187th radical: also read chêô  q. v.:  a full complement of troops and arms;  concited;  pok, ngô chêô, he disapproves of me; sek, chêô, to slip; to fall into sin, a jineras;  to raise the foot, as in walking; com.,  ho  wealthy;  chêô, têng  enough for use; pok, chêô, not full, insufficient;  chêô, & fully satisfied;  chêô, contentment; pok,  never satisfied; chêô, chêô, or  a string of cash; chêô, chêô, to cash in full, as in redeeming bank bills; chêô, chêô, chi  fully this much; chêô, chêô  abundant, as food; chêô,  full weight, as dollars; chêô, suik, pure, without alloy, as metals.

Congee, gruel:  chêô, chêô, thing gruel;  lak grains of rice in gruel;  chêô, rice porridge, or congee; com.,  chêô chêô, to prepare congee; strong chêô, sweetened congee; suk  mû chêô, congee of the suk rice; chêô, cold congee;  nûk chêô, meat congee; com.,  chêô, rice gruel; chêô, song  song  su  song  three bowls gruel, and also three bowls rice; met., to apply the same rule rigidly, to make no allowance for different circumstances.
After, to illumine; to shine; in the coll. read
chüeh, q. v.; steng chüeh, the lotus-flower candle;
chüeh, to snuff a candle; nüa nüeolā 'su chüeh, illuminated both by the sun and moon.

Read sänk; coll. chüeh, a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful title applied to persons either older, or with whom you are slightly acquainted: paah, chüeh, or sänk, paah, paternal uncles, uncles on the father's side; chüeh, chu, a grandfather's younger brother; 'chüeh, paah, tāng to male cousins on the father's side; 'chüeh, paah, tāng to female cousins on the father's side; 'chüeh, säng, wife of a father's younger brother; 'long chüeh, your junior paternal uncle; 'ka chüeh, my junior paternal uncle; 'steng chüeh, my deceased junior paternal uncle; 'chüeh, tāng junior paternal uncles and nephews.

To order, to bid, to enjoin: mieng chüeh, to instruct him face to face; 'nā chüeh, to bribe; com., chüeh, hou, to commission one to do; coll., chüeh, ho to order, to charge.

To gaze, to look at earnestly; to fix the eyes on: weōng chüeh, to look at distant objects.

A sort of tub, with a stick in the center—musical instrument in Confucian worship: chüeh, 'ngū, instruments to direct a band of music.

To pray, to supplicate; to recite prayers; joined to, connected with, attached to; to begin, to commence; the origin, the beginning; to cut off, to sever; to repeat, to reiterate: 'siu chüeh, an assistant at worship; 'chüeh, säng to, to pray for happiness, longevity and children; 'chüeh, säng, the fire-god; com., 'chüeh, chung to praise, to land; 'mieng chüeh, a temple-keeper, acolyth; 'mēng chüeh, to repeat prayers silently; 'chüeh, sidū to return thanks; chüeh, sué birthday congratulations; to pray for long life; chüeh, hō to implore; 'chüeh, hōk to bless, to bestow favors.

(40) Chüehing.

Sometimes written without the top stroke: a multitude, a concourse of at least three persons; many,
a quorum, a majority; sign of the plural; they, much people; all, the people as distinguished from the officers; "ch'ëung" 作, many, much; "chëung" k'eu, much and little; "chëung" ho' loved by the many; "chëung" hi, many reasons; "talk, chëung" to obtain the favor of all; com., "chëung" lo, many classes or kinds; "kung chëung" the public; the assembly; "chëung" k'eu, many mouths; many persons speaking; "chëung chëung" to go with the multitude; "chëung" to gather a crowd; "kung chëung" no hated by all; "song" sing, "sing chëung" three persons make a concourse; "k'eu pook, tî chëung" the few cannot resist the many; "î ju chëung" wung ti, to make known to all the people; coll., "chëung" kwang, sunny, noisy declamation of a multitude; "chëung" sneng, all, every one; "chëung" "pah, sung" all the people.

To plant, to sow, to grow, to raise, to cultivate: "chëung" k'hok, to bequeath happiness, as by one's virtues; "chëung" ngak, to raise stiang, to raise pearls in the Blue Field (of Shensi)—i.e., to bring up good children; "chëung" sieng, to cultivate virtues, com., "chai" "chëung" to plant, to sow; "chëung" siug k'o, to raise grain; "chëung" "ch'ai" song, pills for the procreative powers; "chëung" tan, or "chëung" chio, to vaccinate; "chëung" syong tan, to vaccinate in western style.

Remiss, careless; extravagant, as in speech; to allow, to permit wrongfully; to indulge in; to let go; allowing, although, perhaps; to shoot an arrow: also read "chung," q.v.: "chëung" "tâ" to give way to one's lusts; "chëung" sên, disordered; profigate; "chëung" "sa, or "chëung" syong, although, even if, even though; "chëung" ingiong, to talk extravagantly; "chëung" song to shoot an arrow; "chëung" pa hâ, the disorderly violate propriety; com., "sung" "chëung" to indulge in, to allow, as to do wrong.

A clan, a family, a succession of, as posterity; inferior, a subordinate, second to, to follow after; secondary in rank; attached to: also read "chung," "chëung," and "chëung," q.v.; "chëung" "ch'ëu," followers, retainers; "se" "chëung" a body servant; pala "chëung" servants, menials; sk" "chëung" shuang, his followers were numerous as the clouds? "chëung" stong, "ching" tâ term for second cousins; "chëung" ek, "p'ing," the secondary-first grade of officers; com., "ching" "chëung" a female servant that escorts the bride; "chëung" kn, a female servant given to a bride.

"Chëung". A coll. word; to add on, to increase; to leave an additional space; as in "chëung" sioh sk'ëung, "add a circle"—as of hair left to increase the size of the cue.

A sign of the genitive; placed between two nouns or verbs it answers to who, which, that; a pronoun,
he, she, it, they; this, that, these, those; often used in the abstract, after a noun, or as a relative particle in apposition; when doubled, the first refers to the antecedent subject, the second as a relative to the following substantive; to advance, to go to, to arrive at; 'thó chi, going where?'  "siú chi," to let go, to relinquish; "chi chin," this person; "ming pieng" chi, discriminate it clearly; "chî ta," chi sing, a virtuous person; "tîng te chi ta" large as heaven and earth; "chü mû kâ sêng chi," where plants and trees grow; "chi yû, to go to the country;" "chü siu chi tî pî tu," faithful till death; "kô chi kai chi," forbid it! forbid it! chi chin a kwî, the virgin becomes a bride; song chi chin sing, the person who conforms to this.

Chi. A coll. word; as in chi yû, the female secrets—used in vile expressions.

Chi. A coll. word; as in chi che very, extremely; a superlative used at the end of phrases; pâi chi che utterly depraved or ruined.

Chi. A coll. euphonic prefix; as in chi cha, to examine, to investigate; chi chiao, to draw out, as cards in playing.

Chi. A coll. word; as in chi chi ch'ai cress, mint, or shepherd's purse—it is mailed on door-posts on 3d day of the 3d moon.

To stop; to lodge, to dwell, to rest; only, but, however; politeness; to alight, as a bird; to seize, to detain, to prevent; interrupted, stopped; that which the mind rests in, an object; to cease from, to desist, to be still, to remain, to wait; the 7th radical; "keng" chi, to be reverential; "chi sê" only thus; "chi diu, to detain;" "chi sêk, to stop for the night;" "ang nü chi, rest satisfied with your object;" chiong chi chin, about to stop; "chi a chi'sing" seek for the highest excellence; com., kâ chi, motion and rest; deportment, conduct; sheng chi, walking and stopping; shô chi, or pok, chi, not only; keng chi, to restrain, to forbid, to prohibit; "chi pêlo syong sing," "stop and call out"—a notice over doorways; su ti chi, unlimited, boundless, no traces of; chi chin, to stop, to hinder; coll., chi chi, tîang, to soothe pain; chi tâung "we stop receiving pawns"—notice on a pawnshop.

Shi, Happiness, felicity: hok, chi, happiness; seh, chi, Chih. heauw-bestowed felicity; lek, chi, good fortune; ke pô sew chi, having already received great happiness.

The toes; the feet; to stop; the base, foundation, in which sense same as next; seing chi, foundation of a city wall; kau chi, Cochin China; com., kâ chi, to lift the feet in walking; met., to go and do.

A basis, a foundation: smi chi, the ruins of an old wall; com., chi chin a foundation, that upon which anything rests, or is built.
子

Read 'chü'; coll. 'chi:' seeds or slips, as of plants and fruit; nats., as of lotus; dice; the roe or spawn of fishes: ¹'kwei 'chi, fruit; 'ch'au' 'chi, seeds of vegetables; 'sink, 'chi, to produce seeds; 'kew 'chi, melon-seeds; 'ch'u'ng 'chi, to plant seeds; 'ch'in meo' tain 'g seeds not yet hardened; 'tong 'chi, lotus-ants; 'eki 'chi, chess-men; 'tay 'chi, dice; 'ch'ing g 'chi' chi, chess-men (32 in number); invented by Wu Wang, B. C. 1120; ¹'suisiki 'chi, kind of chess-men (360 in number) half black, half white, invented by Yan, B. C. 2300.

foo 'chi; only, merely; but, however, yet; this, a final particle: used in the coll. for thus, thus much; here, in this (place); this, this one: ¹'ch'i taih, only can or could; ¹'shi in, only have, merely; com., ¹'shi jing, only for, simply on account of; ¹'shiung'ng, only wish; ¹'shi hó, only ought or should; 'chi hù, only promised; 'ch'i pro only fearing lest; coll., 'chi vai' here, in this place; 'chi sioh loi this class or kind; 'chi te, in here; 'chi chiong' so mischievous, so bad; 'chi lid or 'ch'i ch'ei so fine, so showy; 'chi heau, illative, thus, then, hence; 'ch'i hā this and that, here and there; smó 'chi smó hā, neither this nor that, no trouble, nothing the matter; unprovoked, without cause; 'ch'i peng, or 'ch'imeng this side, this way; 'ch'i sioh hú, or 'ch'i sioh slau, this once; 'ch'i hó, or 'ch'i mei ng hó, so very good;

A hedge-thorn, a spinous tree; a fruit like the punna-lo with a thick rind; to injure, hurtful, like thorns: ¹'ch'i keh, a thorny bush; com., ¹'chisik' the bitter medicinal seed of the 'chi tree; ¹'ch'i kuaik (coll. 'ch'i k'auk) a bitter medicinal bark (? the hovenia dulcis).

The hole in the hub of a wheel, where the nave projects; the end of the nave projecting from the wheel; diverging, like the forks of a road: ¹'ch'i sioh sī, a two-headed snake, said to be found in the north.

An ancient cubit of 8 inches, about equal to the English foot; a little, a few: 'ch'i chek, 'ch'i te a little way, near, as one living close to me.

Name of a river on the east coast of China; to strain spirits; a strainer made of plants.

A small island, an islet; to dwell on an islet: ²'chei ting 'chi, an islet in the water; a 'chou a 'chi, on the lake and islet.

A fragrant plant (pentandria digynia), it is also called ²'tek, tung, or jaoong k'iong; ²'pek 'chi, angelica, a medicinal plant.
of which an ointment is made; the roots of the epidendrum are called 'chi.'

To embroider; embroidered, braid; to put on braid or lace; the 204th radical: coll., 'cheng chi,' embroidery, needle-work.

The remnants of a meal; meat dried with the bones in it: 'kang chi,' dried meat.

An elder sister; a school mistress: in the coll. 'ch'ih, q. v.: 'chi meow' sisters; 'p'auk, chi,' the eldest sister; 'ngweok chi,' lady in the moon, usually called 'shiong ang.'

'chi ch'ih,' elder sister; mother of the heir apparent, when a secondary wife of the emperor; 'chi t'iong' husband of an elder sister.

Meaning, intention; will, purpose, design; the subject, topic; the main drift, the sense; excellent, sweet, pleasant-tasted; delicate; a decretal, orders: 'chi chi' purport of the book; 't'au' chi, the main purport; 'tay chi,' a topic, a text, a theme or thesis; 'kang chi,' sweet, luscious; 'chi ch'iu, excellent wine; 'chi chi,' how good! com., 'seng' chi,' the imperial commands; 'chi e' intention, will; the imperial rescript; 'hong chi,' to receive the imperial orders; 'meow chi,' to violate the teachings of.

A finger, a toe; to point, to refer to, to point out; to indicate, to teach, to command; a particular, a mode: interchanged with last: in the coll. 'ch'ai, q. v.: 'ch'iu chi,' a finger; 'seng chi,' the fingers and thumb; 'k'ehi' chi,' the thumb; 'sia chi,' the forefinger; 'ch'ihk, tai chi,' the great toe; 'chi chi,' 'chiong,' to point to the palm of the hand; met., very plain; 'chi heka' to write with the finger, to calculate, to plan; 'chi 'en, to direct, to show how or what to do; 'chi ch'ek,' to rebuke; com., 'chi se' to teach, to instruct; 'chi tieng, to teach, to reveal to; 'chi kak,' finger-nails; 'tih chi,' to point directly to; title of an officer in the Han dynasty.

A stack of corn; to number; the ninth place in notation; one hundred millions; a weight of 640 piculs.

'Chi.' A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'chi 'ch'ih,' to stew, to boil, to cook.

Read 'si'; coll. 'shi': a fish which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September, probably the shad: 'shi snya,' the shad; 'shi snyong snya,' a large fish like the 'woong' kroa.

Used in the Paik, Ing, for the coll. 'shi,' to temper metal by dipping it while hot in water: 'shi 'chiao,' to temper in water; 'shi ch'io,' to dip red-hot iron in vinegar—a restorative in fainting fits.

's Chi.' A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'shi 'sy,' to disturb, as by loud talking; 'shi 'shi kien' singing of locusts.
Chi. A coll. word, as in schi ngak, or schi schi ngak, the locust after shedding its coat in autumn—so called from its song.

Chi. A coll. word, as in schi schi, laca, kind of fireworks, emitting variegated colors.

Chi. A coll. word, as in schi chel, (spoken schi teh, or schi deh,) to squeeze out; schi chel, chok, sli, squeeze it out. See also chel.

(42) Chiá.

A sigh; to sigh, to lament; painful regrets, ah! alas! an interjection of admiration: 'chiá, chiá, to bewail; 'chiá shu, or 'chiá t'ang, to sigh; hu, chiá, long-drawn sighs; chiok, chiá, in an instant.

To cover, to screen, to vail, to conceal; to shade; to intercept, to stop; to overspread, to overshad-ow; a parasol: 'chiu chiá, extensive, much, as talk; com., 'chiá fowng, to shut off the light; 'chiá pe, to shade, to cover; 'chiá yeng, to hide, to conceal; 'chiá smuang, to deceive, to hide from one; 'chiá syong, a sun- shade; 'chiá 'n, a rain-screen; 'ch'ang teah, chia 'sung, to cut down the bamboo and tend its sprouts; met., to discard the old for the new; coll. 'chiá yeng ngat tai, to hide wickedness; 'chiá ang' moh, moh, shaded till it's very dark.

A net for catching hares; a net for beasts; to stop the way, as a net does: to. 'chiá, a net for catching hares; 'chiá sq'eu, a small snare.

Read 'chi, or chié; coll. 'chiá, elder sisters; a miss: 'chiá macoi, sisters; 'chiá shu, or 'chiá t'ong, husband of an elder sister; 'sieu 'chiá, daughters of the gentry; 'pieu 'chiá, older female cousins of different surnames; 'mach 'chiá, own elder sister; 1st 'ki 'chiá, my elder sister; 'ngi' 'chiá macoi, sworn-sisters—i.e. pledged-friends; 2nd, 'chiá, a dwarfed duck; met., a stupid fellow; 'chid 'ma, a father's concubine; 'chiá, elder sister! a common mode of address; 'chiá 'chiá, or so? 'chiá, terms applied to concubines; 'chiá 'ma, grandfather's concubine.
Ochre color; a carnation or reddish brown; a reddish soil: "gang aft auk, 'chid a, countenance like the reddish soil; 'chid 1; dress worn by felons; 'chid auk, a reddish soil.

A relative or demonstrative pronoun, it, this, that, he, she; these, those; who, which, what; after verbs it forms a noun; after nouns it indicates a class; placed between two nouns or clauses, it puts them in apposition; makes an abstract sense; often a mere pause to arrest the attention: 'hok, 'chid a student; 'sa 'chid, the dead; 'ku 'chid, ancient, as time, men, things, &c.; 'ong 'chid, a listener; 'song 'chid, nature; 'taih, 'chid 'puong ya virtue, that is the cardinal thing; com., 'chidng 'chid, a virtuous person; 'ji 'chid hai, 'let knowing or come"—a common sign for shops.

A coll. character, often used for the preceding; this, that, these, those: 'chid 'weng, this person; 'chid 'komang, this mode or way; 'ch, 'chid 'yong, after this fashion; 'chid 'chhi, this, this thing; 'aib 'chid 'san or 'aib 'chid 'tao? no such thing or matter; 'chia 'komang 'komang, or 'chid 'dai 'taih, this form or way; 'chid 'cheng'ow this illness, still is serious, &c.; 'chid ke 'mang 'mang 'mang, sev this (cause of) anger is hard to hear; 'chid 'chhi 'komang 'komang, this is hard to utter, as from shame, fear, &c.

To take, to take out; to collect, to gather: 'chid sek, to gather; 'chid 'kia king 'chid' 'tio; to cull (sentences) from books.

The sugar-cane: com., 'kong 'chid the sweet cane; name of a large town on the Min, 20 miles west of Foochow; 'chid p'oh, Chih, refuse, shreds of the cane; 'chid 'p'au, rind of the cane; 'chid 'soi, the slips or settings of the cane; 'tong 'chid sugar-cane; coll., "pah 'chid white cane; 'kaik 'chid or 'kaik 'chid to express the cane juice; 'chid 'chid, a sugar-cane mill; 'chid 'sia, 'chid, a joint of cane; 'chid 'sia, 'tio; a stalk of cane; 'chid 'hok, tuft of leaves at top of the cane; 'chid 'kow, sections of the cane; 'chid 'fallen cane; met., adversity.

Sometimes used for the preceding: a tree whose leaves are fed to silkworms; its wood is used for making musical instruments, bows, and arrows; from its roots is made a reddish-yellow dye used for the imperial garments: 'song 'chid the mulberry and 'chid trees; 'mu 'chid a species of the 'chid tree which is evergreen, and has thorns at its joints.

To roast, to broil; to toast; to dry before the fire, to heat; warm, hot; near, to approach, to approximate; to fry in honey as some physic is; 'hwai 'chid, roasted hash of meat and fish;
Also read chih¹: to assist; to borrow; to lend; to ask, to beg for; to make a pretext of; to pretend, to suppose; if, for example, assuming; hypothetical, to use for an illustration; to praise: in coll. read chih⁰, q. v.: chih¹ 'ting, to lend to one; to use another person; pok, chih¹ 'straw sandals; ka chih¹ if, supposing that, to make use of; to assume; chih¹ 'ming, to use another's name; chih¹ 'e: a pretext, a subterfuge; chih¹ 'ong¹ I beg to ask.

The partridge; french-lins, grouse: com., chih¹ 'ku, the common partridge.

Chih. A coll. word, probably a corruption of che, as in chih¹ 'chi-kieu' clamor, confusion of sounds.

Chih. A coll. word: an exclamation, there! there 'tis! there you have it!

To present or offer, as in worship; to borrow, to assist, to help; to trust in, to rely or depend on; ablatively of cause, manner, or instrument, by, with, by means of; to avail of, to use, as a means; to use for a while; mild, generous, liberal; in confusion, disordered; to lead, as by a string: also read chih¹, q. v.: 'oi' chih¹ to comfort; 'chih chih¹ to help, to aid; 'pok, chih¹ self-confident; com., 'chiong chih¹ to trust wholly; 'tuk, chih¹ to trust only in; 'chih¹ 'kwa, to presume on being a widow; coll., 'cai chih¹ to trust in, by, by means of; chih¹ 'po' or chih¹ 'chiong, purse-prond and overbearing; chih¹ 'tou¹, neng, to presume on being old; chih¹ 'ch'ou' to trust in one's gift of speech; chih¹ 'ki-long, or chih¹ 'ouk, to rely on strength, arbitrary; chih¹ 'tou¹ ak¹, 'sieu, to presume on size and browbeat a smaller person; chih¹ 'si² or chih¹ 'la sié' or chih¹ 'o² sié' 't'au, to presume on one's authority or influence.

(43) Chiah.

Read chek⁴; coll. chiah⁴, a track, a trace, a footprint; a spot, a stain: 'k'a chiah, foot-prints: 't'uo, i, k'a chiah, k'o² 'k'yang⁴, walk in his footsteps; 'chiah¹, t'ou¹? mark faded out; 'hong chiah, traces, scars, marks; mo, hong mo chiah, without mark, trackless, no trace (of him)—he never comes; chiah, hien⁴ ch'ok¹, ji, a spot appears on it; tou² chiah, pock-marks.

Chiah. Read ch'ok⁴; coll. chiah, a sparrow, a wren, a small bird: chiah, 'ki-a, k'a, chiah, or chiah chiah, sparrows; chiah³, 'ki-a, 'ki-a, little sparrows; 'tou² chiah, 'tou² chiah, 'seng⁴, or tou² chiah, 'seng⁴, to go to bed before the sparrows, as on the first night of the year; ch'a¹, 'mo, an.
old sparrow; met., a person of experience and knowledge.

One, single, not a pair or set, one of a pair; a classifier of men, animals, birds, vessels and of things in pairs or sets: com., 't'ung 'chidh', single, only one; 'seng 'chidh', double, duplicated; com., 'chidh', so counted one by one; 'chidh', so 'nioh, wau? how many are there? sioh, 'chidh', one; 'chidh, 'ping' one and a half; 'chidh, 'chidh', this one; 'pek, 'chidh', another one; 'chidh, 'chidh', singly, every one; 'ko' chidh, a few; how many? 'so' chidh, or nauny 'chidh, a small one; 'so' long 'chidh, entire, a whole one; 'chui' chidh, small birds in general; 'chidh, 'chidh, 'pa', one cash bundles of vegetables; 'chidh, 'chidh, 'chidh, one cash per ounce; 'ping' 'chui chidh, ch'ei a bit of paper; or a single word, scil. you are not to smuggle anything into examination.

'Chidh', A coll. word, for which the preceding is often used: just, just now; an illative particle, then; between adjectives it intensifies the meaning: 'chidh, 'ji, or 'chidh, 'chidh, 'di, has just come; 'chidh, 'si, just dead; 'chidh, 'chidh, 'ho, just well; just now finished; 'chidh, 'chidh, 'chui', ch'oe, 'sai' tek, do it thus and it will answer; 'ku' 'chidh, 'ku' very quick.

(44) 'Chïk.'

Read 'chïk'; coll. 'chïk', sound of a hog eating; to smack the lips, as above: 'chïk, 'chïk, 'kieu', sound of a hog eating; 'chïk, 'chïk, 'sian', sound, as of persistent begging; 'ch'o' 'nian', 'chïk, 'chïk, to continue smacking the lips as in a quandary; sioh, 'nik, 'chïk, 'ho' 'ang' smacking all day long till dark.

(45) Chiâng.

Read 'ching'; coll. 'chiâng', the first month of the Ching year; 'chien ngweok, or 'sing 'ching, the first month; 'tai 'ching, the next first month; 'pâi' 'ching, New Year's compliments; 'k'ao, 'ching, to resume business after New Year's; 'chien ngweok, 'chien, 'k'oe, 'kweang', tik, must at once return the compliments of the New Year's feast—must make return presents; 'ch'o', 'ching, on the opening of the first month; 'k'ao' 'ching, after the first month; 'k'ao, 'ching, ngweok, 'ch'ë, beginning
of the first moon (of the new year.)

Read ching; coll. chiàng: transformation; an apparition, form taken by spirits: 'yéu chiàng, or chiéng kwai' elves, monsters, prodigies; 'piéng' chiàng, to change into an elf; met., to become experienced; 'kau chiàng, monkey-sprite; 'cién' chiàng, to become a fairy, 'ha chiàng, kwai' shrimps and tortoises changing into elves; met., insignificant fellows, as petty rebels, &c.

Chiàng. A coll. word: to frighten, to frighten away: chiàng 'chau', to frighten off, as pigs.

Chiàng. A coll. word, as in chiàng chiàng t'iong, to glance hurriedly about.

Read 'chang; coll. chiàng: fresh, insipid, tasteless: 'chiàng sín, fresh inside, as when the salt has not yet penetrated; 'câi' chiàng, insipid; pah, 'chüi chiàng, tasteless as water; 'chiàng 'chii, weak wine; 'chiàng lang' insipid; 'chiàng nia noi' somewhat fresh; 'keng' chiàng, salt and fresh; 'chüi' chiàng, a tasteless mouth, as in sickness; 'keng song k'u, lak, chiàng tu siong kveo' have experienced all sorts of misery.

Read cheng; coll. chiàng: correct, straight, right, not awry, erect, even, not inclined, not deflected; regular, usual, proper, exactly, fitting, suitable; the first, the principal; just, at the time of, while, during; real, genuine, as goods: 'chiàng' wung, written or classic style; 'chiàng' k'e upright; 'chiàng' k'ing, correct, virtuous; 'chiàng' t'ung' or chiàng k'uai, right, moral; chiàng' exactly, just right; chiàng, chiàng 'ho, just the thing; 'chiàng' sín, the person himself; 'chiàng' sai, chief imperial commissioner; 'chiàng' se' right, yes; 'chiàng' k'reo, examination for Kujin degree; 'chiàng' mián, the principals, not proxies; 'chiàng'ek, 'pring, the chief-first grade; 'chiàng' kau 'pring, the ninth or lowest rank; 'chiàng' k'ang, the empress; m'òi 'ch'iong' chiàng' unlike, dissimilar; chiàng' u'a 'kong, while speaking.

Chiàng. A coll. word: to splash, to spatter: chiàng lam' splattered; chiàng sión, sín, splashed all over the person.

Chiàng. A coll. word: to bounce, to bound: chiàng no, to bounce away and be lost; chiàng mói noi' t'ó, bounded off and can't be found.

净

Read cheng and chiàng; coll. chiàng: clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to wash clean, to cleanse, to purify, to instruct: 'chiàng' tu, the pure region (of Bud)'; cox., chiàngt' chiàng unmixed, pure; 'chiàng t' chüi, lustration water; 'su nk' chiàng t' chiàng' to purify from fleshly lusts; coll., chiàng t' chüi' to lustrate a house and exercise spirits, as on occupying it.
Chié.

A sort of Boletus, or branched mushroom, said to be incorruptible, and to grow only in felicitous times: 'chéi ē, a sort of fungus, used as a condiment in the emperor's food; 'ting chiéi, the precious boletus; coll., 'chéi s'mou, sesameum; 'chéi s'mou p'ing, wafer-like cakes, sprinkled with sesameum-seed; 'chéi s'mou ang, stuffing of sesameum-seed; 'chéi s'mou ēn, leaves stuffed with sesameum-seed.

A goblet; a cup holding four gills; a syphon; a vessel for serving rations; a plant for dyeing a reddish color: ngăk, chiéi, the pearly cup; 'luin chiéi, a syphon; met., to waste, to squander; chién chiéi, a wine-syphon.

A tree used for dyeing yellow; a species of gardenia: com., chié chái, the becho-nut, used in dyeing, and also as a febrifuge.

Interchanged with the next two: to branch, to diverge; to hold; to give, to pay; to prop, to succor; a branch, a bough of a tree; posterity, descendants; a sept or tribe; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; diverging, parting; the 12 horary characters; to measure; in the coll. to pay; also the correlative, to receive, to draw, as wages; the 05th radical: 'té chiéi, the 12 horary characters; com., 'chéi p'ou, descendants, a tribe; 'chéi liè, divergent; de-
Chie.

A sound, as of panting; used in coll. as in "plek.

Chie, a coarse kind of woollen cloth.

To respect, to revere; to invoke; only, merely, but, however, yet; respect, reversion; great, important; to condole, to comfort: "chie keng" to venerate; "chie cheh", only this.

Chie, a reddish blue, a clay color, a manneken tint; a fugacious, undecided hue; com., "chie saik", a reddish blue, brown, purple; "chie, po", a purple robe; "chie koon", the purple chrysanthemum; "chie mi", the lagerstroemia or crape myrtle; "chie mi sing", a star whose influences protect from malaria; "chie chai ko", a plaster for boils; "chie pu hung", the imperial certificate given to the first of the Hulin; "chie hwa pro" manneken cloth; "pien chie", fine manneken; "sang chie", a reddish purple; "chiong chie", a dark purple; "ching jen chie", a bluish purple; "aug sung chie", a fine reddish purple; "chie yeng", a kind of lily; the swallow—in poetic language; com., "chie ch'ai", the egg-plant; also the "sang ch'ai" of the shops; "chie meng", a purple facing of a garment; "chie low", a pure, bright purple.

To oppress, to be unduly strict; to chide, to revile; weak, a fault, defect, flaw: "chie "n", lazy, careless.

Chie. 不, lazy, careless.

A demonstrative pronoun, this, that, these, those; the use of this word in the following phrases is in partial imitation of phrases such as "chie k'o", this one; "chie bi", here; com., "chie yong" thus, so; "chie o" ch'ing" this place; "chie si hai" this time; coll., "chie chong tai" contracted for "chie sih, chong chi" this affair, this one matter.

Chie. To sacrifice, to offer slaughtered victims before the gods or penates, (these offerings are generally cooked:) to present offerings in worship; to bring an oblation, to come before the gods; the time of worship; an offering, a sacrifice; com., "chie sean" to present sacrifices; "chie chie" to offer sacrifices to the dead; "chie meo" or "chie sean", to make offerings at the graves; "chie lu", or "chie ogy", sacrificial rites; "chie "ng", a prayer; an elegy hung up during the 49 days of mourning; "chie chou chung, or chie ch'un siung", to sacrifice to ancestors; "ch'iong", chie to present an offering; "chiong" ush chie offerings when the corpse is placed in the coffin; coll., "chie ch'eng", fields reserved to sustain the ancestral worship; p'a chie to arrange the offerings; "kei chie" first offerings at a grave.

Chie. To join, to cement, to unite, to connect; to form friendships; a limit, a border, a region; the line of juncture in things; the place where anything begins;
the time of occurring; now, since: "chie hwa? to join; "kau chie; friendships, associations; ch'ok, origiong chie chie at the time of speaking; "chieh' chie the zenith.

To cut out, to form; to adjust; to govern, to rule, to regulate; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to make, to invent; a rule, a regulation, a law; to wear mourning: "chie rules of politeness; chieh to invent; com., "heak, chieh a rule, statutes; chieh to a pattern, a regulation; "ch'ing chieh to discover; chieh chauk, to make; "k'oi chieh to adjust; "heik, chieh to restrict, to exact; "ting' chieh to fix the amount or time; "chieh dai, a viceroy; king chieh a low military officer—commands less than 100 men; "sii chieh to wear mourning for mourning for

Interchanged with the last in some senses: to invent, to make; to cut out clothes; a fashion, a mode; to compound, as medicines; a pattern; a fur cloak: chieh a siong, to cut out clothes; com., "k'ien chieh a fine model; an excellent compound; "siong chieh a new pattern, a recent invention; "chieh yoh, to compound medicines; chieh yoh, siong, to prepare pills; "prae chieh to decoct medicines; "choi chieh to cut out, to make, as clothes; "chieh prae to cast cannon.

Another name for pani-cled millet, grown in Shen- si; it is not glutinous and resembles wheat: "chieh mi, pani-cled miller.

Also read ch'ain: weary, sick, diseased: "do chieh consumption, a wasting disease.

To pull, to draw; to obstruct, to hinder from entering; to take, to choose, to select, to draw out; to raise up; to catch, to grasp: "chieh' tiai, to grasp the elbow firmly; met., rigid, severe; com., "k'ung chieh to clutch and compel one.

To receive in the hand; to receive, to connect, to splice, Chien. Chieh.

To receive, to connect, to splice, to join; to succeed; combined with, united to; to take in, as jobs; to meet, to associate with; to take, as reflected light; quick; to graft, as a tree; to inherit, to come into the possession of: com., "kau chieh, to fraternize; "chieh, eng or chieh, taii to entertain a guest; "chieh, sii, to connect, to join; chieh, t'ai, to take another's place; "chieh, mui, to take charge of a matter when nearly completed; "chieh, ka to receive an idol or a superior; "chieh, ch'in, to inherit a profession; to receive, as an unfinished job; chieh, chong, to honor (a graduate) with a feast; chieh, kauk, to set a fractured bone; chieh, k'aung, a pavilion for meeting officers; coll., chieh, miiig 'ka, to receive guests; chieh, suw to receive and dismiss, as guests; chieh, meng an adopted daughter—second wife of a son-in-law; chieh, ch'e'en to graft trees; k'o chieh, kieun to
To fold, to double up; to break, to destroy; to injure; to pile up; to bend, as the knee; a fold, a doubling over: com., "ch'iu ch'iek, folded paper for memoranda; "ch'iek, ti'ou; a written digest or resume; coll., je'ong ch'iek, to spirt water on stiffened clothes to fold them; ch'iek, je'ong, to fold clothes; si, ch'iang p'ek, ch'iek, to wash, starch, stretch, and fold.

To sander, 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: "ch'iek, ti'ou, the just medium; "ch'iek, huk, to force one to submit; "ch'iek, song, to break; to injure; "ch'iek, u'h, to shame one; ch'iang, kwang ch'iek, ch'ou to make amends for misconduct by good works; com., "ke'ak, ch'iek, crooked, deflected; met., involved, as matters; "ch'iek, poong, to reduce one half, as a debtor compounding with creditors; "ch'iek, ch'iang, or ch'iek, ka to pay the value in money; coll., ch'iek, t'an, discount, reduction; paik, ch'iek, to pay only 80 in 100.

A river in the Chehkiang province; the Chehkiang province; to wash rice; to rain; to cleanse: ch'iek, 'ch'ou, river in Chehkiang; com., "ch'iek, kong, the Cheh-
kiang province; cont., chie̤k, kong pong and song 'chie̤', the Che̤-kiang attendants (at the viceroy's) do not change (with those from Poo̤kiend) *met., let each one stick to his own business.

"The brightness of the stars; bright, luminous, splendid: chie̤k, chie̤k, brilliant, dazzling, splendid.

To fold garments; a seam; a plait; a frounce, a gather like those in the petticoat of a Chinese lady; plaited: cont., 'chie̤k, 'ŝiong, to fold clothes; 'chie̤k, p'woi 1 to fold bed-clothes.

An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; swift; woody, forest-like: chiu chie̤k, boat and oars.

A comb; to comb the hair; to clean: 'chie̤k, 'hṳng muk, 'u, the wind combs his hair and the rain washes his face; *met., the hardships of traveling.

To lie prostrate; timid, cowardly: also read sik; 'chie̤k, 'hṳk, to succumb dastardly.

A small boil, a pimple, a sore.

To conquer, to overcome, to triumph, to obtain a victory; successful, victorious; a victory; to complete; to announce, as Chie̤h, a victory, or a promotion; hastily, quick, prompt, as a herald; joyful tidings: 'hiong' chie̤k, to report, as a victory; 'chie̤k, chie̤k, swift, prompt; 'chie̤ng chie̤k, spring examinations for the third degree; cont., 'chie̤k, 'kien, (spoken chie̤k, kien) precocious; 'chie̤k, 'chui, ready, clever, ingenious; 'chie̤k, 'jo, apt, ready at; 'chie̤ng chie̤k, to obtain degrees at successive examinations; 'chie̤ng chie̤k, quick-witted; 'chie̤k, p'ô to hasten to report good news.

The eye-lashes; *met., the eye: "mi chie̤k, the eye-lashes.

A fan; the word is usually seen on formal cards: "'kie̤ng chie̤k, a light fan; "'kie̤ng chie̤k, handkerchief and fan.

Handsome, elegant; a female officer: "'chie̤k, 'it, a kind of palatial housekeeper.

Chie̤ng.

Tattling, loquacious, wordy; to reach; at, extreme, such a time; to examine and direct; an officer; a surname; name of a mountan: used for chie̤ng, to divine; also for the next: "sie̤n 'nie̤ng chie̤ng, to tattle about trifles; cont., "chie̤ng sêü an officer in charge of the imperial harem.

Wordy, loquacious: "'peng' chie̤ng, out of his head, incoherent; "chie̤ng 'n'vü, wandering talk.
CHIÉNG.

To look up to, to revere, to regard with respect: "ch'iéng yū-iong, to look up to; com., "kwang, ch'iéng to look at carefully; good-looking; "ch'iéng wóng" to long for; to meditate with desire; "ming, ing "su, ch'iéng, to whom the people look up; "sek, kwang, ch'iéng, to make a faw-pus in public ceremonies.

An apron; a flap, a skirt; a curtain of a car; to adjust, to put the dress in order; flapping: "ch'iéng, ch'iéng, trim, neat; flapping, as a curtain; "pok, ing ek, ch'iéng, not enough to fill an apron.

Similar to the last; a curtain of a carriage; a curtain over an opening; an overlap that hides a seam.

To divine, to cast lots; divination, casting lots; to observe, to wait for a verification of; to look towards; to judge of, to form an opinion of: also read ch'iéng q. v.: "ch'iéng pok, or ch'iéng kie" to divine, to prognosticate.

Superficial, trifling; low, vulgar; to look at carelessly; to skim over, as in reading fast: "ch'iéng shin, low, trifling; "ch'iéng pek, to read over and over without trying to understand.

To moisten, to tinge; moist, damp, wet; to receive benefits; to participate in, to be a recipient of; obliged, benefited; imbued with; infected, affected: in the coll. to bestow; also the correlative idea, to receive gratuitously: "ch'iéng peng" taken sick; com., "ch'iéng wóng, by your favor; "ch'iéng, ong, to receive favor; col., "ch'iéng, k'd, importance, to force one to give; ch'iéng cha or ch'iéng cha, to bestow gratuitously; to receive as a gift; ch'ü, ch'iéng 'cha sian, 'wóng, give me a book; 'kuéng 'ná, ch'iéng cha, let me get it of you as a gift; "k'ak, wén, k'a yá; ch'iéng, wóng, let me also be imbued with your favor.

To sprinkle with the hand, to bespatter; to wash out spots; name of a river in Sz-chuen: "sá, ch'iéng, to wash clean; com., "ch'iéng and siong, to wash out spots from clothes.

Also read ch'iéng and ch'iéng: a swift current, a raceway; to flow swiftly; to spatter up, to dash against; to squirt out; to spurt out, as blood.

To soak, to moisten, to dampen; to overflow; a spring appearing and reappearing: "ch'iéng miék, to extirpate.

Similar to the last: a dripping rain; to drizzle, to drip, to patter, to rain; to moisten, to wet by degrees; to wet through; soaked, saturated: "ch'iéng chék, wet to the skin.
| 穹氼毡 | 毛 or wool worked into a felt; coarse woollen, as blankets, carpets, rugs &c.: com., to ch'ien, a carpet, a rug; *p'oo ch'ien, to spread a carpet; ch'ien tou, a rug; ch'ien t'ou, *pan, a parcel done up in a rug; ch'ien tong carpets and rugs; ch'ien no, a felt hat or cap; *ch'ien ta, felt soles; coll., *p'oo ch'ien kai, ch'ai, to spread rugs and tie up festoons. |
| 鳥 | A falcon, a goshawk, a yellow bird that chases pigeons; a sparrow-hawk: ch'ien ch'ien, hawks and falcons. |
| 弃淹 | Congee or gruel made from rice thoroughly boiled: "ch'ien ch'ieh, thick and thin congee. |
| 旗 | A silk banner, a crooked flagstaff; to signalize one to come; careful, attentive. |
| 造 | Also read ch'ung: to engrave, to carve; to cut, to chisel; to censure, to degrade: "ch'ien k'ao, to engrave; "sing, ch'ien, new edition; "ch'ien ngok, to degrade an officer. |
| 煎 | To fry, to cook by frying in lard or oil; to stew, to decoet; to vex, to harass, to irritate: com., ch'ien long, to boil water; *ch'ien p'iao, fried cakes; ch'ien ch'io, to fry, adding water for gravy; "ch'ien ch'en, to roast, to grill; coll., ch'ien su, su, or ch'ien pa, pa, to fry crisp. |

**Sharp, pointed, acute,** peaked, conical; tapering to a point, wedge-like, pyramidal; needle-shaped; clever, ingenious: com., "p'oe ch'ien, sharp nose; "ch'ien le sharp, grasping; "teak ch'ien, a medicine made of the bamboo leaf; "ting ch'ien, extreme, very, the prime, the best; "ch'ien t'an, the pointed end; "ch'ien mei, the point; ding yung ch'ien, a medicine from the points of the horns of young goats; coll., sang k'ac, ch'ien, triangular; "ch'ien ch'oi "protruding mouth," sticking a word in, officious; "kang ting ch'ien, olive-shaped.

## CHIENG.

**Hair.**

- Sharp, pointed, acute, peaked, conical; tapering to a point, wedge-like, pyramidal; needle-shaped; clever, ingenious: com., "p'oe ch'ien, sharp nose; "ch'ien le sharp, grasping; "teak ch'ien, a medicine made of the bamboo leaf; "ting ch'ien, extreme, very, the prime, the best; "ch'ien t'an, the pointed end; "ch'ien mei, the point; ding yung ch'ien, a medicine from the points of the horns of young goats; coll., sang k'ac, ch'ien, triangular; "ch'ien ch'oi "protruding mouth," sticking a word in, officious; "kang ting ch'ien, olive-shaped.

**Flag.**

- A silk banner, a crooked flagstaff; to signalize one to come; careful, attentive.

**To fry, to cook by frying in lard or oil; to stew, to decoet; to vex, to harass, to irritate: com., ch'ien long, to boil water; *ch'ien p'iao, fried cakes; ch'ien ch'io, to fry, adding water for gravy; "ch'ien ch'en, to roast, to grill; coll., ch'ien su, su, or ch'ien pa, pa, to fry crisp.**
Ch'ieng. A coll. word, as in ch'ieng au, perhaps a contraction of chi seng au; this time, now, the present.

Ch'ieng. To rail at; to abuse; abusive language; to manifest, to make plain.

Shallow, thin, beaten out, as a piece of metal; superficial, ignorant.

To flatter; pleasant words, agreeable talk; sly insinuations: ch'ieng, artful talk, shallow conversation.

To present food to one; to give a farewell dinner to; parting presents of money or food; comfits: comp., ch'ieng piek, a parting dinner; ch'ieng cheng chiu, farewell entertainment to one going on a journey.

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: in the coll. read ch'eng, q.v.

To tread upon, to trample on or over; to walk, to step; to arrange in order: ch'ieng tak, to tread upon; ch'ieng chek, to tread in another's footsteps; ch'ieng yuiong, to keep one's word; ch'ieng yok, to fulfill a contract.

To destroy, to kill, to exterminate; to finish, to exhaust; to clip, to shear; entirely.

Read ch'ieng; coll. ch'ieng: young, young-looking, youthful, juvenescent; fresh, green, unripe:

Chien. Ch'ieng, young-looking, boyish in appearance; ch'ien kow n^i mong ch'ieng, ch'en mo pok, song, unripe melons have no pulp, so children have no experience.

Read yeng; coll. ch'ieng: a harmless kind of house-lizard, of a livid color.

To flatter; pleasant words, agreeable talk; sly insinuations: ch'ieng, artful talk, shallow conversation.

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Boards for cutting books on; tablets for memoranda, tables to be written on with a pencil.

An arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out; to spring forth suddenly; swift like an arrow; a slender bamboo, bristling; t'en; ch'ieng, a slender bamboo; comp., ch'ieng chi, an arrow; ch'ieng kow, unfinished arrow-shafts; ma ch'ieng mounted archers; pro ch'ieng foot-archers; ch'ieng pa, target for archers; ch'ieng to target-course; k'ung ch'ieng bows and arrows; lening ch'ieng, an arrow with a flag—
interchange with the next: water flowing on; a stream bursting forth again; repeatedly, again: 'ch'êi chiêng' che' water flowing towards; chiêng lik, successively.

Grass eaten by animals, pasturage; to lead animals to good pastures; to introduce, to recommend; to guarantee, to insure; to lay out food; to adore, to worship without a victim; repetition, a succession! "chiêng" cha, a written recommendation; "ch'êi chiêng" or 'kê chiêng' to recommend, to introduce one; com., "pô chiêng" to recommend and be security for; "chiêng" to 'kaoong, to recommend to a place; "chiêng" k'êwok, to commend to a vacant place; "chiêng" k'êwok to recommend to the post of teacher or secretary; "t'iaoong chiêng" to recommend one's employé to another party; coll., chiêng 'chio, the patron, one who recommends.

Used for the last: to continue; some; to succeed, to recur repeatedly; as a famine; again, repeatedly: chiêng 'ki, successive famines; chiêng 'kê, to rough it in the bush.

A prop; to shore up a leaning house, to support: a water-dam, made of stones and earth: com., chiêng 'chiông, to prop a wall; chiêng 'to, to throw down by too much pressure on the props; coll., chiêng 'chio to
prop a house; chiêng' chiêng' to shore up till erect.

To fight; to be alarmed, struck with dread; fearful, timid, afraid, anxious; a battle, an engagement; war, hostilities; military, pertaining to war; chiêng' hak, armor; chiêng' bek, afraid, terrified; chiêng' sên, a soldier; k'ok, chiêng' to go forth to war; chiêng' tai, to fight; k'ok chiêng' to fight, to go to war; tôi' chiêng' to join battle; chiêng' tông troops in platoons; chiêng' kiu, drums sounding the charge; chiêng' ch'êh, a challenge to fight; chiêng' dông, the field of battle; chiêng' pâ, a flag of truce; coll., chiêng' yêng, a victory; chiêng' sio, or chiêng' pai, a defeat; prang', prang chiêng' or têu' teu chiêng' to tremble, to shake; chiêng' ch'ênh, fine brass-wire.

The head awry; to shiver with cold; fearful, trembling, affrighted; häng chiêng' shivering. Read chiêng, to smell.

Before, in front of; in presence of; in advance; to advance, to go forward; to lead, to lead on; formerly, previously, anciently; the former, the past, the preceding: in the coll. read sêng, q. v.; com., chiêng' hai, before and after, front and rear; chiêng' ngâok, the preceding month; chiêng' uk, a former day; chiêng'

the ancients; chiêng' tân, former dynasties; chiêng' quan, old sayings, formerly said; chiêng' pro to walk first; prang chiêng', visible, the present; chiêng' ch'ênh, or chiêng' chiêng, formerly, previously; chiêng' hau, husband in a former life; chiêng' pro', seniors; venerable sir! chiêng' hau' ch'ênh', before and after—in advance, beforehand, as in borrowing; chiêng' lieh, selected students at Hien or Fu examinations—from the 2d to the 10th names; chiêng' h'ênh, or chiêng' k'ênh a former occasion or time; pok, chiêng' pok, hau' just at the time; coll., âi' kong chiêng' Tong hau' Hâng' u' k'ê'ô you'll be talking of Tong and Han! i.e., wide of the mark; chiêng' tô' kong' kong' ki, the one of whom I spoke.

To ford, to cross water, to wade through; to dive, to walk on the bottom; to hide away, to seclude, to secrete one's self; deep, Chien, still, calm, placid, as deep water; ancient name of the river Han; carefully, cautiously, stealthily: âing chiêng, placid, still; reserved; chiêng' shông, or chiêng' hau, to secrete one's self; chiêng' pro' careful steps, a stealthy tread.

Read 'yông; coll. chiêng, as in chiêng' ch'ênh, a mole; chiêng' ch'ênh, the rank smell of a mole; chiêng' ch'ênh, chiêng' ch'ênh, k'ênh' k'ênh' the squeak of a mole—is a bad omen.
Also read ch'êng: a person named Ch'êng Ch'ien, who lived in the Shang and Chow dynasties to the age of 707, and then vanished.

A copper coin, cash, copper; coin, money, currency, a piece of money; wealth, property; a tenth of a tael, a mace, which the cash once weighed: com., taeng ch'êng, copper cash; taeng tâing a bank; taeng yong' cash-signs (in front of a bank); ch'êng p'îev bank-notes; hwang ch'êng, foreign dollars; tsâng hwang, a grooved wooden plate for holding unstrung cash; ch'êng cheng, a needle used in stringing money; ch'êng moï, a balance of money; ch'êng kiêng a charm made of cash strung in the form of a sword; ch'êng pâ, cash or silver medals (hung round the necks of children as charms); ch'êng t'âng, a bamboo for holding cash; sî ch'êng, to receive money; ch'êng ek, a mace and one tenth; ch'êng le interest; ch'êng loi immersed in gain; poong ch'êng, capital, stock in trade; ch'êng lôh, history of coins; coll., ch'êng 'choi, ch'êng ch'êi, ts'êng, premium on money; sî ch'êng, ordinary currency; tong pah, ch'êng, good currency, all the cash good; ch'êng kiâng, or ngai ch'êng, bad cash; ch'êng ch'êong or ch'êng kwong' soh, cord for stringing cash; ch'êng taïk, a savings box; ch'êng tak, a cash-bag; ch'êng tan, a high wooden box for cash—used in shops; ch'êng p'îev "cash braid"—i.e., the cue; ch'êng taung miêng money esteemed as life—excessively parsimonious; ch'êng ch'êong pek, mà' kuo' "can't pull it through the cash-hole; met., he's so stingy I can get no money out of him!"

Ch'êng, money; Ts'êng, a mean fellow; com., "ts'êng" noble and base; "a" ch'êng, low, base; "mi" ch'êng insignificant; ch'êng hou "miserable baggage!"—as a bad woman; ch'êng nûa my wife; ch'êng yong' my sickness; ch'êng pek, my mean disposition—language of affectation; coll., miêng' life of drudgery; ch'êng cha' "mean dough"—a butt for ridicule; ch'êng, p'ôi, "low crude mass"—applied to depraved persons; ch'êng chau, mischievous, as a child; ch'êng ch'êng very depraved; very mischievous.

A name of an affluent of the Yang-tsz-kiâng, near Chien. Ngan-king-fu; to find its way in, as water does; to increase by degrees, slowly, by little and little; stealthily, as decay; to flow, to imbibe; to tinge, to soak, to penetrate: ch'êng ch'ên to soak gradually; ch'êng kiâng to approach by degrees; com., chek, ch'êng by little and little; ch'êng ch'êng slowly, gradually.
The moat around a wall. a fosse, a ditch; a sluice to lead water upon trees; to deepen, to dig out.

Chieu.

To beckon, to motion to with the hand, to hail; to invite, to let people know; to induce, to lead in, to bring in, as converts; to raise, as troops; to confess; self-ermination; to excrete; a hand-bill, a sign, a sign-board; a wave of the hand, a signal; to tie by the foot, to entangle: com., "chieu ang," to invite to peace—as rebels by offer of pardon; "chieu ing," to introduce; "chieu shu," to beckon and call; "chieu ping," to recruit soldiers; "chieu jung," or "chieu shong" (as spoken in Chang-1oh), to bring back the soul—as of one who has died abroad; "chieu ch'ing" (coll. "chieu nie sai"), to invite one to be a son-in-law; "chieu ho' ma," to invite one to be the emperor's son-in-law; "chieu ngie" ming, or "chieu hiong" ang, to raise volunteers; "chieu pa," a sign, a sign-board; "chieu chik," to call together; "chieu chai," to prosper in business; "chieu neng," to confess one's guilt; "k'o, ta sing chieu," extorted confession.

Also read "chieu": to fly back, as a bow; to spring back; a bow unbent.

Brightness of the sun; bright, splendid, manifest; luminous, refugent: "chieu ming," refugent;

"chieu muk," order of precedence in the ancestral hall; "chieu kung" an embroidered fillet, also called "hwa mo." The parts of the body between the heart and the groin, three imaginary organs which regulate the secretions.

Used for the last: burned, scorched; blackened, charred; smell of burning; vexed, harassed, anxious: com., "chieu s6" parched, hot, feverish; "sing chieu," distressed; "chieu mong" harassed, anxious.

Interchanged with last: to burn moxu; to scorch, to sear, to char wood: coll., "chieu tiok," burnt, scorched; "chieu to," scorched, as in being fried; "chieu pa," burnt crust adhering to pans.

Raw hemp, hemp not yet cleansed: "chieu i," yellow hempen clothes, worn in mourning for grand-parents; "chieu mo" mourning caps.

The banana or plantain: com., "pa, chieu," the plantain tree; "pa, chieu koo," plantains; "pa, chieu nioh," the plantain leaf; "chieu kak," cloth made from the fibres of a kind of plantain.

A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, about the size of a peck measure; a brass pan.
A raven, the tarin, the tody or some such small bird: 'chieu lieu, a little bird with an awl-shaped beak.

Read chieu; coll. chieu: a look-out loft or tower: 'chieu deu, a look-out tower.

Pepper, peppery, hot: chieu yang, the peppery room—term applied to the queen's apartment; com., 'hau chieu, common pepper; hwa chieu, chilies; hwaang chieu, red-pepper; kia chieu, melon-shaped peppers; k'au chieu, the button-pepper; pauh chieu, white pepper.

Read 'sien; coll. chieu: little, not much, few, not many; briefly, a little while; seldom, rarely; in a slight degree; limited; to owe, wanting, deficient, insufficient, destitute: süt 'chieu, much or little; how much? 'chieu k't'ng or 'twang chieu, to owe; k'ak 'chieu, too few, too little; k'rook 'chieu, deficient, destitute; chieu 'chieu, very few; ting 'chieu, or cheng 'chieu, or 'ya 'chieu, very scarce, very little; chieu ch'ra to dai, small profits secure large gains; chieu t'ng to make small gains; chieu t'ng chieung, to owe money; chieu saung to reckon less, to cheapen; chieu nioh, vou how much deficient? 'chieu sidh, to chieu' eat sparingly and it has fine flavor, scil., eating much cloys.

Light, brightness; to illuminate, to enlighten, to shine on; to patronize, to regard, to care for, to oversee, to assist; conformably Chiao to, according to; as, like, same as; to follow, as copy; to imitate, as a model: com., 'chieu tung, by turns, rotation; chieu yen very bright; chieu meng or chieu kiangling to look in a mirror; chieu ko or chieu k'ang to oversee, to take care of; chiao chieu or to chieu reflected light; sâ chieu shines in from the west; chieu eng to patronize; chieu ch'iong, a curtain-wall—in front of a yang; chieu hweii an official communication; chieu siong, as usual, customary; chieu saung according to the calculation; 'chieu li according to the law or regulation; chung chieu face-similes clipped from the ends of bank-notes when issued, and kept to detect counterfeits; chieu triung, sub-officers, as at the treasurer's; k'o chieu a large high lantern (in processions); chieu li, according to reason; chieu sa k'w according to current prices; coll., chieu sing kiangling "mirrors to illuminate hearts"—held before the breast by bride and groom; chiaung chieu direct light; chieu yang one by one, articles reckoned singly; chieu n'ik, k'rook, dried in the sun.

To promulgate, to announce, to proclaim; to teach, to exhort, to instruct the empire; to encourage; a proclamation,
The second read siu⁶ but often used for the first: to scold, to blame, to reproach; to bowl at: chie² ch'ien⁷ chie², to rebuke; Chiao. chie² yung¹ to scold. The first read chie², a look-out tower, as in chie² leu, the city-loft where the “watches” are kept.

To sacrifice to ancestors and to spirits; a sacrifice, Chiao. chie² a mass, a requiem; to give a cup of wine to a son at his wedding; finished, exhausted; to complete; to burn moxa: ho¹ chie² ch'ao, the father gives the cup to his son; chie² chie² to re-marry, as a widow; Chiao. chie² chie² a sacrifice; a religious festival: chie² chie² nung⁸ prayers used at a sacrifice; Coll., chie² chie² to offer sacrifices or requiem; teu⁴ chie² all-souls’ festival; chie² hsi, chie² a sacrifice to avert conflagrations.

Read ch'ien⁶; Coll., chie² to curse, to imprecate, to rail at, to swear; to recite spells; a curse, an imprecation: chie² chie² to curse; chie² charms and spells; chie² nung⁸ spells; “naling” chie² to repeat incantations.

Firewood, fuel, scattered wood; to cut wood; Chiao. a wood-cutter; a look-out terrace, a watch-tower: chie² ch'ien⁶ chie², to cut wood; chie² tang⁶ pole and ropes for carrying wood; ma⁵ chie², or chie² leu, a watch-tower; chie² kuo¹, a wood-chopper's song; chie² leu, a wood-cutter.

Lean, poor, anxious and starving: Chiao. chie² ch'ao¹ a lean, narrow look; distressed from want of food; chie² ch'ao¹ anxious, perplexed.

Also read chie² to chirp, as birds: harsh, dissolvent; a husky, suppressed voice; to chatter; noise of voices: chie² chie² chie², to chirp, as birds; a harsh, dissolvent cry; Coll., chie² la⁶ to disturb by chatter of voices; nung⁸ chie², chattering till my ears buzz! chie² ming⁶ k'ung⁸ ma⁴ tion⁸, to keep folks awake by incessant talking. Read chie² to chew, to gnaw.

To look at; to see; to look at furtively; to glance at: chie² ch'ao¹ chie², or (as spoken in mandarin) chie² ch'ao¹ chie², I had a look at it.
CHIH.

A coll. word, as in chih, chok, dī, to spurt out, as water from under a stone when trodden on.

CHIK.

A coll. word: same as tih, as in chih, mā' chok, unable to articulate, to stammer.

CHIL.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in chih, choh, to cast away, to throw aside.

CHIK.

To flock together; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to come together, to congregate, to collect; to complete, to finish; to bring together; quiet, at rest, to rest; to go directly to the mark; to mix, to blend; to make a collection, to compile; a miscellany, a place where people collect, as a market: 1 kir chik, to collect; to take up, as subscriptions of money; 1 king chik, a collection of the classics; com., chēn 1 chik; or 1 wūt 1 chik, to congregate, to assemble, as by appointment; 1 chi chik, to come together; com., 1 chik, síoh, tōi, to collect, as persons or things.

CHIK.

Used for the next: sickness, a disorder, a disease that comes suddenly upon one; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, hasty; unlucky, infelicitous; to hate, to dislike, to envy: 1 chi, peng ailments, disease; chi, tōng sickness and pain; 1 hang chik, chilly, a cold; 1 kek, chik, urgent, hasty; 1 lá chik, a pestilence, a dangerous disease; 1 mó chik, to hate, to envy; com., 1 shang chik, enrolling, enroll, to take a census; 1 niè' chik, sojourners; com., 1 chih, chik, books; 1 tāi chik, to take a disease.

CHIH.

Envy, jealousy; to envy, to dislike, as a competitor: 1 chih, o or mó chik, to envy, to hate; ching chik, deadly hated; com., 1 chik, to jealousy.

CHIK.

Silent, still, quiet, as an empty house; solitary; unmoved, like a recluse; desolate, lonely: 1 chik, cheng; a dead silence; chik, yong pok, tong unmoved, imperturbable; com., chik, chik, or chik, dieu, or 1 chik, chik, mok, mok, silent, solitary.

CHIK.

Gorse, furze; a thorny shrub whose seeds are bitting and spicy: 1 chi, tā, a very spinous plant—the seeds used for diseases of the eye.

CHIK.

Scattered, in confusion; wasteful; incessant, as talk; public fields cultivated by the people; trodden under foot; led, as by a string; also read chiá q. v.: 1 tong chik, extravagant.
CHING.

The ball of the eye, the pupil: "ung, ching, or
muk, ching, the pupil of the eye, the eye; wing
ching, a displeased look; com.,
"lo" ching, the eyeball prominent.

To stare at angrily, to
ghare at

To get angry, passionate;
Chin.

Cleaned rice; selected,
ripe, mature; fine, subtle,
delicate; the best, the fin-
est; unmixed; devoted to,
accustomed to, expert at;
skillful, as in unmixed; the pure
parts of anything, ethereal; es-

cence of things; it is prefixed to
other adjectives to indicate a high
degree of; the animal spirits; the
semen, germinating principle in
nature; an apparition, form taken
by spirits: in the coll. read, chiang,
q. v.: ching lik, earnest, ener-
ggetic; "ching muk, fine, pol-
ished; "jung ching, the sun; "ung ching, the moon; "ching
ing, intelligence; "ching k'ether,
pure essence, first principle of;
com., "ching ping, picked sol-
diers; ching tung, highly intel-
ligent, well-read; "ching sung,
unmixed, uniform, as color; ching
sing, energy, animal spirits; "stik,
ing, involuntary emissions;
"ching ik, the vital secretions.
coll., "ching lsong, completely
stripped, all gone, as property;

CHING.

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Ching.

True, sincere, unfeigned,
genuine, pure; in fact, tru-
ly; indeed, no mistake; a
likeness; actual, not sec-
ondary; spiritual, pure,
Chin. subtle, unmixed; used in
coll. in sense of very, ex-
tremely: com., "ching ka,
true and false, genuine and spuri-
ous; "ching sik, true, really;
"ching meng or "ching chio, one
destined to be emperor; "ching
wak, lively, true to life, as a like-

ness; "ching luo' genuine goods;
"ching poong, one's actual cap-
ital; "sen' pok, sweang ching,
the truth cannot be hidden; "ching
ching, truly, really; "ching pok,
ne' ka positively not two prices—
as on shop-signs; coll., "ching ho,
very good; "ching pok, k'ang,
utterly unworthy; "ching chiah,
"ching, positively true; "ka paik,
"ching, to pretend to know the
truth of; "ching chiah' exactly
right, just so; "ching lwoang,
"ching ka lwoang ka, if true
then true, if false then false.
ch'ing c'\n very fine, tender; "mo-
c'\n ch'ing sin, spiritless; "ch'ing
ch'ing hai: "has gross spirits?":—
can see imps; "ch'ing ch'ung, fit-
ting, done just right.

Also read ch'ing: a bag
to tie on a horse's head, in
which his fodder is kept.

Cymbals set in a frame,
used to signalize a halt in
armies; a cymbal used by
priests; a brass tami-
borne; center of a bell or drum;
ch'ing ch'ing, a brass cymbal;
ch'ing ch'ing, the spiritual drum
—it is of stone and said to give
out a sound before rain.

To go, to take; to col-
lect taxes; to go out to
ch'eng,
chastise, to reduce refrac-
tory states, to subjugate,
to conquer: ch'ing ch'ing,
to go on a journey; "ch'ing heuk,
to chastise a rebellious state;
"ch'ing suoi; to collect customs;
ch'ing t'a, to exterminate; com.,
"ch'ing pi, a private secretary
who keeps account of taxes;
"ch'ing su, "expedition to the
west"—in book of the Tang dy-
nasty; "ch'ok, ch'ing, to go out
to war; "ch'ing sin, or ch'ing
diong, to levy taxes.

The first: "ch'ing ngwook;
(choll. ch'ing ngwook) the
first month of the year.

A vapor made by heat,
steam; vapor, mist; to
steam, to cook by steam-
ing, 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; "ch'ing ch'ing, to rise
up, as steam; "ying ching, va-
pors caused by heat; "ch'ing li,
stewed pears; com., "ch'ing ouk,
meat cooked moist; "ch'ing de,
a stewed quarter of pork; coll.,
ch'ing lang" to boil soft; "ch'ing
cu kou, short-cakes, bun; ch'ing
nong" pudding, a kind of large
biscuit; "ch'ing choi" to kiss;
ch'ing sioi, ch'oi to imprint a
kiss.

蒸

Used for last: twigs of
hemp for burning; small
firewood; hemp torches;
vapor, steam; all, numer-
ous; to rise, as vapor or
steam: "ch'ing ching nih, "nong",
rising higher and higher, con-
stantly improving, as a coun-
try.

Scallion blossoms; a
kind of three-ribbed rush;
"ch'ing mau, a three-rib-
bed rush; com., "nong
ch'ing, a vegetable like a
turnip. Read ch'ing, flowery,
elegant, flourishing.

斟

to pour from or into, to
lade out; to lighten; to
deliberate, to adjust; a
ladle, a spoon; to drink: "ch'ing
ch'iu, to pour out
wine to drink; com., "ch'ing chioi,
to deliberate, to plan.

旗

A banner, a standard
having plumes, which are
waved to encourage the
troops; to make signals;
ensignia, signals; to dis-
criminate, to make manifest,
to prove, to show forth: "ch'ing ki,
flags; "ching chiêk, a passport; "ching pien, testimonials of merit granted by the emperor, and often hung up in the hall; "ching ching chiêk, hau monuments to virtuous widows over fifty years of age.

A ford, a ferry; a landing-place; a guild; a ford, to ford, to cross a stream; to imbue, to moisten, to soften by soaking: "kwang ching, an excise station, guard-houses at fords; com., "chêng, ching, Tientsin, port of Peking; the constellation Cygnus; "ching ik, the secretions, as saliva, &c.

A probe, a surgeon's needle; to probe; a caution, a check; pointed, urgent; to exhort, to rebuke; to urge to reform: "ching kiê, admonitions, cautionary maxims; "ching ngiong, exhortations, good advice; "ching kai to caution, to warn.

Luster, brightness; pure, clear, light; crystal, crystalline; com., "chêi ching, a crystal, a quartz crystal; "ta ching, the tea-stone, cairngorm stone; "haik, ching, smoky quartz; "chêi ching kông, "crystal palace"—Neptune's abode; coll., siôh, ching, an inferior crystal; "tau hook, ching, "the hair crystal"—moss-agate.

Read sing; coll. ching: a Chinese pint containing ten hauk, and once made to hold a catty of rice; a pint measure: 10" ching 'tau, a pint and a peck; 11" mi, ching a pint measure for rice; 12" tau, ching, a pint measure for beans; 13" mi sioh, ching, one pint of rice; 14" ching poang' a ching and a half.

To usurp, to encroach upon, to enter gradually; to appropriate, to plunder; to invade; possessed, as by a spirit; bad, calamitous, as a year; dwarfed, deformed, in which sense it is also read "ching: 15" ching chung to encroach upon; 16" ching st'ong, to plunder, to devour; 17" ching twak, to take by force; 18" tai, ching, poor harvests.

Used for the preceding: properly a swift horse: "ching, ching, a fast running courser.

To influence, to act upon; a malign halo; abundant, great, full.

"Ching. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ching chuang, to stare at; to look about; "ching chung, to perform the toilet; "ching chong, to pack, as in a trunk; "ching chuang, to peer at slyly; "ching chung, to pound, as in a mortar; "ching ching ch'ing, to wedge; 19" ching ching ch'ing to tremble; "ching ch'ang ch'ang, to quarrel.

A pillow; to gather, to pick; a cross-bar at the back of a carriage; a bone in the midst of a fish's
THINGS.

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; used in the coll. in the sense of to move up; to reckon, as integers: "ching'k'i', to resume; "ching tong' to shake, to rouse up; "ching hing, to rise, to flourish; "ching sê 'hai, (the earth) contains the rivers and seas; coll., "ching stong' to add on, as counting fractions for whole numbers; "ching keng, to move higher up, as on a seat.

To rescue, to pull out, as from a well; to deliver, to save; to raise up; "ching hew' to save; "ching wong' to draw out, to rescue.

A boy of ten or twelve years: "ching tung', boys who play at funerals.

A largess, a bounty; to give, to relieve, to supply; rich, affluent, abundant: com., "ching chá' to give

THINGS.

Brains; a stake for tethering a cow; to lie near to, contiguous, adjacent: "ching pieng', by the pillow; sleeping together; "ching t'eu', (coll. "ching t'au') a pillow; com., "ching, an ornamented pillow; "tuk, "ching, a bamboo pillow; "k'o' "ching, large pillows for couches; "k'ang' "ching, a square ottoman on a divan.

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; used in the coll. in the sense of to move up; to reckon, as integers: "ching'k'i', to resume; "ching tong' to shake, to rouse up; "ching hing, to rise, to flourish; "ching sê 'hai, (the earth) contains the rivers and seas; coll., "ching stong' to add on, as counting fractions for whole numbers; "ching keng, to move higher up, as on a seat.

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Single thin garments, black silk worn in summer; embroidered garments: "tong sê 'ching hê k'ek, in summer (wear) single grass-cloth.

The boards of a carriage; the cross-board; to move; a carriage; cramp, ed, disturbed, distressed; the last of the 28 constellations, b. d. e. g. in Corvus; the pegs of a lute; "kê 'ching', crooked, winding; distressed; "ching niêng' grieved in spirit.

To terminate, to finish, to make an end of; to exterminate: "ching chiok, to destroy utterly.

To divide fields; to come before the idols; to announce the emperor's coming; to die; a motive.

To examine, to look at; to try, to verify: "ching mek', to feel the pulse.

A nuptial vase, the bride and groom pledge each other after exchanging them; they are often made of half a cocoa-nut, anciently were made of half a gourd or of metal; "hak, "ching, to exchange and pledge the nuptial cup.

A well; a deep pit; a field laid out regularly; to draw water; arranged, laid out in order; in the coll.
CHING.

A revolution; perverse, crabbed.

A kind of grain; a feudal state which occupied the region of the rivers Wai and King; a range of mountains in the south of Shensi; com., "sä ching, ancient feudal state (Shensi); "ching tien, the Tsin dynasty, B.C. 186-120; "ching sü hwong, "First Emperor" of the Tsin dynasty, who consolidated the Chinese empire B.C. 240.

A small species of cicada; eggs of the mantis; a breeze or large blue-bottle fly; "ching sii, "breeze-head"—a handsome head.

The passions, reckoned to be seven; the feelings, the desires; passion, affection; lust, concupiscence; the circumstances, the facts of a case; an

CHING.

Pustules of any kind; eruptions, pimples; a cutaneous disease; sore lips: com., "hung ching, pustules from cold in the system.

'Ching. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ching chiong, to slap with the palm of the hand; "ching chang, to cut off; 'ching cheng, to clip off with shears.

'Ching. A coll. word, as in "to 'ching, the back of a knife-blade; "t'au t'au 'ching, the part of a hoe above the handle; 't'au së 'ching, the back of a comb.

A kind of black hair; a fine head of black hair.

To shake, to quiver; to shiver; the 51st diagram, belongs to thunder; to shake, as by thunder; to quicken, as a fetus; to awe, to impress; thundering, terrible, as a sound; dire, awful; to intimidate; to raise; to alarm: "ching sôi, rattling sound of thunder; "ching no' incensed; "ching tong' to quiver, agitated; "te' 'ching, an earthquake.

Filaments from a cocoon; a thread; to tie; black: "ching mîk, close, compact, a texture of cloth.

To bind with cords; to turn, to twist; to revolve;

read 'chang, q. v.: "ching 'chow, well-water; 'che' 'ching, a marketplace; 'chê' 'ching, kwang, tieng, to look at the sky from a well—inexperienced, narrow-minded.
affair, a matter: com., 'ching, genuine feeling; 'ching 'li, or 'ching 'li siong' according to facts, reasonable; 'song 'ching, to act from mere feeling; 'sik, 'ching, the real facts; 'chek, 'ching, the seven passions; 'kong 'ching, to act as a peace-maker; 'kang 'ching, a licentious disposition; 'ching 'iu, the facts or circumstances of a case; 'ching 'ching, appearance, state of affairs; 'ching 'hong' fondness, as from mutual fitness; 'ching 'ting, intimates; 'ching 'hau' close intimacy; 'pok, 'kang ting 'ching, unnatural, outlandish; 'ying 'ching 'sü' 'sü' "politeness and custom," as in making presents; 'ching 'mieng' to regard tenderly the wishes of another; "ch'io 'ching, to excite one's compassion.

The sky clearing up after a rain; the clear blue sky; the stars coming out; in the sky. 'sian, q. v.: "hio ting, the clear sky; 'wok 'ching, clear sky at evening; 'ch'ok, 'hu 'ching, the magpie's call promises clear weather.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ching 'ching, to dash water on or against; 'ching 'ching, to spatter about, to rebound, as rain falling.

(53) Chio.

A conifer with red heartwood; vermilion; a cinabar red; a surname: used for next in sense of dwarf: "ch'io 'si, a dwarf; a short pillar in the roof like the king-post: "ch'io 'si, a dwarf; the king-post.

A warm peppery medicine: com., "ch'io 'si, heliobore.

Cinnabar: com., "ch'io 'sa, cinnabar ore; "ch'io 'kwong' essays of successful K'ujin and Chinsz; 'ching, critiques in red; an imperial answer or rescript; u'uing 'ching, vermilion; 'ch'io 'tang, light red vermilion; 'ch'ok, 'ching, finest vermilion; coll., 'ch'io tiang or "ch'io mok, red block-ink.

A pearl; a bead; a necklace; bead-like; pearly; fine, excellent; in the coll. pox-pustules; round, plump, round and firm: com., "ch'io 'ching, genuine pearls; 'ch'io 'kwong, a frontlet of pearls worn by females; u'uing 'ching, to barter in pearls; ya: u'uing 'ching, night-shining pearl; 'ching 'deng, "the beaded lily"—a female ornament; hak, 'pek, 'ting 'ching, "united gems and strung pearls,"

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emblems of connubial happiness; "chieh chiao, court-beads; "chiao, chiao, round and hard, as twisted rope; "chiao ma, goddess of small-pox; "chiao toi ear-drops of pearl; "chii pien braid with bead-like edges; "mok "cho, chiao, has a pearl in his eye—clear-sighted, discriminating; "luin "chiao, beads made of silex, glass beads; "ch'ok, chiao, small-pox; "ch'io chiao, chicken-pox; "luo "jii kwo" so "ch'io ka "ch'i, "pearls strung on a tiger," false pity, as of a hypocrite.

Also read "tii, to curse, to imprecate misfortunes upon one; a curse, an imprecation, an oath.

Read "chii; coll. "chiao: interchangeably read "chien: lord, master; a host; the chief, the head; a family, a household; to govern, to rule: "chiao pien, master; "ping "chiao guest and host; "ch'ii "chiao, owner of the house; "taing "chiao, shopman; "ku "chiao, a murderer; "ku "chiao, the person murdered; "kei "chiao, the Savior, the Lord Jesus; "ong "chiao, a benefactor; "kung "chiao, a princess; "ch'io sii a manager; "kuo "chiao, a transfer, as of property; "ngieh, "chiao, the proprietor; "ch'io "chiao, every household; "chii chaung chief occupant of a mausoleum; "ch'io e' or "chiao, sing, to control, to direct; "mo "ch'io e' no help for it! "sing ch'io "chiao, the mind is the ruler; "mai "ch'io tek, e' cannot control it; "chiao "chiao, to plan, to manage; "ch'io cheng absolute control; "chii, "chiao, to be master; "chiao tung, to inspirit, to encourage; "chiao ho, "chio, the two commissioners who preside at examinations for the K'ain degree; o "ch'io che' marketable; ano "ch'io che unsaleable.

[The next two are interchangeably read chiao.]

To define, to explain, to illustrate, to record, to write about; to give the meaning; annotations, emendations, a commentary, definitions, notes; in the coll. to decree, to destine: com., "chiao che comments; "chiao sek, or "chiao siok, notes, explanations; "ch'io sa?, the annotated classics; "chung "chiao emendations, parallel readings; "chiao, nog, the caption or first words of a written accusation; coll., "ch'io tiangi to settle or determine, as by Heaven's decree; "ch'io sii, "ruler of longevity—an attendant of the municipal guardian god; "ch'io, sang "ch'io sii, he determines life and death; "ing yong tiang "ch'io tiangi marriages are determined by Heaven.

To melt, to fuse metals; to cast, to coin: com., "chiao, tiangi to cast pans or kettles; "chiao ti, cast-iron; "chiao p'au to cast cannon; "ch'io chien kwok, a mint; coll., "ch'io wa or "ch'io la wa to coin talk, to make up a story.

[The next three are interchangeably read chiao.]

Roasted flesh offered in sacrifices; to set up an altar to Ceres; to recon-

...
pense, to reward; blessings, happiness; to bless; a seat, a place: 

"ch'ioh" nü kê, sacrificial flesh; 

"ch'ioh keng" sacrificial flesh presented to condoling friends after funeral rites; "ch'ioh t'u, to bestow land, as the emperor on a good officer; "tiêng ch'ioh" bestowed by Heaven; coll. "peung ch'ioh" gifts of meats distributed among the friends at the conclusion of the third or seventh week of mourning.

Happiness derived from wealth or office; dignities, felicities; a year: "hok, ch'ioh" good fortune; "tiêng ch'ioh" ming taik, Heaven blesses the virtuous; "peung ch'ioh" the first year, as of a reign; "ch'ioh" to succeed to the throne.

The steps on the east leading to the hall; landing at the head of the stairs where the host receives his guests: "ch'ioh" k'ai, eastern steps where the master enters; "ch'ioh" to ascend the steps.

Ch'ioh.

Read ch'êak; coll. ch'ioh; also interchangeably read ch'ioh; the second is the vulgar form: a candle: "tâk, ch'ioh" wax-candles; "chieng" tâ ch'ioh, tallow-candles; "ch'ei" tâ ch'ioh, vegetable-oil candles; "ngâng" tâ ch'ioh, hard candles of the ke'ang or tallow-tree; "peeong" (or peuang) sîng ch'ioh, candles with stalk and pith wick.

"tiêng" sîng ch'ioh, candles with cotton-wrapped wicks; ch'ioh, "peung" a wooden salver to lay candles on; "t'u ch'ioh, taing" oil and candle shop; ch'ioh, t'u, or ch'ioh, nü t'u candle-grease; "ch'ioh, sîng, candle-wick; ch'ioh, k'o, or ch'ioh, mëng, the stalk wick of candles; ch'ioh, te' stumps of candles; "tiêng ch'ioh", to light candles; ch'ioh, law' swaling or guttering of candles; "hiong ch'ioh", incense and candles; ch'ioh, siok, teu, one candle; "kang m'a ch'ioh", torches carried in processions; "ch'ioh, t'ai, a candlestick.

Read ch'êak; coll. ch'ioh; to borrow; to lend; to ask for, to beg of: "ch'ioh, tai" or "nô ch'ioh", to borrow; ch'ioh, ch'êng, to get into debt; "ch'ioh, hâung, to borrow money; ch'ioh, hâung" a borrowed sum; ch'ioh, t'êi mëng, to hire an assassin; ch'ioh, ë, to borrow; "ch'ioh, k'o" to lend; nôh, ch'ioh, ë, lend him things; ch'ioh, nâu, ë, can't borrow of him; ch'ioh, mëng, I beg to inquire; "ch'ioh, mëng, to borrow a name; said ch'ioh, thanks for the loan; kaing nâu ch'ioh, to borrow from you; "ch'ioh, sêak, to beg a night's lodging; ch'ioh, kâ ne' le to borrow at 20 per cent per month; ch'ioh, ën, to borrow to repay in nightly installments.

Ch'ioh. A coll. word, as in ch'ioh, t'êi sîng, to put a hand-stove under the clothes.

Ch'ioh. A coll. word, as in
Read chiock, coll. chiock; to eat, to chew, to masticate, to ruminate: 'chiock, ping longer, to chew beetle-nut; 'chiock, 'la e' to chew and get the taste of; 'chiock, lanq, to masticate; 'kong wo' chiock, chiock, to speak cautiously.

(55) Chiock.

A cyanthus with three legs; a cup for libations; a metallic wine-cup; a bamboo wine-bottle; a degree of nobility, rank or station: used for chiock, small birds: 'liek, chiock, to discriminate ranks; com., 'kwong chiock, a degree of rank or nobility; 'chiock, luk, rank and income; 'sioh' chiock, to bestow a title; chiock, chiock, titled lord, my noble lord! also applied to the siang kwong idol; 'ping chiock, decanter and goblets.

To eat, to chew, to bite, to craunch, to ruminate, to mumble, to masticate; a mouthful, a bite: 'chu chiock, to chew.

To pour out wine, to fill a cup; a glass, met. wine, liquor; a dinner, a feast; to avail of, to choose the good and act upon it; to consult, to deliberate; to imitate, to adopt: 'sieu chiock, to drink wine moderately; com., 'tai' chiock, to drink together; 'ching chiock, to consider, to weigh; 'chiock, liong' or chiock, chiock, to consider and decide; coll., 'chiock, tiao' to consider and settle; 'chiock tai' kie, 'mwoong chai', ching chiock, sieh, a' consider the matter once more.

A flamebeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match burned at night; an arrangement for keeping a light during the night.

A white color, pure, unsullied, clean; nice, clean-looking.

A joist to support a plate or girder; a sort of king post.

To put on, as clothes; to cover over; to cause, to order, to commission one; after verbs it indicates effect or completion of the action; to stick to; to be, to be at, on, or in: in the coll. read tioh, q. v.: 'ho chiock, joined to; 'na chiock, seized; 'iu chiock, true, real; attained; 'u chiock, unreal, unattainable; chiock, mieng, sticks to the face; com., 'chiock, kek, urgent, hurried; 'chiock, mong, distracted; chiock, sik, truly, really; chiock, lok, clear, certain, as a clue or trace of; 'chiock, e' a fixed purpose or desire; chiock, lik, to exert one's self; coll. chiock, i, sing siung' to entrust to one; chiock, 'na k'e' paing I give you entire control of it.

Interchangeably read chiock: to interrupt a connection with, to cut off a thread; to interrupt, to
under, to break off, to terminate; to exterminate, to destroy utterly; to renounce, to abjure; to cross water, to overpass; shooting athwart, as meteors; a superlative, very, extremely, entirely, most; a stanza of four lines: com., 'chiok; sëw' posterity cut off; 'chiok; chiong, no seeds or germs—leaves no heirs; 'chiok; t'ing, the very top—as of a peak; 'chiok; kwô' an inimitable sentence or stanza; 'chiok; 'chiok, a stanza in sevenes—heptameter verse; 'chiok, saik, very beautiful; 'paï' 'chiok, utterly ruined; 'chiok; won'g hopeless; 'chiok; kwâ, to break off friendship; 'chiok; miew' surpassingly excellent; 'chiok; chiong, no feeling, ungrateful: coll., 'chiok; t'io' no road—resources all cut off; 'chiok; sun'yng very exacting; 'chiok; 'chio a close-fisted fellow.

(56) Chiong.

A chapter, a section; a composition, an essay; a statement; rules, laws, regulations; a piece of music; clear, distinct, beautiful, manifest; a display; a grove; a metonic cycle: com., 'chiok; chiong; 'chi, the purport of a chapter or section; yok; hwak, 'song; chiong, "three contracts" of the emperor K'o ʻChu of the Han dynasty;—in the coll. a bargain, an agreement; 'chiok; 'tâng, regulations; a settled plan or mode; 'ti, chiong, a seal, a stamp; 'chiok; chieik, chapter and verse; 'song; chiong, a literary composition, an essay; 'chiok; kwô' the sentences of a chapter or paragraph.

An ornament or plaything, made of jade stone: Chiang. ʻkie chiong, two kinds of stone ornaments borne at levees and sacrifices; ʻliou'g' chiong, to bear a son.

Luminous, beautiful, elegant; variegated; manifest; handsome plumage: Chiang. ʻchiong sunyng, or 'chieng, chiong, illustrious; clearly stated; ʻchiong siuýng to render illustrious the good—as by promotion; com., ʻchiong hiew a district in the Taiwan prefecture, Formosa.

Name of a river; a prefecture in Foochow, near Amoy: com., ʻchiong, chiu ʻhu, the Changchau prefecture; 'chiong, 'p'oo kaing a district in above prefecture; chiong, 'ping, rock-candy; also called in coll. ʻtong; 'tong; 'chiong, sunyng, a kind of velvet from Changchau.

To take, to hold in the hand; sign of the future, shall, will, about to do; sign of the ablative, by, with; then, soon, presently; to help, to support, to nourish, to take care of, to accommodate; to use, to avail of; to go with; to escort, to accompany; to imitate; strong, stout; long, large; to receive and act upon, as orders; imbued with; to act, to advance, to increase, to make progress, to approach, to go towards a mark; to follow;

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going, passing, as time; to conceal one's purpose; used in the coll. as (KeyEvent, to mark the accusative or object of a succeeding verb; also in sense of near, nearly, about, like; how, in what way? why? wherefore? Also read chiong q. v.: com., chaney, dai, hereafter; *chiong hó i chê, how shall we manage it? *chiong kung sê kó; chêí, to atone for sin by merit; *chiong kung, a general—applied to Tartar General of the city; com., chaney, peoh, hó, near?—well, almost finished; *mwoy, *chaney chen' chêí kó, just let it go at that! *chiong chêí, about, nearly; *chiong wêng thus, so; *chiong yong how? in what manner? *chiong ki, or *chiong yong' ki, why? wherefore? *tang, *chiong chêí, ou, how shall we manage it? *chiong keíng near, close at hand; *chiong chêíng nêh, tó kó, take away this thing; *chiong sing' pi' sing, to judge others by yourself; *chiong, kung pok, hû'mu, "the general don't dismount"—a lock of which the key remains fast till the lock is shut; *chiong chêk, *chiong pôk, "about 7 or 8"—nearly, as nearly spoiled, almost dead, &c.; *chiong chêui; chêui chêuk, it's worse and let it go on so, *chiong, i tó so, i huk, "made his Bud with his clay"—equivalent of presents returned; bride dressed at expense of bridegroom, etc.

Pang. Pasty, half-fluid, thick; syrup. juice; pus or; matter; broth boiled down thick; sometimes used for the next: com., chaney chaik, the thin part of rice-starch; chaney, wine, liquor; taâ ho' chiong, bean-curd whey; com., *chiong, mud, mire, slosh; *lan mû, *chiong, the brains.

An unauthorised character: starch, to starch; Chiong. paste: coll., *chiong, flour paste: *hî, *chiong, rice ground wet, rice-starch; sê, *chiong, to wash and starch; *chiong, to starch clothes; *chiong, chu, the refuse of rice-starch; mó, *chiong, to grind rice for starch; *chang *chiong, common starch; *chiong toi, a starch-bag.

Alarmed; apprehensive: *chiong wêng, terrified, a frightened look.

The camphor (laurus camphora): *chiong mûk, camphor wood; com., *chiong nó, gum-camphor; *chiong chû, camphor wood.

A feudal state, now part of Tai-ngan-fu in Shantung; an ancient city in Kû, also in the modern Shantung.

A species of small cicada, or grasshopper, whose elytra are green.

A kind of chevrotain or gazelle, hornless and of elegant shape, and is said to appear when there is a good emperor on the Chang. throne: *chiong luk, ga-
zelle and deer; 琮 "chiong", a white gazelle.

A husband's parents, called "ku" "chiong"; "hiong chang" "chiong", a husband's brothers.

Chiong. A coll. word: to peep, to look at slyly; "chiong", to peep at slyly; "chiong wu" "chiong" or "chiong" "chiong" to peep through a door-crack; "chiong" "chiong", to peer at people.

(Translation: The next four characters interchangeably read chiong.)

One, single, alone, undivided; bent on, to turn to one thing; to take upon one, to presume to assume; self-willed; "chiong" "chian"; "chiong" "chiong", only this; "chiong" "chiong", to apply (the mind) to one thing; "pok", "chiong" "chiong", modest; "chiong wu" "chiong", the single matter, the sole business; com., "chiong" "chiong", or "chiong" "chiong", a single mind or purpose; "chiong" "chiong", to have a fixed resolve; "chiong", "chiong", assuming, pertinacious; "chiong" "chiong", or "chiong" "chiong", to have entire control; "chiong" "chiong", "chiong" "chiong", "chiong" "chiong", "chiong" "chiong", nothing is difficult to the determined mind.

Also read "chiong"; a bird: "chiong", "chiong", a bird, one says a species of jay.

Also read "chiong"; a large fish, a pike? found in the lake Tumtung.

A brick, a tile; to cover with brick: com., "chiong" "chiong" "chiong" "chiong", golden bricks—indicating wealth; Chuan. "chiong" "chiong", a brick wall; "sin" "chiong", to burn bricks in the kiln; "piro" "chiong", to lay brick floors or pavement; "chiong" "chiong", a coarse ink-stone; "chiong" "chiong", a large earththen vessel; com., "chiong", red bricks; "chiong", to lay bricks; "tan" "chiong", a flat brick used for floors; "chiong" "chiong", broken bricks.

The palm of the hand; the paw or sole of animals; Chiang, a webbed foot; to grasp; to control, to rule; a control, a jurisdiction; com., "chian" "chiong" (in coll., "pa" "chiong"), the palm of the hand; "chiong" "chiong", the palm of the hand; "chiong" "chiong", the palm, as of a sick child; "hak", "chiong", to clasp the hands, as in prayer; "chiong" "kau" to teach authoritatively, as college professors; "chiong" "kau", to control; "chiong" "so" or "chiong" "kau" to keep accounts; a clerk, a book-keeper; "sieng" "chiong", "chiong", the genii-palm—a plant; "chiong" "chiong", a gem on the palm—i. e. precious, cherished; "chiong" "sieng", a large fan carried in processions; "chiong" "kau", the drummer (in plays); "chiong", "chiong", manager of a theatrical company; coll., "sieng" "chiong", a rosy palm—a lucky sign in palmistry; "pai", "chiong" "chiong", to strike the palms, to terule one; "chiong" "chiong", "chiong" "chiong", a flat brick used for floors; "chiong" "chiong", broken bricks.

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(or 'p'ou), to slap the check.

To exhort, to animate, to excite, to incite, to encourage; to command; to vindicate, to give efficiency to; to set on, as dogs: "chiong lā to stimulate one to effort; "chiong siēng" break, awk, to reward the good and punish the bad; "pō 'chiong; to praise, to commend; coll. "chiong chiong" excellent, perfectly upright.

A surname; a place; sometimes used in coll. for this, thus: ku 'chiong, a kind of aquatic grain; coll. "chiong kwang, or 'chiong weang, thus, in this manner.

An ear: sēng 'chiong, a pair of ears; com., 'tsiang' chiong, to row; coll., "chiong siōh, 'pa, one ear.

A kind of leather; to sew leather; to mend, as shoes: com., "chiong ā, to mend shoes; coll., "chiong prī, to patch with leather; "chiong ā sa ho' a cobbler; "chiong ā tang' a traveling cobbler's load.

A sauce, pickle, brine, or condiment, made of salt and sugar, used in cooking; relishes, seasonings, like oilmen's stores; salted preparations; com., "tiēng chiong, sweet condiments; "chiong chung, or 'chiong huéng taing, a shop where condiments are sold; "chiong lā sauces, condiments; "sīk, 'chiong' pickled mince-meal; coll., taw 'chiong, a bean relish; 'chiong' wk, preserved goards; 'chiong' king, "chiong, "pickled down close," med., plastered, daubed.

To take charge of troops, to lead troops into the field; to act as a general; a general, a leader: also read 'chiong, q. v.: com., "chiong' kung, a general; the Tartar General; "hū 'chiong' or "chiong' kwang, military officer; ho 'chiong' a lieutenant-general; "chiong" sōi general-in-chief; "chiong" tai, a military observatory; "bō 'chiong' a soldier; 'ch'ang 'chiong' a colonel or major; "chiong" pīng, to handle troops; "ch'ok, 'chiong' to go out to war, as a leader.

To screen, to shade; to separate, to divide; to shut up, to include; to raise an embankment; a barricade, a trench, a fence; a screen, as of cloth; a dike; a terminus; an intervening distance; "chū 'chiong' to shade, to cover over; "bō 'chiong' to protect; a barrier; 'chiong' pīng to obstruct the way.

Malaria, pestilential vapors, pestiferous air: Chang. "chiong lā an epidemic, a plague; com., "chiong' kō, malaria; coll., pēok, (or pok) 'chiong" a pestilence or distemper among animals—used as a curse; pēok, 'chiong' tā, a hog dead from the distemper.
A cataract growing over the eye: "chiong" is a cataract.

Complete, entire, unbroken, perfect; all, the whole; entirely; to complete, to finish, to perfect; to do all that is required: com., "chiong pei" fully prepared; complete, as in virtues or graces; "chiong shih chiong chiong" complete from beginning to end; "chiong shing," the whole heart; "chiong sheng," almighty, pleni-potential; "sungh" chiong, pure and entire; uniform, as a color; "chiong ku," all the family; "sek," chiong, perfect, faultless; "yi" chiong, to insure, to guarantee; "chiong shiong," both complete; "chiong ch'ii" to trust wholly; "seii" chiong si, "grants him an unmitigated corpse," soil, by suicide, to avoid being beheaded; "chiong pei" a complete set, as of books; whole coffin-boards; "chiong ta" extending the entire length; through and through, as water-soaked; "chiong paik," a large folded card; com., "chiong paik," chiong kiding, he that knows all fears all; "chiong t'ai" of a whole piece.

A fountain, a spring; the headwaters of streams; a department in Fookien: "yong chiong," a deep fountain; "ki" chiong, source of a stream; "chiong pei" money—because it circulates; "kiu" chiong, Hades; com., "chiong ch'ei," spring-water; "kiu" chiong, ch'iu hu, the Chinchew prefecture.

Universal, complete, entire; to supply, to provide, to assist; plenty, enough, sufficient; to make a circuit, to surround, to environ; a famous dynasty of China, B. C. 1122-255; secret, subtle, fine; close together; a curve, a bend; to extend everywhere; honest, trustworthy; to the end, entirely; "chiu pi" all around, everywhere; com., "ch'iu" chiong, entire, complete; "ch'iu maik," well done, as work; faultless, as politeness; "ch'iu chak," all around, envirning; "ch'iu shiong," very minute, as in planning details; "ch'iu tai," to surround; "ch'iu sien," the Chow dynasty; "ch'iu ch'au" to give alms; "tai ching pok," chiu, to treat a person indifferently; "ch'iu t'a," Rites of the Chow; "ch'iu kang," the Duke of Chow, a son of Wan-wang, and brother of Wu-wang, who founded the Chow dynasty.

Interchanged with the last: to revolve, to circulate; to inform people; a year: "ch'iu pi" everywhere; "ch'iu soo" a year; a birthday anniversary; com., "ch'iu" chiong, all complete; "ch'iu pi," the revolving year; anniversary of a death; "sien," chiu pi, to enact sacrificial rites.
州

A district or department, less than a prefecture; a continent, a great division of the earth; ¹ chu kong, the chin district and the prefecture; com., ² chu pien, the magistrate of a chin; ³ hok, chu, Foochow—the capital of Fookien; ⁴ ling ying, chu, department of Lungumen in S. W. part of Fookien; ⁵ ling, chu, department of Yungchun in southern part of Fookien; ⁶ chu, chu weng, the nine continents, the world.

洲

A spot encircled by streams, as an island; alluvial tracts along margins of rivers; a place where men collect, a village: ⁷ ling chu, the island of the Gemini; com., ⁸ chu pien, “the side of the island”—the “five points” of Foochow; coll., ⁹ tong chu, island of Chungchean between the bridges at Foochow; ¹⁰ chu t'ou, head of the island; ¹¹ chu, chu ch'eng, alluvial fields, made land.

舟

A boat, a junk, a ship, a vessel, a craft of any kind; to go in a boat; to transport, to carry in a vessel; a stand or holder for a cup; the ¹³ th radical: ¹² chu ch'ieh, the propelling implements of a boat; com., ¹³ ling, chu, a dragon-boat, in coll. usually called liang sung.

冊

To cover over; to conceal, to hide, to shade; something stretched for a shade; to deceive.

稠

Grain growing thickly; thickly set, close together; crowded, dense: ¹⁴ sing si, chu mik, dwellings crowded together; ¹⁵ se ch' in, chu mik, a dense forest.

啁

Chirping or bickering of birds; to chirp, to bicker: ¹⁶ chu, chu, the chirping of birds.

軾

A frame in front of a carriage, near which the driver sits; a kind of dashboard: ¹⁷ liang chu, the beam or dashboard in front of a carriage.

斟

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

酒

Spirits, liquor; distilled liquor, made from rice, samshoo; met. a feast, an entertainment; also used to designate beer, wine, and other liquors; to develop, as wine does the disposition: ¹⁸ ch' in, chu, or yong chu, to distill liquor; ¹⁹ t'ien, chu, dew; com., ²⁰ ku, pi' chu, wine drunk by the bride and groom at the marriage ceremony; chu lioug, capacity for drinking liquor; chu pek, one's disposition shown in his cups; chu ang, or chu ang chen, earthen wine-jars; ²¹ tang chu, or sio chu, fond of liquor;
To assist, to help, to aid, to strengthen; beneficial; to succor, to support: in the coll. read cho, q. v.

Chó.

(59) To encounter, to meet, to fall in with; to suffer, to endure; to occur, to happen; to cruise, to go about; to make a revolution; a season, a time, an occasion:

'chó ngéw or chó hung, to meet, to happen; 'chó pieng, to degrade; com., 'chó wuaj to meet trials; 'chó, chai, or chó, yong, to fall into calamity; coll., 'chó i, chiu, fell into his hand — was injured by him; 'chó, kwa, a mere chance, fortunately.

Chó.

A coll. word, as in chó augwong, senior wrangler at the Hanlin examinations; chó augwong tié, a large pond outside the west gate of Foochow.

The left, the left hand; second, an assistant; to witness to, to prove, as a coadjutor; deflected, bad, depraved; to degrade, to reduce in rank; a surname: com., "chó 'chiu, the left hand; chai; 'chó, on the left side; 'chó, pieng (coll. 'chó, peng), the left side; siong 'chó, a mutual mistake; a
disagreement; to miss each other; 'chó tó' a wrong read; false principles; 'chó tông, the chief of the two ch, kwaeng of a district; 'chó ew piung, chambers on the left and right of the hall; coll., 'chó chak, petty officers.

The morning; early, soon; betimes, beforehand, previously; just commenced; then, presently: in the coll. read 'cha, q. v.: 'chó sing, the morning; 'chó wăng, or 'chó mno' morning and evening; 'chó huang' breakfast; 'kik, 'chó, early, forthwith; 'chó suei' youth, the period of adolescence.

Used for the preceding: a flea; a sand-flea, or those produced in the sand; spokes entering the tire; in the coll. read 'chau, q. v.

The fruit of the Canarium, or jujube tree; dates; the second character is the abbreviated form: com., 'kong' 'chó,' pressed dates without kernels; 'mil, 'chó, sweet dates; 'song 'chó, a kind of acid jujube plum; 'chó após, sugared date-cakes; 'pah, 'chó, the white date; coll., 'chó tāu, large dried dates; 'chó wā'piung, cakes with date-stuffing.

'Chó. A coll. word, as in 'chó sioh, 'chó, to rap with the knuckles; 'tāu kó? i 'chó sioh, ai give him a rap on the head with your knuckles.

做 To do, to act, to perform the duties of; to build, to construct, to make, to create; to begin, to commence; to be, to become; used as the coll. of chahak, and vii: coll., 'chó che' to write an agreement; 'chó, uén' to make a bustle; 'chó tai' or 'chó tai' kié' or 'chó séi' to work, to do business; 'chó ch'ei' to be an officer; 'chó, 'kwang, or 'chó kwang, to be an officer; 'chó, 'kwang, or 'chó kwang, to 'take on' —to scream and resist, as an unruly child; 'chó mà' made for sale, as slop-goods; 'chó, 'ch'a, 'to be a stick' —i. e., inflexible; 'chó, 'sang, to cultivate mountain-land; 'chó, 'sang, 'to be eyes' —i. e., to oversee; 'chó, 'yén' tired of doing; 'chó, 'tư, a mason; 'chó, 'tô, to make couplets; to contend with; 'chó, 'pa hié' to play at theatricals, as children do; to trifle, to pretend; 'chó, 'koch, to trick, to bait for; 'chó, 'chá' "to be dough" —a butt for imposition; 'chiah, 'chó' or 'chiah, 'chiah, 'chó' have just done it; 'chó sek, "celebrate the tens" —i. e., every tenth anniversary of one's birth; 'chó, 'ch'net, to soak in water, as rice to increase the quantity; to play in water, as a child; 'chó tâu' 'sang huang, the cold preceding the small-pox; met., a fierce attitude; 'chó, 'heoi' to keep New Year's eye; 'tiêng' 'chó' to contract for; 'pauk, 'mióu' 'chó' to moil, to slave; my 'ch'iong' 'chó' not act like doing it; unwilling to do;
To assist, to help, to aid; a second, an assistant; a deputy, a substitute: "ho' cho" to aid; "i cho" ścięg cho to aid the emperor, as an officer does; com., "cho" ścięg, a major-general of Manchus or Monguls.

A furnace, a place for cooking; a kitchen range; in the coll. read chawe q. v.; "maing ho' siew" cho offerings made to the kitchen deities in the 4th moon.

A sort of revising judge, a judge of appeals; a place where officers meet; a company, a class; denotes the plural of persons; a surname: "i cho, you, your class; "i cho, a group of children; com., "le; cho, the six Boards; "cho ch'o a famous general, A. D. 250; ścięg cho heaven, the court of heaven; kung cho, spirits, messengers.

Noise, clamor, hubbub; an outcry; to make a din, to vociferate: "cho chak, to vociferate; the din of a crowd; coll., "lo chêk, a clamor; "cho cho' kieu a hubbub.

A small junk, a smack; a boat, a pinnace; pek, "cho sung, a Canton seagoing junk.

Maggots in ordure: "cho cho, grubs found in filth.

Chó. A trough, a log channelled out as a trough, a manger; a vat, a tub for liquor; a flexible wood; a sort of fruit; in the coll. read só, q. v.: "ma cho, a horse-trough; "chio cho, a wine vat, a distillery.

A mill-race, a sluice; a gulf, a gorge; a canal; to lead on, as water, to turn a water-course; to convey revenue to Peking: "cho ong to transport grain (to Peking); "cho, the Grand Canal; com., "mi, or "cho ong, grain-revenue of the Grand Canal; "cho tok, the Superintendent of the Grand Canal.

Delicate, brittle; a rumbling in the stomach; used for the coll. as in cho sha, the part above the thigh in a quartar of pork.

Chó. A coll. word, as in cho chack, a sense of emptiness in the stomach, as from eating bamboo-shoots, &c.

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; used in coll. to buy up, as goods; to make up a loss; also in the coll. read sói q. v.: "cho tong, in court, occupying the magistrate's bench; "hoang cho returning on one's self, as a crime; "cho ngwo pok, sang, no rest sitting or sleeping; com., "cho sang, or "cho ho' to live on an

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other; to monopolize in trade; 1chô ương tien park, back towards the south and front towards the north, as a house; 2chô teng to continue in a place on guard, or at work; 3chô chô involved in crime; coll., chô peng, itch on the buttocks; chô chô to aid one in completing; chô kô to make up a loss—take it off your hands; chô hro to lay in a stock of goods; chô chê burdened with debt; chô sîk, sang, pung, to sit idly and eat up your inheritance.

座

A seat, a throne; a shrine, a pedestal; a classifier for temples, churches, towers, pagodas, hills, cities, moveable pavilions, &c.; tê chô the imperial altar; sêw chô four seats, as for a social party; com., chô oî, a seat, a throne; paît, chô eight chair-bearers; kung chô ê, an armchair; rong chô the bottom of a bowl; hiong lu chô the pedestal of an incense-vase; coll., se1 chô kieu a sedan with four bearers; sîoh, chô sidong, a walled city; siong chô rites to the a1 kat in which the priests occupy high seats; chio chô the head priest in the ceremony.

黑

A black color; underlings, lictors; low officers who execute commands; a stud of twelve horses; a manger or pen for horses; a tree whose seeds dye a dark color; grain not yet hardened: used for chô, early: chô pek, black and white; com., chô lâ or chô poang, lictors, policemen; chô Խâvâng, copperas; coll., i chô soap.

造

To build, to erect; to make, to construct; to create, to begin, to commence; to act, to do; to record; also read chô 3, q. v.; sê chô to begin; kiong chô a horoscope for a male; kâng chô horoscope for a female; com., chô chê, to record officially; chôvâng chô to create; chô chê, to fabricate; to repair, to patch up, as for sale; chô lu to form, to create.

(60)

Chôh.

Read chok; coll. chôh, persons employed to bury the neglected dead, and to act as coroners; ngu chôh, name commonly given to this class of persons; chôh, grasping, mean; wong chôh, to bear false testimony.

Chôh.

A coll. word: to fill up, as holes and leaks; to stop, as an ascenser by bribery; chôh, kak, to plug up tightly.

Chôh.

A coll. word, as in chôh, chêng, to farm on shares; chôh, kâm chê, to rent fruit trees—to bargain beforehand for the fruit.

Chôh.

A coll. word: to throw down or away; to cast off; to throw aside as worthless: chôh lôh, or chôh, a3 to cast down; chôh, tai1 to throw away; chôh, te1 tau, to dash on the ground; kî2 ê chôh, piêng, throw it aside, as grief, business, etc.
(61) Choi.

Choi. A coll. word; to gather, to crowd together: "choi 'to', to push over by crowding against; "choi 'voong', to fill with a crowd, to crowd a place.

Exhilarated with drink, intoxicated, fuddled; drunk; a debauch; fascination, enchanted, devoted to, stupefied with;

absorbed in, engrossed with: com., "choi 'choi' intoxicated with liquor; "choi 'e' tipsy; "choi 'pon' (coll. "choi 'pe'), drunk and full—a debauch; "sing 'choi' fascinated with; "choi 'ha', salted prawns; "choi 'n'gung n'gung, eyes dim from intoxication, muddled; "choi 'hau' after intoxication, soiled, people act in different ways; coll., "hong 'choi' intoxicated with smoking.

To cut out garments; to make clothes; to trim, to cut off; to moderate, to reduce, to diminish; to guess, to plan; to regulate, to adjust: com., "choi 'choa', to trim off books, as in binding; "choi 'i', to cut out clothes; "choi 'chung', to cut out; to adjust; to diminish, as the price; "choi 'spung', to cut out and sew; "choi 'to', a paper-knife; "chung 'choi', the examiner for the Chinsz degree; "choi 'tok', or choik, choi, to plan; "choi 'keng', to diminish; "choi 'k'wook', to reduce the number of men; coll., "choi 'choi', a tailor's foot-measure; "choi 'choi', to decide for yourself; "tei "choi, cut out of whole cloth.

Sad, chagrined; downcast, sorry-looking, in which sense same as next: "k'ung 'choi' sad, sorrowful.

Sick, thin and sallow, cadaverous: com., "n'gung saik, "chuen 'choi' the village man and haggard.

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, as of bushes or apparel: "koi 'choi' tufts of grass; clumps of trees; "kung 'choi' a friendly gathering; "choi 'chuk', clansmen.

Diseased, infirm, suffering; doleful, demnish, indispersed; worn out, destroyed, ruined: "lo 'choi' or "hoong 'choi' tired, fatigued.

Also read "choi, to call out, to cry out in alarm; to hst, to call to; to taste, to eat, to cram; to suck; the second also means to burn.

A thing to put out fire with, an extinguisher; to temper metals in water; to bring into contact with, as fire with water; the first also means to dip, to dye, to color; the second also means to burn.

The angles or canthi of the eye; a clear bright eye; clear, pure; to look directly at: "choi 'tieng', the fifth heaven.
To rail at, to scold, to vilify, to abuse; to impeach, to accuse; petulant, angry: "kwi6 choi" to bawl, to rail at; "jing choi" to disgrace one.

Chői.

To come together, to assemble; an adjective indicating the most important, the highest degree of; very, extremely, exceedingly; altogether; ability, as of an officer: com., "chői" hú, very good; "chői" yeu highly important; "chői" pok, k'ang, utterly worthless; coll., "chői" hea, ch'da, very wasteful; "chői" t'ik, ho' ing, the malicious female heart; "chői" yeng, a long time ago, anciently; "chői" kiang, very timid.

Read choi'; coll. choi': a full year of age; ma choi' "clutch when a year old"—custom of placing implements before a child to see which it will first take; sidang choi' a full year old; "chői" na, or "chői" siong over a year old; "siah, choi" sioh, sang nik, one year and one birth-day anniversary—i.e. three years of age, as the Chinese reckon; "chői" ne over one year and two months old; "chői" kwi, a year and how many months old?

A bamboo net for fish; to become entangled in the meshes of the law; a trespass, crime, sin, fault; offence; a violation of the laws of the land, or of decorum; to criminate, to regard as criminal; guilt, punishment, retribution; "chői" hwaung or "chó" ch'iu, a culprit; com., "chó" k'iri, the chief culprit; "hwaung" choi' or taik, choi' to transgress, to sin; "sieu choi' a trifling offence; "neng" choi' to confess a fault; "tong choi' to bear the penalty of sin; "huk, choi' to confess and submit to punishment; "sik, choi' to atone for sin; te choi' to punish offences; choi' auk, wickedness; "chó" kwo' or choi' k'ien, transgressions, sins; choi' siong' k'a choi' accumulated guilt; coll., choi' taeng' or choi' hea' a grievous sin; muong' choi' or cho'ok, choi' banished for crime; si choi' a capital crime; paing' choi' to inflict punishment.

Chok.

One who executes orders; a lictor, a soldier; underlings, menials; to conclude, to end, to finish; to die; to the last, the very end; hastily, abruptly, urgently, in which sense also read choi': chok, yong, abruptly; com., ping chok; a soldier; "sieu chok; camp-followers; coll., "ngwok, chok; a turnkey, an under-jailer; "chok, kiang, the "soldier" chess-pieces; a servant, one sent forward to do.

A dog rushing from a cover; abrupt; fierce, impetuous, precipitate; suddenly, hastily, hurriedly; "ch'ong chok, impetuous; perplexed, harassed.
To grasp, to clutch; to seize, as by the nape; to butt, to push; to pluck out: 'chok, jì hweak, to clutch his hair.

Yesterday; time past; recently: 'chok, nik, yesterday; 'chok, yu, yesterday-noon; 'chok, yì, last night.

Ashamed, disinclined, out of countenance; to blush, to redden; blushing, shame-faced: 'koi, chok, ashamed.

To pledge a host, to return health; to recompense, to return a compliment; a vessel for steaming food: 'siu chok, host and guest pledging.

A spinous tree of firm wood, whose new leaves appear as soon as the old ones fall; to root up trees, to fell trees; narrow, confined; a trap for catching beasts.

To take out, to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office; to reject, to extinguish, as good resolutions; to pull up, to extirpate: 'pak, chok, to promote good men to office.

To wash, to rinse; to drink; large; fat, sleek, bright: 'chok, chok, sleek and fat; bare, as a mountain-top; bright, 'sà chok, to sprinkle; to cleanse, as the heart.

Muddy, turbid, thick, foul, impure; vicious, profligate: "chong' chok, mixed, ill-assorted; met, bad company; com, "ch'ing chok, clear and muddy; coll, "yëng chok, confused, excessive, as ornament.

A chisel, a punch; to cut, to chisel, to bore into; to grind or pound to powder; to dig, as a well; to open out, as a road; to puncture; to brand, to mark, as a thief; to act contrary to right principles; in the col., read ch'ik, q. v.: tank, chok, to chisel out; "chok pek, to dig through a partition; "chëóng chok, to bore through; met, to pervert right principles.

Honorable, eminent; high, exalted, great; respected, noble; a term of respect, your; to respect, to revere, to dignify, to venerate; a vessel used for libations: com, "chong hò (what is) your honorable name? "chong 't'iong, honored elders; "chong k'êng or "chong 't'êng, to revere; "chong koi, exalted, eminent; "chong ku! Sir! your honor! "t'êng chong, or "chong 'kung, your father; "t'êng chong, celestial, honorable ones—applied to Taoist idols.

To obey, to follow a superior; to comply with, to conform to; to act as required, to yield; to induce one to obey; obedience, acquiescence: "chong 'sun', to
To sit cross-legged or cuddled up, to sit on the heels; to make antics; to sit haughtily; to walk with measured steps; placed together, as scales of armor; "chung a," to sit haughtily.

A vase for libations; a bottle, a decanter, a jar, a vase; the first also means luxuriant foliage: com., "chih chung, a wine vase; "

To adorn the head; ornamented, dressed, adorned; to dress, to ruffle, to adorn, to beautify; to feign, to appear in a false guise: com., "chung sok, to make the toilet—as ladies do; "se chung, to dress the hair; "tang" chung, moderately adorned; "chung tai, or "chung tai tol, a toilet-table; "chung tieng, a bride's dowry, trousseau; com., "chung tai li", or "chung ch'ei", ch'ei' finely dressed; "chung cha" to assume to be, to feign; "chung ta, to

dress up, adorned; "hiong a" chung, country-fashion.

A ram, a ewe; full, plenty; exuberant, as foliage.

Booty, plunder, loot; stolen goods; pawned articles; to receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to hide, to conceal: com.,

To put into, as a bag; to store; to load, to stow in, to pack; to catch in, as rain; to receive, to contain; to send to, as a present; to bind, to tie on; to dress, to style, dress, fashion: "chung sok, to tie up, as a bundle: com., "chung hae" to pack away goods; "chung "ming, stowed full; "ming tse" chung, dress of the Ming dynasty; "heng chung, traveling clothes; "siong" chung, the upper parts of a garment; "mu ko nung chung, a female dressed in man's clothes; "chung siong, to pack in a box; to pack (paper) trunks (for the spirits at

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a funeral); coll., ch'ung, ch'ong, to put tobacco (in the pipe).

Plants growing rank: or luxuriantly; sedate, serious, grave, stern; correct in conduct; adorned; a farmhouse; a barn, a grange; a cottage; a road; a surname: 'ch'ong ch'ong, (coll. ch'ing ch'ong), a farmhouse, a village; "ch'ong ying, stern; saik, ch'ong, a false appearance.

A vulgar character sometimes used for the preceding: read ch'ung; coll., ch'ong: a large shop, a store; 'meo', ch'ong, a cotton-cloth store; 'ch'ien', ch'ong, a bank; "ch'ong ftn, a customer; one of whom to borrow.

Read ch'ung; used in the Paik Ing for the coll. ch'ong: a sort, a kind; a classifier of affairs or incidents: 'ch'ong ch'ong, sorts, kinds; 'chî', ch'ong, or "ch'ong chai, this kind; 'chi sin', ch'ong ki tai' this particular affair.

A fish with red eyes and small scales like the roach. In Japan this character denotes the salmon; coll., ch'ung, cho'ang, the lamprey.

Many persons conversing amicably; to talk pleasantly to one; unitedly, as a chorus: "ch'ong tak, to flatter and then traduce.

To restrain, to bring within limits; to hold the bridle-rein; to adjust, to regulate: "ch'ong ch'ieh, to regard order, to economize.

Read ch'ung; coll., ch'ong, as in "ch'ong pek, or king kong 'ch'ong, a small diamond used for cutting glass.

To suck, to draw the breast; to lick, as a sore: "ch'ong 'ting, or ch'ong 'chi, to suck out an ulcer.

Superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; to win, to overcome; to excel in wisdom, eminent, exalted; unusual, strange; in the coll., fine, splendid; attractive, agreeable; palatable: "ch'ong se', an eminent scholar; "ch'ong 'mi, good, excellent; coll., "ch'ong seu' the purchased degree of kungsen; coll., "ch'ong ch'ung, excelling in goodness; "yi' ch'ung or ch'ung ch'ung or ch'ung ch'ieh, ch'ung fine, most splendid! 'ho ch'ung' excellent!

To stop work, to finish, to complete a task; completed, done; to stand still; to wait aside, to retire; proud: "ko' ch'ung' to report the completion of; coll., "wong ch'ong' completed; "pi' ch'ung' "reported done", finished, as a temple.
To see, to look at; the name of a hero in the Han dynasty.

High, lofty, steep, as mountains; impetuous, hasty; stern, severe, as one's temper; long, extended, large: "chong" tièng, high and precipitous; "táng" chong stern, exacting; "chong" tīng, towering to the skies; met., exalted, as doctrine.

A husbandman, a peasant, a rustic; an officer who superintended the fields; the god of husbandry; a district: "tièng chong" a superintendent of fields.

Deep, profound, as water; to dig a channel, to deepen a water course; deep, serious, as reverence; abstruse, well-read; a district in Honan: "chong" tīk, having deep wisdom.

Interchanged with the preceding: deep, abstruse; reverential; to dig deep; necessary, should; to take out, to appropriate, as another's property: "chong" rúo, seng, takes our property to nourish himself.

Fat, fleshy, as a bird in season; an excellent scholar; racy, pleasant discourse: "chong" rǎ, elegant in style and sentiment, as an essay; "ìng chong" clever, excelling in intelligence.

To store up, to lay by; to hoard, to treasure up; to contain; to conceal; to hide, to secrete; to gather, to accumulate: "chìng chong" to hide closely; "chìng kē" to sing, to equip with armor; met., to have talent in reserve; com., "chìng chou k, to hoard large quantities; "chìng shōng" or "chìng shōng" to lay up provisions for the month; "sìng chong" to secrete in an underground vault; "chìng sìng huo" tâu, "hides the stars and transforms the Dipper"—tricky, scheming.

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 attend carefully to; com., "chong chient or chong hong, to keep fac-similes of bank-bills for proof; "chong any" to reserve law-cases; coll., chong sing 'tie, to lay up in the mind; chong 'chii yqi sing, cherishes the wicked purpose; "chong e" or chong chong e' to intend; chong cho' ng' chong cho' will you do it or not? ng' chong e' unexpected; chong aw' have thought of the future; chong sidh, 'chii peong' intend to do this for a living.

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Rent in kind, rental, rent; to lease, to rent, to let; to hire; tribute, taxes: com., 'te' chu, land-rent; chu 'pony, a rent-contract, a lease; chu yok, an agreement to rent; 'it chu, seat-hire, as at theatres; 'pö chu, security for rent; 'nuk, chu, or to' chu, to pay rent; k'ying chu, arrears of rent; chien chu, or ch'ok chu, to offer to let—as in posted notices; 'ing wong chu yok, a perpetual lease; 'tiu chu, a tax on rents; coll., chu ch'io or chu ch'io ten' to rent a dwelling; chu p'woi' to hire bedding; 'ö chu, to collect rent.

Chu. A coll. word, as in chu wai' or chu wai' 'né, here, in this place.

A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder of a family; ancestral temple; origin, beginning; the first, as of a family; to do like, to imitate a founder; acesstoned to; to worship the wayside gods; com., "chu ho' grandfather and father, ancestor; "chu chang, or 'chu sieng, ancestors; "cheng 'chu, a great-grandfather; cheng 'chu 'pi, a great-grandmother; 'kô 'chu, a great great-grandfather; ugo' 'chu, and ugo' 'chu 'mu, maternal grandfather and grandmother; 'siu 'chu, the first, as of a family—used for Adam and Eve; "rai 'chu, the first emperor of the dynasty; "chu ugiék, the ancestral estate; 'chu si, an originator, an inventor; sieng 'chu, a deceased grandfather; lié 'chu pok, lié 'k'iong, leaves the old home but does not forget his native tongue; coll., 'chu ch'io' the old homestead; 'chu tóï sták, 'chii peong' an employment perpetuated in a family.

To hinder, to impede, to obstruct; to stop, to cause delay; to oppose, to prevent; grieved; dangerous; an impediment; a defile; to suspect, to doubt: "hiong 'chu, obstructions by land and water; "chu 'dui, to detain; 'k'wong 'chu, to coax and hinder; com., 'lang chu, to oppose, to stop; 'chu chek, to prevent, to block the way; 'chu 'chi, to hinder; coll., 'chu 'mu tek, 'k'sing, prevented by rain from starting; 'chu tek, teui' stopped him; 'chu mòi teu' could not prevent him.

Interchanged with the above: to stop, to prohibit; to pass over; to divulge; to destroy, to di-
Also read chu, to taste, to bite; to chew in order to taste: "chu ch'iok, to chew.

Irregular teeth, which do not interlock easily; discordant, as opinions, incongruous; to bite, to eat: "chu ngu, teeth like saw-teeth; met., ungenial.

A chick, a fledgeling; the callow young of birds; "sieu chu, a fledgeling; "yeng' chu, young swallows.

Rocks covered with earth; cliffs. Read chu, to obstruct, to hinder; an impediment; a defile.

A basin or bowl like a tripod, used in sacrifices: "chu taiw a basin used in worship.

A band, a fillet, a string, a tape for tying the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk; to tie, to sew to: "chu seu' cap strings; "kai chu kwe ^sieng, to untie the cord and go home—to resign office.

Also read chu: to taste, to bite; to chew in order to taste: "chu ch'iok, to chew.

To die; dead; a path to the grave: in the coll. dying, as fowls; gone! dead!
—used to avoid the common term 'si: "chu lok, to die like falling leaves: coll., "chu kie kiang, a dying chick; "i chu k'o' do, he's dead!

Interchanged with last: to go up; to proceed, to travel; to preserve, to lay up: "chu 'wong, to proceed; "chu 'ching, to go forth to war.

A book, a volume; a record, a letter, a writing; documents, dispatches; to write; style of writing: "lek, 'chu, the six styles of writing; com., "chu 'ping, an officer's correspondence; "chu king, the Shocking—Book of Records; "sew' 'chu, the Four Books; "chu seng' or 'chu chak, an epistle; 'chu ko' book-shelves; "chu 'paing' a writer in a government office; 'chu seng, a scholar—now applied to the character of "teacher" in plays; "chu 'nga', the language of books; mek, 'chu, to re-write a book from memory; "kong 'chu, to discourse from a book, to preach; 'chu 'jung, boy waiters in schools; 'chu 'pau, a satchel for books; 'chu 'pu,
book-cover; 'ho' cha, a portfolio; 'chü cha, or heng cha, a running-hand; 'kau cha, an agreement in dividing an estate; 'tung cha, an almanac; coll., cha tsk, 'tau yu kó' learning reached only his head—a dull scholar; cha tai, a pedant, a mere book-worm; cha tah, a pressing-block for books; 'tò pok, 'tò o, cha kwong' he is well read.

Used for the last: to deliberate, to consult, to devise a way; to inquire about; 'chü meu, to plan.

Manner, gait, form, carriage, air; beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts; natural endowments: 'hungh chü, a fine figure; 'tieng chü, natural endowments; 'chü chek, a beauty; natural ability.

Also read, sa: to collect; to provide for need; furnished; to assist, to act as second to: 'tung chü, or 'chü kung, the heir-apparent.

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, on, upon, to, from, at; it, is often introduced to make rhythm; used in the coll. in the terms for woman and daughter: com., 'chü tieng, 'pu sak, all the celestial Buddhas—24 in number; 'chü schwang, all, every; 'chü cheu, a feudal prince or viceroy; 'chü o' all the persons, guests, or places; coll., 'chü wu' tu 'ieu, understands all that is said; 'chü mieng, or 'chü mieng meng, a woman; 'chü mieng 'ieu, a daughter, a miss; 'chü mieng, all those present.

A deep-seated ulcer; a carbuncle or anthrax; in the coll. a kind of itch or rash: 'tung chü, an ul-
cerated wound; "ch'ong".chü, to suck a sore; colic,"ch'iu",chü, a rash on the hands; "sin-yung puan",chü, to have "the wheat-rash"—during the harvest of the 3d moon.

The mustaches, which the Chinese wear long; beautiful, good-looking.

Malady, disease, infirmity; an imperfection, as a mole; a failing, a fault; an eccentricity; "sieu,chü", a trifling blemish, as in one's character; "ch'iu,mo,kiu",chü, to magnify another's foibles.

To walk slowly, impeded in going: "chü",chü, hobbling, walking step by step.

A common name for grains and pulse; rice used in sacrifices, which must be of the best; a cake of glutinous rice; "ming",chü, clean cooked-rice; "chü",sing, rice in vessels for sacrifice.

Dark colored silk or satin; the dark color of sediment; black: "chü",chü, dark clothes.

A weight equal to eight t'ao, or the third part of a tael—not now in use: "chü,t'ao", small weights; a mite.

Unleavened cakes; pancakes, or dumplings made of rice-flour, called "hung",chü.

Waste, un till ed 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; the end of the axe, in which sense used for next: "chü",chü, 'meu, to extirpate grass and weeds; cleared land.

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: "chü",k'a, baggage wagons; "chü",tieng, traveling equipage, impedimenta.

To thatch; grass on a wall; a spiny trailing plant with a triangular seed; to collect: "chü",ku, the Caladium Sagittifolium, a species of Arum.

Pickled vegetables; melons, etc., salted; grass growing in marshes—sedge, rushes.

To bear, to produce; to suckle, to nourish, as animals; to grow; loving, affectionate, as mothers; unwearied, repeated, diligent, in which sense the same as the next: also read che, q. v.

Unwearied effort; diligent, persevering, untiring; self-denying, disinterested: "chü, chü, u'i sieng", to labor unweariedly in doing good.
A phonetic particle used in the Shi King at the end of sentences, as an affirmative; this, that; many, as sacrificial vessels set in order; an ancient name of the 6th month; also read ʻchü, q. v.: ʻp‘i ʻngü, sù, ʻchü, not what I think of; ʻpieng tâi̍ṭi ʻlu, ʻchü, many sacrificial vessels.

The lower parts of one's garments: also read ʻchá and ʻchäi, q. v.: ʻniék, ʻchü, ʻsìng tông, to hold up the robes and ascend to the audience-room.

Also read ʻchie: to speak hastily or unadvisedly, to speak without thinking; to slander, to vilify; to think, to consult; to limit, to restrict; faulty, impertinent, disorderly: ʻchü ʻngiê to slander, to plot against.

The female hemp plant; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge, used for sandals; coarse, unpolished: ʻpoo, ʻchü, to repair defects; to correct, as bad essays.

A river in the northeast of Shantung, flowing into the sea; a district in Shantung; a dark color.

Also read ʻhori: to raise the eyes, to stare at; to seowl, to look angrily; self-satisfied. Read ʻk‘i, a river flowing into lake Hung-tseh in Kiang-su; a district of Kwei-teh in Honan.

Also read ʻchü: birds or beasts deficient in some member; monsters; abominable; old putrid bones having some flesh on: ʻmaï ʻchü, to bury putrid flesh.

The 21st. zodiacal constellation in Orion's head; a large tortoise called ʻchü ʻhii. Read ʻchii, the horns of an owl; the crest, egret; to raise the crest on the head; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout the lips in anger.

Read ʻchä; coll., ʻchü: as in ʻchü e a fine flavor, as of crabs.

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 12 stems, denoted by the rat; the third watch—from 11 o'clock, P. M., to 1 o'clock, A. M.; the people in distinction from their prince; a spot, as of dirt, or on dice; added to nouns it often has a diminutive sense; the 39th radical; com., ʻchü ʻsek; a son; offspring; ʻmiang ʻchü, a son, a boy; ʻniuk ʻchü, a daughter, a girl; ʻchü, song, si, guardian of posterity—a god of the municipal temple; ʻchü, song, tông, “posterity nails”—stuck in rice offered at graves, or on changing one's place of resi-
dence; "tìong 'chù, the eldest son; 'tek, 'chù, children by the principal wife; 'sêi, 'chù, an adopted son of the same surname; 'chù 'nu, sons and daughters; 'chù tâ, younger sons and brothers; 'chù ngî, song, chiâng, the hours 'chù and ngî (water and fire) conflict; met., opposition in the destinies of two persons; 'chù sà, or ngang 'chù, a son-in-law; 'câi, 'chù, the heir apparent; 'kung 'chù, sons of the nobility; "sing 'chù, the sons of men—used for the Son of man, the Savior; 'kung 'chù or "kung lu 'chù, Confucius; "mi hok, 'chù, a child born after the death of the father; ngîêk, 'chù, a disobedient son; "stê, 'chù, anciently children of nobles, now of the gods; ngî 'chù 'teng 'ko, five sons all Kûjins; 'chù song tîon, the two middle rafters of a roof; ek, 'chù Kê, kô 'lan, one son raises the high tower, i.e. has talent.

To bear, to carry: to undertake, as an officer: "chù kiêng têng 'enî, able to sustain important offices; com., "chù sà careful, discriminating.

Also read, 'chù: to weed and hoe earth around the roots of plants, to hill.

To boil in water, to stew, to steep, to decoct; to cook, to dress food; boiled, cooked: com., "chù sàk, to cook thoroughly; "chù tiêng, to boil with sweetening in; chiêng 'chù, to fry and then stew; coll., 'chù pông to boil rice; 'chù lang to boil soft; 'chù mîoî sàk, not boiled through; 'chù sàh, to cook food; 'chùng 'chù pâ, kông, cooked without condiments; 'chù hông, to prepare opium for the pipe; 'chù ch'ai kâk, tâng, boil water and it sticks to the pan; met., unsettled, vexations.

A ruler, a lord, a master; the chief, the head; a host; to govern, to rule; to make one the head; certainly, undoubtedly, as a lord's behests: in the coll. read 'chio, q. v.: "chù kung, or 'chù sîong' your highness! my lord! the emperor; "chù te to rule (the empire); "kung 'chù, the daughters of the emperor; ping 'chù, guest and host; com., "sing 'chù, or "sing 'chù sà, the ancestral tablet; "chung 'chù, to place the tablet in the ancestral temple; coll., 'têng 'chù, to mark or dot the tablet—as done by an invited person of distinction.

A prop, a post, to shore up; to pierce; to stick; to point at.

To fly upwards, to fly high; to soar like the phenix; hông 'chù, the phenix flies high.

A sort of tree considered the best of all trees, is classed with the yew, cypress and cedar; to cut blocks for books; one's village: "song 'chù, mulberries and yews (planted by ancestors), hence one's birthplace; 'chù ch'iông a cabinet-maker; 'chù
Herbs give medicine a humid, sweet, delicate flavor; 'ch'iung k'an, a leaf of paper; 'chüan, a fine quality of paper.

Sometimes read 'chüa': a leaf, or a large, round, bushy tail (a yak?).

'Chü.' A coll. word: a brogue for 'chüi,' water.

Maternal affection; love, kindness, mercy, compassion; gentle, soft, tender to; a mother: "chüa, mother and father; 'ching, mother; 'ching, mother; 'ching, benevolent and merciful; com., 'ka chü, my mother; 'chüa, p'i, compassionate; 'chüa, p'i, 'p'oung, compassionate is the chief thing—a Buddhist saying; 'chüa, ping, kind-hearted; 'seng, chüa, of a kind disposition.

The fishing cormorant, the Phalacrocorax; a wader, a kind of heron: "lu chü, the fishing cormorant; "lu, chü, a white egret with pendent crest.

Herbs and shrubs growing in great abundance; a mat; an adjective, this, that; an adverb, now, the present; a conjunction, but, still: "king chü, the present.

Used for the last: sweet, pleasant, rich; "chü, soft; to increase, to grow; to enrich; to moisten, to fertilize; to rise, to overflow; moisture, juices, sap; numerous, many: "chü, c' (coll., chü e') a fine flavor; "chüa, scia, to get up a row; "chüa, peo, to strengthen, as by tonics; com., "chüa, ping k'ung, heo, to nourish the vital secretions and depress the igneous principle, as by cooling food.

The loadstone: porcelain, chinaware: "chüa, si; "chüa, k' e, the loadstone attracts the needle; com., "chüa, k' e, heo, pulverized porcelain.

Also read 'chüa': a hoe, called 'chüa, ki, having a long, narrow blade.

Also read 'chüa': twins; to bear twins; to grow luxuriantly: read ma in Canton.

Also read 'chüa': a small round tripod; a round lid or cover of a tripod.

'Ren' (67) Chüi.

'Chüi.' A coll. word: an independent demonstrative pronoun, this: 'chüi, this, this thing; chüi to, k' eák, i, give this to him; chüi, k' o chüa, kong 'k'i, how can this be told or explained?
CHUK.

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Chuk.

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: 'ch'ih chuk, aquatic animals; com., 'ch'ung chuk, of the same clan; 'chuk, tung, the chief of a clan; 'chuk, p'wan, genealogical register of the clan; 'koi' chuk, a clan that produces officers; 'chuk, wong, a flourishing clan; 'chuk, kang, k'ing ta, fellow-clansmen.

The barb of a dart or arrow, iron head of a dart; sharp-pointed: 'ch'i chuk, or ch'ien chuk, the barb of an arrow.

Used for the last and the next: tufts of small bamboo; thick, luxuriant growth, as of trees or flowers; a mold for cakes.

To collect, to crowd together; a crowd of people; a framework, or whisk, on which the silkworms spin their cocoons, called 'ch'ung chuk. Read ch'ai, one of the notes in music.

A phenix of a carnation color; a species of large duck near river banks.

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Chung.

An ancestral temple; an ancestral tablet; what is honored; to honor, to reverence; that to which men recur or resort; to revert to; the natural center; the origin or source of; a clan, those of the same surname: 'ch'ien chung, the celestial bodies; 'ch'ung jing hu, Board of the imperial kindred; 'te' chung, seas, rivers, mountains; 'lok, 'ch'i chung chi, students revere him (Confucius); pai ch'ung, chung, to disgrace one's ancestry; com., 'chung'ch'i, or 'ch'ung, chung, ancestors; 'chung min, an ancestral temple; 'chung chuk, fellow-clansmen; 'chung chung, senior kinsman—a compellation; 'chung t'ai, your young kinsman.

To rejoice; pleasure, delight; to think over, to consider.

The noise of water; murmuring, flowing water; bubbling, as a fountain.

An ancient badge of princely dignity, eight or nine inches wide, octagonal, with a hole in it: 'p'ek, chung, round and square gems, anciently worn by officers.

A vestige, a trace; a track, a footprint; to follow in the track of another: 'p'eu chung, straggling footsteps; met, unsettled, vagrant; com., chung chek, a footprint; a trace, a clue to; 'p, chung at chek, no clue whatever.

To recede, to retire; to act as if returning; to go back; to follow; a revolution of the moon; self-
abashed, self-humiliated:  "chung  "suny, unable to advance; to
shrink from, to desist.
A kind of boiler; a run, a hank, as of hempen threads; to count; name of a place.
A mane; ridge of bristles on a hog's neck; in the
coll. read, chêng, q. v.
Perpendicularly, downward; a meridian line; a
vestige, a step; the first also read chêng' and the
second, chung, chêng. Tsung. and chêng, q. v.
A pig six months or a year old; a pig, a shote;
the last of a litter; a litter; met., many, numerous:  "chung k'ieng, small
and large pigs.
A sort of tall thuja or yew, which furnishes timber;
to beat, as a drum.
A kind of gomati palm, the chamaeops, whose
braacts furnish coir for
ropes, mats, &c.; the coir
from the borassus gomatus;
Tsung. a dark brown color, umber:
in the coll. read, chêng, q. v.
Chung. A coll. word: cold,
shivering; kide, kidk,  "chung, or k'auk, k'auk,
chung, or k'ong k'ong chung,
in a great shiver and teeth chattering; k'i, chung, begin to shiver,
seil. when cold weather commences.

To equalize, to fix, to
adjust; to level, to measure;
a rule, a gauge, a
plumb, a line; even, exact,
just; to run true, as a
Chun. watch: "chung chaik, a
rule, a model; "puiw
chung, fixed, settled;
com., "chung t'i, the "many-handled"
Budd.; coll., "chung s'au, the
exact aim, as in archery;
"chung k'iang a  "chung mî,
chung, does the clock run right
or not?
CHUNG.

To permit, to approve; to hear or answer, as a prayer; to allow, to decide; to receive, as imperial orders on a certain day: com., 'pok, 'chung (coll. ng 'chung), not granted; "p'ié 'chung, to approve officially; "chung pe' to make ready; "chung ki 'tö, to answer prayer, as God does; coll. 'chung siöh, siöng 'ka' granted on one throw of the divining blocks—one block with the obverse, the other with the reverse, side up.

'Chung. A coll. word: to guess: 'chung 'chi, to guess dice, cash, or seeds, held in the hand; 'chung me' to guess riddles; 'chung tioh, to guess correctly; 'chung ting me' to guess enigmas on lanterns—in the first month; k'ëük, 'nà 'chung niöh, how many do you guess?

Read 'sung in the dictionaries; to point a piece of wood and fit it into a hole; a tenon, a wooden spike.

Poor and distressed; harassed, pressed: k'ëung 'chung pok, ha' worn out, harassed incessantly, distracted with cares.

Ts'ung.

Lofty, eminent; in the highest degree estimable and honorable; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to adore, to praise, to exalt; to revere; to collect, to fill: 'chung 'kiö, very lofty; great, honorable; 'wöng 'chung tioh tö' to revere heavenly principles;

chung dieu, the whole morning; 'chung 'chung, or 'chung tioh to respect profoundly; com., 'chung pai' to worship; 'chung hong' to obey reverently; 'chung ang, Chungan, a district in Kien-prefecture, celebrated for tea.

A thicket, a bushy place; crowded, as trees; bushy; collected, assembled in numbers: 'ch'ö muk, 'chung, grass and trees; Ts'un, crowded together; com., "chung jing, a thicket; "teai" chung jing, a large monastery.

Smaller streams flowing into the main river—tributaries; the meeting of waters.

(70) Chung.

A bell, a clock: com., "chung 'ku', bells and drums; 'chung sang kang' a temple of the 'ngu tao' at the Yong bridge, Foochow; "ch'ö ding chung, a clock; "chung 'p'ëu taing' a clock and watch shop; taung 'chung, to ring or strike a bell; 'chung hioh, the bell sounds; "chung jau, a belfry; coll., 'k'o' 'tei jing, what o'clock is it?

A measure equal to 64 or 100 'tau'; a cup or goblet; to collect; to bestow, to confer; to repeat; heavy; gifted with, endowed; again, repeated: "chung ai' very dear, beloved; com., 'ang' chung, the surname 'Chung;' "chung 'ki, a god who
is said to extirpate evil spirits.

A long-headed grasshopper; a species of locust: *ch'ung sù, a green locust (truxalis).

To beat with a pestle; to pound, to pulverize, to grind to powder: com., *ch'ung 'mi, to pound or hull rice in a mortar; coll., Chung, *ch'ung k'o a stone mortar; *ch'ung k'o t'ai, a pestle; *ch'ung ch'á, to pound rice into flour; *ch'ung piêng, to flatten by beating; k'ung t'ai' ch'ung, to beat with the fists.

The end, termination, a finish; death; to end, to terminate; to end one's days; to the last; at length, finally: *seng' ch'ung, to perform obsequies carefully; com., *sii ng ch'ung, a peaceful death; *ch'ung sing, a lifetime; *u sù u ch'ung, without beginning or end; ch'iong sù ch'iong ch'ung, complete from first to last; *ting ch'ung, near death; ch'ung kiu, at last, finally; *ch'ung sing kiek, kvooh, to recap life's results—at death; *ch'ung sing t'ai sù, the great matter of life—i.e. marriage.

A seed, a germ, a kernel; a sort, a kind, a class; that which sprouts: com., *t'iong ch'ung, to transmit, to propagate; *song ch'ung, sprouts of grain; *t'yan' ch'ung, little fishes; *ch'ung ch'ung, sorts, kinds; *chak, *ch'ung, mixed; illegitimate, a bastard; coll. *ch'ung 'chi, seed; it 'ch'ung, to sow, to plant; ch'i oh, *ch'ung, seed-rice; sioh, *ch'ung lo, of the same kind or species.

The heel; to follow one, to imitate, to go after one; to visit; to tread hard; to connect: *chi'ek, 'ch'ung, uninterruptedly.

Fire burning up; to kindle, to burn: com., *ch'ui 'ch'ung, an ember or coal to kindle with.

To swell up, to tumefy; a swelling; inflated, swollen: com., *p'eu 'ch'ung, swollen, inflated; *song 'ch'ung, jaundiced and Chung, puffed; *ch'ung tionei, dropsical; u* ming 'ch'ung tuk, a sudden swelling or sore; coll., niêk, 'ch'ung 'ch'ung, the eyes much swollen; 'ch'ung k'i li, to swell up, to boil.

To listen to, to follow, to comply with, to agree; to believe in; commencing from, place of origin; a preposition, through, by, from, in; since, whence; a way, a manner; compliance; a follower: also read *ch'ung and ch'ung q. v.: *ch'ung mieng to assest to one's face: com., *ch'ung meng to obey orders; 'ch'ung ch'ung to follow the many; *ch'ung piêng at convenience; *ch'ung kwong, compulsory; *ch'ung ch'iong, formerly; *ch'ung ku i li, from former times to the present; *ch'ung 'ch'á hau, from this time on, henceforth; *ch'ung diong, to reform, as a prostitute; song

Chung, to obey, to follow; 'chai', 'chou'. 

Chua, tioh, to make over new again.

(71) Chwa.

Read 'chou'; coll. chua: to clutch, to grip tightly; to tear with claws; to grasp, to snatch, to clench: 'chou', 'pa tiang, to grasp by the collar; 'chou la chung, to mark or scratch in clutching; 'chou ma tioh, fails to clutch it.

Cheah; used in the Paik Ing for the coll. chua: to take; to pull, to draw, to drag; to pull out, to draw, as lots; the preceding character is commonly used instead of this: 'chou chok, to pull out; 'chua ch'ieh, to draw lots; 'chua pa, to draw cards; 'chua k'eng, to draw a bad card.

'Chwah.

Chwah, A coll. word: to vary from a model or standard; to err, to miss, to mistake: yong 'chau chwah, k6' varies from the pattern; kauk, chwah, a bone displaced, sprained.

Chwai.

Cheai. A coll. word: to eat: 'chou k'ing accustomed to eat it; 'chwai 'pa, or 'chou 'pa 'pa, to eat heartily; 'chou mai k'6 can't eat it all.

(74) Chwak.

To grasp, to lay hold of; to take up with the hand.

To bind, to tie; the lapping of a selvage, as in sewing.

Chwang.

Also read chuong': to collect, to assemble, to come together; to place a coffin in a dead house; poles and thatch to cover a coffin.

An awl, a gimlet, an anger, a drill; to bore, to drill, to pierce, to perforate; met., to worm yourself into, to investigate secrets; to pry into, as abstruse doctrines: "choung ch'i mi, k'ieh, the farther you bore the harder it is; met., deep, abstruse; com., "choung le" to toil for wealth, avaricious.

Also read chang': to walk, to advance; to flee, to run away; to scatter, to put to flight; to hasten, to urge, to quicken, to press: "choung pro'o to hasten one's steps.

To connect things together, to continue, to carry on, to take up where another left off; to imitate, as virtues: "choung seii
or "chwang sing," to carry on the work of a predecessor.

Interchanged with the last: a kind of carnation band or cord, a red tassel or tape; to connect; to collate; to compile a work: "chwang su," to collate, to examine and revise.

Also read chang: a sort of stone scepter made with a cup, used in pouring out libations; a kind of bottle used in worship.

'Chwang. A coll. word: full-fleshed, hearty, hale, stout.

Read 'kwang; coll. chwang' in imitation of Foochow Mandarin; to profit, to make gain in trade: 'chwang' le to make gains; 'to chwang' kow a ch'iang, gain a few cash more.

To eat, to drink; to feed persons, to provide for; dressed food; delicacies, condiments, relishes: seng2 chwang' a rich banquet; com., 'ngau chwang' meats, delicacies.

To regulate, to correct, to dispose in order; to grasp; to compose, to record; a statute, a rule; a received maxim; a business, an act; to edit, to revise books, to publish: 'siu chwang' to record; a title of the first Han-lin academicians; 'te chwng' strange, marvelous; 'chwang' chie2 to compose works. Read

'suang' to reckon. Read 'song,' to select, to commission.

Used for the last: to admonish, to exhort by precepts; to communicate instruction: "chwang' any, to write essays; "chwang' suki to narrate.

(76) Chwi.

To beat anything with a piece of wood; a kind of hard wood.

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, inundation; the first of the five elements; a discount on coin or bullion; trivial, common, as water; easy, gentle, unstable; the 85th radical: com., "chwi'sui, rain water; "chwi k'an, a town at the foot of the Min rapids; "chwi huo hsu, water-carriers and fire-kindlers; "chwi twai' spring tides; "chwi sieu, neap tides; "chwi kiu, half-moon dumplings, stuffed and boiled; "chwi seng the nature of water; met., yielding, as said of bad women; "chwi'ang, ripples; "song chwi, to go with the tide; "chwi kauk, a puddle; "chwi

水

水

水
Chwo.

This syllable in its various tones is interchangeably read Chio, q.v.

(78) Chwoh.

This syllable in its various tones is interchangeably read Chioh, q.v.

(79) Chwoi.

To pledge, to pawn; an excrescence, a blemish; unsuitable; verbiage, tautology; connected with, hanging to, appended, as a postscript: "chwoi" sī, a son-in-law; "chwoi" ngū, tautology; "chwoi, chwoi" to pawn, to pledge.

The down on birds, the fine undergrowth of hair on animals; birds molting; furry, downy, soft, delicate; like felt, velvety: "chwoi" niēng, a felt hat; "hioo chwoi" asbestos cloth; "chwoi" mok, a felt tent.

(80) Chwok.

Grass and plants just sprouting; fat, hearty, vigorous, as cattle: "ch'i" chwok, kī nga, the plants have sprouted; ngū yong chwok, chuang tiōng, large fat cattle.

Stupid, dull; unskilful, unapt: "k'ieu chwo, expertise and stupidity; com., "chwo, jing, the dull thorn, i.e., my wife: "chwo, chui, my poor abilities; com., i chui il' chwook, siō, tek, kiāng, his talent is rather inferior.

To pick up, to gather with the hand; to pluck, to seize, to lay hold on: "chwook, sik, to gather, to pull out.

(The next four also read tiok.)

To sob; to prate, to talk incessantly; to imbibe, to drink; to sip, to taste; to kiss: "diu chwook, to gulp, to will down; "chwook, sēak, to drink congee; met., poor, destitute.

To clip, to pare; to engrave; to mutilate, as culprits; to reject, to cast off:
'ch'auk, teng' to engrave and publish.

To join, to connect, to sew or tie together; to oversee royal robes; mixed, variegated; to stop, put an end to; fencers or posture-makers in ancient courts.

To stop, to desist from; a repaired carriage: 'hok, pok, ch'ok, to study incessantly.

(81) Chwong.

This syllable in its various tones is interchangeably read Chiong, q. v.

(82) Ch'a.

差

A mistake, an error; mistaken, erroneous; to err, to differ, to miss the mark; difference, discrepancy; fault, excess; differing, unlike, unassorted: also read 'ch'a and 'ch'i, q. v.; com., 'ch'a ch'auk, error, mistake; used for death in coll. books; 'ch'a pok, 'tö, nearly, almost; 'ch'a pok, 'teng, unlike, of different sorts; 'hung 'hö pok, 'ch'a, not the least error; coll., 'ch'a tek, huong' a great difference; 'ch'a sioh, p'oo' differs by one step—to vary slightly, a little too late; 'ch'a sioh, hieng, a narrow escape from danger; mò 'ch'a iè, unchangeable, fixed.

又

A fork in a road; a prong, a crotch; to cross or interlace the fingers: com., 'ch'a ch'iu, to interlace the fingers; 'tièk, 'ch'a, an iron fork; 'yä, 'ch'a, evil spirits; coll., 'sang 'ch'a tio.

three diverging roads; "sioh, k'ong sioh, 'ch'a, a straight mark and a cross—error-marks in compositions; 'ch'a mà' tiöh, can't fork it.

支

To fork out, to nip; to drive out, to pitch out, to strike.

权

Used for the last: diverging branches of a tree; an instrument for catching fish; a prong for sticking mud-fish: "ch'a m'gö, to fork fish; com., "ch'a t'iong' a pronged stick; a long wooden fork; coll., aung' 'ch'a, a long-handled prong, used in shops.

汉

炭

The first also read ch'a: streams or roads diverging: "sang, ch'a lo' teu, a trivium; "sang, ch'a 'ö, a river in Liautung.

读

Read, ch'o; coll., ch'a: to recover from sickness; convalescent, recovered; a slight ailment, a slight epidemic like the influenza: com., "sau, ch'a, slightly better; coll., p'ang' à, ch'a, the sickness has abated somewhat; t'wcü, ch'a, much better; ch'ek, 'ch'üng' muöng, 'ch'a, steadily improving; 'ch'üng mä' k'iong' 'ch'a, no improvement in the disease.

炒

To roast in a pan or boiler; to fry in fat or oil: com., "ch'a ch'ai' to fry vegetables in oil; "ch'au ch'au, to fry with a seasoning of distiller's grains; coll., 'ch'üng 'ch'a, to fry and roast; 'ch'a mi, or 'ch'a 'mi t'ong, sug-
ared rice roasted and formed into cakes; "ch'a prooi" to heat and dry over a fire; "ch'a chien, to roast and scorch, to toast thoroughly; "ch'a k'o pi, to roast coffee; "ch'a ma' tik, jieh ma' lang" fry it and it does not get done through, boil it and it does not become tender; met., a blockhead.

"ch'a" to rail at; coll., "p'ah, ch'a" to disturb, to cause failures.

A handsome girl, a beautiful unmarried young lady.

To bind up, to seal up; sealed up, as in winter; a sacrifice at the end of the year, when all things are sealed up by the cold.

Firewood, fuel, faggots; wood, brushwood; to stop up; to guard, to defend: coll., "t'o ch'a, to gather firewood; "ch'a to, a wood cleaner; "ch'a tang" a piece of wood; "ch'a nga, a wood broker; "ch'a hu, a sudorific medicine; coll., "p'wai" ch'a, to split wood; "ch'a kook, a sickle for cutting grass; "ch'a t'ai kioh, blockheads, stupid workmen; "ch'a k'ah, or "ch'a chio k'ah, wood dealers; "ch'a hoi, fuel; "ch'a p'ah, bundles of wood; "ch'a tong, a block to cut or pound on; "ch'a prooi" chips, shavings; "ch'a mi hu, ch'a "wood-and-rice husband and wife," soil, living together only while their stores last; "ch'a kwoh, billets of wood; "ch'a nga, a wooden fish; met., a blockhead.

Thin, lean, emaciated, sick; met., vicious, de- praved; bad, spoiled, ruined: coll., "ch'a ngaing, a kind of paralysis; "ch'a pe' utterly vicious; ruined, as business; cheng' yah ch'a, a wasting disease; "ch'o ch'a, to degenerate; to go on and spoil it; mèh, tu ch'a k'o" eyes fixed in death.
CH'A. A coll. prefix, as in \( \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch'a} \), forks; forked, transverse, crossed.

CH'A. A wife, a partner, a spouse, a consort taken with legal ceremonies; \( \text{ch'd}' \text{ch'a}, \) to marry a wife; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), husband and wife; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), wife and children; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), "destroys the wife"—as fortune-tellers say of a husband's adverse horoscope; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) 'cha h'o hak, a happy and united family; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) p'au, \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) pi'ek, \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), to leave wife and children, as when going on a journey; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) kie 'cha, to entrust wife and children to another's care. Read \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \); to give a daughter in marriage to one. Luxuriant foliage: \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), thick foliage; moving clouds; to exert one's self; as an officer does; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), cautious, reverential.

Similar to the next: grieved, afflicted, sorrowful; suffering from hunger: \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), famishing; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), or \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) 'ch'ang, pitiable, distressing.

Intense cold; bleak, cloudy, wintry, stormy, a cold wind; shivering, freezing; calamitous; afflicted, grieved: \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), solitary, lonely; \( \text{hau} \) 'a, \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), sleety wind and rain; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), or \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) 'dio, \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) 'dio, \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) 'ch'ang, pitiable, grievous; afflicted.

CH'AI. The stripes, colored or plain, in silken fabrics; ornamented, blended colors and stripes.

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 sleeping place, lodgings: \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) seng, a place to live, a home; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), temporary lodgings; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) seng, or \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) chi, or \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) poh, a stopping place; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) poh; no place to stay, no home.

Read \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'ai} \) in the dictionaries; coll. \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \): a messenger, a commission-er, an ambassador, one sent to manage affairs; to send, to commission: also read \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) and \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), q. v.: \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), an imperial commissioner; \( \text{meu} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), to look out for business; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) tong, \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), to be a policeman; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), the bearer of a memorial to the emperor; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), the bearer of a memorial to the emperor; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), or \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) sai, to send, to commission; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) seng, revenue cutters; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) la, a policeman's fees; ang'ong, \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) (coll. \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) ya, or \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) 'mei), messengers, bailiffs; paing \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), to provide for officers while traveling; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) chia, a police search.

CH'AI. A vulgar character, used in the Paik, Ing for coll. \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \); \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \), flour made from rice; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) rice flour for steamed dumplings; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) chiao to sift rice flour; \( \text{ch}' \text{ch'a} \) chiao, coarse particles in pounded...
Ch'ae. A coll. intensive particle, as in: ch'ae'k, ch'ae'k, sing, or ch'ek, ch'ae'k, sing, quite fresh, span-new.

(86) Ch'ang.

T'yan. Read ch'ang, used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ch'ang': to make another angry; to provoke; mutual recriminations: "ch'ang' k'i, to be angry; ch'ang' k'i, to be steam rising; anger flaming up.

(87) Ch'ah.

T'a. Read ch'ah; coll. ch'ah: a slip, an inventory, a register, a list; a census-book; a patent or commission of nobility: "ch'ah ch'ah, a register; books; hok, ch'ah, to examine the official records; 'k'ah, ch'ah, recorded; 'ch'ah' sieu ch'ah, revenue report to the emperor; 'ch'ah, kwong' documents, law-books; kau tai ch'ah, a transfer-paper; 'p'ang, lang ch'ah, official list of literary candidates; 'ting k'iu ch'ah, a census of population; ch'ah, hung, a patent of nobility; a commission, as to appoint a king of Loochoo.

(85) Ch'aaek.

Tsu. Read t'ak; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ch'aaek: a chart, a map; a hanging picture or drawing; pasteboard for maps, &c.; 'mooi, ch'aaek, to make pasteboard for charts; ch'aaek, a scroll with inscriptions; t'ak ch'aaek, drawings, pictures; ch'aaek, t'ak, the lower roller of a chart; ch'aaek, siok, hok, one map, one hanging picture; ch'aaek, t'ak, ch'aaek, old charts are not salable.

1. ch'aaek, ch'aa', ch'ah, white as white rice flour; 2. ch'aa'k, ch'aa', a present of rice flour to a family in mourning; 3. ch'aa'k, ch'aa'k, presents in return for rice flour.

(84) Ch'ae.

T'ao. A vulgar character used in the Paik, Ing; a kind of long gourd with a rough deep-green skin: coll., 'si' ch'ae'k, a long serpentine gourd; 'ch'ae' k'ong, gourd-pith—used as a medicine; ch'ae' ch'ao, ch'ae, ch'ao, gourd, a frame to trail gourd-vines on.

Ch'ae? A coll. word: to scold, to repel sternly: ch'ae, m'ahng, to scold people; t'ah, ch'ae, to rail at each other.

Ch'aaek. A coll. word: to scold, to repel sternly: ch'aa'k, m'ahng, to scold people; t'ah, ch'ae', to rail at each other.
tions for Kuijin—hence called, sang t'ong ch'ah', 'cheng', t'iao ch'ah', the prize essay of the first Kuijin, and list of graduates, as forwarded to Peking; t'uang se' ch'ah', essays at the 3d session of the provincial examinations; 'ch'ah ch'ah', books; 't'ai' ch'ah', to compare copies with the original essays; 'mueng' ch'ah', subjects for 3d session essays; 'ting' se' ch'ah', essays of the Chintsz at the examination before the emperor.

Ch'ah. A coll. word, as in ch'ah, t'ai, to raise up, to lift; to help one rise; ch'ah, ken, to raise high.

Ch'ah. A coll. word, as in ch'ah, ch'ih, almost, nearly, within a little. 'wang to ch'ah ch'ah', ch'eh, p'ah, p'uai' carried the bowl in his hand and almost broke it.

(88) Ch'ah.

Read ch'ah; coll. ch'ah: now, just now; scarcely; used in imitation of the court dialect; the common colloquial is ch'ah, q. v.; 'ch'ah ch'ah', just now; 'ch'ah ch'ah k'o' has just gone.

To guess, to conjecture, to doubt; to dislike, to abhor; to fear, to approximate, lest; 'teng ch'ah', enigmas on lanterns; 'ch'ah to', to judge of; 'ch'ah pok', ch'ok, inconceivable; com., 'ch'ah siong', to suspect; 'ch'ah to' guess poetry'—by supplying the missing word; 'ch'ah k'ung', to 'guess the fist,' or number of extended fingers, morra—a drinking game; ch'ah me' to guess a riddle; coll., k'ek, 'nai', ch'ah, for you to guess.

釦

A broad hairpin; met., females: com., 'ch'ah ch'ah', 'tiao' sin sek', hairpins, rings, and head-ornaments in general; 'tiao ch'ah' p'ah', 'king' to scatter the hairpins and break the mirrors; met., a family broken up.

采

Interchanged with the next three: to pluck, to choose, to take with the hand; variegated, adorned with colors; cities or lands allotted to officers for revenue; a surname: 'ch'ah kuo' to select sentences; pek, sen' ch'ah, a white ground takes the colors; com., 'ch'au ch'ah', variegated, beautiful; 'ngu ch'ah', the five colors.

採

gOcTo select, to pick, to pluck, to choose, to take with the hand: com., 'ch'ah 'ni', to buy up for government, as rice; 'ch'ah deng', or 'ch'ah deng ku', to collect money (as for the dragon-boat festival) by beating gongs and drums; 'ch'ah deng ko', 'songs of the Lotus,' sung at the dragon-boat festival; 'ch'ah ta', to pick tea leaves.

家

Lands or cities allotted for the revenue of officers: 'ch'ah te' territory set apart for grandees; lieu 'ch'ah', officers jointly ruling a circuit.

彩

Variegated, ornamented with different colors, elegant, gay-colored; beautiful, as figures in silks and...
Vegetables, edible herbs, greens; food, viands: "ch'ai" saik, an emaciated look; "su ch'ai" vegetables; com., "ch'ai" t'ung, a garden of herbs; "chau ch'ai" pickled vegetables; "hai ch'ai" seaweed, limpets; "sieu ch'ai" condiments of leaves and greens; coll., siah, ch'ai to be a vegetarian; ch'ai t'ai, the turnip; ch'ai, cheng, salted leaves of vegetables; pah, ch'ac'i' cabbage; ch'ai, ch'ai, vegetable sprouts; ch'ai' kang, dried vegetables; met., rumpled clothes; ch'ai', t'ong p'ung herb-soup and rice—thank-offering to the a' kai; ch'ac' cliuk, herb-Buddh, i.e. a vegetarian; ch'ai, pië, or ch'ai' po, pië, the outer leaves of vegetables; ch'ai knoq, vegetable stalks; ch'ai' t'eng ch'ai' t'ai, the vegetable worm perishes with the vegetable; met., the sinner dies in his sins; muoi, siah, sang nik, ch'ai p'oon, siong siong, sà t'eng, expects to be defiled before he has fasted three days.

A bee; an insect having a sting; a kind of scorpion with a long tail; "prung ch'ai' a bee; ch'ai' mwi, the sting of a bee.

Grass, herbs, esculent herbs; a law, a rule; name of a feudal state, now Junning-fu in the southeast of Honan; a tortoise: ch'ai' sëak, a prince of the Chow dynasty.

An adverb of time; just now, near, at hand; shortly, presently, then, at once;
scarcely, barely: in the coll. read 4ch'ei, q. v.: 5ch'ai dai, just come; 6ch'ai 5e, then it will do; 7hwaung ch'ai, then, just now.

Read ch'ai; coll. ch'ai: a ravenous beast, a wolf or lynx; 8ch'ai dong, a wolf; 9ch'ai dong sing kang, a wolf's heart; met., cruel.

Ch'aik.

側 (side, lateral; to incline, to bow down, to head; mean, perverted, low; rebellious, seditious; only one: in the coll. read ch'aik, q. v.; 10sang ch'aik, hill-side; 11tong c'hong hwaung ch'aik, tossing to and fro, sleepless; 12ch'aik, mud, to cast hateful glances at; 13ch'aik, ngei, to incline the ear; 14hwaung ch'aik, rebellious; com., 15ch'aik, sek, a concubine.

測 (to fathom, to sound; to estimate, to measure; pure, clear, as varnish; com., 16ch'aik, tok, to fathom, to investigate; 17pok, ch'aik, inserutable, as a sudden death; 18ch'aik, che, to dissect words—a species of divination.

惱 (secret grief; distress; to pity, to commiserate, to sympathize: in the coll. anger, envy; com., 19ch'aik, see, tender-hearted, humane; 20k'i ch'aik, grieved; coll., ch'aik, sing, or ch'aik, ch'aik, sing, displeasure; distressed, as by death of friends; ch'aik, sing t'aiy 3 deep envy; ch'aik, si yen, "envious to death"—filled

with envy; 21ch'e cheng 2 ch'aik, to weep bitterly; ch'aik, yen po chien 2 yen kung, to envy the rich and mock the poor.

A thorn, a spike, a prick-le; to prick, to pierce with a thorn.

A bamboo slip, such as books were once engraved on; a book, a writing; a stratagem, a plan, means, an expedient, a scheme; to whip, a switch, a whip; a divining slip: in the coll. read ch'ah, q. v.: 22ch'u ch'aik, books; com., 23ki, ch'aik, a scheme, a contrivance; 24h'iong ch'aik, a capital plan; 25h'iong' ch'aik, to submit a plan.

冊 (list, an inventory, a register; a census-book; a patent or commission of nobility; to choose, to plan, to contrive: in the coll. read ch'ah, q. v.: 26ch'u ch'aik, books; 27si ch'aik, a historian.

Posts of a stockade, a railing; a stockade: in the coll. read chak, q. v.: 28ch'aik, m'woeng, street-gates.

拆 (to break up or open, to split; to destroy, to pull down, to take away; to dissect, to take to pieces: 29ch'aik, eng 2 to dismiss from office; ch'aik, k'i, to destroy; ch'aik, k'ai, to split, to open.

坼 (to rive, to crack, to open, to burst open, as buds; split, riven, cracked: kak, ch'aik, the bursting of buds.
To verify, to prove, to fulfill; a prognostic, an omen, a sign: com., "ch'ain^g ^tiew" a prophecy, an omen; "ch'aiung" chü, a priest's fees; "ch'aiung" ngü, prophetic sayings; coll. maung: "ch'aiung" a prophetic dream; "ch'aiung" naung, the omen is bad.

Inner garments; to give, to assist, to patronize, to befriend; to give effect to, to illustrate, to show off; to match: com., "ch'aiung" to illustrate by examples; "ch'aiung" sang, long dresses worn by Manchu women and concubines; "ch'aiung" jü, or "ch'aiung" jüo, a Taoist's gown.

An inner coffin; to collect firewood. Read kwon^g a bucket for drawing water.

Beautiful, good, comely, fair, personable, as youths; a pretty mouth, smiling; a daughter's husband; to borrow for a purpose, to serve an occasion: in the coll. read ch'ang^q q.v.: "ch'aiung" tai⁰ to employ a substitute, for, instead of; "mi ch'aiung" fine, beautiful.

Used for the next: luxuriant herbage: fine growing grain; fresh, new; fine, illustrious.

A plant, called "ch'aiung" chüé, the root of which dyes red or madder; one sort gives the carnation color, once used to dye the imperial robes.

Wrongly used for the next: to take, to receive; to raise; to courtesy with the hands bowed to the
插

To insert, to pierce, to set in, to stick into, touck in, to thrust into or through; to transplant; to set in a socket; to meddle, to interfere in, to help; an iron-pointed pole used for carrying sheaves or prying up cloths, in which sense the next is used: com., 'ch'ak, hua, to insert flowers, as in a vase; 'ch'ak, liu, to stick willow boughs, as a charm at the Ch'ing Ming festival; coll., 'ch'ak, ch'ang, to stick up green twigs, as one does when leprous, to ward off the disease from his village; 'ch'ak, ong, to set out rice shoots; 'ch'ak, chio, to stick up a candle; met., a boat going down stern foremost; 'ch'ak, ch'oi' to interrupt by talking; 'ch'ak, 'ch'o mà' sing, "stick grass in the hair and sell one's self into slavery"—as the poor say when pressed for money; 'ch'ak, pek, neng tai' to meddle in other people's business; 'king ch'ak, tai' willing to help.

锄

Iron farming utensils, spades; a pointed pole to carry sheaves called 'hö' ch'ak', ; a needle used in the coll. for a flat hairpin ornamented with green swallow feathers: coll., 'ch'ak, ak, a hairpin casket.

西

To pound off the husks of wheat; a pounder used in building earth walls: used for 'ch'ak, (to insert): 'têak, ch'ak, a pounder used in making earth walls, in the coll. called têak, 'ch'u.

歴

To drink each other's blood in spirits; to bloody the lips—a form of oath: "ch'ak, hiek, to let blood and touch the lips with it—an oath of blood.

簿

Garments with a double border: com., "ch'ak, kaek, the pieces inserted at the sides where the skirts separate.

參

To be concerned with; to join with for consultation, to advise, to give counsel to; to blend, to mix, to adulterate, to mix Ts'an. in, as inferior goods; to form one of three; to have an audience, to see one; to impeach, to report to the throne on other officers; confused, mixed, as colors; a deposition, an impeachment; the 20th constellation comprising the stars a, b, g, d, e, k, and k, in Orion: "ch'ang hiok, to wait upon a superior; "ch'ang 'k'o, to examine; com., "ch'ang mei, to plan, to scheme; "ch'ang pai' or "ch'ang kenting' to visit a superior; "ch'ang ch'iong' a colonel; "ch'ang, ch'a pok, ch'a, uneven, unassorted; "kwang, ch'ang, to depose from office; "ch'ang wong, a degraded officer; coll., "ch'ang ch'io, to add water; met., to talk covertly; "ch'ang taeng' to cool by adding cold water.

摎

A delicate hand, a hand with tapering fingers; fine, tapering, small; to take up with the hand.
Bamboos varying in length; a pandean pipe; a hairpin.

Three horses abreast in an achariot; the horses outside the hills, called 'ch'ang 'na'; 't'ien, ch'ang 'i', (Confucius) loosed ed the outside horse and gave it (to a poor man).

Read 'ch'ing'; coll. 'ch'ang; the color of nature, as the azure sky, or the green of growing plants; a green or blue tint; a dark color; wan, pale, sallow; 'tei', ch'ang, or ch'ing, ch'ang, dark, jet black; 't'ieh, ch'ang, reddish black; 't'ieh, ch'ang, iron-gray; 'ch'ang k'ak, a kind of green frog; 'ch'ang, ch'ang, greenish; 'ch'ang tse, apricots; 'ch'ang k'oo, 'the green fruit'—olives; ch'ing k'un, 'blue vein'—a fierce fellow; ch'ing lang, dark blue; 'ch'ang, ch'ang, tseh, porphyr; ch'ing, ch'ang, tseh, dark and greenish; ch'ing pok, ch'ing l'ing pok, lang, neither black nor blue; met., as one neither decidedly wise nor silly; 'ch'ing, ch'ing, 'dark clothes'—a play-actor in female dress; ch'ing, ch'ing, black silk thread; 'ch'ing p'oo, black cotton cloth; 'ch'ing w'ong, dark yellow, jaundiced.

Read 'seng'; coll. 'ch'ang, as in 'ch'ang, 'ch'ang, blind; 'ch'ang, 'ch'ang, p'oo, 'meo na, p'oo, teii', the blind in getting wives wish only for large ones; met., to regard only size in choosing; 'ch'ang, 'ch'ang, w'eng, 'k'ieh k'ak, 'me, a blind man riding a blind horse; met., to attempt hazardous feats.

Cruel, inhuman, hard-hearted; to be afflicted, pained, injured in mind; a superlative applied to sufferings, sad! lamentable! Ta'an. "ch'ang k'ak, unfeeling, tyrannical; cox., "ch'ang, 'ch'ang, most lamentable; "ch'ang siong, pained, deeply grieved; coll., ch'shiong, ch'shiong, distressing, most pitiable; "ch'ang, alas! 'ch'ing, mo, 'ch'ang, is it not sad?

Like the preceding; pained, feeling acutely. Ta'an. grieved, distressed; sickened from former suffering; already, formerly:
'ch'ang t'ak, to feel acutely.

Read, sing; coll. 'ch'ang, as in 'ch'ing 'ch'ang, to awake, as from sleep or intoxication; 'pek, 'ch'ang, to arouse, to excite by appeal or instruction.

'Ch'ang. A coll. word, as in 'ch'ang 'ch'ang sing, just new; fresh and fine, as clothes.

Half a 'tau or peck; a meal; fine rice, rice flour; many, much; fine, excellent, beautiful, as woman; to laugh, smiling; to examine; clear, bright; three girls together: 'pek, 'ch'ang white rice, anciently called as a punishment; 'ch'ang, 'yong, laughing; clear, pure; 'ch'ang 'ch'ang i luk, beautiful clothes.

Bright, clear, resplendent: com., 'ch'ang, lang, lustrous, brilliant; 'ch'ang, lang, kwong, bright, luminous.

The first read 'ch'ang; coll. 'ch'ang: to repent and confess; the prayers and incantations of Taoists and Buddhists for the dead: Ch'ien, com., 'king 'ch'ang prayers and confessions; 'pai 'ch'ang to recite prayers, as employed priests do; 'ch'ang, hweo, to make penitent confession; 'ch'ang, 'tau, the worship of "Measure Mother" (guardian of children) on the 15th of the 8th moon; 'ch'ang, ngwoong, to regret (do away with) the vow—a ceremony enacted when a previous prayer has not been answered.

A brilliant gem, the luster of gems: "ch'aoi, 'ch'ang, pendent gems; met., hanging flowers.

'Ch'ang. A coll. word: strong, rude, fierce, eager, impetuous: 'ch'ang ma, eager, venturesome; 'ch'ang tek, 'hang, very strong and bold; 'ch'ang, 'ka 'ch'ang, strong feet and hands—to act rudely; 'ch'ang, ngong, 'ch'ang 'ma, (like) a fierce ox or horse.

抄鈔

To transcribe, to copy; to buy up, as forfeited goods; to confiscate, to sequestrate; in the coll. to beg, as priests do: the Ch'ao. second also read 'ch'aq. v.: "ch'au muk, ik, kwang, confiscated to the government; com., "ch'au, chi, to transcribe a book; "ch'au, 'sia, to copy; "ch'au, ch'ong, or "ch'au t'ang, to buy forfeited goods at pawn-shops; "ch'au, k'au, to confiscate household property; coll., "ch'au, hweo, to beg subscriptions, as Buddhist priests do; "ch'au, la 'ta, to take a copy of; 'ch'iu, 'ch'au, hweo, kwong, a book of copied songs.

Read, 'ch'6; coll. 'ch'au: to practice, as troops, to train, to drill; anxious, solicitous: "ch'au, lieng, to drill; "liang, 'ch'au, a winter drill; 'k'ang, 'ch'au, to review troops; 'ch'ei 'ch'au, a naval review; 'ch'au, ping, or
ch'au 'yeng, to drill troops; ch'au 'sing, or ch'au 'sing puh, pok, anxious, careworn.

Read ch'e'u; used in the Paik Eng for the coll. ch'au: to hold up the dress in walking; to overhaul, to examine: 'lliong 'ch'iu, ch'au i, to hold up the dress with both hands; ch'iu 'rong ch'au 'sheng, to push up the sleeves; ch'au ch'ak, to raise and fasten (the skirts); ch'au naung or ch'au 'ngu 'lid, to throw into utter confusion by overhauling.

Read 'ch'o; coll. ch'au: grasses, herbs, plants with herbaceous stems, plants in general: 'ch'au te grassy lands; met., disreputable places; pek, ch'au 'pi', to pull grass; met., involved in trouble by others; ch'a ch'au, straw of the first rice crop; ch'au yoh, herb medicine; 'ding hiong ch'au, a fragrant plant used in hair oil; ch'au 'tak, a straw bed; ch'au ch'au 'doge, badly done, as needlework, compositions, &c.; ch'au 'li l'ak, straw slippers without heels; ch'au 'pau, a straw pouch; met., a simpleton; ch'au 'la ma, foot travelers; ch'au 'da la, "straw-sandal fee"—to police going far; ch'au 'ning kiang, tiang yed a pauk, dense, even a straw image hearing it would be excited as by inspiration. 

To clamor, to wrangle; to annoy, to trouble, to tease; to interrupt one in the coll. read ch'a, q.v.: com., 16 chauk, ch'au, to trouble, as evil spirits do; 17 ch'au 'yen, to annoy; ch'au nau to make a disturbance; coll., ke ch'au (brogue kau 'ch'au), to annoy one; ch'au siak, to tease for food; ch'au meng wong, prince of teasers; ch'au naung 'send hard to bear the annoyance.

Read ch'e'; coll. ch'au: effluvia, bad odor, putridity, stench; to stink, to smell, to rot; met., vile, corrupt; disreputable, in bad odor: ch'au ke a stench; ch'au 'e or ch'au 'la e a putrid scent; ch'au lang or ch'au ho rotten; ch'au, ch'ao, or ch'au 'sing ch'ao, a fishy smell; ch'au meng sieng, the smell of milk; ch'au ma to hoot, to rail at; cheng ch'au or ch'au 'ngu 'seng' or ch'au 'ngu haing an intolerable stench; ch'au miang stang, a bad reputation; ch'au 'sing kung, a corrupt heart; ch'au che ong "bad-odor luck"—said in jest of one who succeeds with poor talents; ch'au hu 'ing, smoked, as in being cooked; ch'au hau k'auk, cheng 'si 'nang, even a filthy ditch may drown people: met., it's dangerous to trifle even with trivial faults.

(95)

Ch'auk.

To wash or plate with gold; stripes, striæ, as in stones or fabrics; to file, to polish; to tattoo; a stone for grinding gems, &c.; to mistake, to err, to do wrong; to slip, erroneous; mixed, in disorder, confused; crossed, barred: also read ch'oi q.v.:
CH·AUNG.

The Chinese inch, regarded as long as the middle joint of the finger, the tenth of a foot, and varies with the foot; a very little; the 41st radical: com., "ch'au ng" ek, an inch and a tenth; "ch'au jiong" over an inch; "mo ng ch'au ng hou ng" the mind confused.

"ch'au ng" kwang ch'ek; the three locations of the pulse—a medical term; "ch'au ng" mok, only an inch of pulse—near death; "ch'au ng" in, an inch of time; coll., "ch'au ng" ch'au ng "po, mere bits precious—parsimonious; "ch'au ng" kung weng "mu ch'au ng" kwang in, with an inch of gold it is hard to buy an inch of time! To wound, to cut and injure, in which sense the first is also read ch'ong; to begin, to invent, to create, to found, to lay the Ch'uang foundation of; to reprove, to correct; the commencement, the first: "ting ch'au ng" to blame, to punish; com., "ch'au ng" cho to create; "ch'au ng" sii to create the world; "ch'au ng" sa, to begin; the commencement; "ch'au ng" ngii ngai, weng e sii ngii ngai, weng, to make a fortune is easy, to keep it is difficult; "ch'au ng" lie to establish a custom.

A horse going out of a door; to thrust out the head; to appear suddenly, to bolt out; suddenly, abruptly, forcibly: com., "ch'au ng" to to rush across the road, as before an officer when passing; "ch'au ng" weng wong, to bolt by the gates of a yamun; "ch'au ng" kong or ch'au ng.
Read ch'ed'; coll. ch': to force one's way; to bolt ahead; ch'ang 'tie, or ch'ang 'tie k'o' to bolt into a place; meong ch'au to just push ahead! as when uncertain of the way; 'nuang ch'au to rush about like a stupid fellow.

Read ch'o'; used in the Paik, 'Ing for the coll. ch' for which the last is commonly used: to try food, to taste: "ch'e" sidh, to taste food; "ch'e" s'ong, to test by tasting.

Ch'e. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ch'e ch't'ie to stab, to kill, as a chicken; ch'e ch'ed' to look about.

市 A market place, a square or open place where people trade; a crowd, groups of marketmen, crowded, vulgar, billingsgate; marketable, salable, to buy, to trade in the market; to bid, to offer a price: "sieu sing 'keung' ch'e low people frequent markets; com., ch'e kw the market price; meong ch'e the regular shop-prices— in distinction from commission rates; ch'ang wong prosperous trade; ch'e pai (coll. ch'e p'i) dull trade; ch'e k'i the tide (which brings fish, etc.) to market; the tide serving; s'ong ch'e opening of market; t'ai ch'e close of market; ch'e 'k'ing, state of the market; coll., ch'e ts'au, a market place; we ch'e 'ma' and ch'ei, a brisk market but no profits.

Read te'; coll. ch'e as in hak, ch'e to sneeze; "ch'e hak, k'o'i ch'iidh, to sneeze a few times; ch'e hak, ma' ch'ok, unable to sneeze.

Ch'e. A coll word: the obverse side of a cash; ch'e p'ok,
the obverse and reverse sides; mong ch'e p'ok, a game of twirling
two cash and guessing heads or tails; s'eng ch'e both obverse
sides up.

(98) Ch'ē.

Ch'ē.

Read ch'u; coll. ch'ē; the first, the beginning;
incipient, at first; ch'ē ek, the first day of the month;
ch'ē t'au, the first few days of the month; ch'ē, ch'ē,
the commencement of next month; ng'ook, ch'ē, from the 1st to the
10th of the month; tong ch'ē, at the first, formerly; ch'ē kau, what day of the first decade is it?
ch'ē ek, sek, ngo, the 1st and 15th
days—are set days to burn incense
to heaven and the gods;
ch'ē sek, t'ie, before the tenth;
ch'ē sek, ng'o, just after the tenth;
ch'ē kau ne sek, se the 9th
and 24th—are fast days; ch'ē
sang ch'ē se ni nó ng'ook, on
the 3d and 4th it is eyebrow
moon—new moon.

A coll. word: to scold
harshly, to belch out a
word or two in anger:
ch'ē 'ng'woi, you speak harshly to
me! ch'ē k'aiing' accustomed to
scold.

(99) Ch'êh.

Ch'êh. A coll. word, as in
ch'êh, k'o, to go fast, to
run away; k'êik, i ch'êh,
k'o, he has darted away from
me; ch'i ch'êh, to rush past;
ch'êh, mó, bolted! disappeared!
b'ewang, tieng, ch'êh, a kind
of rocket; chuai ch'êh, a squirt; ch'i
ch'êh, ch'êh, to rush to and fro.

(100) Ch'êk.

Ch'êk.

The numeral seven;
used in coll. as a superla-
tive or intensive: com.,
ch'êk, sek, seventy; sek,
ch'êk, seventeen; ch'êk,
Ch'i, ch'êk, the seven sevenths—
days of funeral rites for the
dead; ch'êk, 'chù paik, sá, seven
sons and eight sons-in-law—a num-
erous family; coll., ch'êk, 'kong
paik, 'kong (or tiang'), to talk
decently; ch'êk, ch'êh, seven
(persons or things); ch'êk, 'ka
queü, seven persons; ch'êk, iê
paik, tié, the tall and short devils—
attendants of the 'ngu tâ'; ch'êk,
t'ung paik, kiew very quick to
comprehend; ch'êk, 'kong in'gai' paik,
'k'i a' (themind confused) by many
things; ch'êk, 'poo paik, nak, patched all over; t'ung ch'êk,
close of the 49 mourning days.

To scold, to cry out to;
to hoot at; to mention;
"ch'êk, ch'au" to hoot at;
"ch'êk, 'ming ong" ang, give my name and sal-
utations—an epistolary phrase.

A cubit or Chinese foot
of 10 ch'aung: in the coll.
read ch'ih, q. v.: ch'êk,
ch'aung regular, proportioned; sang ch'êk, k'iëng
a three-feet sword; ch'i ch'êk,
near, as to place; ch'êk, hauk, the
looper or geometrical worm;
ch'êk, ek, ch'i, chü, an epistle; t'êk,
ch'êk, chu, a minor reigning.

Read sek; coll. ch'êk: to
wipe, to rub with a dry
cloth; hok, ch'êk, to dust
and wipe; ch'êk, mek,
'ch'ai, to wipe away tears;

1 chu 2 chu 3 chu 4 chu
5 chu 6 chu 7 chu 8 chu
9 chu 10 chu 11 chu 12 chu
13 chu 14 chu 15 chu 16 chu
17 chu 18 chu
ch'ek, 'tie tóh, to wipe chairs and tables; 'ch'ek, t'ah, to wipe clean.

Carnation, purplish or light red, flesh color; naked, destitute, barren, poor; to reddien; to denude; the 155th radical; in coll. read ch'iah, q. v.;

'ch'ek, saik, carnation color; 'ch'ek, ch'áu, an infant; the people; 'ch'ek, tó, the equator; 'ch'ek, sing, sincere; coll., ch'ek, po, dëng, 'ka ch'iang', king, bright brass counterfeits pure gold; met., a hypocrite; ch'ek, t'èu t'èu, nude, stripped to the waist.

Varnish, lacquer, viscid or resinous juices that can be used in painting; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer; adhesive; Ch'i, exceedingly friendly, doating upon; 'k'ou ch'ek, stong, dëng, united as by glue and varnish—intimate friendship; com., 'ch'ek, miëng, varnish-paste—for stopping holes; 'chiao ch'ek, red varnish; 'iu ch'ek, paint and varnish; 'ch'ek, ch'ou, the quality or gloss of varnish; coll., ch'ek, 

sa hó, a painter; ch'iang ch'ek, raw varnish; p'ah, ch'ek, t'èng, to close up the cracks of a coffin with varnish; k'èk, ch'ek, ha, poisoned by lacquer; ch'ek, tek, hó, well varnished; ch'ek, stio, kuo, to varnish one coat; t'oi, kwong ch'ek, highly polished varnishing.

The knee, the patella; a long slender spear: ch'ek, hó, at the knee; met., children; 'pe ch'ek, au angang, the knees and face of a slave—i. e., obsequious; com., "kip, ch'ek, to bend the knee; "hok, ch'ek, stork's legs; met., along thin spear: in the coll. long-legged like a stork.

To exclude, to expel, to drive off, to send off; for Ch'i, scold at; to pry into; far-reaching, extending to, extensive; plenty; saltish land: "meng ch'ek, or tik, ch'ek, to reprimand sternly; "k'ing ch'ek, to drive off; "ch'i ch'ek, to point out one's faults; "miëng ch'ek, to rebuke one to his face.

Used for the second below: a sort of pole-ax; to compassionate, to pity; mournful, sorry; aroused, vexed; deformed, marked in any way; near, related to, dear to; relatives: hui ch'ek, stong kwang, mutual sympathy; com., "ch'ing ch'ek, kindred; "jwong, ch'ing kwok, ch'ek, the imperial kindred; "ch'ing, peng ch'ek, iu, kindred and friends; coll., 'tie, ch'ing ngwó, ch'ek, near and distant relatives; ch'ing ch'ek, twai, sá, all of one's kindred.

Used for the last; grief, sorrow; to be afflicted, sad, pained, mournful: in ch'ek, sad, afflicted.

A sort of pole-ax, a bill; an ornamental kind of ax carried in processions.

Ch'ek, A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ch'ek, ch'íok, to drink; ch'ek, ch'ák, to insert: ch'ek, ch'auk, to pluck with the thumb and finger; ch'ek, ch'ák, to rub, as clothes in washing; to
grate, to cut up fine, as vegetables.

贼 (ch'ek), a thief, a robber, a bandit, a highwayman; seditions, those who rise against the government, the enemy: a term of reproach: 'ch'ek, 'phi, banditti; 'ch'ek, 'long, or 'ch'ek, 'hun, a band of thieves; 'ch'ek, 'sun, or 'ch'ek, 'neo, a den of thieves; 'ch'ai 'ch'ek, a pirate; 'hecung 'ch'ek, rebels; 'ch'ek, 'chau, leader of thieves; 'pah, 'taung 'ch'ek, day-thieves; 'ch'ek, 'chung kau, a thief-catcher; 'nie 'ch'ek, 'ping 'chong, to catch a thief by the articles stolen; 'ch'ek, 'ch'oi 'ch'ek, 'seng 'ch'ek, a thief uttering an imperial edict; met., he lies grandly! "ch'ek, 'pou, "thief's talent"—used in scolding a pilfering child; "ch'ek, 'nieh, thief's eye; met., keen eyesight; "ch'ek, 'sew 'kau, mängch'eh necessity makes thieves.

(101) Ch'ek.

读 (ch'ek), coll. ch'ek: a chisel, a punch; a cold chisel; to chisel: "ch'ek, 'kiang, a small chisel; 'yëng 'ch'ek, a gauge; "ch'ek, 'hia (or 'pauk), burst it in chiseling; "ch'ek, 'taw or 'ch'ek, 'taw to chisel through; "ch'ek, 'ma 'sew 'ch'ek, 'vauen cannot endure the chiseling—i.e., teasing, as of a child; 'ch'ek, 'tiaung 'piong 'ting, able to chisel out the skies—has great ability.

(102) Ch'eng.

撑 (ch'eng), to prop, to shore up; to fasten open, as with a stretcher; to pole, to push off, to make a show; a fulcrum, a prop, a stay.

Ch'eng.

撑 受

Ch'eng. A branch stretching out; a fulcrum, a prop, a support, a slanting post; to pole a boat.

Ch'eng, a coll. word: to murmur, to complain, to find fault: 'ch'eng i, find fault with him; 'ch'eng, 'ch'eng 'siung, teasing, as a child does; 'ch'eng 'hao 'lai, to groan.

戈 (siou), coll. 'ch'eng: a brush broom, a besom; a coarse bamboo brush for cleaning out pots and kettles; to sweep away:

读 (siou), 'ch'eng 'ch'iu, a besom; 'ch'eng 'ch'iu, a comet; coll., 'tiing 'ch'eng, a brush to cleanse pans and pots; 'ch'eng 'ko, to sweep away; 'ch'eng 'song, to clean house—in the 12th moon; 'ch'eng 'kwoong' to copy compositions carelessly—as examination-copyists do, unless feed by the students.

秤 (ch'eng), a steelyard: com., kuo 'ch'eng to weigh it; 'ch'eng 'siu, one who attends to the weighing, as at salt-houses; 'ch'eng 'ch'eng, the pointer on the top of scales; 'ch'eng 'ch'eng scales having a pointer; 'taw 'ch'eng' the peck and scales, measure and weight; coll., 'ch'eng 'kwoong, a steelyard bar; 'ch'eng 'lou, the notation of pounds and ounces on the bar; 'ch'eng 'tui, the poise; 'ch'eng 'kau, the hook; 'ch'eng 'naau the cord to hold by in weighing; 'pang 'ch'eng' the common catty of 16 oz.; 'twaai 'ch'eng' the large catty of 18 or 20 oz.; 'siu 'ch'eng' the oil catty of 17 ½ oz.; ek, paik,
ch'eng' a catty of 20 or 21 oz.;
t'ing 'p'oung ch'eng' a kind of steer-yard used in fruit shops;
'kau ch'eng' full weight; 't'ou ch'eng' ch'ing 'tie 'sien ch'eng'
ch'ing ch'ok, to buy by the large pound and sell by the small.

Same as the preceding: a steer-yard; to weigh, to adjust; suitable, as one wishes; corresponding to, satisfied with: also read ch'ing, q.v.: 'siong ch'eng' suited to each other; 'pok, ch'eng' unsuitable, not fitted; 't'ung ch'eng' to adjust, to regulate.

Cold, as weather, the person's things; frigid: com., 'yen, ch'eng' hot and cold; 'ch'eng' tieng, winter; 'oi' ch'eng' (coll. k'iang ch'eng') to fear the cold; 'ch'eng' chok, cold accumulated (in the system)—a medical term;
coll., 'soi' ch'eng' t'ie, "to occupy the cold chair"—rejected, not loved; 'sidh, ch'eng' p'oung' to eat cold rice; met., unusually early; 'a' ch'eng' a mai' are you cold? ch'eng' t'iang ch'eng' chau "cold kettle and hearth," destitute, desolate.

To sound, to fathom; met., to comprehend; cold water; met., to cool one's affections; a department in Shansi: 'ch'eng' ch'au, a large affluent of the Yellow river; 'ch'eng' ying 'jing 'spi, to cool a person's affection.

Ch'eng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ch'eng' ch'iong' to thread; ch'eng' ch'iuung' to insert, to join; ch'eng' ch'oung' to bolt; ch'eng' ch'ioing' to hire workmen; ch'eng' ch'ieung' to pierce; to join, as boards with bamboo pins; ch'eng' ch'eng' ch'iaung' ch'iaung' bristling of the hair; rising of rough flesh, as before an ague.

Read tieng; coll. ch'eng': a field, a patch laid out in plats; land, a plantation, cultivated fields: "; ch'eng" cultivated lands;
"ch'eng'hoi', fields and gardens; "p'ouo' ch'eng', to set out rice-shoots; "ch'eng' joi ang', snail-shell stræ; met., waving streaks in wood; eddies; "ch'eng k'ie'" land deeds; "ch'eng' ch'ing', dikes between fields; ch'eng' chu, the rent of fields; "ch' ch'ing', to farm; "hoi'ng ch'eng', uncultivated fields; ch'eng' cho, owner of lands; d'ang nieng ch'eng', fields reapèd in rotation—to support ancestral worship; ch'ho' ch'ing', fields for the support of a student; ch'eng meng' the chief ownership of land—which pays the taxes, etc.; ch'eng' k'ang, secondary proprietorship of one who rents and divides; "ch'eng' kie' mu, how many acres has the lot? kung ch'eng' yi' kao si' ch'ie, thirsty fields are insatiable; met., the gains not enough to satisfy creditors.

Read ch'eng'; coll. ch'eng': the silk-worm, caterpillars which weave cocoons: "ch'eng' k'ang, the silk worm; "ch'eng's an. k'ang si', cocoons; ch'eng' k'ang to' si (or 'wong si'), the silkworm weaving silk; 'yong
Ch'eng. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ch'eng h'iong to twist, to wring, as clothes; ch'eng h'iong to put up, as the boards of a shop-front, or the movable doors of shelves; to attach, as uppers to the soles of shoes.

(103) Ch'eng.

Read ch'ung; coll. ch'eng, onions: ch'eng, chiao, onions cut up fine; ch'eng t'ou, onion-bulbs; ch'eng kiu, saung, onions, Ts'ung, chives and garlic; ch'eng pah, the stalk just above the bulb; a very light blue; sang ch'eng h'oua, to sprinkle bits of onions in cooking; ch'eng t'ou ta, decoction of onions and tea, used in measles and colds; ch'eng kwong, onion-stalks; met., things made hollow, as hairpins and ear pendants; ch'eng kwong chang a circular punch or chisel.

Ch'ou. To sei35e, to take hold of with all the fingers; to rumple; to take, as the guitar.

A strainer made of wicker or bamboo for straining spirits.

To track by the scent; effluvia, savor, smell, odor; stench, putridity; to rot, to stink; a bad name, disreputable: in the coll. read ch'an q. v.: "ch'eu" ho pu-trid; spoiled; "su sing su ch'eu" without sound or smell—recondite, as principles; "mi ch'eu" wuang nieng, a bad name lasts forever; com., pHiong ch'eu pok, ti, can't tell fragrance from stench.

To smell, to perceive odors, as a dog does; plaintive cry of birds.

To walk, to go, as if weary.

Ch'ou. A vulgar character, used in Paik, Ing for the coll. ch'eu: wood, a tree; wooden; timber, lumber: ch'eu sioh, tau, a tree; ch'eu muk, trees, woods: "pa ch'eu" to climb trees; ch'eu sing, silvan elves; ch'ieh, ch'eu to graft a tree; ch'bi? ch'eu to fell trees; ch'eu lai" timber; ch'eu yen" a...
tree full of leaves and blossoms; ch'eu 椿 the tree decayed; ch'eu 椿 kvok, billets of wood; ch'eu 椿 nioh, taung 椿 tioh, t'au, "(fears lest) a leaf may fall on his head"—wanting in boldness.

Mournful, sorry, sad, ch'eu 椿, ch'eu 椿, ch'eu 椿, k'u, griefed, distressed; ch'eu 椿 mong 椿, dispirited; ch'eu 椿 shih, a distressed look; siu 椿 ch'eu, to assuage grief.

To marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage; the 2d also read ch'ei 椿, q. v.; com., 'ku 椿 ch'ei 椿, betrothing daughters and taking wives; 'wong 椿 ch'ei 椿 has married a wife; ch'ei 椿, ch'eu 椿 taik, ch'ei 椿 ch'iek, ch'ei 椿 sai, choose a wife for her virtues, a concubine for her beauty.

To run, to go, to advance quickly; to see what is pleasant and hasten to do it; to regard pleasurably; sprightly, playfully, gracefully; amusing, pleasing; "e" ch'ei 椿 intention; "ch'ei 椿 the purport of; com., "ch'ei 椿 kiong 椿 pok, long, dispositions differ; "ch'ei 椿 desire, purpose; "ch'ei 椿 gratified, a relish for; coll., o' ch'ei 椿 remarkably amusing, novel; "ch'eu 椿 not worth seeing.

To spy, to look at, to peep; to desery, to reconnoiter: com., "tu'ch'ei 椿 to look at each other; coll., "ch'ei 椿 ch'ing, to see correctly; Hsien. "ch'ei 椿 ch'ei 椿 to gaze at; ch'ei 椿 ch'ei 椿 look at water; met., to spy out beforehand, as thieves do; "ch'ei 椿 tio 椿 "looks at the road"—said of one gazing at the floor when near death; ch'ei 椿 pah, pah, look at nothing—helpless, hopeless; k'eu 椿, i ch'ei 椿 shih, a' ng 椿 ho' yong, if he gives you a look, you can't well exist! ch'ei 椿 pah 椿 to visit a sick person; k'ung 椿 ch'ei 椿 near-sighted; ch'ei 椿 ti 椿 siah, pah 椿 to trust to heaven for food.

Light, nimble, sprightly; to help, to assist; to compare; for, instead: in the coll. read ch'ei 椿 q. v.; "ch'ei 椿 cho 椿 to aid, as by a gift of money.

Neither first nor last, medium, second in order; coming after, inferior, secondary; next, succeeding; to put in order; a halting place, an encampment; a rest-house, an inn; a shed, a stall; a mansion; a position, as of the stars; a time; a place, a station; to halt, to reach: wok 椿 ch'ei 椿 to break the order; com., "ch'ei 椿 se' 椿 or ch'ei 椿 t'ei 椿 order, arrangement; so ch'ei 椿 several times; ch'ei 椿 ch'ei 椿 hurried, impatient; "ch'ei 椿 "ch'ei 椿, the 2d class of merit: ki 椿 ch'ei 椿 the next in order; ch'ei 椿 pah 椿 the 2d son; coll., ch'ei 椿 pah 椿 second quality of white, as sugar, vermicelli, etc.; mi 椿 ch'ei 椿 order of names; hu 椿 hui 椿 ch'ei 椿 ch'ei 椿 every time, repeatedly.

The next is commonly used instead of this: a thorn, a prickle, a sliver, a sharp slit.
刺
Tzu.

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 a boat; to reprimand, to blame, to criticise; to lampoon a man, to trowel to thorn; to overhear; to examine: 'ch'en seu' to embroider; 'mang ch'ia' a thorn; 'ch'ia' 'kauk', the Prefect of a chau; com., ch'ia' 'kauk', a concealed murderer.

處
Chu.

A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition; added to some nouns it often forms the concrete: also read 'ch'au', q. v.: 'chó ch'ia' where? com., 'kauk, ch'ia' or ch'au' ch'ia' everywhere; 'ssá' ch'ia' the four quarters; 'ssá' ch'ia' ao, mowong, no way out; met., in remediless straits; 'oi' ch'ia' a place; 'ch'ia', 'ssá', the 14th solar term; 'ch'ia', ch'ia', kung 'chí' ch'ia' ch'ia', 'sieu' sing, there are good and bad men everywhere; coll., ch'ek, ch'ia' pié' to run all about.

载
Tzu.

Insects that irritate the skin; a hairy, poisonous caterpillar, called 'mó ch'iu'.

刺
Ch'ü.

To gore, to push, as an ox; to excite, to oppose: 'kang ch'ü', excited, inspired; com., 'ch'ü', hwang to insult, to incur anger; 'ch'ü', king, seng, ching, feelings excited by the circumstances; ch'ü', nuê, siong, sing, distressing to the sight and painful to the mind; coll., 'yi' ch'ü', or chên' ch'ü', greatly distressed by.

歎
To be choked with anger, full of choler: com., 'ch'ü', no made angry; coll., ch'ü', 'si', angry to death; ch'ü', 'pi', filled with rage; ch'ü', pang sick from excessive choler; ch'ü', 'si', or ch'ü', 'pi', vexed, displeased at.

躅
To walk unsteadily: 'tik, ch'ü', irresolute, to walk unevenly; 'kwoh, ch'ü', to walk with short and halting steps.

促
To constrain; urgent, pressed upon; near, short, close, small; shortened, hampered: 'pa', ch'ü', very urgent; 'ch'ü', hiêk, straitened; ch'ü', ch'ek, knees to knees, as in sitting opposite.

泥
Chu.

To soak, to steep in water; feces, dregs; in the coll. scurf on the hands, incrustations; coll., siong, ch'ü, incrusted, as dirty bowls; ch'ü', kak, ka' a thick crust adhering; p'ah, pong, ch'ü, to chisel off urinary incrustations — for medicinal uses.

掟
Chu.

To seize, to grasp, to gripe and hold, to catch: 'woo', ch'ü', to seize; 'ch'ü', ch'ek, to catch thieves.
Similar to the next two: to tread on, to press with the foot, to kick: 'ch'êuk, yong, reverential.

Hurried, quick; uneasy, distressed; to tread on: 'kek, ch'êuk, hurried, urgent; coll., ch'êuk, mung koo' the suspense hard to bear.

To frown, to knit the brows: 'ch'êuk, ak, or ping ch'êuk, to frown.

A lifting-net for fish, made of fine bamboo network.

High, eminent; equal, even, straight; to raise luxuriant growth.

Ch'êuk'. A coll. word: to cut, to chisel or saw off: ch'êuk, sioh, 'kieng, “reduce an edge,” as in making a tub smaller; ch'êuk, 'toi, to shorten, to reduce the length.

(107) Ch'êung.

A sort of hatchet; commonly used for bored iron; a gun, a blunderbuss, a ginjali, a pistol: com., 'chio 'ch'êung' to cast guns; 'ch'êung' ka' gun carriages; 'ch'iu ch'êung' small guns, pistols; 'ch'êung' sioh, musketeers; 'sá ch'êung' to clean or scale guns; coll., pong 'ch'êung' or 'k'wi ch'êung' to fire off guns; ch'êung sioh, the fuse or trigger-cord.

As in 'tiok, ch'êung' to come unasked: coll., ch'êung' lá sidh, or 'ch'êung' tie jë sidh, to invite one's self to eat; 'ch'êung' t'oh, to come unbidden to the table.

Ch'êung'. A coll. word; to insert, to put into its place: ch'êung' pong' to insert a handle; ch'êung' k'ü t'oh, a table with movable legs; ch'êung' 'kak, or ch'êung' tu'ing' to insert tightly.

Ch'êung'. A coll. word, as in ch'êung' t'oh, to vomit from inhaling offensive odors; ch'êung' tioh, ch'au' e' to inhale stench.

Ch'êungs'. A coll. word, as in ch'êung' tioh, to meet, to fall in with; ch'êung' ch'ia' king, have met with this state of things; ch'êung' ch'iu, or ch'êung' ch'ai (spoken ch'êung 'ch'iu, &c.), to thrust in the hand and take at random.

Ch'.

Stupid, dull, inapt; foolish, silly, idiotic; lustful, hankering; out of his head, wandering: "ch'i ch'ing, doting on; salacious; com., ch'i, "ch'iu siong, a silly thought; "ch'i hang' or "ch'i tai, a dolt, a booby; "ch'i sing' siong, the (vain) hopes of the foolish; coll., "ch'i 'ch'i t'êak, t'êak, to draw back sillily, as one peering and then avoiding; "ch'i mung' seng' kwoo' kieu 'na, a stupid (but honest) man is better than a crafty woman.
Laughing, to laugh at, to ridicule: 'chê,' ch'i, to laugh at one's self, soil, for blundering.

Ugly, unhandsome; a womanly woman; lewd, worthless, foolish: ngíng ch'i, pretty and homely.

A worm; ignorant, stupid; unpolished, rustic; sincere; to impose on; to treat as if ignorant, to despise: t'ch'i, ch'i, blunt, honest; ch'i, chang, the uneducated people.

The female of birds, the hen; met., weak: com., ch'i chang, female and male; met., a pair; t'ch'i shâng, pieng, a pair of cudgels.

To punish with a bamboo, to bastinado; to correct so as to reform; to scourge, to flog, to bamboo: pieng ch'i, to flog.

A kind of owl or hawk: met., as in ch'i t'iong, to act unscrupulously; ka'ek, ch'i, or t'ch'i kieu, the horned owl.

Uneven, projecting irregularly: also read ch'a and ch'â, q. v.; ch'ang ch'i, uneven, irregular.

Ch'i. A coll. euphonious prefix, as in ch'i ch'ia, to twirl, to turn, as in alathe; ch'i ch'ê, to twist, to roll between the hands.

The upper teeth; met., the mouth, words; to speak of; age, years, sort, class, associates, equals; to commence; to sort, to class by the age; to record, to write in; the 211th radical: in the coll. ngu'ai and k'i, q. v.: t'ch'i nga, upper and lower teeth; niêng ch'i, or t'ch'i so' age, years old; t'ch'i t'iong, elders; pok, 'ch'i, not speak of him—he is worthless; com., k'êê, t'ch'i (coll. k'êê t'k'i), saw-teeth; king niêng chong ch'i, what is your age this year?

An arrow, a dart; swift as an arrow; direct, open; to set forth, to arrange; to swear, to vow; to display; to resolve, to form a purpose; to void ord. re; the 111th radical: t'ch'i siê, an oath; t'kê, ch'i, he is as straight as an arrow, i. e., blunt, honest; com., ch'êng, t'ch'i, arrows; k'ung t'ch'i, bow and arrow.

Dung, ordure, excrement: in the coll. read sai, q. v.: t'ch'i t'iong, a close stool. Read jî: a sigh, a moan; a murmuring sound.

A hog, a pig; the 152d radical; k'êng ch'i, dogs and swine; hai ch'i, (to confound) hai with ch'i—to mistake words.

Ch'i. A coll. euphonious prefix, as in ch'i ch'ê, to live, as tea leaves; to roast, as coffee.
CH'IA.

CH'IA. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ch'i ch'ê, to hoot, to shout at angrily or contemptuously.

CH'IA. A coll. word, as in 'ch'i li 'k'i li, rough, bristling; 'ch'i ch'ê̂ ch'ê̂ coarse, rough; disarranged; com., moh, lôh, 'chi kâk, 'chi ch'ê̂ ch'ê̂ don't stay here and disarrange things.

(109)

CH'IA. Wasteful, extravagant; to spread out, affluent; 'kieu, 'ch'iâ sing ik, pride, extravagance, licentiousness and laziness; com., 'ch'iâ hwa, gay, wasteful; hwa 'ch'iâ, or 'ch'iâ 'ch'iê, extravagant, prodigal.

Also read, kâ: a chariot, a carriage, any vehicle, a cart; a machine for raising water into the fields; to roll or turn over; to turn about; to screw in; to turn, as in a lathe: com., 't'ai, 'ch'iâ, to draw a carriage; 'ch'iâ hing, a wheel; 'ch'iâ hâ, a charioteer; 'sun, 'ch'iâ, boats and carriages, by water and land; 'ch'oi, 'ch'iâ, a water-raising machine: 'tak, 'ch'iâ, to work this machine with the feet; 'hóî, hîng, 'ch'iâ, a locomotive, a railroad car; 'ch'iâ kwo, to turn it over; 'ch'iâ taing, a turning shop; 'ch'iâ ymoh, to turn gems; 'tieng, 'ch'iâ, an elevator; coll., 'ch'iâ pauk, to exact exorbitant interest; 'ch'iâ, 'ch'iâ yêng, perfectly round; 'ch'iâ, 'ch'iâ 'tîng, to revolve; 'ch'iâ 'tîng sing kiang êko, to turn and go away; 'ch'iâ 'tîng, to raise water from a pond; 'ch'iâ 'tîng, to screw in.

As in 'ch'iâ kû, a white stone of inferior quality, brought from India; 'ch'iâ kû 'ting, the white-stone button—denotes the 6th official grade.

A plant called 'ch'iâ, 'chiêng, 'chi, seeds of the same.

As in 'ch'iâ ngô, a large kind of mytilus; com., 'ch'iâ ngô ch'oi, mytilus-mouthed—i. e., taciturn; 'ch'iâ ngô k'ôi si, "the mytilus gapes;" met., at length he deigns to speak.

A conjunction, and, also; further, moreover, still; thus, so, yet; a word of doubt, i. f., should; com., kieu 'ch'iâ, carelessly; ku 'ch'iâ, merely, for the time; hêk, 'ch'iâ, if, perhaps; hâong, 'ch'iâ, still more; hêk, 'ch'iâ yong, possibly so; 'i 'ch'iâ, also; 'ch'iâ hi, joy to you! coll., 'ch'iâ maiing by and by, presently; 'ch'iâ maing sioh, siang, just go and ask for once.

CH'IA. A coll. prefix, as in 'ch'iâ, 'ch'iâ, 'k'êng, small eymbals.

Diverging, branching off; a road parting; in the coll. diagonal, cris-cross: coll., 'ch'iâ 'ch'iâ diagonally; 'ch'iâ ngang, cross-eyed, squinting; 'ch'iâ 'deu (coll. 'ch'iâ 'deu), strips of cloth cut bias.

1 驕 2 富 3 豪 6 車 8 水車 9 火輪車 10 過車店 11 天車 12 螢 13 螂 14 剧 15 磚 16 砌 17 菱 18 蟲 19 而 且 20 且 21 且
CH'IH.  CH'IAK.  CH'LANG.

CH'IH.  A coll. word, as in
ch'i^i^i ch'i^i^i the clattering sound of cymbals.

(110)  CH'IH.

Read ch'ek; coll. ch'ih; carnation, purplish, golden; flesh color; the color of any highly polished metal; naked, nude: 'ch'i^i^i, ch'i^i^i bright, burnished; 'ch'ung ch'i^i^i a brilliant red; flushed, as the face; 'ch'i^i^i, k'ing, burnished gold; 'ch'i^i^i, sing lo' c'au, naked; 'teat? ch'i^i^i, and ne^ ch'i^i^i, superior and inferior gilt; 'ch'i^i^i, tak, tak, or 'ch'i^i^i, k'wan' k'wan very bright, as metallic surfaces; 'ch'i^i^i, pan' "red panther," a kind of strong, dark tobacco; 'k'au^ ch'i^i^i, the best gilding, as on paper; 'ch'i^i^i, k'iang k'oi, malicious spirits that afflict children; 'ch'i^i^i, k'iang k'ui k'ie, sing t'iel, spirits infesting children are soon dispersed; mel., a narrow-minded person is satisfied with a trifling.

CH'IH.  A coll. word, as in ch'i^i^i, che' words branded or tattooed on the temples of banished criminals.

CH'IH.  A coll. word: to scoop from the bottom, as fruit in baskets; ch'i^i^i, heng heng, to scoop up thoroughly; ch'i^i^i, 'ki' li k'ung' scoop up and see (if it is good).

(111)  CH'IAK.

Ancient form of the character for kek, (urgent)—used in the Paik.

Read ch'ing; coll. ch'ing: to request, to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess: "ch'ing hung t'eu, to get the official seal to close (and protect) a place; "ch'ing 'chiu', to invite to a feast; "ch'ing t'ai, invitation-

CH'IANG.  CH'IH.  CH'IAK.  CH'IANG.
cards; "ch'iang soi" please sit; "ch'iang pien!" please consult your own convenience; "ch'iang kieng" to beg an interview; "ch'iang ta", please take some tea; "ch'iang shui" to invite home—the parents' first invitation to a daughter after her marriage; "ch'iang tie", to ask for more; "ch'iang hiong", to get incense ashes (in bags) from temples; "ch'iang leng" to ask for orders; "ch'iang sieng" to get paper images (as of the 'Ngui ta') to carry in procession; "ch'iang k'ah", ng" chai" sioh, seng tea" in inviting guests don't mind (providing) an extra pair of chop-sticks; "ch'iang ang", to salute, to present compliments; "ch'iang choi" to confess an error; "ch'iang t'eng", ch'iang s"o,m" ch'iang to" meng", k'ed, invite from east and west but not from the opposite side of the street; met., to admit strangers and exclude friends (from a part in any business).

Read 'sieng'; coll. ch'iang: ring-worm: Hsien. "sang" ch'iang, to have ring-worm; "k'ei" ch'iang, a reddish ring-worm; "k'ei" ch'iang sin lai" protracted ring-worm becomes leprosy.

Read 'sang'; coll. ch'iang: to scoop, to lade up or out, as flour: "ch'iang ki", a scoop.

Read ch'iaing; coll. ch'iang: to hire, to employ one to work for wages: "ch'iang ta" or ch'iang' cho" to hire work done; "ch'iang k'eing", or ch'iang k'ioh, or ch'iang "sen" k'eing, to hire workmen; ch'iang'sieu k'eing, to hire for small jobs; ch'iang tong k'eing, to hire permanently; ch'iang mueng tie ma mo mek; "ch'ai", hired mourners shed no tears—moral, what you wish done well, do yourself.

Read sing; coll. ch'iang: to finish, to complete, as a job partly done: "ch'eng", ch'iang, to finish; "ch'iang ngie", to complete one's apprenticeship, as at a second shop; ch'iang "moi", or ch'iang "soong", ended, finished; "ch'iang miang" to put an end to life, killed, as by additional ills; ch'iang toua'i grown large; chioh, hu ch'iang "kiang", borrows (gets another) husband to rear her son.

Ch'iang'. A coll. word: an eel; a kind of reddish eel, called 'h"oi ch'iang" said to jump at the sight of fire and to be unfit for food.

(113) Ch'ie.

Read ch'ek; coll. ch'ie: a note in music; the first also means to rail at, to scold: "ch'ie kwoang", a music school: "ch'ie tang" a load of musical instruments, as borne in idol processions; ch'ie ch'ie 'mo', a vixen, a scolding woman; by met. applied also to men.

Extravagant, profuse, large, superfluous, prodigal: "k'ieu" ch'ie, proud and showy; "ch'ie tang", extrava-
agent talk; com.,  "ch'ē  'ch'ē, wasteful.

Also read  'ch'ē: to tear open, to pull apart, to tear away; to drag, to pull up; "ch'ē prō' to tear asunder; coll., la 'ch'ē, chr. to grasp, to embezzele; 'ch'ē prōi pek, męng, to compel others to share the trouble or expense.

A bow unstrung; to let go the string of a bow, to relax, to cast off; injured, spoiled; easy, dissolve, unconcerned; "ch'ē hcowai spoiled; "ch'ē song scattered; com., 'hię; 'ch'ē, obsolete, effete, done away.

To gape, gaping; an open mouth, like a fish; large-lipped: "ch'ē yong, sneering, disobedient.

'Ch'ēi. A coll. word; to equalize: 'yuā 'ch'ē nioh, wai' divides into what equal parts? 'ch'ē tek, tik, to come out even, as profits and losses; na' 'ch'ē tek, puong ch'ieng tik, comes out even, so as to save the capital only.

'Ch'ē. A coll. word, as in 'ch'ē  'cio (or 'ch'oi), to half-kneel—a polite form, as in New Year's salutations.

A 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: 'ki Chih.

Flame, blaze, splendor; the glare of lights; to catch, to spread, as fire; met., to rage, as lusts; numerous: coll., 'ch'ē  nie' to spread, to catch, as fire; 'ch'ē  hui, to kindle, to catch fire; 'ch'ē  k'i, to rise and burn, as lusts.

Wings, fins: "ching ch'ēi or 'kū  ch'ēi' to flap the wings; com., "ngi  ch'ēi^ fins, the shark's fins; "ch'ēi' seng, a superior kind of biche-de-mer.

To cook or dress provisions; wine and food, victuals; millet used in sacrifice.

The first read  'ch'ū, the second ch'aiik, and ch'ē, the third ch'ēa' and commonly used for the coll. ch'ēi: thorns, briers, brambles; in a met. sense, to kill, as fowls; to excite feeling: coll., "ch'ēi ch'ēi' thorny, rough; "ch'ēi' ch'āun, briers; "ch'ēi' ch'oi' the place stabbed, as of animals butchered: "ch'ēi' poa' 'ch'āun, thorns; "ch'ēi' kiō, to kill a chicken with a knife; "ch'ēi' ch'ēi' shui, "thorn-maul," wielded by the attendants of T'ai, sang, to beat the wicked in the next world; "ch'ēi' ma tai' a species of small prickly caterpillar; met., a dangerous fellow; ch'ēi' mëk, or "ch'ēi' mēk, 'ch'iu, it hurts the eyes—excites envy.
Read chiêk, and chêa'; coll. chiêi': the jams of a door, called 'mêong chiê'; "ch'iêk" wai, the jams are slanting; 'chêng chiêk' the cross piece over a door-way; 't'ék, chiêk' the side-pieces; pêh, niêng 'mêong chiêk' piêng, to stop beside people's doors, as beggars do.

CH'IÊK. A coll. word: to move heavy articles, to shove, to edge along; to veer, as the wind: "ch'iêk chêng" move it till it stands squarely; the sun approaching the summer solstice; ch'iêk nei, to move away; the sun approaching the winter solstice; ch'iêk 'mi, to shake rice to the middle of the sieve.

CH'IÊK. A coll. word, the same as ch'iêi: transverse, diagonally: ch'iê, niê noi somewhat diagonal.

(114)

CH'IÊK.

To steal, to take sily; clandestine, underhand, privately; to regard privately, what you do yourself; I, my; when used Chiên. 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: 't'iêu chiêk, to steal; 'chêk, chêu' to laugh at secretly; 'chêk, oí' to usurp an office; 'chêk, lang, a light blue color; 'châ chiêk, keu tô rats and dogs steal—said of thievish people; chêk, sung, to hear by stealth.

CH'IÊK. 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 resume; sincere; all, the whole, entire; to feel, as the pulse; to express sounds by joining initials and finals, called "ch'iêk, ingl: chêk, sik, sincerely; com., "chêk, chêk, or p'ai, chêk, earnestly, pressingly," chêk, wong' to hope for earnestly, "k'ong chêk, ki êo, to pray fervently; 'ek, chêk, the whole; "chêk, yeü' very important; "chêk, pêh, 'êo nig" you must not delay; "chêng chêk, intimate, as a friend; kwang chêk, deeply impressed or charged, as with another's matter: "chêk, shi, to gnash the teeth—deadly hate; chêk, miêng' a kind of sliced vermicelli; coll., chêk, pêh, pêh, to slice thin; sing 'yâ chêk, in deep earnest.

A stone step; ornamented tiles laid for steps, to lay, as tiles; to place regularly, to fit in: 'têak, chêk, to lay steps.

A concubine, a secondary wife, one taken without the legal ceremonies; term by which ladies designate themselves: chêng sing chêk, vak, âi, sêng, a man's concubine is called âi, sêng; com., 'sêng chêk, to buy a concubine; chêk, sing I, your handmaid; "chêng' chêk, I, your lowly handmaid; 't'ung chêk, or âi' chêk, a beloved concubine.

Buy West Simes
The chief of a thousand men: "ch'ien paik, ch'i taik, to get a thousand or a hundred.

Exuberant foliage, flourishing vegetation; green-like jade: "ch'ien ch'ien, luxuriant.

A road leading north and south; a cross-way through the fields; a path to a grave: "k'ai ch'ien paik, to dig up the roads between fields; met., avaramous.

Read sieng; coll. ch'ien: fresh, raw, as meat; fresh fish; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure; in good order: "saik, 'ch'al, ch'ien, the colors are bright; "ch'ien ming, fresh and bright; "ch'ien ngü, or ch'ien hou fresh fish; ng, ch'ien ch'ieu not bright, dull; ch'ien hwa, fresh flowers; ch'ien tiu, or ch'ien kwang kwang very fresh; ch'ien ch'ai fresh vegetables; kwang ch'ien, clean and whole, in good order, as clothes.

Used for the coll. ch'ien, as in hia, ch'ien, pickled prawns; "ch'ien kang, dried shrimps.

As in "pien ch'ien, the motion of the dress in walking; garments shaken by the wind; in the coll., a kind of concealed stitch, to fell, in which sense often spoken ch'ien: ch'ien cheng, the concealed fell-stitch, as in facings of garments.
To move, to remove, to place elsewhere; to ascend, to be promoted; to change, to transpose; to improve; to banish, to deport, to Chi'en. 

Disputatious, skilled at argument; insidious, lying flattery: "ch'ieng sing," a flatterer; a disputatious person.

Slips of lettered bamboo, used for lots, for which the next is used; to subscribe, to write one's name, to append a signature; a kind of basket; the red slips of paper on the outside of envelopes: com., "ch'ieng ak," a kind of law-secretary in a yamun; "ch'ieng p'wo," record of cases in a court; "tuik," ch'ieng, to stick the red slips of paper on envelopes; "saeng," ch'ieng, to hand up a decision to the officer for approval; "ch'ieng miang," to sign a name to a paper.

Similar to the last: a slip, a warrant, a permit, a ticket having the officer's name on it; lots before an idol; slips in cups before a judge, each slip denoting five blows; to probe, to bore through; sharp-pointed: com., "ch'ien p'wo," the written responses of idols—indicated by the "lots"; "weiak, ch'ieng, bamboo slips; "ch'ieng e'" (coll., ch'ieng meng'), import of the lot; "tiu, ch'ieng, to draw lots before idols; "hoo, ch'ieng, an urgent warrant; "ch'ieng p'wo," record of taxes.

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: com., "ch'ieng chai," fancy note-paper; "lak, ch'ieng, glazed billet-paper; "tu ch'ieng, the domestic sort; "so, ch'ieng, the Suchau sort; "nup saik, ch'ieng, fancy-colored varieties.

To cut, to pierce the throat; to part, to divide, to cut asunder.

Small, narrow, cramped; contracted, as one's mind: used for "ch'ang," cruel.

Similar to the next: slender, sharp-pointed; acute; crafty, subtle.
Fine silk: small, delicate, like silken fibers; silk web with a white wool and black warp; niggardly, stingy: 'ch'ie珺 ch'ao. Chien. trivial, a little; 'ch'ie珺 sien, small, minute; 'ch'ie珺 yu, a delicate waist.

To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to pierce, to kill.

Also read ching and 'ching: to cut, to engrave; sharp pointed; a point, an awl; a graver.

To swing to and fro, to play on a whirligig: 'ching Chien. 'ching, a swing.

Ch'ie珺. A coll. word: head foremost, prone, headlong: 'ching ling, or t'un 'ting ch'ie珺 ling, hi, to fall headlong.

Ch'ie珺. A coll. word, as in 'ching mieng the city pronunciation for ch'ieek mieng sliced vermicelli.

Shallow, not deep, superficial; light, as colors; easy, simple, as ideas; having few strokes, as characters; short-haired; flowing fast: com., 'ching saik, pale colors; 'ching kau, a slight acquaintance; 'ching pok, (coll. 'ching poh,) thin, shallow, as soil, ideas, etc.; 'ching sauk, scant, imperfect, as a composition; 'ching lang, a light blue; 'ching kien' sek, superficial knowledge; 'nian ch'ing e, ch'ing, words simple, sense profound; 'shui 'ching sik, hieng' the shallow water shows the stones—"murder will out."

To open, to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; manifest, clear, plain, to make plain: 'ching ming, to explain clearly.

The moat outside a wall, a fosse, a ditch, a sluice; to deepen, to dig out: "doi ch'ie珺 t'eng ch'ie珺" the falling wall fills the moat.

Ch'ie珺. A coll. word: to stab, to prick, to pierce: ch'ie珺 'si, to stab to death; ch'ie珺 sioh, to, to give a stab with a sword or knife.

Boards for cutting books on; tablet for memoranda; tablets to be written on with a pencil.

Ch'ie珺. A coll. word, as in ch'ie珺 ch'ie珺 few, not too much, just about the proper amount; na 'chia 'kwang ch'ie珺 ch'ie珺 t'ioh, only that much, just this medium.

Ch'ie珺. A coll. word: bamboo pegs inserted in the edges of boards to unite them: p'ah, ch'ie珺 to unite by pegs.

Ch'ie珺. A coll. word: the space between the extended arms; a fathom; to clutch and pull recklessly: sioh, ch'ie珺, one fathom; 'nu ng' t'eng ch'ie珺, you must not gripe and pull.

To leap over, to trip, to hop across; to vault, to step over; to go before, to precede; to excel, to surpass.
pass; to promote, to raise: in the coll., manifestation of sexual passion in animals; ① 'ch'ieu ch'ung, to exculpate the crowd: com., 'ch'ieu sing, or 'ch'ieu pak, to raise, to deliver, as spirits in the 'p'nu to rites; ② 'ch'ieu seng, to grant life, to reprieve; coll., 'ch'ieu to n'éng, to spirit people away (to heaven), as genii can; met., to succor persons; ③ 'ch'ieu hie kaék, an excited chicken-cock; yd, 'ch'ieu, excelling, very fine!

Also read, 'ch'ieu: to pare, to clip off; to see, to wait on; to encourage; distant.

An iron implement for turning the soil, a spade, a pick, a crow-bar; to dig deep.

'ch'ieu. A coll. word: to hem: ① 'ch'ieu ch'eng, the hemming stitch; ② 'ch'ieu i st'ong, to hem garments.

Sad, downcast, sorrowful: ① 'iu sing 'ch'ieu 'ch'ieu, sick at heart; sorrowing in secret.

Also read siek: a steep, abrupt hill; a cliff that obstructs the way; severe, strict, vehement: ① 'ch'ieu ch'iók, or ② 'ch'ieu p'ék, a perpendicular cliff; ③ 'ch'ieu tik, severe.

Like, as if, similar; handsome, pretty, beautiful, superior: ① 'ch'iu ch'ing, 'ch'iu, beautiful; ② pok, 'ch'ieu, homely, unhandsome; ③ 'ch'ieu seng, lifelike, as the dress of actors, puppets, etc.; ④ m^2 'ch'ieu, to show off one's beauty.

To laugh, to giggle, to be pleased; glad, joyful, smiling, laughing, pleasant, jolly; a smile; to laugh at, to ridicule: in the Siao, light colors: com., ① 'ch'ieu t'êng (coll. 'ch'ieu meng), a laughing face; ② hang 'ch'ieu smiling; ③ hó 'ch'ieu amusing, laughable; ④ hi 'hi 'ch'ieu to giggle; ⑤ 'k'íng 'ch'ieu laughed at; ⑥ pe sing 'ti 'ch'ieu to make yourself a laughing stock; coll., ⑦ 's'hi'k, 'ch'ieu the color is lightish; ⑧ mong 'ch'ieu to jest, to make sport of; ⑨ t'ai 'ch'ieu to laugh at secretly; 'ch'ieu 'pa (or 'tô), to laugh immoderately; ⑩ 'ch'ieu meng' a'u, a smiling-faced tiger—one who hides a cruel heart under, &c.; 'ch'ieu n'êng ch'ung 'ch'iu, nêng po' to mock at the poor and envy the rich; 'ch'ieu 'k'iu (or 'k'iu 'kiu, or 'k'iu tu 'k'iu, or 'k'iu tong 'kiu), to "laugh one's self into convulsive stooping"—split one's sides with laughter.

'ch'ieu'. A coll. word: to raise with a lever, to pry: ① 'ch'ieu siek, to break in prying; ② 'ch'ieu seng, to pry loose.

(117) Ch'ih.

Ch'ih. A coll. word, as in ch'ih, chao, to run away, to ascend; ch'ih, têng 'nê k'o' where has it run to? also used in the phrase ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'ih, the humming sound of low conversation.
CH'IK.

CH'IK. A coll. euphonious prefix, as in ch'ik, ch'ik, or ch'ik, ch'ik, ch'ik, to tremble, as from fear.

CH'IK. A coll. word, as in ch'ik, nearly, almost, within a very little.

CH'IK. A coll. initiation of the mandarin for eating, as in ch'ik, pok, 'you can't satisfy his appetite, ravenous.

(118) CH'IK.

CH'IK. A coll. euphonious prefix, as in ch'ik, ch'ik, ch'ik, to chisel; ch'ik, ch'ik, or ch'ik, ch'ik, to trample on; ch'ik, ch'ok, to take a pinch of.

CH'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: in the coll. read, ch'ing, q.v.; 'ch'ing ngang, kindly, genial; 'lak, ch'ing, copperas; ch'ing yang, lapis lazuli; 'yon, ch'ing, smalts; com., ch'ing hang, a blue cloud; ch'ing tieng pek, n'ik, a clear, bright day; ch'ing ch'ing, or ch'ing ming, youth, the time of youth; ch'ing teng ch'ie, a light purple.

A dragon-fly which sips the water, called 'ch'ing ding; 'ch'ing liel, a species of cricket; 'ch'ing ding, a sort of dragonfly—one says locust.

Pure, limpid, clear, unsullied; sharp-sighted; clean, incorruptible, right principled; clear, ringing, as a sound; to settle, to become clear; to settle an account; style of the present Manchu Dynasty of China, Manchu: com., 'ch'ing kiek, or,'ch'ing ch'ang, pure, unsullied; 'ch'ing tang, weak, thin in consistence; light-colored; 'ch'ing chiao, fragrant, as flowers, a good reputation, etc.; 'ch'ing ching, flags carried before official sedans; 'ch'ing shui ming a kiang, pure as water and clear as a mirror—unimpeachably chaste or honest; 'ch'ing ming, the festival of the tombs—in the 2d or 3d moon; 'ch'ing ch'ing, or 'ch'ing ch'ing ch'ung chu, plain, intelligible, settled; 'ch'ing ch'ui, well-water; 'ch'ing diong, clear and cool; cooling, as drinks; 'teng ch'ing, to make a final copy; 'ch'ing se, elegant in person; 'ch'ing cha, writers in yamun; 'ch'ing ch'iong, one who only sings in plays; 'saung ch'ing, to close up the account; coll., 'ch'ing kau, thin and thick, as fluids; 'ting ch'ing, to clarify water; 'pang' ch'ing kiek, scrupulously neat and cleanly.

Deep, profound, abstruse; 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: 'ch'ing yong, an abyss, deep water; com., 'ch'ing kau, intimate friendship; 'ch'ing ch'ing, deep and shallow; 'ch'ing ch'ang, to secrete, reticent, profound; 'ch'ing sang, deep in (the recesses of) the mountains; 'hao 'ch'ing, late in the night—
toward morning; "ch'ing song, or "ch'ing 6" abstruse; "ch'ing seng" to believe implicitly; "ch'ing haiw" extremely generous; "ch'ing chauh, ek, to make a profound obeisance; coll., "ch'ing, dull of hearing; "ch'ing chiah, "ch'ing, very deep or profound.

To weigh, to adjust by weight; to call, to name, "ch'ing.

CH'ING. TO CH'ING.

To admire; to feign, to plead as an excuse; a designation, an appellation, a name; also read ch'eng'q. v.: "ch'ing hua, to extol, to concede one's goodness; com., "ch'ing hu, to style; termed, designated; "chih" "ch'ing (coll. che, "ch'ing), to praise or style one's self; "ch'ing kung, to estimate by weight; coll., "ch'ing kung pi-tuk, a shallow bamboo basket to weigh in; "ch'ing tueng mai, sell it to you by weight; "tek, "cheng, "ch'ing chang praised by others.

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: com., "ch'ing chih, kindred, relatives; "ch'ing su (coll. "ch'ing se), near and distant relationship; "ch'ing kea, the families of a married couple; "ch'ing keung, to be intimate with; "ming, "ch'ing, adopted kindred; "ch'ing ai, to love, to cherish; "chieu, "ch'ing, to introduce a husband; "tek, "ch'ing, the six relations—father, mother, brother, sister, wife and children; "ch'ing sing, one's self; "ch'ing, your relative; "ch'ing, my relative; "ch'ing yek, or "ch'ing haiw warmly attached, as friends; "ch'ing seng, "ch'ing song, or "ch'ing seung, descended from the same grandfather; "ch'ing mu, mothers-in-law; ma faw, "ch'ing, kindred of a paternal grandmother; "ch'ing ka chek, pah, sister's husband's brothers; "ch'ing ka kev the wife's brothers—so called by the husband's relatives; coll., "ch'ing, to betroth; "ch'ing, to marry a wife; sueng, "ch'ing, to accompany the bride; tok, "ch'ing, to take a bride by force; "ch'ing hung tie, or "ch'ing chek, own brothers.

CH'ING. A coll. word, as in "ch'ing "ch'ing to awake from sleep; aroused, attentive.

CH'ING. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ch'ing "ch'ing, to dress; "ch'ing, "ch'ing, to add more water, as in a pot of boiling water; "ch'ing, "ch'ing, to pour on boiling water; "ch'ing, "cheng, to moan; to speak sternly.

CH'ING. 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; "cheng, "ch'ing, the chief sleeping place; ch'ing, "ch'ing, to go to sleep; "ch'ing sek, a sleeping apartment; ancestral hall in a mansion; com., "ch'ing sik, pok, ang, no rest sleeping or eating.

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: in the coll. read "ch'iæng, q. v.: "ch'iæng hiok, to call and make inquiries; "ch'iæng ong I beg to inquire; "ch'iæng chiæ to apologize for a fault; "kæng ch'iæng, to invite respectfully; com. "pok, "ch'iæng chæi tai, he will come without an invitation.

Also read "ch'iæng: to shed the milk teeth, as children do; shedding or renewing the teeth.

"Ch'ing. A coll. word, as in "ch'ing "ch'ing, just so; exactly; "ch'ing "ch'ing hø, just right; just well or recovered; "ch'ing "ch'ing sik, just cooked through; just acquainted or skilled in.

"Ch'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ch'ing "ch'ing, to rob; to act recklessly; "ch'ing "ch'ing, to sweep with a brush-broom; "ch'ing "ch'ing, to invite, to request; "ch'ing "ch'ing, to scoop, to lade out, as flour.

"Ch'ing. A coll. word: fresh, raw, as shell-fish not cooked through: "chæ k'ak, "ch'ing, cooked too rare.

A dike, a ridge, or raised foot-path between fields: com., "mo ch'ing, the ridge on the edge of millstones; "tu ch'ing, an earthen dike; coll., "ch'ing "ch'ing kæ tek, "ch'io tæ li pooh, tek, næng, as field-dikes.

Confine water, so doctrine binds people.

"Ch'ing. A coll. word, as in "ch'ing "ch'ing, quarrelsome, stubborn.

"Ch'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ch'ing "ch'ing, to squat, to sit couchant; "ch'ing "ch'ing, to eat greedily; kã niæ nòi "ch'ing "ch'ing l'æ k'o hurry and stuff yourself! "ch'ing "ch'ing, to finish; "ch'ing "ch'ing, to grasp and pull at.

(120) "Ch'io.

[The next three are interchangeably read "ch'io in the two different tones].

"Ch'io. A coll. word: to turn round, as in marking or shaping; to turn, as screws, to screw: "ch'io kæng, to turn and make smooth; "ch'io kæng, screw it tight; "ch'io k'æng" to turn or screw straight; "ch'io, "ch'io tæng, turn it round and round.

"Ch'io. A coll. word, as in "ch'io ang, or "ch'io ang, a fruit that resembles the arbutus; "ch'io ang kæng, dried arbutus; "ch'io ang ting, a cap-knob like the arbutus.

Read "ch'io, and "ch'io, as used in the Paik, Inq for the coll. "ch'io: a house, a dwelling, a residence: k'æ "ch'io to build a house; ko "ch'io an old house, a former residence; "ch'io ch'io the ancestral dwelling; "ch'io chu, the rent of a house; "tuwæ "ch'io a mansion; "ch'io k'æng "ch'io niæ, small houses, shanties; "ch'io kæng, the ridge of a roof; "ch'io kæng, chu, "a house to let"; "ch'io "ch'io, a house-owner; "tei "ch'io to live
in a house; 'ch'io' tiê, in the house; term for a wife; 't'iong ch'io' to return home; 'siok, ch'io' nei, a whole family; 'ch'io' kwei lôh, how many suites of houses (separated by courts)? ch'io' nuk, sâ, a dwelling having many apartments.

(121) Ch'ioh.

[The next four are interchangeably read ch'wok in the two different tones].

Read sêk; coll. ch'ioh: rice in the husk, unhulled Suh, rice, paddy: "mi ch'ioh, rice and paddy; "ch'ioh, "chung, seed-rice; "ch'ioh, "jiang, a threshing and drying floor; "ch'ioh, "siang a paddy bin; "ch'ioh, tong stout bamboo mats set upright to inclose paddy; "ch'ioh, "tâ ch'ioh, granary-paddy; cha ch'ioh, and "wön, ch'eng ch'ioh, the 1st and 2d crops of rice; "p'ang ch'ioh, blasted rice.

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Read ch'ek; coll. ch'ioh: a cubit, the Chinese ft. of 10 Ch'ih inches: "ch'ioh, "siung over a foot; "ch'ioh, "ch'ung feet and inches—measured, proportioned; "t'iong ch'ioh, to measure by feet; "k'woh, ch'ioh, a carpenter's square; "p'ang ch'ioh, or kung kaw ch'ioh, the common or standard foot: k'aw ch'ioh, the domestic foot, also called a 'lok ch'ioh, (shoe-basket foot); choi p'ung ch'ioh, the tailor's foot—2 6/10 in. longer than the common; kung ch'ioh, the Peking foot—about an inch longer than the common; ti'ek, ch'ioh, an iron bar for beating thieves.

1 厝 2 厝 3 毛 4 糠 5 粟 6 堆 7 粟固 8 堆 9 黄 10 茜 11 有 12 尺 13 尺 14 尺 15 曲尺 16 尺 17 家尺 18 粟 19 尺 20 条 21 孔雀 22 麻雀
CH'IOK.

Light, bright, splendid, brilliant, refulgent; to shine; to polish, to burnish; to embellish; to forge metals: ch'ioê, ch'ioê, brilliant; "ch'ioê, king qui eng" to forge metal for swords.

A flambeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match burned at night—on an alarm.

To burn, to singe, to cauterize with moxa; alarmed; clear, distinct; luxuriant, as flowers: "to ch'ioê, fearful; ch'ioê, nyai" to burn the moxa; com., "ch'ioê, kieng" to perceive distinctly.

A go-between—in making a marriage contract; a surname: "mmî ch'ioê, a match-maker.

A ladle, a spoon; a spoonful, a little; to bale or pour out; to adopt, to follow: "ch'ioê, ing" to drink a little; "laiê ch'ioê, a cullender; "ek, ch'ioê, ch'îi, chi, tê, so much as a spoonful of water.

The peony, also the dahlias: com., "ch'ioê, yoh, peony roots—a medicine; "pah, ch'ioê, the white peony.

Large, ample; slow, leisurely: com., "ch'ioê, pok, faithless, dishonest; "ch'ioê, hê" to nickname—both in a good and a bad sense; "ch'ioê, ch'ioê, 'in a, overplus, more than enough—as of ability to do; coll., "yâ ch'ioê, or ch'ioê, tek, hêng, very lively; pretensions.

CH'IONG.

To melt, to fuse, to forge; handsome, lustrous, as eyes; shining, as gold; brave, courageous; urged, impelled.

A ladle; a beam for a bridge: "peî ch'ioê, a dipper. Read, pieu, a pail-handle; the handle of the "Dipper"; to lead, to draw.

A city in the feudal state of Tsi, now a place in the Shantung province.

Also read ch'êak: noise of dashing water; to lift up water with a ladle, to bale.

Read ch'ioê; coll. ch'ioê: interchangeably read ch'ioê;: to drink, to sip, to imbibe by mouthfuls: "twai ch'ioê, a great Ch'êukh. drinker; "ch'ioê, kâng, sip it dry; ch'ioê, siôh, ch'oi" to drink a mouthful.

(123) CH'IONG.

Light of the sun; fine words; elegant, flourishing, prosperous, increasing in wealth or peace; powerful, effulgent; to increase, to illuminate any thing; good, rich, affluent: "ch'iong tâi̇ prosperous and powerful; "ch'iong ming, splendid, fine, as an essay; com., "ch'iong seng' flourishing, as having a numerous posterity; ang, ch'iong tâi, kung, the god of literature.
The door of heaven; a gate of the Soochow wall: *ch'iong hak,* the door of paradise—one says kept by Kwanti; a cool breeze.

A herd of animals fleeing: com., *ch'iong kwong,* fierce, incontrollable; coll., *ch'iong ch'oi* 'yà sīēk,' has an ungovernable mouth and wild tongue.

As in *ch'iong nga,* the pomfret; coll., *ch'iong,* fresh pomfret; *sūk,* *ch'iong,* cooked pomfrets—for sale.

A singing woman, a prostitute, courtesan: com., *ch'iong ho* or *ch'iong ke* a strummet; *ch'iong in lā chok,* (posterity of) Ch'ang. prostitutes, play actors, lictors, and jailors (cannot compete for literary honors); coll., *ch'o* *ch'iong,* to be a courtesan.

Also read *ch'iong:* the sound of stones, bells and drums; a noise, a tinkling: *k'eng,* *ch'iong,* the ring of stones or metals.

Interchanged with the last; sound of a bell; a kind of tripod or boiler; a wine boiler; a gun; a spear, a pike, a lance; *h'iu,* *ch'iong,* a wine-boiler, a still; com., *ch'iong hūak,* the art of handling the spear; *neu,* *ch'iong,* a fowling piece; *ch'iong tō yōk,* plasters, etc., for spear and sword wounds; *ch'iong ch'iū,* a spearman; met., one employed surreptitiously to write an essay; coll., *ch'iong t'aēk,* to thrust with a spear.

Interchanged with the last; a wooden spear sharp at both ends, a lance; to oppose, to withstand; to thrust at; to rush against.

To walk rapidly; to move toward a superior quickly; to gambol, to skip about.

Like the preceding; also read *ch'iong:* to move irregularly, to go across, to walk awry.

The flag (Acorus): in the coll. read, *ch'ien,* q. v.: com., *ch'iong* *p'oo,* sweet flag, used as a charm on doors in the 5th month, also as a decoction for driving away bed-bugs, etc.

Mountain streams; perennial brooks: com., *ch'iong kwong,* the Sz-chuen and Canton provinces; *ch'iong k'ien* and *ch'iong kwong,* two sorts of silk from Sz-chuen; *ch'iong diē,* a bitter herb from Sz-chuen—makes a cooling drink; *ch'iong k'ang,* Sz-chuen tormentilla—used to purify the blood.
hand): com., "chi'êng, chi'ong, the hole in Chinese cash; "chi'ong, cheong, to thread a needle; "chi'ong, sing (coll., chi'ong, sing, peng), the abbreviated form of the 61st radical; "chi'ong, sung kâk, the manis; coll., "chi'ong, chi'êk, "chisel a hole,"—i.e., get work to do; "chi'ong, chi'êng, going to and fro, unsettled; "chi'iu, "chi'êng tik, to stretch out the arm; "chi'ong, ka le tô, stretch the feet, then recline—get an inch and want an ell; "chi'ong, "chi'iu moo tiêng, extend the hand and touch the sky—a vaulting ambition.

Read "chi'ong; coll. "chi'êng; to take, to extort, to force away, to rob; to ravish; to snatch, to struggle for; sudden, abrupt, rude, grasping; a comet: "chi'êng tok, or "chi'êng kúck, to plunder; "eu "chi'ong, to beat and rob; "chi'êng hâi, to snatch from the flames; "chi'ong pák, to discover by quizzing; "chi'êng, chá, to snatch the cakes offered," as spirits do; met., to eat greedily; "chi'êng, cha wong, finished early; "chi'ong, cha'ong, to blunder, to do carelessly; "chi'êng, "chi'êng hu, the money-devouring tiger, as delineated in gambling hells; met., a grasping, avaricious person.

Read "chi'êng wong; coll. "chi'êng, as in "chi'êng sîong, to pant, to raise wind from the stomach; to rise, as the fetus in the womb.

"chong A high terrace, or level spot, from which a good prospect opens up; high, conspicuous, open, displayed; to polish: "kô "chi'êng te high, level ground; com., "chi'êng liông, a fine situation, a good prospect; "kwaung "chi'êng, broad, spacious.

"ch'êng Alarmed; frightened:
"chi'êng wong, alarmed, apprehensive.

"kâng Ashrou'd: "ho'k, "chi'êng, stork's feathers woven into clothes; a robe with wide sleeves and facings, worn in theaters, is so called.

A covered place not walled in; a shed or shanty for a work-shop; a building appropriated for a temporary use: com., "chi'êng, "chi'êng, a mint; "sông "chi'êng, a matted shed; "kô "chi'êng, to build a shed; "mî "chi'êng, rice stands, i.e., for selling cheap in times of famine; "sung "chi'êng, a ship-builder's workshop; com., kîak, sîâh, "chi'êng, a beggar's novel.

Long days, along period; bright; through, pervious, extended; filled: nik, "chi'êng, a long day.

To sing in recitative; to cry out, to give the word; to lead, to conduct, as singing; to crow: com., "sieu "chi'êng, singers of ditties; "chi'êng tu, vocal and instrumental music; "chi'êng, those who only sing (in plays); hu "chi'êng, ho' sam, the
husband sings and the wife follows—nuptial felicity; cor., "ch'iong" k'oo oh, to sing songs; ch'iong sioh, ch'ok, to sing through one act; "ch'iong" ping to offer rice to the corpse; ch'iong seng, hwea sau to sing the lily-drawl, i.e., beggars' songs; ch'iong tek, 'ko, well sung.

A workman, a mechanic, an artisan of any kind: Ch'iang.

"Kiu ch'iong" an expert workman; cor., "muk ch'iong" a carpenter, a joiner; "t'u ch'iong" a mason; ch'iong t'au, a head-workman, a boss.

To lead, to go before, to induce, or seduce; a leader, an example, a guide: also read "ch'iong," q. v.: "ch'iong" si, to take the lead, to begin or invent; "ch'iong" heng to head a riot; cor., "ch'iong" ch'ok, t'u, to lead, as in an enterprise; "ch'iong" sioh, seng, to lead a troop.

Ch'iong. A coll. word: probably a corruption of "ch'iu" to insert, as in "ch'iu." t'au hie: "inserted-head play" — a play of puppets with movable heads.

The next two are interchangeably read "ch'iuwong".

A bracelet, an armlet, an amulet on the arm: "ch'iu" ch'iong a gold bracelet.

To string together, to connect; a string of; Ch'uan.

leagued or banded: cor., "ch'iong" seng, in league with; "ch'iong" meu, to form a cabal; "ch'iong" k'oo to pass a string through; "ch'iong" ch'iong a string of fragrant beads; "ch'iong" ch'iong a string for cash.

A wall made of bricks, stones, or earth; a defense or wall: cor., "tsi hie ch'iong," a fire-proof wall; "ai" ch'iong, to inclose by a Ch'iang wall; siong ch'iong, a wall with a door in it; ch'iong ping, planks used in building adobe walls; ch'iang ch'iong, a cross wall; cor., "li" ch'iong, to build walls of brick or stone; ch'iong ping pi, to, walls slide and partitions fall; met., a sudden calamity; ch'iong long, a low wall; ch'iong p'au ting, on the top of the wall; ch'iong t'iao 'ko, the line of wall is excellent; kah, sioh, ch'ing ch'iong, to divide by a wall.

Female officers in the imperial harem: "peng" Ch'iang.

ch'iong, lady of the bed-chamber.

A mast, any mast or spar that supports the sails: "ch'iang" ch'iong, ship-masts; hung ch'iong t'eng ma, (like) sails and a Ch'iang cavalry-troop — rapid, to the point at once, as an essay.

Also read s'oi, a rose: "ch'iong" s'i huo, the cinnamon rose; s'ing ch'iong s'ua, a fruit that ripens in the 10th moon.

A sort of broad-ax; a pole-ax made square, a bill: Ch'iang. s'iu ch'iong, a statesman in the days of Shun.
A spear, a wooden lance; a post; to maltreat, to rob, to wound, to kill: *ch'iong* chek, to maltreat and rob.

[The next two are interchangeably read *ch'iong*].

Read *ch'iong*; coll. *ch'iong* squat, to crouch, to sit on the heels; crouded up: *ch'iong* kid to squat low; *ch'iong* tie tu, to squat on the ground; *ku* *tung* *ch'iong*, to sit crouching.

*Ch'iong*. A coll. word, as in *ch'iong* hung, to winnow in the wind; *ch'iong* chioh, to winnow paddy.

*Ch'iong*. An elephant; a figure, a form, an image, the shape things take; superstitious auguries or fancy, imagination, resemblance; a law; to imitate, pantomime: *siong* *ch'iong* an idea, illustration; coll., *ch'iong* nga, ivory; *ch'iong* tang, elephant's gall, used medicinally; *kiang* *tien* *ch'iong* to look at the form of the heavens; coll., *ch'iong* pe kau, kau, the proboscis is hooked; met., applied to a beaked nose; *ch'iong* spui, elephant's skin; a medicine; a name for India rubber in Canton.

Interchanged with the preceding; like, similar; a figure, image, likeness; a statue, idol; to resemble, to imitate: com., *liang* *ch'iong* a form, an image; *siao* *ch'iong* to limn, to copy; *nieu* *ch'iong* or *sien* *ch'iong* an idol; coll., *ch'iong* yong or *ch'iong* kieng yong according to rule—right, excellent; *ng* *ch'iong* mong, unmanny; *ng* *ch'iong* satl, inferior color; *ch'iong* tiad, resembles his father; *ch'iong* kieng to presume, to suppose; *ch'iong* chiah, *ch'iong* very like to; *ng* *ch'iong* cho to do contrarily, to blunder.

Also read *tong*; a swift current; in the coll., to draw (water): *ch'iong* yong the surging of water; coll., *ch'iong* ch'ai, to draw water; *ch'iong* ta, to draw out till dry; *ch'iong* sioh, tiak, to draw a bucket of water; *ch'iong* sioh, *tong*, to draw a jar full.

Read *ch'iong*; coll. *ch'iong* to place together, to insert; to fasten the upper to the soles of shoes: *ch'iong* da, to sole shoes; *ch'iong* tak, *peng*, to insert the movable boards (in the front of a shop).

*Ch'iong*. A coll. word, as in *ch'iong* dau, to dress the bride's hair; *ch'iong* dau ch'ak, bridal pins of gold or silver—ornamented with beads; *ch'iong* dau ak, a basket of bridal presents.

(124) **Chiui**.

**Chiui**. Autumn, harvest, the time of reap ing; the return of the year; a year; autumnal; sorrowing, unhappy: com., *ch'iu* *tien* or *Chiui*, *ch'iu* *kii* autumn; *ch'iu* *king*, autumn scenery; *maiing* *chiui*, the seventh month, *lik* *chiui*, the beginning of autumn—13th solar term; *ting* *chiui*, festival of the 8th moon, 15th day; *chiui* *sing*, the autumn
CH'IU. | CH'IU.  
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assizes; ch'iu po’ "autumn reporter" (of Kujins graduating)—an attendant of the god of learning; ch'iu, hsiung yâ ek, yâ leng ek, yâ at the antumnal equinox the nights become colder and colder; coll., ch'iu haêngâ glaring heat at the beginning of autumn; ch'iu, hu'n, hsiung yâ ek, yâ leng ek, yâ at the antumnal equinox the nights become colder and colder; coll., ch'iu haêngâ glaring heat at the beginning of autumn; ch'iu, hu'n,.

Also read 'ch'iu: mealevolent; ill-natured: com., pok, ch'iu (or chiu) pok, ch'ai, not to speak to, the cut direct.

To bind, to gather in sheaves; to collect, to assemble; to grasp, to clutch, to grip.

A strong wood; the tree is like a yew or cypress: ch'iu, ping, a chess-board.

The wail of infants, the hrm of insects: ch'iu, chek, the cry of infants; ch'iu, ch'iu, chattering of birds; the tinkling, as of gems.

Also read ‘ch’iu: to change the color of; to colly, to blacken, as with smoke.

Traces of a carriage: ch'iu, ch'iu, a swing, a whirligig, a seesaw; coll., ch'iu, ch'iu ch'iu, to turn the whirligig—a revolving toy of four paper men on projecting arms or axes.

An eel, a mud or conger eel: na, ch'iu, a freshwater eel; com., hui, ch’iu, a sea-dragon, myriads of miles long; met., in classic language, a longnarrow boat.

A long-legged bird like an adjutant, having red eyes and a bare neck; it is ravenous, hence met: applied to vicious persons.

A pond, a fish-pond, a pool; a small tributary of the Yellow River near Lin-hien, in Shansi; chilly, cool; mournful, to excite sad feelings; a narrow pass: Cüang ch’iu, a cascades, waterfall.

Ch’iu. A coll. word: whiskers, beard; the beard of some animals: ch’oi, ch'iu, whiskers, mustaches; ch’oi, ch’iu, ch’iu, the whiskers covering the cheeks, stung ch’iu, pine leaves.

The hand, the arm; an autograph; handy, quick; to handle, to hold in the hand; met., a person, actions; the 64th radical: com., ch’iu ch’iu, hands and feet; met., brethren; ch’iu ‘ch’iu, palm of the hand; ch’iu piu’ the arm; ch’iu ‘ch’iu, the fore-arm; ch’iu, ch’iu, to work together; to lend a hand; handy, as an instrument; tang ch’iu, single-handed—to work alone; kung ch’iu, to have the management of; hia ch’iu, to put the hands to, as to work, to seize one, etc.; ch’iu, ch’iu, written, not printed; hau ch’iu, hereafter; ch’iu a’ under one’s control; ch’iu huk, or ch’iu moong, or ‘ch’iu tanny’ skill, art.
before his parent or master.

A besom, a broom; to sweep up dirt: "chek, ki 'ch'i'u, holds duster and broom—term for a wife or concubine; coll., "sau' 'ch'i'u, a broom; 'ch'ieng 'ch'i'u, a besom.

To imprison, to confine, to cage, to handcuff; a prisoner, a felon: com., 'ch'i'u hwang, (coll. 'ch'i'u nga), a criminal; "kang 'ch'i'u, a prisoner; 'ch'i'en 'ch'ieng, a cage for carrying criminals.

Read 'ch'i'u; coll. 'ch'i'u: held, caught, bound, constrained; to pull towards one, as the branches of a tree: 'ch'i'u king king, tightly held, restrained: "mok, 'ch'iu nga, don't clutch me! 'ch'iui seix hoi, gathered together.

'ch'i'u. A coll. word: thick, matted hair, disheveled hair.

'ch'i'. A coll. word: wan, woe-begone; 'mu, neng pieng 'ch'i'u, a certain person has become wan in his looks.

(125) Ch'o.

'ch'o. Vinegar, pickle, pickled: com., "chiong 'ch'o salt relishes and vinegar; coll., 'ch'o 'mo, song, as sour as the mother of vinegar!"sidh 'ch'o to "drink vinegar"—jealous, as a wife; 'ch'o 'aeng a vinegar jar; 'ch'o, kung, animal-cules in vinegar; 'ch'o, sing taeng deeply seated jealousy; 'ch'o, 'pang sek, 'prer 'dash in pieces the vinegar jar"—used

Before his parent or master.
wholly in a met. sense for a raging fit of jealousy; "siang ch'oo to siang keo' have tasted both salt and vinegar; met., have experienced all the bitter trials.

To place, to put into its place; to make known, to show abroad; to conceal, to set aside; to take at unawares; to use, to employ; to relinquish; arranged, well-ordered; "ch'oo' tli, or "ch'oo' siie, to adjust; "ch'oo' siu', an elegant phrase; "ch'oo' ch'iu' ch'ien ch'eeh, no place for the hands and feet—perplexed, distressed.

Interchanged with the last: to place, to set down, to settle; to store up; to reject, to cast away: al-o read ch'aw, q. v.: "siia ch'oo' to throw aside; "kii, ch'oo' ch'aw, to promote the upright, and reject the perverse.

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: in the coll. read ch'au, q. v.: com., "ch'oo' kwong, to exercise authority; "ch'oo' siu', or "ch'oo' tli, to adhere to, as one's principles. Read ch'oo' as in "ch'eeh, ch'oo' to maintain integrity.

To twist by rubbing on the knee, to rub, or roll between the palms; to twist, as thread on the twisting apparatus: com., "ch'oo' siang' to twist thread; coll., "ch'oo' sii, and "ch'oo' swong, to roll up the two kinds of rice-flour cakes into balls for the winter-solstice feast; "ch'oo' yeng', to roll into a round shape; met., to reconcile parties; "ch'oo' chia tai' kie', to settle this matter; "ch'oo' mo, to adjust, as a difficulty between two; "ch'oo' soh, proh, hung, t'ai, "twist a rope to bind a tyfoon"—to attempt the impossible; "ch'oo' proh, yeng niek, proh, pieng, roll it nearly round, pinch it nearly flat; met., one nearly succeeds in securing harmony, when another spoils all.

To recover from illness, convalescent; a slight ailment or epidemic, as the influenza: in the coll. read ch'a, q. v.

To pass by, to go over, to transgress, to slip, to err: "ch'oo' t'o, to miss an opportunity.

Also read ch'a: a skiff, a boat, a small vessel: "sieu ch'oo', a small boat.

Used for the next: a white, lustrous stone; fresh; beautiful, to look fascinating: "k'sieh ch'ieuh, ch'i, ch'oo', a bewitching smile.

To polish, to work on, to cut and polish; to work at, to make good, as an essay: "ch'ieh, "ch'oo', to cut and polish; met., to reform, to aid one in self-discipline; "ch'ch'ieh, ch'oo', like cutting and polishing (a gem), scil., he improved himself.
A fishy smell; strong, rank, reeking, as the scent of persons; met., in the coll. lustful: com., *ung* ch'ao, fishy scent; met., Ts'ao. fish; coll., ch'ao tso, fishy, briny; *ung* ch'ao iih, ke' (or ken?) you must avoid (eating) fish—as doctors say; ch'au' sing ch'ao, the rank scent, as of persons or of a well dried up; *ch'ao* sing, or sing ch'ao, lustful desire.

The drunken frolics of a person in liquor: *ch'ao* ch'ao, drunken antics.

Uneven hills: *ch'ang* mi, the inequalities of hills, undulating outlines of mountains.

Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around the edge of a coronet.

A sort of striped aquatic grass (? a valleriusaria) which decks are very fond of; met., to joy in, delighted with; fine, as an essay—in allusion to the variegated beauty of this grass: *ch'iao* ch'ao, two aquatic grasses, used in sacrifices; *ch'ao* ch'ai, beautiful, variegated.

Also read șo: moved, aroused; sad; to afflict: *ch'ao* ch'ao, toiling and suffering; șlo sing ch'ao, iie, ah, how wearied!

Chagrined, thoughtful, sad, vexed; covetous; affected by: *ch'ao* ch'ao, chagrined, vexed. Read ch'iao as in *chieu ch'ao* distressed, bereft of peace.

Herbs, grass, plants with herbaceous stems; plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy, the original draft; to cut grass, to mow; the 140th radical: in the coll. read 'ch'uai, q. v.: "ch'ao* yd. pertaining to the country, rustic; "ch'ao chu'ang" to make a model; com., "ch'ao muk, plants; paik, ch'ao, all kinds of plants; *kang* ch'ao, the "sweet herb"—licorice; "chao* ch'ao, or "ch'ao saw, or ch'ao ch'ao, hastily, carelessly; "ch'ao ch'ao" or ch'ao ch'ao, the running hand; "ch'ao ko, first draft of a writing; *ch'iao* ch'ai (usually, ch'ia' ch'ai in the coll.), coarse paper; "ch'iao hwa, flowers made of the pith of the *trung* ch'ao.

A coll. character; a kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shantung; potash, pearlash, saleratus: *ch'iao* chu' ch'ai, or "ch'iao tong, saleratus water; "ch'iao t'o, a solution of potash; *ch'iao* tai, residuum of barilla.

Coarse rice, paddy that has been hulled, but not cleaned; in the coll., darkish, unbleached: com., "ch'iao* mi, coarse or dark rice; coll., ch'iao ch'ao a coarse grass cloth; ch'iao pah, a darkish white; ch'iao chai, darkish paper; ch'iao pah, tong, a second quality of white sugar.

To bathe, to wash the person; to cleanse the heart, to reform: *sich* ch'iao to bathe; ch'iao sing ak, talk, to perfect one's self in virtues.
To break, to injure, to take off the edge; to humble, to oppress, to treat harshly; to trim, to file off, in which sense the same as next: 'ch'ò 'ch'ök, tried by afflictions; 'pok, 'i ek, 'ch'ök 'n, angry, unwilling to put up with the slightest insult.

An iron pan or boiler; a file, a rasp; to rasp, to file, to smooth off the sharp or rough points; to rub down.

Used for the last: to cut, to lop off the corners and sharp points, to trim and prune; to cut up, to cut to pieces.

To mince up meat; broken to bits, minced; small; to attend to trifles.

Read ch'auk, in the collar. ch'ò, probably in imitation of the collar. mandarin: a mistake, a fault, an error, a blunder: 'pok, ch'ò no mistake, right; 'k'ang, ch'ò 'ngang, to see wrongly, the eye deceived; 'nù o' ch'ò, you err; 'tai' ki' 'ch'ò 'ch'ò to blunder in work.

To go to, to arrive at, to advance, to enter; to contain; to complete; a prayer; hurried; also read ch'ò q. v.: ch'ò sëu: promotion of literary men; com., ch'ò chën to complete; ch'ò, kwang, to go to the school room; ch'ò 'hu, I'll go to your honorable mansion; ch'ò chëu, hurried, agitated.
CH'OI.

To estimate, to calculate, to reckon; to try, to feel; to rub in order to ascertain, to detect: com., "ch'o" mó, to feel after, to search out the sense; "ch'o" tok, to investigate, to conjecture.

Mournful; in straits, fearful: "ch'o" 'ch'o', mourning, afraid; "ch'o" k'é, anxious.

To gnaw, to masticate; to eat greedily, to bolt food.

"Ch'o". A coll. word: a chain, as worn on the neck by a criminal or a child: tiék, 'ch'o', an iron chain; yâng 'ch'o', a silver-chain necklace; 'ch'o" touk kauk, to put a chain on the neck.

The female of the kingfisher, the feathers of which are used in plumagery; the fleshy protuberance from which the tail of the bird grows: 'hoi' 'ch'o', the male and female kingfisher; com., 'ch'o" mó, feathers of the king-fisher; 'ch'o" lang, a purplish blue; coll., 'ch'o" mó 'chou, common name of the king-fisher; teng 'ch'o', to ornament with its feathers.

The mouth, the beak, a sput; a nozzle; the edge of a knife, etc.; an aperture, an adit; to wrangle, to chatter, to talk much and impudently, to give lip: com., 'ch'o" siék, the tongue: 'toi' 'ch'o" to speak face to face, to disson; 'tò 'ch'o" the edge of a knife; 'ch'o" k'uk, thirsty; "ch'o" tiêng, honey-mouthed, affable; coll., "ch'o" siék, yâng, the palate; 'ch'o" 'pá, the cheek; "ch'o" k'iek, a hare-lip; "ch'o" 'tôu', by-words, slang; "k'ük, 'ch'o" 'tou, abominous; 'ch'o" ma, the gift of gab; 'ch'o" 'tuk, (or pong') dull, slow of speech; pah, 'ch'o" to open the mouth, to gape; "ch'o" lè clever in talk; 'ch'o" chau a bad breath; railing; "ch'o" siung your mouth itches (to eat)! "ch'o" saik, loss of appetite; 'ch'o" lang (or 'saung), remnants of food; "ch'o" saung "reckon by mouth", i.e., without the abacus; 'ch'o" tu 'tu, to protrude the mouth, to pout; 'ch'o" pui kieu kieu (the upper) lip curled; 'ch'o" kíng, mié mié, critical, teasing; 'ch'o" 'tîe naiy, ãnì ão 'siung, 'kang ão 'tîe', ão, his mouth chants Budha, but his heart holds a razor!

To stop, to drive back, to repress; to overpower, to set down; to push upon, to crowd against, to impel; to break, as the wind does trees; to reach; to put out, to extinguish, as a family: 1. 'ch'o" ek, to abate, to repress; 2. 'ch'o" chieo, to push against and break; met., affected, disciplined by trial.

Sui.

To break in small pieces, to smash, to pound to bits, to comminute; bits, fragments, pieces, endilgs; petty, troublesome; disheartened, broken-down: com., 'hung 'ch'o", ground to powder; 'ling 'ch'o" bits, fragments;
to complete an apprenticeship; 
"ch'ok, laung" oviparous; "ch'ok, sing, to render personal service; 
to gain promotion; "ch'ok, sang, the products of the soil; "ch'ok, kwok, to enter upon office; ch'ok, 
ch'oi to do the talking; "ch'ok, ch'eqng to excel the crowd; 
"ch'ok, ka, to forsake the family— 
become a priest; "ch'ok, ch'eqng, to pay money; ch'ok, po, to put 
forth the precious (pustules)—a 

polite phrase; "siong pok, ch'ok, inconceivable; coll., ch'ok, kung, 
to visit the privy; ch'ok, paw, to 
rise from poverty; ch'ok, k'au, to 
put to sea; banished; ch'ok, meng to 
be the responsible party; ch'ok, 
li, to come forth; ch'ok, po, to 
"exudes brine"—said of a filthy 
garment: ch'ok, ch'6, opening of 

the month; ch'ok, sang, to make 
one's debut, to commence 
business, as young men; ch'ok, 
pok, original, self-originated, as 
ideas; ch'ok, nieg seng, to appear 
before people; s'au ch'ok, kuak, he 
has horns—beware of him!

Read chiok; used in 
the coll. for ch'ok: to 
sorch, to cauterize, as 
with the mugwort or moxa 
punk: ch'ok, hung sio, 
to scorch mosquitos (with a taper).

Used in the Paik, Ing 
for the coll. ch'ok, to take 
in the fingers, to take a 

pinch of: ch'ok, sioh, ch'ok 
to take a pinch; ch'ok, 
siah, let us take a pinch and eat— 
said by those eating at a friend's 
expense; ch'ok, neai, to exact 
hush-money.
Read taut; coll. ch'ok, small seals or stamps, called 'ch'ok, ki'ang: 'pih, ch'ok, to stamp.

(131)

Ch'ong.

A granary, a storehouse for rice or salt; a granary of the government: 'ch'ong t'ing, a granary; 'ch'ong mong, fully occupied, distracted by cares; com., 'mi ch'ong, a rice granary; 'sieng ch'ong, salt warehouses; 'ch'ong ugo (coll. ch'ong chi'o) a public granary; 'ch'ong ch'ung, a superintendent of granaries; 'ch'ong 'mi' p'ien' tickets for drawing rice from the government granaries; 'hok, ch'ong, to sell grain from the granary; 'ngi: ch'ong, a charity-granary—where rice is sold cheap in famine; coll., ch'ong seng, localities of granaries and salt godowns; ch'ong 'mi p'oen' lang' lek, ladle out the granary-rice which (is inferior and) boils to pieces; met., to buy things or employ workmen without regard to quality.

Sometimes used for the last: hastily; the green tint of plants, the azure of the sky; flourishing, prospering; hoary, aged, old in service: 'ch'ong tie'ng, or k'ung ch'ong, azure sky, the firmament; 'ch'ong lo, old, waning; an old man; pek, hok, ch'ong angang, a young-looking old man; com., 'ch'ong seng, living things, the people; ch'ong suk, vegetable medicine—expels humors and bad exhalations.

An ulcerated wound, a sore, an ulcer; a boil, an eruption: 'ch'ong ai, a wound; com., ch'ong tuk, the pus of sores; k'ang ch'ong, a dry sore; 'te, ch'ong, the piles; sai, ch'ong, lice-sores; coll., ch'ong hok, sioh, sing, ulcers all over the body; ch'ong sang song, mung ulcers coming out on the face, as from licentiousness.

Color of gems. Read ch'iong, a musical sound; the jingling of stones.

Vast like the sea; name of a river and lake; a superior district in Tientsin: ch'iong hai ch'iliong capacity (to drink) like the sea.

A hamlet, a village: sang ch'ong, a mountain hamlet; com., ch'iong ch'ung, a village, the country; coll., ch'ong de, a rustic: ch'ong de, a country dame.

An unauthorized character, as in the coll. 'ch'ong tu, compartments in a boat or ship; a hold; 'k'oei ch'ong, to break bulk; ch'ong peng tu, the compartment-covers all gone.

A window, an aperture to admit light; a sash, venetian blinds, a shutter; a school; a student; ch'ong agon, a paper window; ch'ong hue at school, while at his studies; ch'io ch'ong, or k'ie ch'ong, a school-room; com., ch'ong.

A window,
A kind of crane with ash-colored plumage and red cheeks; 'ch'ong, keng, măng-o-bird; 'ch'ong kwaang, the black crane.

To guess, to judge, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on: "ch'ong tok, to conjecture; to reflect on.

Grief, sorrow; 'ch'á 'ch'ong, to pity; grieved, distressed.

A bedstead; a couch, a settee; a suit of bed clothes; the boards which make the bedstead; a well-curb; a measure of 8 Ch'uang-cubits: com., 'ték, ch'ong, a bamboo bedstead; 'tuk, soi, ch'ong, a single bedstead; 'ch'ong, p'wo, bed and bedding; coll., 'mīng ch'ong, a bedstead, a bed; 'ch'ong kwang, the cross pieces; 'ch'ong tiu, a closet in the back frame; 'ch'ong, ch'ia, the fenders; 'ch'ong kung, a figured bed-valance; 'kaung, 'ch'ong, a couch, a settee; 'ch'ong p'iah, t'ie, the backside of the bedstead; 'tak, ch'ong, a step in front of a bedstead; 't'ieu, t'ieu, ch'ong, a kind of bedstead with front steps; "mi wá ch'ong, 'Budha-bedstead"—the common sort without steps and having curved feet.

To cut out garments; to begin, to commence; the first, the beginning; incipient, at first: in the coll. read, ch'ê, q.v.; "ch'ê, sing, the first thought; 'sū, ch'ê, the beginning, at the first; com., 'ch'ê hok, to commence str'ly, ch'ê, ch'ê hok, to become acquainted with; ch'ê, ch'ê, the first time; ch'ê eng, to enter on official life.

Coarse, uncleaned, dirty, as rice just threshed; large; open, coarse; rude, vulgar, boisterous, unpolished; gross, indecent; Ts'un dirty; harsh, as a voice; partially, rudely: com., ch'ê eu, coarse and fine; ch'ê hu, or ch'ê sük, or ch'ê seung (coll. ch'ê la), vulgar, unmann'ly, as rustics; ch'ê wa, obscene language; coll., ch'ê man, rude, fierce; ch'ê p'wo, in the rough, the unfinished article; ch'ê sau, coarsely and hastily made; ch'ê ch'ê to do rough work;
A copice, a bramble bush; a thicket, a clump of trees; spinous; distinct, clear, orderly, well done, properly finished; painful, sharp; a feudal state in the Chow Dynasty, now the chief part of Hunan and Hupeh: ‘cong’ ch’ü, or ‘sing’ ch’ü, painful, sharp suffering; ‘wong’ ch’ü, completed; com., ‘ching’ ch’ü, clear, complete, finished or settled properly.

Interchanged with the last, in the sense of painful, suffering.

The stone base of a pillar or column; a pedestal.

To hasten to one’s place; to stride off, as in the presence of a superior; to run, to walk quickly: ‘ch’ü cheng’ to hasten to the front; ‘ch’ü ch’iong’ to advance quickly; ‘ch’ü yëny ho’ siè’ run to the flame and stick to (the man of) influence—to be a parasite.

Also read chü: unable to advance from fear or disability; to go awry:

Also read chu: a chick or bird just out of the shell, and yet able to peck:

To cut grass; straw, hay, fodder: ‘ch’ü mang’ to cut grass; ‘pe’ ch’ü, a Buddhist priest—In the Indian language; ‘seng’ ch’ü ek, sok, a bundle of green grass.

Slow; remiss; insensibly, little by little; to free from or remove, as a calamity: ‘ch’ü nang’ to free from evil; ch’ü su, slowly, carefully.

To open out, to unroll, to expand, to make room; to disburden the mind: exhilarated; tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, remiss; slow, leisurely; in order; comfortable: in the coll., to lay, stretch, or spread out: ‘ch’ü tiëng, to open out; ch’ü su, in order, slow, as a gait; com., k’wong ch’ü, spacious, ample; ch’ü t’iong’ joyous, exhilarated; ch’ü t’iong’ roony, spacious; coll., ch’ü mëng ch’iong, to spread the bed; ch’ü t‘o, to lie flat, as culprits to be beaten; ch’ü mëng siong’ to spread on the top of.

A pronoun and adverb; this, here, now; the last spoken of, the thing in hand: com., pi ch’ü, that
and this, there and here; "ko" 'ch'ü, wherefore, consequently;
'ing 'ch'ü, by, for, on account of;
'ch 'ch'ü, only this; 'chek, 'chü, thus, then (it's so and so); 'ch'ü, 'chü, from this time; 'k'i 'chü 'li, how is there any reason in it?
i.e., it cannot be right; "pok, 'chü 'chaik, 'pi, if not this, then that;
if not now, then soon; 'chü 'k'ai, this moment; 'chü 'tö, 'täng 'ing, (we) of this occupation;
coll., 'chü 'king np 'pi 'hü 'king, this state (as of trade, etc.) is not like that state.

Small, contracted, diminutive: "chü 'chü, Tzu 'u.

Clear water; fresh, clean; name of a stream;
also read 'sá, q.v.

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 adjust, to settle; to place; also read 'ch'ü, q.v.;
'sü, 'chü, to reside, to dwell;
com., 'chü 'tö to adjust, to set to rights; 'tie, 'chü, or 'chü 'huan, to reconcile, to settle a dispute;
"chü 'sö, to visit with death; (I'll) kill (you);
"chü 'chang, to behead; 'chü 'huan, to discriminate, as superiors in reference to faults of inferiors; "chü 'nü, a virgin; 'chung 'bo 'i 'chü, how
shall we manage it? coll., 'chü 'sö 'np 'siäng 'huan 'p'ung 'piïng, 'tie, 'chü, has not settled matters,
but rather made more mischief!

'Take, to lay hold on; to use; to exact; to seize
Chü.

To take, to lay hold on; to use; to exact; to seize
Chü.

A rat, a mouse, rodent animals in general; met., timorous; thieving; skulking,
licking; a rascal, a mean fellow; the 208th
Shu: radical: "chü, 'chü, a
water rat; "hiong, 'chü, a
dam, muskrat; 'chü, 'chü, of ordi-

inary abilities; com., "lo 'chü, a rat;
"chü, 'chü, moles (in coll.
chüng, 'chü, blind rats);
tie, 'chü, the marten or sable;
chüng, 'chü, 'chü, 'chüng, 'chü, rats hoard
food; met., be provident; coll.,
lo, 'chü 'k'iäk, a rat-trap; 'chüng
chü, field rats; 'hu, 'chü, a
squirrel; 'chü, 'chü, a pilferer, a
petty thief.

Sick from grief, a settled melancholy; moping, dis-
 eased by sorrow.

Read 'chü; used in: the
Paik, Ing for coll. 'chü:
an exclamation in driving
animals, hoot! shoo! also a
word of contempt uttered with the middle finger thrust out.

(134) Ch'uh.
Ch'uh: A coll. word, as in ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'u, ch'ih, a low sound as of two persons talking; i 'ha'tie ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'uh, ch'uh, ma' chien tek, 'kong si' nul, they are muttering there, I don't know what they are saying.

(135) Ch'ui.
Read sui; coll ch'ui: bits of bamboo, a bamboo switch; 'ch'ui 'kiang, or 'ch'ui sā, small switches; 'ch'ui hōng, stripes, marks; 'ch'ui dau ch'ok, 'hö' kiang, whipping makes a good child.

(136) Ch'uk.
Ch'uk: A coll. word: a superlative, as in μ ch'uk, ch'uk, very black, very dark, as the night.

(137) Ch'ük.
Ch'ük: A coll; word: to tread, to trample; to destroy by treading on: ch'ük, si, to trample to death; ch'ük, nāk, to indent by treading on; ch'ük, taing to trample down hard, as earth; ch'ük, 'pang te' to tread level with the earth; met., to break up and gut 'gamblers' dens, etc.; ch'ük, k'o ch'ioh, tá, trample under foot; met., to oppress the weak.

Chung.
Chung: Spring; the beginning of the year; glad, joyous; wanton; wine, spirits; a man's name; met., times, seasons, periods; budding; starting: com., "ch'ung tieng, spring; ch'ung ch'ie spring sacrifices; 'ch'ung'j era, desire; met., bawdy pictures; 'sing ch'ung, early spring; 'maing ch'ung, the first month; 'tik, ch'ung, opening of spring—the first of the twenty-four solar terms; "ch'ung po" "the spring reporter (of literary success)—name of an attendant of the god of learning; "ch'ung chi'in ch'ho t'iong" Spring and Autumn Annals—a book of Confucius; coll., "ch'ung piang, a large kind of wafer cake; "piang ch'ung, "meeting the spring"—an official street-procession, in which an earthen ox, called "ch'ung yu, is borne; "ch'ung tieng and 'ma meng' spring has a step mother's face, i.e., is changeable; ch'ung siew sioh, kaik, tek, ch'ieg king, a brief part of a spring-evening is worth a thousand of gold; scil., to recreate in. A long-lived tree resembling the banyan: "ch'ung hier, the ch'ung tree and ch'ung shrub; met., father and mother.

Chun.
A salt water fish; it resembles the "seong kwe, and is called "ch'ung ch'i, in the Foochow colloquial.

A dappled or iron-gray horse: "ngu iwa, ch'ung, a pie-bald horse.
An onion; a kind of sword; a green color; wind or breath having vent; a thorough draft: in the coll. read, *chʻung*, q. v.; *chʻung* ling, the Karakorum Mts.'s.

Hurrled, alarmed, agitated: "no kʻe* chʻung*

chʻung, excited to anger, exasperated; *chʻung* mng, precipitate.

A pebble or stone resembling a precious gem.

Quick at hearing, astute, ready, quick-witted; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently:

*chʻung* chʻak, to discriminate; *tiʻang* chʻung, heaven-bestowed intelligence—said of the emperor; com., *chʻung* mng, clever, intelligent; *chʻung* mng mng lʻe clever and apt; *chʻung* mng mok, lʻo to mng, the cleverness (of others) can't exceed the emperor's!

*chʻung* mng ek, sʻi* mng* mng ek, sʻi, clever all his life, stupid just this once; com., *chʻung* mng nʻg, or *chʻung* mng kʻiʻang, a quick-witted person.

To crawl, to wriggle, as worms; to move, to stir; to do stupidly; foolish, simple; rude, insubmissive; com., *sgʻang* chʻung, simple.

Large eyes: in the coll., drowsy, sleepy: com., "chʻung* mng* or "chʻung* kʻo* sleep, dozing,"chʻung* sioh, kʻai, ku, to doze a spell; *chʻung* sioh, *ku* mng, to take a nap; *chʻung* kʻo* tek, (buy it) napping and it's worth all that!

(139) Chʻung.

Young, delicate; harmonious; deep, hollow; to mount upwards in the air; to agitate, to move; to rush, to dart, to strike Chʻung against; to send, as letters; used in the coll. for steeping by pouring on hot water: *chʻung* tsʻong moved, excited by; com., *chʻung* tʻiʻeng, to dart into the sky, as birds, dust, noise; *chʻung* pʻe* ruined (as business) by the happening (of an unlucky day, word or act); *chʻung* tʻiʻeng mō* ancient imperial cap with a peaked crown; kʻe tʻo* chʻung, mutually angered; *chʻung* hʻi, "has met joy"—said of a sick man who recovers on marrying; coll., nā* chʻung* tʻiʻeng, the outery pierces the skies: *chʻung* já, to steep tea; *chʻung* tsʻong, or *chʻung* kun* tʻiʻeng* cʻeʻi, to pour boiling water on; *chʻung* yoh, to make a medicinal infusion.

Also read *tʻu*ng* young grain, delicate, tender: ʻen chʻung small and delicate.

Also read *tʻu*ng* a cup, a hollow vessel, generally small and covered: com., "ta chʻung (coll. kaʻing* chʻung*), a kind of bowl or large cup, with the cover closely fitted to the rim.

Easy, bland, complaisant, calm, gentle; also read, *chʻung, chʻung*, and *chʻung* q. v.: com., *chʻung*.

Also read *tʻu*ng* young grain, delicate, tender: ʻen chʻung small and delicate.

Also read *tʻu*ng*, a cup, a hollow vessel, generally small and covered: com., "ta chʻung (coll. kaʻing* chʻung*), a kind of bowl or large cup, with the cover closely fitted to the rim.
To fill, to satiate; to extend, to carry out, to continue; to act, to fill an office; to stop up, to stuff; sufficient; long, high; 'ch'ung sii, stuffed solid; com., 'ch'ung ch'ung' to distribute among all, as forfeits; 'ch'ung m'wong, filled; 'ch'ung ch'ek, sufficient, in abundance, as wealth; 'ch'ung ki, to satisfy hunger; coll., 'ch'ung sioh, m'iang, to add another name, as of a partner; 'm'wong', 'ch'ung kung, banished to the colonies.

Sorrowful, grieved: 'ch'ung'.

The mind much moved; agitated, perturbed.

Also read sii, a net for catching birds.

To fly up high, to soar: 'che', 'k'o', 'ch'ung siu', heaven-aspiring ambition.

A path, a crossway; to support; to move, to excite; to rise, to rush against, to overflow; abruptly; towards; a car: 'tai', 'ch'ung', a great road; com., 'ch'ung m'wong' to meet sudden-ly, to come in conflict with; coll., 'ch'ung t'au' to go fully up to, as a sedan bearer to the opposite side before turning; 'ch'ung m'wong' m'au t'au, to rush against the horse's head; met., to come in conflict with a fierce fellow or some god (and receive injury).

(140) Ch'wa.

Read ch'wang'; coll.

ch'oa': to take away one's custom in business; to scheme, to plot against; to spoil the business of another, as by underselling; 'ch'oa' to ch'oa' k'o', mutually drawing away (each other's custom); 'ch'oa' k'i, peng, draws all the custom to his side; 'ch'oa' to, m'wong, to get away another's place, as by slander.

Ch'wao. A coll. word: sudden distortions, pains which the Tausit priest professes to cure within 49 days; ch'wao', wai, distorted, awry, as the limbs, mouth, &c., ch'wao' p'iang, lame in the foot by distortion.

Ch'wao. A coll. word, as in ch'wao' to, to take the wrong road,—to fall into sin, to become vicious.

(141) Ch'wang.

The 3d properly read song, but classed with the others in the Paik, Ing: to swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; to gather, to select: 'ch'ao', ch'wao', breakfast; com., 'ek, nik, sang ch'wao', three meals a day; 'wang ch'wao', supper.
To weigh, to measure; to estimate the value of things; to choose according to merit or value; a carpenter's plane: *ch'wang heng*, steelyards, to weigh; *met.*, to estimate ability; *ch'wang song*, to select, as good officers.

A crab-trap, a bamboo trap for fish, having a small entrance: *taik, ngu ch'wang*, to take the fish and forget the net; *met.*, ungrateful.

To select from, to pick out from with the hand.

To explain, to comment on; select sayings; to illustrate, to expound books; to discourse upon, to set forth and enforce.

Stooping, creeping, bent down; to go along doubled over; decrepit; to kick.

Convalescent, recovered from sickness: *ch'wang a*, or *peng* *ch'wang*, recovered from illness.

To stop; to change; next in order, to succeed: *ch'wang kai*, to change.

Water gushing out; a rapid current: *kek, du ch'wang*, a rapid flow is called a torrent.

A reddish color; a pale yellow or carnation tint, made by once dyeing.

To pant, to wheeze, to gasp; breath, the life: *ch'wang ngik*, to gasp, to pant; *ch'wang sek*, the breath; com., *ke* *ch'wang*, to wheeze.

Erroneous; opposed; to contradict: the 136th radical: *ch'wang ch'ak*, wrong, erroneous; *meng* tu to ch'wang, a bad destiny.

A furnace, or cooking place; a mess, a table; to steam, to cook gently: *ch'ei ch'wang* to steam, to cook; com., *jung ch'wang* to eat at one table, as brothers before living separately; *jung ch'wang* to eat at separate tables.

Read *ch'wang*; coll. *ch'wang*, a spear, a javelin: *teik, ko ch'wang* long bamboo-spear.

To seize violently; to usurp, to turn traitor and seize the throne: used in the coll. for *ch'wa* q.v.: *ch'wang ngik*, to rebel and seize by force; com., *ch'wang* oi to usurp the throne.

To fling away; to tempt, to seduce to evil; to get one to consent; *ch'wang* chiok, to entice, to inveigle.

Used for the preceding: to sneak away, to hide, to skulk; to kill; to seduce; to fumigate; to secrete; petty, weak, pusillanimous: *ch'wang hak*, to hide away; *ch'u ch'wang* rats secrete them-
also read ch'wei: a general name for birds with short tails; a species of pigeon or dove.

A sort of ground lizard, an animal whose description resembles that of the proboscis-monkey; a dubitative particle, although if, supposing, even if; though, allowing that; to push off; com., 3. ch'wei yung, although, albeit; com., ch'wei yung ch'ong wong, though it is so.

An awl, a borer; a sharp pointed tool; the apex, the point; to bore; trifling; 3. ch'wei, a pencil; 3. ch'wei ts'ch'i mien, (like) the points of awls and knives—small matters; 3. lik, ch'wei chi 6. no place to stick an awl—wretchedly poor.

A black horse with white spots; 3. n, ch'wei mou, the charger of Hang Yu of Tso.

To push away, to expel, to push from one; to abstain from; to shirk, to shift, to throw off, as responsibility; to refuse, to decline; to secede, to resign, to give up; to deny one's self; to examine closely, to infer; to select; to recommend; 6. ch'wei k'ai, to push open; 6. ch'wei je, to remove; 6. ch'wei su, to decline, to reject; 6. ch'wei k'o, to refuse, to renounce; 6. ch'wei t'ang, or ch'wei 'ri, to shift from one's self to others; 11. song ch'wei, the three furrows plowed by the Emperor; 19. ch'wei k'a, to recommend; 13. ch'wei lew to scrutinize; 11. ch'wei laung to reason out, to infer.

The traces of a carriage; reins; a hand strap to hold by in a coach; steady, quiet, tranquil; 19. chek, ch'wei, to hold the reins; 19. ch'wei song, quiet, tranquil; 19. ch'wei to pacify, to quiet.

To cook, to dress food; in the coll. restricted to steaming; con., 9. ch'wei peng to steam rice; ch'wei san, to steam bread; ch'wei yek, to heat by steaming; ch'wei song, song (or ch'ong) sak, steamed half done.

Read ch'wei; coll. ch'wei; to urge, to press, to hasten; to dun, to importune for payment; 18. ch'wei p'ai, to urge greatly; 19. ch'wei ch'ing, to press the invitation, as by sending a messenger for the guests; 21. ch'wei yu, to dun urgently; 21. ch'wei song, to hasten parturition, as by medicine or by offerings to "Mother"; ch'wei song song, parturition-powders; ch'wei ch'ong t'ang, to dun for taxes; ch'wei ming' kwei, you vexations imp.

To blow, as the wind or with the breath; to whistle, to puff; a blast, a gust; to play on a wind-instrument; com., hung ch'wei, the Ch'üi, wind blows; ch'wei hang, etc.
exposure to wind—is bad for the sick; \( ^{148} \text{ch'i-wong} \).

\[ \text{[This word is interchangeably read} \text{Ch'iong, q. v.]} \]

(149) E.

The intention, will, purpose; thoughts, ideas; motive, inclination; sentiment, opinion; meaning of a word; cont., "e' siin" idea, purport of; "singing e' intention, will; \(^{10} \text{e } \text{ng'woi}" beyond expectation; \(^{11} \text{e } \text{ke } \text{song} jen", united in feeling; \(^{12} \text{e } \text{kieng}" opinion, sentiment; \(^{13} \text{keu } \text{e } \text{purport of one's remarks}; \(^{14} \text{in } \text{e } \text{to have a purpose, intentionally}; \(^{15} \text{wil'k }, \text{e } \text{to get one's wish, gratified}; \(^{16} \text{ch'woi } \text{e } \text{to understand, to fathom, as a meaning}; \(^{17} \text{w'ang } \text{e } \text{satisfied with}; \(^{18} \text{pok }, \text{e } \text{unexpectedly}; \(^{19} \text{a } \text{e } \text{according to one's wish}; \text{met.}, \text{a certain carved ornament—a symbol of luck}; \text{cont.}, \(^{20} \text{kue } \text{e } \text{purposely—usually in a bad sense}; \(^{21} \text{ng' ch'iong } \text{e } \text{unexpected}; \text{e } \text{ho' mpg}

(144) Ch'wo.

[This word is interchangeably read \text{Ch'io}, q. v.]

(145) Ch'woh.

[This word is interchangeably read \text{Ch'ioh}, q. v.]

(146) Ch'woi.

(147) Ch'wok.

[This word is interchangeably read \text{Ch'ikok}, q. v.]

(148) Ch'wong.

意

Yi.

The seeds of the nelmum-bium; barley: \(^{e} \text{qi}, \text{pearl barley}; \text{cont.}, \(^{e} \text{mi} \text{, pearl barley}; \text{e } \text{mi}, \text{tong}, \text{barley broth}; \text{e } \text{mi}, \text{kieng}, \text{barley root—used medicinally to expel humors.}
To recall, to bring to mind, to recollect; to think upon, to reflect on; 'e niēng' to think of; 'huī e' or ke' e' to recall, or bring to mind; 'you e' to think of things long past.

Ten myriads, a lac, a hundred thousand; also a myriad, a hundred millions; innumerable; quiet, repose of mind; to supply and make quiet; to contrive, to calculate; to guess; to bet: 'e tien', chi chüang, multitudes of people, all mankind; 'e chaik, léu tâng, plan, then you'll constantly succeed; com., niang e' myriads and laces—in numeration.

A tough wood, suitable for making bows, a sort of ash or alder.

To clothe, to put on clothing, to wear clothes: also read i, q. v.: 'e, k'ing k'iu, to wear light fur-clothing; 'e taik, jîngjîng, to clothe with virtuous words, i.e., to hear and embrace good doctrine.

A silken screen used by the ancient emperors in the audience-chamber; it was ornamented with ax-heads.

A retired, obscure place; to bury, to inter; to sacrifice to those who have been buried, to streams, or to the moon; to hide.

A final euphonic particle, denoting a plain statement, or the completion of the sense: 'i' i' e' finished, just that and nothing more.

Not yet, not now; denotes the sixth moon; the eighth of the "twelve branches", and symbolized by a sheep; time from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.: com., e chüng 2 P. M.; "nju e' xi k'ai, time from from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; 'e pek, yong, not necessarily so, probably not; e' pok, sieng ti, to foreknow without divination—often used facetiously; e huong 'siu chiêk, not yet married and maintaining chastity—as a girl who remains single after the death of her fiancée.

Taste, flavor, seasoning, relish; a delicacy, a relish, a dainty; style or beauties of composition; to relish, to take pleasure in, to solace, to recreate in: chü e' (coll., chu e') a fine relish; com., "nju e' the five tastes, as sweet, bitter, etc.; a tonic medicine for the kidneys; "k-eu e' taste of the mouth; met., good to eat; k'e e' the natural flavor; met., feelings; k'e e' t'eu hâk; united in feeling; ti e' to discern tastes; met., to relish the beauties (of a book); hai e' sea-relishes, i.e., fish; coll., e' tâng or e' tâng, a strong taste or scent; e' so' or e' to' taste, flavor.

Easy, simple, plain, not hard to do, readily accomplished; negligent, remiss, disrespectful; to extirpate weeds, to dress a field: also read ik, q. v.: "yung e' difficult and easy; com., "yung e' easy, not difficult; "k'ing e' to treat
lighty, to contemn; `tāng e t'wak, 'ch'iu, easy rid out of hand, as salable goods.

Separated, foreign, of another country, different, diverse; admirable, unusual, strange, rare, extraordinary, bizarre; perverse, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as different; to oppose: `e pang, foreign countries; com., `e ch'ung, foreign kinds, as of plants; `e twang, heterodox; `e yong' ho, remarkably good; `e nêk, 'piao po' some future day I will require (your kindness).

To practice, to accustom one's self to, to be skilled in; to serve assiduously; sprouts of a stump; `e ngie̤k, a resident graduate.

Labor, distress, toll; afflictions, sufferings; to be weary; to endure, to labor in: *mok, ti 'ngó e none know my trouble.

A coll. word: dirty, filthy: te'a' yá e ng³, t'êng sói, the ground is very dirty, you must not sit on it.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in e wa to draw, to sketch.

Read, i, coll., as in e kù, the same as e kù: e laêh, a hiccup, raising of wind after a full meal; e, used as a call, ho! halloo!

A coll. word, denoting pettishness or obstinacy: ek, eh, means I will! or I'll not according to circumstances.

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 first radical in the coll. read sioh, q. v.: com., 'id ek, the first; 'ek, sing, with the whole mind; *ek, 'chung, or ek, chi êk, or ek, k'ai all, the whole, wholly; 'hek, ek, fixed, uniform, as a rule; 'tuk, ek, the only one; 'ek, teng certain, settled; *ek, ka ñing, one household; *ek, tik, straight on, direct; *ek, k'ê at one breath, i.e., without stopping; *ek, 'ho, it's the very best (thus); *ek, hiong heretofore, habitually; ek, sî kyang, in a moment, suddenly; ek, 'ku ek, tong in every act, the whole conduct; hung hung pok, ek, confused and disagreeing, as talkers; ek, mîng chî kau, just acquainted with; ek, k'i saêng, jwâng, to pay up all at once; ek, 'keu ku' only one price, as asked or offered; ek, ngiong ke ch'ok, sêv' ma giong, too, when a sentence has gone forth, a four-horse team can't catch it! coll., ek, ngo êk, sek, "one five one ten"—all complete, as a narration; ek, siâng'
EK.

Eating, a mere thread of sky among a narrow court.

Bent, curved, as a bud; the second of the ten stems, related to wood; second year in the cycle of 60 years; the 5th radical: "t'ai" ek, the great first cause; "tak" ek, the 1st and 2d of the 10 stems, met., first and second, this and that, good and inferior.

The house-martin which has bluish plumage; the twitter of a swallow.

Usually read chak, the creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, grating sound; punishment of the rack or wheel: "ek, ek, creaking of wheels.

To bring the hands before the breast and make a slight bow; a bow a la Chinese; a salutation; to give way to, to cede, to resign, to yield; to bow in: "ek, yong" to yield to, to allow; "tong ek" to make a low bow; com., "sang ek" three bows; "chak, ek" to make a respectful bow, to salute.

Sometimes used for the last: to pour or bail out, to lade, to transfer liquids: "ek, "pi chê"' chê, to lade from that, and pour into this.

A conjunction, or, either; moreover, further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to cause to desist, to keep back; to abate, to rule, to keep one's self-possession, to repress, to restrain; handsome:

"ek, ek, slowly, reserved; ek, hêk, or, else, or perhaps; ek, ok, grieved; "k'o" ek, to repress; "ek, "yong chê" ha' humble, lowly-minded; "ek, ek, ek, yong, one low, one high—as musical sounds, now depressed, then elevated.

Discontented, disquieted; looking sad, and feeling forlorn.

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: in the coll. read yâh, q. v.: "cheng ek, to add to; "k-iêng seu" ek, the humble are prospered; com., "cheng" ek, to advance and prosper; "â ek, profitless; "ho ek, of what advantage? how does it profit us? "ek, "mu k'o, a medicine used in pregnancy.

A piece of gold, in the Chou Dynasty weighing 30 taels; in the Han Dynasty, 24 taels; and in the days of Liang, 20 taels.

Full even to overflowing; still, as a full vessel; to overflow, to run over; to spread abroad; a handful: "êng ek, full to overflowing; "yong ek, overflowing; to spread, as one's fame; "muang i pok, ek, full, yet not running over.

Damp, dewy, moist, soaked through; to steep, to soak; water running down.
The sea-eagle, or hawk, drawn on the bows or sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing: ek, 'siu, an eagle-head on the bows of junks.

The throat; to heave on the throat: hu' ek, to swallow. Read ank; convulsive laughter.

A sobbing, a catching of the breath; 'nu ek, a sigh, quick or asthmatic breathing.

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, contracted on the right of the primitive: 'ek, 'chai, a district magistrate; 'hung ek, to appoint to a district magistracy—an ancient term; 'nu ek, to heave, to sigh; com., 'siu ek, the chief district of a prefecture.

Ek. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ek, ok, to bend; ek, ak, to repress, as quarrels; to insert, as dates; ek, vulak, to scratch; ek, aik, to press with the hand.

(153)

The nightingale, or a gay species of thrush, that nestsles on the willow and sings well; variegated plumes: 'iu, eng 'ki 'u, has variegated plumes; com., 'tong, eng, the mango bird—called in poetry 'ch'yang, eng, the vernal thrush.

Eng. A coll. word, for which the last character is sometimes used, as in 'eng sēâk, the poppy; 'eng sēâk, t'wea, poppy flowers or capsules.

The harmonious singing of birds: '9 eng eng, the carolings of birds; met., mutual admonitions of friends.

Read 'ing in the dictionaries, but usually read 'eng in Foochow: an infant, a babe, a sucking child, a new-born girl; to rush against, to surround, to threaten; entangled, inclosed, hampered, restrained; female ornaments: 'kiu, eng, a demon, a fire and water sprite; 'ak, eng 'tong, an orphan asylum; 'eng si, a sucking, a babe.

A cherry: '9 eng sê, or '9 chio, eng, a red cherry; '9 eng 'tô keu, cherry lips.

A parrot: '9 eng 'lôi, or '9 eng 'nu loî, the buccinum or nautilus shell—is like a parrot with its head on its breast; col., eng 'kô, the parrot; eng 'kô ka 'a parrot-perch; 'eng 'kô pr'ê parrot's nose; met., a beaked nose.

The death of a prince or grandee; to die; many; fleet, prompt: '9 'chû, keu 'sû vâk, eng, the death of a prince is called eng; '9 eng, eng, many; fleet, swift.
Also read *heng*: noise of drums or bells, clamor; the rushing of water; the din of loud voices: *p'eng* *eng*, a loud noise; *eng k'ài* rushing of waters; clang of bells.

Also read *heng*: *eng* *eng*, the roaring of water over stones; the dashing of waves.

The rumbling of wheels; muttering of thunder; roaring of cannon; a buzzing, stunning noise: *lôi* *eng*, the roar of thunder; *'eng* *eng*, the rumbling of many carriage-wheels.

Read *eng*; used in the coll. for *eng*: to place, to put, to set, to lay on or down: *'eng kid* to place low; *'eng nôh* to set things; (place) for setting things; *'eng ch'îâng* place it straight; *'eng chi tiêng* set it in here; *'eng hiêng hiêng* lay it in full view; *'eng tâ tiêng kâng* waits vainly to hear the watches beat—a coarse expression applied to brothel-visitors; *'eng tâ hiêng sî* just staying in the world—said of a worthless fellow.

Read *ing*; coll. *eng*, as in *'eng à tiêng*, a dark muggy atmosphere.

*Eng*. A coll. word: to touch, to tap, to strike lightly: *'eng sîh* *a* to give a touch; *'eng chiâ* *eng* chiâ, touch! touch!

A seal, a stamp, an official signet; to seal, to stamp, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off an impression: com., *'kai eng* (coll. *k'êi eng*) to open the seals—resume official business on the 20th day of the 1st month; *'hung eng* to close the seals—on the 20th of the 12th month; *'chiêk eng* to enter upon office; *'kwo* *eng* to transfer the seals of office; *'eng* *cha*, to print books; *'eng* *hêo* to print flowers, as on cloth; *'eng* *pêng*, printing blocks; *'eng* *siku*, a red pigment of oil and vermillion for stamping; *pai* *eng* to worship the seals; coll., *'p'ah*, *a* *eng* stamped, as dollars.

That which is proper and right, ought, should be, suitable—that which is likely to take place; to answer, to respond, to grant petitions; to fulfill, to come up to expectations, correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; a lot, a number: also read *ing*, q.v.: *'tung sing* *siông* *eng* the echo answers; met., people of the same tastes; com., *'eng* *tô* to answer, a reply; *'eng* *tak* or *tak*, *eng* to answer, to respond; *'chiêk* *eng* to entertain guests; to re-enforce, as in battle; *'eng* *hù* to promise, as superiors do; *'eng* *sing* to promise, to assent to, to permit; *'eng* *sun*, to pay civilities and make presents; *'eng* *li*, reasonable, proper; *eng* *ch'êi* to answer back—in anger; *'eng* *kông*, answered, saying; *eng* *niêng* fulfilled, answering to the prediction; coll., *'i* *mê* *eng* he can't or will not answer; *eng* *kwo* *niô* *vêt* amounts to how much? what is the sum total?
A disease of the mind, grief, despondency; a settled melancholy.

To shade, to overshadow, to protect, to shelter; shade, shadow; shady; cool; the hereditary care of the state: com., "chiÁ, eng' to overshadow; 'pe' eng' or 'eng' pe' to shelter, to protect.

To walk under water; to dive and seek for things under the water; flowing, meandering: "eng', chiÁu, chiÁ to dive and sport in the water.

Filled, stuffed, crammed, made solid; overflowed: "u eng' filled, crowded.

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: "eng' ho' to bear, to sustain; "tuk, eng'sole responsibility; "seng' eng' to trust one in a matter; lêning' eng'a responsible trust; cox', chaik, eng' a trust, a charge; "eng' e' according to one's wish; tô' eng' to assume office; ing eng' kô sing, illustrious office, and steady promotion—a felicitous phrase.

To consider, to think, to contemplate, to dwell upon with satisfaction; thus, in this manner.

To rent, to lease, to hire, to charter—said of houses, furniture, vessels: "chu eng' to take on lease.

A bird with a crest, likened to a woman's head-dress; perhaps it is a species of hoopoe.

A knife, a sword, a sharp weapon; the edge or point of a knife; sharp, strong; to cut, to kill: "ping eng' warlike weapons; hung eng' the edge or sharp point of.
Pregnant, with child: 'en^g^ isk, to bear, to bring forth; 'in^g^ to conceive; s^m t'ai kwei^ en^g^ illicit birth and strange conception; com., 'j^havai^ en^g^ pregnant; 'en^g^ ho^ a pregnant woman.

Slow of speech, unready, hesitating so as not to speak unadvisedly; to stammer, to speak with difficulty; cautious remarks: 'en^g^ 'ch'ia ki^ an^giong ya^ en^g^ the words of the humane are spoken cautiously.

To stop a carriage, to block a wheel; a check, a catch; a length of eight cubits: 'heak, en^g^ to remove the catch; to unstop, to set agoing.

A measure of eight cubits, or about ten English feet; to fathom, to measure the depth of; full, to fill.

Soft and flexible, but tough or tenacious.

A succession of descendants, a line of posterity, heirs; generations, ages; accustomed, practiced: 'en^g^ se^t, descendants, posterity; 'en^g^ sek, ch'io, eng^ to bestow official promotion on one's descendants in perpetuity.

Eng^2. A coll. euphonious prefix, as in 'en^g^ yong^2 to move, as waves do: en^g^ weng^2 to change; to exchange; en^g^ wun^2 to rub; rubbed, daubed.

Read ^hung;coll. 'en^g^; a red color, reddish: 't'crai^ Hung. 'en^g^, a deep red; 'en^gung 'en^g^, a lightish red; 'en^g^ 'en^g^, a dull red; 't'o 'en^g^, or amu 'en^g^, a peach or plum red; 'en^g^ ch'io, a brilliant red; 'en^g^ ch'io, a lively red color; 'en^g^ 'en^g^, has a reddish tinge; 'en^g^ tang, tang, or 'en^g^ liek, liek, or 'en^g^ to to intensely red; an^giong 'en^g^ kung, dried lieh fruit; 'en^g^ lieh, a red dye-stuff; 'en^g^ hark, m6' the red and black caps, i.e., lietors; 'en^g^ hung 'ki' pah, m6, red cosmetics raise white flesh—sobriquet for a fair, fat man.

A bowl, a cup, a deep cup; a surname: 'tong, eu, ancient name of Fookien; com., 'da, eu, a tea cup; 'en^g^ eu, a kind of small bowl; 'en^g^ p'o'ang' a cup full and a half; coll., 'ch'ioo, eu, a covered cup to make tea in.

Bubbles on the water, foam, froth, spume: 'en^g^ en^g^ eu floating foam. Read ^aiw^ to soark, to macerate, to steep, to soften by soaking; ' ^aiw^ ma, to steep hemp.
The gull: pek, eu, or sa eu, white gulls; hang eu, a gull at rest; kung eu, a flock of gulls.

Eu. A coll. word: hungry: "pok, "to eu, the stomach empty, hungry; eu mä sen' hung-<
yong beyond endurance, famishing.

To sing songs in recitative; a chant, a ballad, a ditty: " to eu, to sing songs; " to eu, to chant; " to eu, fine chanting.

Used for the last and the next to sing, to crow merrily; a surname: " to eu; a celebrated sword-manufacturer of ancient times; com., " eu; yong, a surname.

Also read eu: interchanged with the last two to vomit, the noise of retching; to spit out; a child's prattle; to sing, to make a cheerful noise: in the coll. read 'eu, q. v.: " eu hoik, to spit blood; " eu, to vomit.

To strike, to lash, to knock, to beat with a stick; to fight; to switch up, to drive on, to urge: " to eu, to fight; " eu ak, to disgrace by beating; " hung eu, to cudgel ferociously; com., " eu, ch'â, to beat the police; " eu siong, to wound by inflicting blows.

Young, tender, immature; small, youthful, under 16 years; in the coll., fine, as workmanship; delicate and tender, as meats, etc.: com., " nieng eu young in

years, juvenile; " to eu old and young; " to eu the elder and younger; " eu, a lad—applied to one entering the lists for Siutsai degree, while under 10 years; eu hok, sù, ti, a youths' primary reader; coll., eu naung, sleek and soft, velvety; eu kiek, fine and of close texture.

An old form of the hand; a conjunction, more, also, further, moreover, and, and then, still again; in a higher degree; before a negative answer to but, still; the 29th radical: eu ' eu, there are more; " eu ong to ask again; com., " eu, addition; eu se, ek; huang sit kai' (or, kwong' king), there is still another state of things; coll., eu eu, chiong vaung yet again thus! eu eu ek, cheng cheng, step by step over again—precisely the same as before.

Elegantly dressed, embroidered garments; the blade of grains springing up; easy, quiet enjoyment, plenty. Read seu a sleeve, a fur cuff.

The right hand, on the right; to honor, to give the precedence to, as the right was once the place of honor; to encourage, to aid, to support; high, honorable, noble; strong, violent, high-tempered; a second in rank or command: " cho' eu "to the right of your seat"—your honor! an epistolary phrase; com., " cho eu left and right; eu ' chiu, or " eu, peng ' chiu, the right hand; " cho eu ding, one's neighbors on
the left and right; ev,i, yâng, the right camp or military division; ev,i, tâng, a district magistrate's assistant.

To aid, to help, to protect, to succor, to lend a hand to; divine protection, assistance, care, kindness of the gods; to protect, to shield, as the gods do: the first is commonly used in the sense of divine, as well as human, protection: "pô ev,i to protect, to defend; "ev,i cho, to aid; "mek, ev,i secret protection, as of the gods.

A pomelo or shaddock (citrus decumana): "ev,i, 'chû, the pomelo; "kek, ev,i mandarin oranges and pumelos.

Indulgent, 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: "ev,i cho, to remit punishment; "sang ev,i the three venial offences—sins of ignorance, accident, and thoughtlessness; "mgwong ev,i a mitigating circumstance; venial sin; "ki ev,i mgwong ev,i I beg you to regard it as venial.

Used for the last: to encourage guests to eat (by music); to do the honors of the table; to urge to eat, to wait on: "ev,i sik, to invite to eat; "ev,i chû, to offer wine.

A park, an inclosure for animals; an aviary; a menagerie; a walled paddy; a limited acquaintance with; a superficial knowledge of; inclosed, confined, restrained: "lek, ev,i a deer-park; "mgwong ev,i gardens and parks.

A kind of weasel or ferret, of a yellowish color, which destroys rats; a polecat; the motion of hair or feathers: "p'ieu ev,i the feather floats.

A coll. word: to glaze, glazed; the glazing of earthen ware: "ev,i tioh, caught fire, is burning; "ev,i wong, burnt up, consumed.

To prepare, to provide for, to get ready; beforehand, already; prepared for, provided, ready; to confer with: "ev,i ngiong, a prediction; "ev,i ki, or "ev,i ke, to anticipate, to long for; com., "ev,i, sieng (coll. ev, seng), formerly, previously; "ev,i cha 'ta saung,' to plan beforehand; "ev,i pe, (coll. ev,i paing), to get ready beforehand; "ev,i chût, to pay pre, as wages.

Interchanged with the last: a large elephant; Ya, easy, contented, idle, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; a jaunt, an excursion: "ev,i tai lazy; "si hong, ev,i hong, think of the evil in time and guard against it; ha, ev,i ch'âng hâng, easily and leisurely; com., ev,i ev,i monkey and elephant; met., to suspect, suspicious, hesitating.
A tuber or esculent root, called 'šà èu' resembling the yam, but with a coarse fiber; it is used as a stomachic.

Together with, joined to, connected with, interested in: also read 'ù and ø, q. v. 'èu,' sëu, to consult with; øù èu 1 unconnected with; 'làng èu 2 to interfere in, meddle; 'pok, taik, èu 3 unable to engage in; èu 4, tì, to know as others do; 'ché èu 4 what connection with? com., 'èu 5 'hong 3 (coll. èu 6 'sioh, hong 5), to have, or contribute, a share; concerned in.

To praise, to extol, to laud, to eulogize; to cajole, to flatter, to overpraise: 'sëu èu 2 to receive praise; 'pok, øù, 'chi èu 3 unexpected praise; com., 'ming èu 2 fame, reputation.

Rich in clothes and chattels; to enrich, to leave to; plenty, superabundant; in excess, supererogation; liberal, generous: 'ch'ìng èu 2 full, in abundance; 'èu 3 koèk, to make the state prosperous; com., 'èu 4, ngonèng peò 3 superior Soochow cloth, marked èu 4 'ngonèng.

To know, to understand the import of; to make known, to proclaim, to manifest, to declare; to instruct, to teach, to explain; to compare, to illustrate; instructed, manifested; instruction: 'hieu èu 2 to cause to know; to comprehend, as teaching; 'pè èu 2 to illustrate, to compare; 'sièng èu 3 qualified to instruct.
'ok, z̄ak, summer-heat; cang ch'ıā ē̄k; quiet and warm withal.

A sort of fruit like a plum, called 'ē̄ng hāk, or ē̄k. 'ī; some say a species of wild grape.

Sad, sorrowful; sadness, sorrow, grief: z̄ak, i, inward grief; 'ē̄k, hau, a moan, as of one in pain.

Read hāk, in the dictionaries: the rising sun, the dawn; 'ē̄k, nīk; sunrise; 'ē̄k, ē̄k, joy over success—applied to the mean man.

To carry the head in a serious manner, to conduct gravely; attentive, grave: 'ē̄k, ē̄k, to lose self-possession; 'chiong ē̄k, the emperor whose succeeded Hwang-ti, B.C. 2513.

Eūng.

Read 'āng in the dictionaries: water welling up in a spring; bubbling; rising up, protruding; an affluent of the Yang-teh; kjiang in the north of Hu-pē h.: 'āng z̄ung water bubbling up; com., 'ē̄ng 'kī, to well up, as a spring; 'ē̄ng 'ch'ok, (water) gushing forth; 'ē̄ng 'chiong se the bubbling spring monastery (at Kushan).

To embrace, to hold or clasp in 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 round, as a crowd, to push forward, to throng: 'ē̄ng to embrace with the right arm; 'hauw ē̄ng the criers in the rear of an officer; 'ē̄ng ch'ē̄ng followers, the rear-guard; 'ē̄ng pe to screen; com., 'ē̄ng 'chá, to press; crowding, as in a full street.

To stop with earth, to close up, to dam; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth about plants; to conceal from: tō 'ē̄ng saik, the road is blocked up; 'ē̄ng 'a siung, to prevent complaints from reaching the emperor.

A disease in the nose; a stoppage or catarrh in the nose.

To use, to employ, to serve of; to cause; use or exercise of a thing; use, efficiency; serviceable; using, availing of; by, with, by means of; commonly, generally; expenses, outlays; the 101st radical: com., 'kwook, 'ē̄ng expenses of the government; 'ē̄ng hing, to inflict punishment; 'kō 'ē̄ng utensils, tools; chiek, 'ē̄ng to economize; 'ē̄ng 'ping, to employ troops; 'ē̄ng 'pcong, to employ capital; 'ē̄ng 'sē an employé, servant; 'ē̄ng to for current expenses; 'ē̄ng 'pwoo, to use strengthening (food); 'wū 'ē̄ng useful; 'ē̄ng 'sing, careful, heedful; pok, 'ē̄ng 'ē̄ng unfit, worthless; 'ē̄ng 'chēng 'sing 'ki, to exhaust the ingenuity of the mind on it; 'ē̄ng 'sung 'ē̄ng 'ē̄ng current and used every-
哈

The 1st read hak; and ha-k; the 2d also read 'ha: used for the coll. haJ, as in 'ha mu ch'ieu' noise of laughing; 'ha ha ha twai' Ho. ch'ieu a loud, hearty laugh.

Ha'. A coll. word, used in answering to a call.

孝

Read hau'; used for the coll. ha: mourning, funereal: 'tai' ha to wear mourning; "ha' huk' mourning apparel; 'ha jiang', a white cotton curtain hung before the coffin; "ha' t'iong' the mourning staff—it is covered with white paper and carried by sons of the deceased; 'ha' moang, the period of mourning (27 months) ended.
siāh; ′tiēng, ′ngié, a toad thinking to eat a wild goose; met., one who attempts things beyond his ability.

A blemish in a gem; a crack, a flaw; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated: ′ch'ek, ha', carmine-colored gems; ′ha', ch'î, a mistake, an inadvertence; pok, ′n̄u ha', ch'î, I do not consider you guilty.

A coll. word, as in ha' tiāng, soon, shortly, after awhile; ′ha' tiāng k'ô' will go shortly; ′tāng sîo̍h' eng ha' tiāng siāh, no leisure now, will eat soon.

Below, down; bottom; inferior, mean, vulgar; next; to descend, to go down; to put, as the hand; to fall, as rain; to sprinkle, as powders: as a verb, often read ′a in the Classics; in coll. read a' q. v.: com., ′siong ha', above and below; ′ha' pin, ′ha' k'êu' and ′ha' ik, the 5th, 7th, and 8th tones of the Foochow dialect; ′ha', ′ping, of an inferior class; sîo̍h' eng ha', pupils; ha', ch'ieu lai̍p to sprinkle seasoning on; k'êi̍p, ha', or ′ngang ha' at this instant; ′ha' ri, to rain; ha', ′chòng, to plant seeds; met., to inoculate; ′kôh, ha', or ′tai ha', your excellency! ′ha' k'au ha' ngueng to utter vows, as in invoking curses on enemies before an idol; ′ha' kë to keep down the temper; ′ha' ch'iu, to put the hand to; to seize one; ′ha' pok, to use the pen, to write; pok, ′siong pok, ha' neither up nor down;

met., in straits, in a fix; coll. ha', lôh, to put down into; a way of managing; ′tang o' ha' lôh, now there's a way to do it!

Summer; a mansion; clear; variegated; name of a dynasty: ′tâng ha', China; com., ′ha', ′tiēng, or ′ho' kie, the summer season; ′ha' p'e̍h grass-cloth; ha', summer clothes; ′ha' t'ien, the Hia Dynasty (B.C. 2205-1766); lik, ha', the 7th solar term, beginning of summer; mai̍ng ha', t'êng ha' and kie, ha', the 4th, 5th, and 6th months; ha' kwe, steamed rice cakes—eaten at the lik, ha' term; coll., ha' ch'e̍h nik, ch'ok, ′ceu, at the summer solstice the sun emits fire—is very hot.

A mansion; a side room: ′tai ha' a spacious house; ′hwe ha', a showy mansion.

Leisure, relaxation; self-indulgence; unoccupied: ′hwe ha' or ha' êu relax, at leisure; ′ch'êu' ko' pok, ha' no time to look after one's self.

A coll. word: to transport, to convey; to carry from place to place in a boat or carriage: ha' ′mi, to transport rice; ha' sié, no̍h, what are you transporting? ha' sung, to convey (goods) by boat; ha' siok, sa̍i to carry one boat load; ha' kwo, ′hai, to bring over the sea.

(161) Há.

A coll. word, expressing assent to another's statement, yes! it's so!
Read 'ngá; coll. há': to look aslant, or askance at; glancing the eyes: 'há mò' to cast hateful glances at; 'há' ēng', to leer at people; 'há' ēng ēng, to stare till the eyes are dim; 'piék' há laung' the turtle stares at its eggs; 'mò' ngú' há Uai, catching no fish he stares at his basket; met., to pursue a less, in default of a greater, business.

Hài². A coll. word: an exclamation of grief or fear: há' há' kieú sobbing, moaning.

Hā. A coll. word, as in há' há', a mocking, irritating tone; to sneer at; to make fun of; há' há' kieú sighing, sobbing, the same as há' há' kieú q.v.

Also read 'hai' and hai': a crab: 'pong há' crabs; com., 'há' keng, crab-soup; coll., 'mò' há' crabs with hairy claws; mò há', k'au Hsieh. k'ē' hairy-clawed crabs and persimmons—said to be a poisonous dish breeding leprosy.

Hā². A coll. word: to sob, to cry, to whimper, as a child: chai' há' sióh, sióng (or kwoo) 'ngwai cheú' p'ah, whimper once more, and I'll whip you!

Hā. A coll. word, as in há' loh', dī, to settle or sag down, as the collar of a coat when unbuttoned; há' há' tioh, settling, sagging down.

(162) Há.

Hā². A coll. word: to call out, to shout at, to vociferate, as before officers and idols:

(163) Haék.

Read haiék'; coll. haék': to collect, to get or buy for Ch'u.

Usage: 'haék, pe' to buy female slaves; 'haék, ngiték' to purchase property; 'haék, ēng, or' 'haék, ēng keng', to hire workmen; 'haék, tong keng (or chō)', to hire steady work; 'haék, liá sidh, poong employed to eat rice!—as said when workmen are lazy or too many.

(164) Haeng.

Read heng'; coll. haeng': a swelling on the person: 'haeng', k'ī i, to swell up; 'haeng', t'ong, puffed from (washing in) hot water, as a cut; 'haeng' haeng' yēk, an inflamed swelling; 'haeng' hok, puffed into a small lump.

(162) Haē.

Haē. A coll. word: to shame, to disgrace; to insult: haē' 'sieù lá', to shame one by drawing the fore-finger over the cheek and crying out haē²; haē' ēng mò meng' p'úi, to reproach one for being shameless; haē² t'ē ma poong, shame! shame! you big cry-baby!
Read  "hàng;" coll. "haeng": to throw out heat; heat reflected or beating in, as through a window: "haeng' haeng' yék; hot from the reflection; "haeng" ta, dried by the reflected heat; "haeng" sák, matured by the warmth, as fruit; "haeng" niáng, scorched yellow.

Háh.  A coll. word, as in  "há háh, to sneer at, to jeer; a sneering, mocking tone; to tease by saying  "há háh, as to a crying child.

Hái.  To laugh and joke; to smile at, to ridicule; in the coll., an examination of surprise or astonishment.

The sea, ocean; the receptacle of rivers; maritime, marine: com., "hai yong, an ocean; "kwo" "hai, to cross the sea; "ch'ok, "hai, to voyage; "hai čhek, pirates; "séu" "hai, chi nôi" within the four seas—i.e., the world; "hai lòng" capacity like the sea; "hai e" marine delicacies; "hai seng, beche-de-mer; "hai chwong (spoken "hai swong), the superintendent of maritime customs; "hai ong" transport-junks; "hai kwang, a port of entry, a custom house; "hai dông swong, Nep-
tune, god of rain; "siong" "hai, Shanghai; hok, "tung" "hai, happiness like the east sea; coll., "hai kæk, "corners of the sea"—i.e., distant regions; "hai wâ" "sea talk"; met., tales, yarns; "hai tâu, "meo" "cheng, feeling for a needle on the bottom of the sea; met., difficult, impracticable; "hai chwong siong" the sea Buddhist—a smooth-headed fish; "hai t'ung" a flood tide.

"A wine vessel made of pewter; an amphora; earthen ones are sometimes so called: com., "châu" "hai, a wine vessel.

Seasoned, minced meat, pickled in brine; the brine in which meat is pickled; to simmer: "t'ang, "hai 'i, "čhi'ng to offer minced pickles in sacrifice.

To cry out, to bawl; in the coll., an exclamation of surprise, as on dropping something: "hak, "hai" to vociferate.

An infant, beginning to laugh; a child, children, youth; generally applied to boys: "hai "t'ung, insects; com., "hai, i, a child, boys; coll., "hai i, k'wâ, "ğeng, boys treading on the lotus—as pictured on lanterns at New Year's; "hai, k'a, "pung, "the boy-torrent has burst"—used in cursing noisy children.

Bones of the chin; the chin: coll., "pah, "hai, the chin grapes; met., you're lying! "hai pah, "hai tôk, "hai.
"your chin gapes and drops"—as said to a mendacious person. Read kai; ugly, ill-favored.

Shin of the leg (tibia); bones of the human frame; bodily members: kung hai, sinews and bones; uck hai, the trunk, head, hands and feet; ngu kwang paik hai, the five faculties and whole frame; com., hai kauk human bones, a skeleton.

To harmonize, to agree, to pair; consenting; in concord, of one mind; to laugh at, to ridicule: hai hai, to ridicule; com., hoo hai, to harmonize; cordial, agreeing, as a married pair.

The laugh or smile of a child; used in the coll. as an exclamation of surprise or pity, ah! alas! also a cry of burden-bearers. Read kai as in 'kai san' to cough: kung kai a dry, irritating cough.

A coll. character: crockery: hai ke' crockery-ware; hai yeu, a pottery-kiln; sieu hai, to burn crockery; hai kwang an earthen pot.

A horary character, the 12th of the Branches, answering to boar: com., hai tai, the year "boar," as marking the time of one's birth; hai nieng, years of the cycle containing this character; hai nyook, the 10th month; hai ss, 9-11 o'clock, P.M.

Also read ngai in the dictionaries: to shut, to prevent entrance; stopped, hindered, obstructed: kaik hai cut off from; met., not comprehending; not agreeing in opinion.

Military weapons; a spear, a bow; shackles, fetters: ki hai a curious contrivance, delicate machinery; met., cunning.

com., ke' hai military weapons; coll., hai tain to be at feud, as two villages.

Remiss, slow, negligent, inattentive; the 2nd also read 'hai and kai' q.v.; seak, yai 'pi hai busy morning and night; com., hai tai lazily, slowly.

Read 'hai and kai' in the dictionaries: a hall, suite of rooms; kung hai a court, apartments.

A fabulous animal, called hai chai the lion-unicorn, embroidered on the robes of censors and judges; met., haughty, stern.

Chives, a kind of scalions which a person fusing is not allowed to eat: coll., hai pah, chive-whites—i.e., the bulbs used medicinally.

Also read hai to cry out, to bawl; used in the coll. as a word of prohibition, stop that! you must not!
Accidentally, a pleasant hap: *hai¹ hai² an unexpected meeting.

To injure; to hurt; to prejudice; to offend; to damage; noxious, calamitous; a sense or fear of, a feeling: com., *chang hai¹ to injure; *siong hai¹ to wound, wounded; *le hai² severe, hurtful, formidable; met., stingy; *ch'ài hai° calamity; *huong hai² opposing and injurious, a risk; *pi'è hai° to avoid calamity; *tuk, hai² to poison; coll., hai¹ sing hai° 'kí hai° che' sing, in injuring others you injure yourself; hai° tek, 'ch'ang, to injure most grievously; hai² ti'êng *ch'în, *v'ang ch'îk, sik, to injure persons till their bowls are turned down (empty) and subsistence cut off. Read *hai', why not? how not?

(167) Haik.

Blood: *hai', mah blood and pulse; met., race, stock; *hai', si', small particles of blood; *tuk, hai² dysentery; *k'è hai', soi, the constitution debilitated; *p'oe hai', to renew the blood (by tonics); *kèai, hai', coagulated blood; *o' hai', effused blood, as in parturition; *hai', ti'êng, capital in trade; hai', tié, the soft spot below the shoulder joint; hai', kwai, lumps of coagulated blood in the system; *hai', hu, charms (written) in blood; hai', sang, sang, menstrual flooding; hai', ji'ing, profuse bleeding; hai', sang, sang, bloody sweat; met., excessive toil.

Black, sooty; dark, obscure; cloudy, dull; met., wicked, malicious: *hai', 'châi', dark moles on the skin; com., *hai', ang' pi'êng' to deceive maliciously; *hai', yâ night; hai', pek, sang, sang, difficult to distinguish the bad from the good; coll., sing, sang, hai', sayk, black-hearted, malicious; hai', ch'iong' darkish purple.

Bright, splendid, luminous, like a fire or the sun; angry; to scorch, to glister: *hai', no' very angry; hai', hai', fiery, as the sky in a drought; glorious, effulgent; com., *hâng hai', brightly displayed, effulgent.

An angry tone; to threaten, to intimidate, to anger; scared, frightened: in the coll. read *hâk, q.v.: *hai', cha' to terrify by threats.

(168) Haing.

Perverse, obstinate, unreasonable; crabbed, cross-grained, mulish; disagreeing with others: also read *huong, q.v.: *hai', ng'ik, refractory, perverse; com., hai', *hâng', to act unreasonably; headstrong; coll., hai', hai', or 'yâ hai' insufferably mulish.

An edible species of spinach, called *hai', *ch'ai; com., hai', hai', *mi'êng', spinach and vermicelli; *huang hai', a kind of spinach—used medicinally.

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Hsien.
Also read haing: an aquatic vegetable, a kind of duck-weed with white stalk and reddish leaf—used in wine to communicate a rich, delicate flavor.

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: 'ke haing' to hope for; 'hô haing' how so lucky? com. 'pok, haing' unlucky; 'ka munong pok, haing' a domestic misfortune—words used on cards, as at the death of the eldest son; coll. 'haing' tek, fortunately.

Interchanged with the last: to obtain or avoid without merit or right; lucky, fortunate: 'haing cheng' undeservingly promoted; 'haing' neng' to use flattery; com. 'hieu haing' a lucky hit, to get by a fortunate coincidence.

Actions, conduct: also read sheng and shong, q. v.; com. 'taik, haing' virtuous deeds; 'p'ing haing' conduct, character; 'ngiong haing' words and acts; 'sing haing' the disposition, intention, as good or bad; coll. 'tuk, sing ch'au' haing' a venomous heart and vile conduct; 'haing' tek, (his) acts (are) malicious.

A kind of plum: com. 'haing, hea chiong sek, 'li, "the almond fragrance extends ten 'li"—a poetical phrase; 'ngiong haing' white almonds; one says, nuts of the Salisburia adianrifolia.; "haing" sing, almonds; "haing" lok, t'ong, an emulsion of almonds, rice, and sugar.

To wait; to inquire for; to wait on; to visit, to congratulate; to take care of; a time: com. "sêa" haiv to wait upon, to serve; "ong" haiv to inquire after, to send respects; haiv 'ka' I wait for you, Sir! "si haiv" time; haiv 'song, to wait for selection or appointment; haiv 'peo' 'hu, to wait for appointment, as prefect; haiv 'chî', "waiting to redeem (our bills)"—a bank notice.

After in time, late; behind; then, next; posterity, descendants: in the coll. read haiv and auq v. q.v. com. 'chêng haiv' before and after; 'haiv' 'lai, hereafter; 'haiv' ch'êî' the 2nd wife—after the death of the first; haiv 'hok, I, your pupil; haiv 'hoeî' 1 'iu, 'ki, there'll be a time of meeting again; "haiv peoî' of the next class in age, juniors; kwo' haiv' after passing away—after death; coll. haiv 'pong, the next set or company; hereafter; haiv 'sing, or haiv 'chîu, afterwards; haiv t'ôh, successors—scil. good or bad, as sons; 'seng ngâng chô haiv' nêng tông, former people did so, and their successors perpetuate it.

A bank or tumulus, used to make fire signals on; milestones, a half or a whole league apart.

ALPH. DICT. 26
HAK.

Hak, now' to bawl, as a blind man—talking at random; hak, chu' tiang siang, the blind hear the voice; met., to depend on information only; hak, 'kiang ke' mek, chu' kuong, the blind so angry that their eyes open; met., a high degree of virtuous indignation.

To call out loudly, to hoot, to shout at; to reprove, to reprimand; an angry hoot; a guttural, gurgling, choking sound: com., 'hak, leng' to shout the orders, as a leader in a mob; 'hak, laung' tai' sing, the great god who hoots at the waves; met., an outrageous scold; 'hak, ch'au nyang, gurgling-water rock—a spring near Kushan monastery; hak, ch'au sing ping, to congeal water into ice; met., to succeed in every thing; 'hak, to' to clear the way, as lictors; met., to bawl; coll., heng hak, to reproive in a loud tone; hak, nai' hak, ka' noisy vociferation; hak, ch'ai, to applaud, to cry out "good! fine!" hak, sih, siang ngjé pieng' chó' ak; gave a hoot (loud enough) to change a goose into a duck; met., to scare one out of his wits by hooting; hak, to, to bargain for in the lump.

Read ha'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll.

Hak; the voice hoarse or broken; the sound of cracked earthen or metal ware; siang, ing hak; the voice is hoarse; hak, siang, or hak, hak, siang, a broken voice; a clattering, as of cracked metal.

Hak, na' to bawl, as a blind man—talking at random; hak, chu' tiang siang, the blind hear the voice; met., to depend on information only; hak, 'kiang ke' mek, chu' kuong, the blind so angry that their eyes open; met., a high degree of virtuous indignation.

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HAK. A coll. word: to whet, to strop; also to sneeze; to hak, kwoi or, to strop the knife a few strokes; hak, ch’i or, to sneeze; ch’i or, hak, kwoi chih, to sneeze a few times.

To unite, to join; to shut, to close; to collect, to convene; accordant to, agreeable, harmonious, suitable; a pair; the whole; united, together, with a measure about 1/10 of a ching; in the coll., to settle, to pay off a score; cheap, not dear; to break, to snap: ch’ieng chaung, chi hak, marriages made in heaven; com., ch’o or, hak, joined together; hak, chiong, to join the palms; hak, chiong ka, the street between opposite shops; hak, kwoi, all together, the sum total; hak, kung, shut or joined closely; hak, ju, a kind of child’s sate; t’wo or, hak, harmonious; hak, nil, suitable; hak, niang, sitting the eyes, as spectacles do; hak, chaung, buried together; hak, sing, of the same mind; hak, sek, suits the pattern—suitable, cheap; hak, ka, all the family; hak, chiong kwok, the United States; coll., hak, p’wo or, t’eng or, hak, chiong t’eng, to double one’s capital by profits; hak, chiong k’i ku ek, to double the capital and a tenth more; hak, p’wo, a cheap lot of goods; hak, chiong, to break, snap asunder; hak, ch’ing, to settle up; hak, chiong ni or, to pay up the balance; sih, hak, a pair; hak, sieng, or ni or, sieng, hinges; hak, ch’ioh, a folding foot-measure; hak, toh, a pair of tables.

Hak. Used for the last: to join pleasantly, to harmonize; united, blending; to instill into; imbued, pervaded with: t’ieng hak, to blend, to mix; t’weo hak, pervading.

Also read hak, a knee-pad of leather; a sort of leathern sash or apron for soldiers.

A leaf of a door, a two-leaved door; alt within doors, a family; to shut, to close; the whole, altogether; why not? hak, p’k, to shut and open; com., hak, ka, the whole family.

To cover over; to unite for a purpose; why not? hak, kwoi juu dai, why not return home? hak, kau, ngiong e’ che, why do you not each reveal your wishes?

The Tartar pheasant, which is gregarious and pugnacious—a symbol of courage: hak, k’wung, a helmet with plumes of pheasant’s feathers; hak, tang a thrush that sings at night.

Why? why not? how? wherefore? to stop by an order; to intimidate, to hoot at: hak, kik, where are its limits? limitless; hak, ang meng dai, how can you say he will come?

Also read hiak, in the dictionaries: warm, hot; injured by the sun’s heat, a sun-stroke: coll., hak, tioh, nik, hiak, struck by
the sun's heat; moh, k'6' nik, huí 'la hak, don't go into the sun's heat and get a stroke!

Loquacious: 'sie 2 hak, one of the 64 diagrams.

Herald

Short garments; poor, hempen clothes; woollen stuffs; stockings; a beggarly fellow: 'e hak, to wear poor garments; 'hak, hu, a beggarly fellow; 'séu 2 hak, menials, servants.

A kind of twilled felt or haircloth from Shantung—used for cushions.

A scorpion; grubs found in decayed wood.

A linch-pin; the creaking of carriages; to regulate, to control; to guide the morals of society; to turn, to revolve: 'kwang hak, to govern.

Hale, strong, robust, vigorous, sturdy: 'heu hak, to speak in a loud tone, to proclaim; 'meak, hak, a flat nose and face; hale, robust.

Hang.

Exhilarated, lively, cheerful; merry from wine, tipsy, half-drunk; jocund, riant, as nature: 'chiu hang, merry from wine; 'hang chieng excited in battle.

As in 'tang hang, a city of the ancient Han country in Hupeh. Read hang, as in 'hang tang, a district of Kwang-ping prefecture in Chihli. Read hang as in 'hang tang, full, abundant.

Chin-skate, a species of Arca or bivalve with furrowed shell, a small clam: com., 'chio hang, a cockle with a smooth, dark shell; coll., 'hang peng, a dish of clams with one shell off; 'hang k'aeck, clam shells.

Simple, foolish; an idiotic look: 'ch'i hang, or 'ngu hang, silly, stupid.

Hang. A coll. word, as in hang tiu, a closet with two compartments for dishes and food.

Rare, few, scarce, seldom; a kind of flag; a net for birds or rabbits: 'hang 'wong, a bird-net; com., 'hang k'ieng' rarely seen; 'hi hang, or 'hang tiu, scarce, rare; coll., 'hang k'iaeng, rare child or children, as when born late and only one or a few in the family; hang tek, hang, very scarce or seldom; 'hang tek, ti, comes seldom.

Hated. An ardent, energetic disposition; fearless, violent; hasty, cruel: 'kiong hang, overbearing; 'hang ho a violent woman; 'hang chuk, a fierce clan.

Pleased, contented; to be happy, joyous; credible, trustworthy, in which sense read 'k'ang in the dictionaries.
A gate; a gate of a village, ward, or street; a small wall; to shut: "li 'hang, a ward-gate.

Also read 'hang: a kind of jackal found in the desert, but described rather as a fabulous beast. Read ngang' a village prison; "pi ngang' a figure like a unicorn painted on prison doors; 'ngang' nyåk, a jail.

To grasp, to lift up; to ward off, to shield, to defend; to stop: "hang woi" to guard; "ngü, chai 'hang heang" to guard against calamity and ward off troubles.

Used for the last: to fend off; an obstacle, hindrance; to guard or escort; to environ: "hang kwang, to keep a pass; "hang kaik, pok, t'ung, impeded; conflicting, as ideas.

Sunset, evening: "hang sik, a late evening meal; "hö 'hö' 'hang hang, very light; abundant.

To wash clothes; to bathe, to purify one's self; a decade of days: "hang chok, to wash, as clothes and cap-strings; "siong 'hang, the first decade of the month.

Angry cries; to call, to call for; to vociferate, to hallow after; to cry, to bawl: "hang kew to call for help; com., "hang kiew' to cry out, to bawl; "hang kong, to exclaim against false charges—as before magistrates.

Courageous, depending on one's self; martial, formidable, brave; liberal, magnanimous.

To spy, to glance at; to bow down and look; to expect, to hope for; the 2nd also means a tiger's roar; met., an angry tone, as in "hang 6i hau 'ju, he yells like a roaring tiger.

An unopened flower: "hang 'lang, the lotus flower—a poetical name.

The tench (Leuciscus idella) with dark green fins, spinous ventrals and dorsals.

Also read 'hang: to move, to shake; shaking, trembling: "hang 'hang, shaken by the wind.

A violet color, a rose red, which the good man, it is said, does not wear.

A large branch of the Yang-tsz river in Huphe; a famous dynasty of China (B.C. 201—A.D. 260); Chinese; in the coll., personal appearance, form, stature: "t'ien 'hang or 6 'hang the milky way—in poetry called "nguung 'hang' silvery river; com.," meang 'hang' Manchus and Chinese; 'hang' hang, naturalized bannermen; coll., 'hang' mung, the Chinese; 'hang' mu, the form, stature; nguung 'hang' bold, reckless; nguung 'hang' or, 'chi 'hang' stupid; 'lo 'hang' I, an old man—used in plays; twai 'hang' of great
stature; hang t'iong 亻, hó, personable; i hang' ma 亻, keng, he is very tall.

Also read 'hang: dry, heated air; to dry; drying, parching.

Also read sieng: much fire; to dry at the fire, to roast; to respect: 'hang' 荒, roasted dry; 三ngó 'kung hang' e I highly respect him.

Hang'. A coll. word; to think, to suppose, to consider, to regard as; also to give notice, to inform; to acknowledge, to confess; to ask, to request: hang tek, to suppose; hang se 亻, t'ie 亻, n'éng, was thinking who it could be; k'üng 'nú hang' kou, I have already notified you; hang taik, choi 亻 or hang pok, se 亻 to confess a fault; hang' k'uang inform (the dead) of going to sleep—i.e., to weep by the coffin before retiring; hang' siá 亻 to express thanks; hang' chei á hi, to present joyous salutations, as women and rusties do; hang' k'i taeng 亻 to thank one for his trouble; hang' má k'á 亻 'ngwai Chó' request you to do it for me.

Hang'. A coll. word, as in the reduplicated form hang hang' to be moderate, not persistent, not exacting; hang' hang' muong má 亻 'ngwai, be easy (as to price) and just sell it to me.

A bar, barrier, a fence; an inclosure, a fold or stable for horses; to close, to obstruct; to protect, to defend; to regulate by law; to forbid; to move about; large; accustomed, practiced: 'muong hang', to guard against; 'hang siá, to repel evil influences; 'hang sik, accustomed to.

All, jointly, altogether; completely, totally; always; all around, reaching everywhere; concord, associated; hasty; a diagram: pok, hang, disagreeing; com., hang häng, the emperor Hien-fung (A. D. 1850-61).

Leisure, repose, rest; indolent; unoccupied; empty: also read käng, q. v.: com., 'ang hang, repose, quiet; 'hang hó' chai ku, at home unemployed; 'hang ching, feeling of leisure; 'ju 'ch'iù hó' hang, fond of idleness, lazy.

Skilled, accustomed to; loving leisure; elegant, refined: 'hang nga, polished, elegant; com., 'hang sak, versed in.

A kind of pheasant: com., 'pah, hang, the silver pheasant.

Cards for binding hampers; to close or bind up; to seal, to bind up crevices closely; used for hang (altogether): hang hang' to seal, to close; 'nói' seng' ek, hang, the inclosed letter; 'ngák, hang, your esteemed favor.
Used for the next: to contain, to infold, to comprehend in, to envelope; a letter or what is contained in an envelope, in which sense it is the same as the last; liberal, capacious: *châng* *kâk*, a coat of mail; *com.* *pau* *châng*, to infold, to contain; magnanimous.

A cup, a wooden bowl; a casket, a case to hold things.

Saltish, as salt water; salted, preserved in brine; bitter: in the coll. read *shèng*, q. v.

To hold something in the mouth; the mouth full; to contain; to cherish, to suffer, to put up with or tolerate; to restrain; to place gems in a corpse’s mouth: in the coll., incomplete, confused; shabbily: *com.*, *pau* *châng*, to hold, to contain; to be lenient; *châng* *chîew* to smile; *châng* *wông*, to endure false accusations; *châng* *hênk*, to smother (resentments); *coll.*, *châng* *tiâ*; to be in tears; *châng* *châng*, incomplete, by halves; *châng* *hu*, or *châng* *hông*, confusedly, anyhow; *châng* *hê*, at odds and ends, shabbily; *châng* *mông* *kâng* half asleep; *châng* *hu* *pâk*, to understand obscurely; *châng* *wô*, dusk, evening.

Usually read *châng*; *coll. châng*, as in *châng* *çıu*, official rank, station; *ti*; *ño*, *châng* *çıu*, what is his official rank?

Also read *châng*: composed, tranquil; pleased; liberal; affected, aroused, anxious for others: *châng* *wông* *niông* *ño*, *châng* *chi* *in*, *hi*, aroused by considering others’ faults.

Union, harmony; to be accordant, united; sincere, cordial, hearty: *châng* *jîu*, to harmonize; *che* *châng* *kâng* *sîng*, sincerity influences the gods.

Read *châng*; *coll. châng*; to snore: *kâung* *mông* *nô* *kâung*, to snore loudly in sleep.

A fence about a well, a well-curb; a feudal state of the Chow dynasty; a surname.

To sink in the water, submerged; to leak; marshy; to soak; to contain, capacious: *châng* *sîng*, submerged; *châng* *sîng*, to contain; enlarged, liberal; *châng* *wông*, to cherish, as virtues; kind, meek.

Cold, wintry; shivering; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; my, mine; plain, simple: *sô* *châng*, or *châng* *tiêng*, winter; *châng* *sô*, plain, unpretending; *com.*, *châng* *sîk*, the day before the Ch’ing *mông* festival, when, in former times, cold food was eaten.
The northern sea; met., wide, vast: "hang^2 hang^2 the troubled appearance of water; "hang^2 hang^2 vast, expansive.

To hate, to abhor; to murmur at; to feel indignant at, resentful; regretting, vexed: "hang^3 hang^2 to abhor; "hang^2 hang^2 to cherish anger.

To fall down or into, to sink; to descend into; overwhelmed, ruined; to involve another: "hang^3 hang^2 sink, drowned; "hang^2 hang^2 to a criminal's cage; "hang^2 hang^2 a pit for trapping animals; to fall into a trap; "hang^2 hang^2 to inveigle one; coll., "hang^3 hang^2 the city-walls ruined.

Not satisfied with eating, to eat too little.

Pastry; cakes stuffed with meat, sugar, dates, or other articles: in the coll. read ang^3 q. v.

Greaves on the arms; to solder; to hasten: in the coll. read ang^3 q. v.: "hang^3 hang^2 soldering.

To contain in the mouth; sallow; the jaws, the chops; to shake the head: "hang^2 hang^2 the chin; "hang^2 hang^2 the chin, the pearl under (the dragon's) chin.

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: "hang^2 hang^2 written with a pen; "hang^2 hang^2 literary.
Read 《hang; used in the
coll. for hang': to close, to
shut up; to close partially;
to keep a fire by covering
it with ashes: 'ch'oi? hang'
'king', mouth shut tight, as
of a clam; 'cwoong rau hang' u,
shut the doors partly—with the
leaves overlapping.

(172)

Hau.

哮

Hsiao.

The scream or roar of
a tiger; beside one's self
with anger.

Iau.

The cries of animals, es-
pecially of cattle and feline
animals; met., to rave, to
scold: 'sai hau, a lion roar-
ing; met., as in '6 jung
'sai hau, a scolding wife, a shrew.

' Hau. A coll. word: to call one;
to inform, to tell, to direct
to do; also to bawl, to cry out,
as in distress: 'hau i ti, tell him to
come; k'o? hau, go and call him;
'hau ng eng' calls and gets no
answer; 'hau sioh, hiok, to call
a-while; 'siaung hau, siaung eng' to
answer as soon as called; 'hau ti
'hau k'o? to bawl back and forth,
as two persons; 'hau kew' to cry
for help; 'hau h'chay t'ieung, to
bawl (loud enough) to turn the
heavens; 'hau si 'hau vah,' "cries
dead and alive"—i. e., in great
distress.

Hsiao.

Filial duty, obedience,
respect to parents; mourn-
ing for parents; used in
the coll. for ha' q. v.: com.,
'hau song' dutiful to par-
ents; 'hau keng' to obey and
revere; 'hau sing', a filial dispo-
sition; 'hau chu', filial duty and
parental love; 'hau' chu
'hau, a mourning son; 'hau
'sieng, name for a Kujin graduate;
hau' king, a classic on filial
duties—one of the 13 king; 'hau
'sieng 'kang tong' t'ieung to the filial
spirit moves heaven and earth!

Ⅰ.

The horse-hoof or king
'crab; the Xiphosura or
Limulus longispina: coll.,
hau 'mioing, crab's groin;
met., the human groins;
Hsiao. 'hau kieh, a crab-shell
dipper; 'hau k'o'ek, sieng
fans curved like crab's shells;
'hau k'o'ek, 'sang, foreign um-
brellas—are so called; 'hau hidk
'sieung, venetian blinds; 'hau
kieh, to ne suk, mē kēu, the crab-
dipper on the contrary is baited
(stuck over) with the glutinous
rice paste; met., to get more (as
presents) than one gave.

Hau. A coll. word, as in the du-
plicate form hau'hau'round-
shouldered; to bow in saluting
one; yen to hau haw to make the
loins bend—to bow respectfully.
To imitate, to learn, to copy; to verify; like, similar to; effectual, efficacious; an example; to exert one's self; to offer effects, results; com., 'hau' ngieng fulfilled; effectual; 'sing hau' wonderfully efficacious, as a medicine; 'hau' 'ty, to imitate a bad example; 'kieng' hau to be efficient, efficacious; 'hau' jumg a promoted dragon, an aid-de-camp.

Used for the preceding: to toil, to labor; to follow a rule, to imitate; effects, results; com., 'kaung hau' meritorious effort; 'hau' lik, to exert one's self; 'hau' 'jo, to moil for others.

Joy, hilarity; jovial, cheerful; pleased, as with others' company. Read kieu: wise, intelligent.

A school, a college, as anciently called; an inclosure, a horse-pen: also read kao' q. v.

Read hau; coll. hau, as in 'hau' 'sang, young, youth, young persons from 16 to 30 years of age; hau' 'sang tiew, a licentious young scamp; hau' 'sang 'ning, or hau' 'sang 'kieng, or hau' 'sang 'ning 'nie, young persons.

Hauk.

The 1st read k'auk, the 2nd read ak, used in the Paik, 'ing for the coll. hauk, to pound, to beat with a stick, to cudgel: Ho. k'ek, hong 'teng hauk, to beat with a tobacco pipe; hauk, lang' teuk, 'pié, struck him two (a few) blows with a bamboo ferule; 'hauk, ch'io' beat it to pieces; 'hauk, chöung, swollen from a beating.

(174) Haung.

Hauk.

Read 'heng'; used in the coll. for hauk: a joist in a floor, a sleeper, a floor-beam: 'dau hauk' or dau 'pang hauk' upper floor beams; 'ti' 'pang hauk' the joists of a lower floor; 'hauk' 'niong, the floor joists are limber.

Hén.

Indignation, resentment; dislike, hatred, spite; to regret, vexed, sorry: 'k'o hauk' detestable; 'sick, hauk' to gratify revenge; com., 'chien hauk' to hate; 'hauk' 'sing, a resentful disposition; hauk' 'sing taeng, deep resentment; 't'ong' hauk to have painful regrets; hauk' 'pok, taik, would that! O for! coll., hauk' kau, 'si, to hate till death; hauk' 'song mok, hauk' 'si, hate while living, not when dead—bury resentments in the grave.

Nape of the neck, that which rests on the pillow; great; a surname; often used for a species, class, sort, item, thing, article; in the coll., a sum, a deposit of money, funds; com., 'hauk' t'ong, the neck long, as of a goose or snake; hauk' 'hu, 'neck tiger'—a virulent boil on the back of the neck; coll., chioh, hauk' borrowed money; hauk' public funds; hauk' a' present resources, funds in hand; k'ieung
haung' debts; kauk, haung' each sum or account of money.

行

Strong, powerful: usually read, heng and haung' q.v.: haung' haung' vigorous, strong and formidable.

He.

(175)

Mild, virtuous, excellent, admirable; admired, as applied to women; the virtuoustone—i.e., the empress: he' mi, mild and excellent; he' haung' a virtuous exemplar—said of women; com., he' chi, Her Majesty's orders.

佛

Also rook hié'; an animal of the monkey tribe, large and monstrous: he' he' the orang-outang or chimpanzee.

(176)

Read k'wó; used in the Paik, ing for the coll. hó: to emit breath; heated, suffocated, as in a large crowd: ke' e', he' ch'ok, k'ó, the breath emitted; ke', he' meng, it suffocates people as said of a crowd in a theater.

He.

A coll. word: to eat, eaten, consumed: he' k'wó 'wó, to eat a few bowls full; he' ch'ing 'chu, all eaten up clean.

候

Read heu; coll. he', as in "he' deng, or "he' deng'.

Chou.

kwong, the windpipe, trachea; in common language, the throat: also read chó in the coll., q. v.: he' deng d'au, or "he' deng te' the top of the throat—under the chin.

He.

A coll. word: to blow or breathe upon, to emit the breath forcibly.

He.

A coll. word: to steam, to dry by steaming after cooking; steam rising; to warm up, as food by steaming: he' suk, steam it done: he' yék, or he' yék, yék, to warm food; he' song p'au blistered by rising steam.

He.

A coll. word, as in he' me' to cajole, to play the sycophant.

(177)

Heh.

Heh.

A coll. word: to sniff, to snuff up; to blow from the nose: heh, tié, or heh, tié k'ó' to snuff up, to draw into the nostrils; heh, ch'ok, ti, blow it from the nose.
**HEK.**

**Heh.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *heh, hucah,* to sport, to play; to jest, to trifle.

(178)

**Hek.**

Tore-assemble, to unite, to collect; to rise up; to roll out the tongue; to revile, to shander: *heh, it yá* a concord of harmonies; *hek, se' hu sié,* to gather and to dispense.

**Hsi.**

Hot, burning; used in the coll. in the sense of to steam, to heat or cause fermentation by covering close; to mother, to "take a sweat", as under bedclothes: coll., *'heh, puong' to cover and steam rice—after cooking it; *'heh, hwang siù,* to steam potatoes; *hek, yèk,* to cover and heat up; *hek, si,* smothered to death; *hek, ak,* *kiúng,* to hatch ducklings by heat; *hek, laat* sweltering leprosy! said jocosely to one wearing thick clothes in hot weather.

**Hsi.**

Leaf of a door; a kind of lance with tassels, placed in chariots; a chariot so guarded; standing erect; settled.

**Hsi.**

To snuff up the nose; to draw in the breath; to gather, to collect: *hek, tiong,* to collect and to scatter; *'hek, hek,* a deep red.

**Hsi.**

The noise of flowing water; running, gurgling, murmuring, as torrents: *'heh, hek, chiè* 'chiè,* to forsake duty and imitate bad examples.

**Huy.**

A water-course in fields; a moat; a sluice for water; overflowing.

**Hsi.**

Same as the last. Read *nik,* to flow rapidly; a current; water foaming and rising.

Quiet, silent, peaceful; *taciturn:* *'hek, chung* peaceful, undisturbed.

**Hsi.**

Read *sek,* in the dictionaries: to abound, to flourish, plentiful; to color up, to grow angry; flushed, crimsoned; a carnation or carmine color.

**Shih.**

Read *sik,* in the dictionaries: a rain cloak: *'puk, hek,* an overcoat or cloak of leaves, worn by husbandmen.

A sound spreading and reverberating; a buzz of flies; a soughing among trees; a report going abroad: *'hek, hiong,* insects generated by dampness; *'pik, hek,* great, disproportional.

**Hek.**

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hek, hièk,* to heat or dry by a fire; *hek, hok,* to brush off; *hek, hak,* to hoot at; also to stop, as a knife or razor; *hek, hwak,* to give or pay out, to offer for sale; *hek, hauk,* to beat with a stick; *hek, haèk,* to buy, as for one's use.

**Hu.**

A sort of wild beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as thieves; to get, to obtain, to receive; an opprobrious epithet for female slaves:

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HEK.

\( \text{hek, tó}^1 \) to catch thieves; \( \text{siéng} \) to teach people by books.

(179) \( \text{Hék.} \)

Uncertain, doubt ful; perhaps, if, perchance, it may be so; a certain person, somebody; when repeated, it means either, or, this, that: \( \text{hek, ūng, or} \) \( \text{hēk,} \) 'chíd, a certain person; \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{vak,} \) some one says; \( \text{com,} \) \( \text{hēk,} \) 'ch'á, perhaps, probably; \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{se hēk,} \) \( \text{hi,} \) either is or is not; \( \text{coll,} \) \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{viéng,} \) a certain man, some one; \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{sioh,} \) \( \text{peang,} \) \( \text{hui,} \) perhaps half a time—i.e., very seldom. \( \text{Read mik,} \) a place that needs defence.

To lead into error, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to lead astray; to unsettle another's opinions; suspicion, doubt; deceived, blinded: \( \text{com,} \) \( \text{yeu hēk,} \) or \( \text{mi hēk,} \) to delude; \( \text{angi hēk,} \) to suspect, suspicious; \( \text{hēk, chëüng} \) to deceive the multitude.

\( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{hih} \) a measure equal to ten 'tou or pecks, or to a picul of 100 catties; to measure grain.

Read \( \text{hak,} \) used in the \( \text{Poik,} \) \( \text{Ing} \) for the coll. \( \text{hēk,} \) : to pant, to puff, to gasp for breath; \( \text{k'e hēk,} \) panting; \( \text{cheng hēk,} \) or \( \text{ya hēk,} \) panting heavily; \( \text{hēk, sioh,} \) \( \text{hi k,} \) to take a breathing spell; \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{p'i} \) \( \text{p'd,} \) sound of panting.

HEK. A coll. word: to fuse metals, to smelt: \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{k'ing,} \) to smelt gold; \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{ngwong} \)

**Notes:**
1. \( \text{hek, tó} \) to catch thieves.
2. \( \text{siéng} \) to teach people by books.
3. \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{hih} \) a measure equal to ten 'tou or pecks, or to a picul of 100 catties; to measure grain.
4. \( \text{hak,} \) used in the \( \text{Poik,} \) \( \text{Ing} \) for the coll. \( \text{hēk,} \) : to pant, to puff, to gasp for breath; \( \text{k'e hēk,} \) panting; \( \text{cheng hēk,} \) or \( \text{ya hēk,} \) panting heavily; \( \text{hēk, sioh,} \) \( \text{hi k,} \) to take a breathing spell; \( \text{hēk,} \) \( \text{p'i} \) \( \text{p'd,} \) sound of panting.
HENG.

(180) Heng.

To pervade; to penetrate; good, successful: 'heng, ka; excellent; 'tai; heng, great prosperity; com., heng, prosperous, successful.

Foolish, frightened; in the coll., to vociferate, to speak harshly, to express dislike by vociferations: 'chi'ong, heng, foolish and frightened; com., heng hak, to scream at; heng, hane'chi'ong the two generals, Heng and Ha—idols in the Sing Kwong monastery, near Black Rock hill, Foochow.

As in 'heng, heng, anger, hatred; greatly displeased, vexed; quarrelsome, pertinacious.

Read 'hong; coll. heng: a sign of the superlative, very, much, great, exceeding; stern, severe, harsh; grievous, painful: 'heng, sa' very much; 'heng dí, fully able; 'heng hó, very good, all the better; 'tang, heng, do, now we are at a sad passe! 'heng 'heng, sick; 'huang 'hi tek, heng, very much pleased; 'heng sing, or 'heng, heng, sing, harsh, unfeeling.

To desire; to be moved, excited; an appetite, a passion, a desire; pleased, delighted with: also read hing, q.v.; com., 'k'ü heng, the risings of desire; 'si heng, poetical inspiration; 'heng 'tu, or 'tu heng, a passion for gaming; 'heng 'huang to call one to pleasure; to invite smilingly, as shopmen do; 'heng, 'p'ieu, lecherous; 'k'ü heng, a strong passion for; coll., 'p'ah, 'tong heng or heng, 't'au p'ah, 'tong, the desire interrupted or thwarted.

Void, waste, desert; distant, remote; to differ, to distinguish; also bright, lustrous: 'heng, 'wong, remote; 'heng pok, 'du, singing, very different from other men.

Distant, remote; profound, vague; an abyss; to forbid.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in heng, 'hang, to tell, to report; heng, 'hiang or heng, 'tong, 'hiang, vibrating, toppling; met., uncertain, as to the issue.

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; the elements; a manner, a motion; also read haing and 'hong in the reading style, and 'kiang in the coll., q.v.; com., 'heng, 'hi, to do, to act; 'heng, 'i, to practice med.
The purlins of a roof; a plank to cross a rivulet; stocks for the feet; a clothes-horse: 'ok, cheng, the purlins of a house.

A balance or thing to weigh with; to weigh; compared, adjusted; a balance; transverse; a yoke or strap on the head of cattle; the space under the eyebrows: 'cheng ch'iung, to weigh and measure; met., to estimate, as one's ability; 11 kwong cheng, poised and scales; met., accurate, definite; ki cheng, or nyuk, cheng, a kind of armillary sphere; 18 chung cheng, straight and transverse; comp., cheng sang, name of a southern mountain.

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that asked: same as heng, q. v.;
1. heng chài' to pay a debt; 2. do heng, to take and return it to him;
3. heng lun, returned; 4. heng k'a to offer a lower price; heng ngi'ong to pay vows; done as one wished;
5. heng ch'ing, to give up a girl to be married; 1. heng 'moing chên' to repay principal by installments and stop reckoning interest;
6. heng niok, wai' how much do you bid? 7. heng ch'ing 'ch'u, fully paid up.

Heng. A coll. word: suspend-
ed, hanging down, as a cord; to bow or incline (the head): heng kid' or heng lô, li, hanging down, dangling; heng kid' st'au, to incline the head; heng k'a tiew kaik, drooping skirts and hitched up corners; met., incomplete, not just the thing.

Heng'. A coll. word: taciturn, reserved, incommunicative, silent, mum, of few words; to refuse to speak: heng' heng' taciturn; tòi' heng' both refusing to speak; heng', i chô keep silent and let him do as he pleases; heng' tek, heng, very taciturn; heng' heng' k'eng k'a' si nêng, the still dog bites people to death; met., the reserved man is terrible when roused.

Heng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in heng' heng' to tie loosely; heng' heng' to keep a fire by covering with ashes.

Hou. A prince or feudal baron in ancient China; a marquis in modern days; pretty, handsome; but, unless; to receive happiness; a target for arrows; a surname: hou yong' to avert evil and obtain good luck; com., chû, hou, a petty prince; hou âi, my lord marquis; hou chio, title of marquis.

Heng. A. coll. word: earnest, aroused, as by seeing what others effect; i sing 'lâ ú' heng, his mind is aroused.

(182)

Heu. Read hau in the dictionaries: the asthma: com., hau chik, or hau cheng' disease of asthma; hau saw' an asthmatic cough; hau 'chû (coll., hou chut) an asthmatic; coll., hou chû mà saw' tek, saw' an asthmatic can't bear coughing; met., one can't endure others' wickedness.
Dry provisions, food prepared for a journey: **heu liông**, dry provisions.

The throat, the trachea: in the coll. read **heh** and **hó**, q. v.: **heu ōng**, vulgarly either the windpipe or gullet; **yêng heu**, the throat; com., **kiek, heu**, Adam's apple; **heu sông**, the quinsy; **heu chêu**, raw sores or inflammation of the throat.

A musical instrument: **k'îng heu**, a flat flute with 25 strings.

Rattles, pustules resulting from bad humors: **heu 'chêu**, a pustule.

A female name; used in the coll. as an opprobrious epithet, applied to women: vile, wanton, adulterous: **heu k'âng**, habitually lewd; **heu k'wang**, or **heu hâu sê**, in a lewd way; **heu mô tiông** or **heu tu čhêu**, gadding about wantonly.

A monkey, an ape: in the coll. read **heau**, q. v.: **mî heu**, a female monkey.

An arrow with an iron point and feathered shaft; the barb of a dart.

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, carna- tion: **hêw hêw**, warm, genial; gracious; **hô ro hêw**, genial, as weather; placid, kind.

Usually read **hô** to blow with the mouth; to speak well; used in the coll. in the sense of a rattling in the throat: coll., **hêw hêw** k'êw' a rattling sound in the throat, as from phlegm or asthmatic affections.

A mother; a dame, a matron: **hêw hêw** an old woman; **hô hêw** the fructifying effects of the sun.

To eat much, to gormandize; to give; gluttonous; satiated, filled, sur- feited, loathing: **yêng** hêw full fed, satiated.

Mad with drink, rav- ing drunk, furious: **hêw chêu**, delirium tremens.

To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate, to herd; to cultivate; to restrain; to bear with; to obey; cattle, domestic animals; to gather, to hoard, in which sense the same as the next: **sêng hêuk**, domestic animals; **hêuk, mûk**, to raise cattle; **hêuk, chêang** to
nourish the people; "ti'êng hâu" sui hêuk, che, who in the world can bear with him! com., lek, hêuk, the six domestic animals; hêuk, seng, you brute!

To collect, to accumulate, to hoard; to rear, to nourish; good vegetables: "ch'êng hêuk, to hoard; hêuk, lik, to reserve one's strength; "chi hêuk, fine vegetables; com., 'chek, hêuk, to amass; hêuk, e a purpose formed.

To sustain, to encourage; to excite or treasure in the mind: "hêuk, yong, to nourish; "ying hêuk, treasured up, as virtue or learning; "hêuk, no to become angry, wrathful.

To drag along, to pull by force, as one drags an ox; to shake rudely.

To stimulate, to encourage, to stir up; to excite to effort, to animate.

(186) Hexing.

To offer blood in sacrifice; to sprinkle sacrificial vessels with blood, to consecrate with blood, as temples; an offence, a wrong; Hsin, a pretext, a cause of quarrel between nations; a presage, a token; to perfume one's self when worshipped, as an ancestor; to fumigate; to excite; a tiger's skin to wrap arms in: "héung' ku, to dedicate drums with blood; "k'êê héung' to give cause of offence; com., "héung' k'êê, a pretext for a quarrel; "hiêk, héung' to be at feud with.

(187) Hi.

Not, negative; not so, opposite; not right, not good; false, bad, wrong; shameless, low; to slander, to reproach: "hi' li, unreasonable; "hi hweak, unlawful; "hi yâ' not so; "hi 'chi'ü, chi oi did not say (or mean) that; com., "se' hi, yes and no, right and wrong; "hi 'chi'ü chak, 'pt, if not this then that; "hi ngiông pok, ch'ok, don't utter wrong words; "hi jüng 'sieu 'kó, not a trifling matter!

Few, rare, seldom, infrequent; loose, not close or near; to hope, to wish, desirous; to scatter; to stop; to molt, as feathers; to shed, as hair: "hi wong' to desire; com., "hi 'hang, scarce, few; hi kir, rare, remarkable; com., "hi haing how strange! unaccountable!

Used for the last; to look with longing, to hope earnestly; to remember kindly.

To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; to snore, timid: "hi' hù, to sob and cry.

Name for pigs in Hunan; the noise of scampering pigs, grunting: "huang hi, a fabulous animal which protects against snakes; "hi jing, a medicinal root.
To heat, to roast or toast; hot, burning; light and heat together; abundant, pervading; day-break: com., "Ch'iu ti', a celebrated commentator on the four books—usually called, Ch'iu-chü.

Light, splendor, brightness; flourishing, glorious, prospering; extending, lasting, ample; dry, drying;

Hsi, ch'ung ti', Hyson tea;
Hsi, ti'eu, a flourishing dynasty; com., k'ung ti', the emperor Kang-hi. A.D. 1662-1723.

The cry of one in pain or sorrow; sound of alarm or indignation, Oh! fie! grumbling; the muttering of spirits.

Happy, lucky, blessed by the gods; to invoke the gods: "k'ung ti', great good luck; com., k'ung ho', "singing ti', "respectful congratulations on the new (year's) happiness"—written on cards.

Open, wide apart, not close; loose, coarse, sloazy; thin, few; careless, remiss:

Hsi, ti', bare, as leafless trees; com., seng ch'ek, sek, k'ulai ti', few men have ever reached the age of seventy; "ti', open, apart; coarse, as cloth; com., ti, liang, apart, not close;

Hsi, ti', sioh, t'au, very open or apart.

To dry, dried; day-break, bright.

To counterfeit, simulating, pretending; like to; obscure, seen dimly: "ai ti', appearing as if.

The fibers of hemp, used in making linen; fine hempen cloth: "ki'k'ea, fine and coarse hempen cloth.

Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports, rambles; to play, to enjoy one's self;

"ti 'ch'i', games of children;
"ti 'qin, a pleasure excursion; com., "ti'ch'ieu' playing and laughing.

A partner, a consort, a royal concubine; the wife of the heir apparent:

K'ung ti', the imperial concubines; "ti' p'ing, a maid of honor.

The surname of Hwang-ti, also of the emperors of the Chow dynasty; a general term for the royal concubines, in which sense the same as the last; beautiful! noble women! (like Houri, Hebe), because of the fame of the H family.

The voice, sound of the breath emitted forcibly; a sigh.

The sound of mirth; agreeing, in harmony; pleased, delighted; com., "ki'ch'ieu' to laugh pleasantly, the face lighted with smiles; "ti' li', to smile, to grin; "ti, ho, ho, or "ti' ho, ho, a cooly's cry; "ti' li', hu, hu (also spoken "ti' li', hu, hu), carelessly, confusedly.
To fly, to flit, flying; to go swiftly; soaring, lofty: used in the col. for pi'e, q.v.; ¹ hi nien, or hi k'ying, birds; ² hi lu, a house on deck, a high cabin; ³ hi sheng, god of winds, Boreas; com., shin yi hi p'ack, sang' frightened out of one's wits; ⁴ hi sa 'cheu sik, the dust flies and the stonus run, as in a gale of wind; ⁵ hi to, the flying-dagger—in theatricals; ⁶ hi hu k'i, the flying-tiger flag—borne before officers; ⁷ hi p'ack, sieng sin, the flying-cymbal priest—one of Budh's eighteen disciples; coll., ⁸ hi sieng poh, piadh, can fly to the成交量s and light on walls, as an expert thief.

Vapor; a name: com., ⁹ buk, hi, the traditional founder of the Chinese monarchy, Fo-hi—also called ¹⁰ hi ts'iaung, the emperor or Hsi.

A sacrificial animal of a uniform color; sheep, goats or oxen were used; spotless, pure: ¹¹ hi seng, sacrificial animals.

Same as the next: to feel joy in; joyous, delighted; cautious, fearful of: ¹² hi lok, delighted.

Pleased, joyful; that which gives joy; to feel glad; to give joy to; to rejoice in, to like: com., ¹³ hi jiaung, or ¹⁴ k'oung hi, pleased, glad; ¹⁵ k'oung hi, to congratulate in person, joy to you! ¹⁶ hi seu or 'hi k'ang' a joyful event; ¹⁷ hi chiu, a feast; ¹⁸ hi k'ei, a delighted look; ¹⁹ hi king, fees on festive occasions—paid to the village temple; coll., ²⁰ hai' sing hi, pregnancy; ²¹ hai' sing ta'eng' the joy-god stirs—i.e., the marriage is about to be consummated; ²² hai' che' lang'a k'ien, "the word 'hi has two mouths in it"; met., the two families quarreling about the marriage presents.

Hi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ²³ hi' hu, to look askance, to look angrily at.

Hi. A coll. word or euphonic prefix, as in ²⁴ hi' hai, sound of groaning; an ejaculation of burden bearers; ²⁵ hi' k'i, hi, to set up a laugh, to smile or grin; ²⁶ hi hai, indecent haste, as in eating; to speak low and fast, to mumble words.

Hiâ. The 1st is a vulgar character; the 2nd read hu' and che'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ²⁷ hai: to open, to crack ²⁸ han, open, as wood in drying; yawning, gaping; eleft; met., lax, dissipated, foppish; to open, as a door; to straddle, to stride: ²⁹ hai, hai k'ei, yawning; wide open, as doors; ³⁰ jin, hai, to strike; ³¹ hai' hai' ch'ieun (also spoken ³² hai hai' ch'ieun), to open the mouth wide and laugh in moderation; ³³ yu, hai, or yu, hai k'ang, long scattered, in utter confusion; ³⁴ hai k'ang, cracked, cleft; ³⁵ hai' k'ang, cleft, yawning open, cleft in twain; ³⁶ hai cheun, gaping mouth—i.e., dead, as a clain; ³⁷ hai' pai, "makes a spread"—foppish; ³⁸ hai nien 'ya hai, this person is very dissipated.
Hiāk. A coll. word: to sport; idle, unemployed, to spend time in recreation: hiā kāing, habituated to idling; hiā sīōh, hiāk, to sport awhile.

Hiā. A coll. word: that, that one, the other; the opposite of chiā (this); also an intensive particle corresponding to ne² (two), very, exceedingly, incessantly: hiā nēng, that person; hiā tā, or hiā kūn, that way, shape, or fashion; hiā huiâ, or hiā nōh, that time or thing! — an exclamation in trying to recall a thing to mind: hiā ma' kūn, se' ma' such scolding is scolding indeed! hiā tōai² ne' tōai² very large! hiā kā'² ne' kā² to cry out incessantly.

(189) Hiāh.

Read haik; coll. hiāh: an angry tone, to threaten, to intimidate, frightened, intimidated: hiāh, chā'a to threaten, to browbeat; hiāh, chau, frightened away; tōai² wâ² hiāh, i, to browbeat him with violent talk; hiāh, sī nēng, to frighten people to death with threats.

(190) Hiāk.

Hiāk. A coll. word: to deceive, to impose upon, to delude; to coven, to cheat: hiāk, hāng, to deceive; hiāk, kuo' siēng (or peng), to succeed in deluding, cheated, gulled.

Hiāk. A coll. word: to fall, to topple over, to fall forward or backward; also to flap or move suddenly, as a door; hiāk, tů, or hiāk, tō lōh, di, to topple over flat; hiāk, kuo' to flap over, as a leaf or a door.

Hiāk. A coll. word: to flap, as a bird's wings; to flutter, to flap in the wind; to raise or open, as things fast on one side; flapping, oscillating, as things pendent; throbbing, as the heart: hiāk, hiāk, oscillating; hiāk, k'i, to raise, as a trunk lid, or as a dog raises his ears; hiāk, hiāk, kiu' the noise of things oscillating.

Hiāng. Read hiiinction, a superior; a term of respect: hiāng ti'e or hiāng ti'e ko', brothers; hiāng ti'e preot friends; jiau hiiangi, own elder brother; jiau hiiangi, elder cousins-german; yu' i'e hiāng, a foster-brother; a dear friend; also a woman's paramour; hiiangi so, elder brother's wife; hiiangi nioyng ti'e an older, yielding to a younger, brother; hiiangi ti'e jiau ch'wan (or jiau chau'), brothers cooking and living separately; hiiangi ti'e shang, kau' hoi, brothers quarreling about the property.

Hiāng. A coll. word: a rank smell, as of putrid fish; a stench, a fetid smell, an offensive odor: chau, hiiangi hiiangi, a stench; hiiangi hiiangi t'o a rancid smell.

Hiāng. A coll. word: dangerous, perilous; a risk, a mere chance: hiiangi hiiangi pauk, very slight chances — still, of his recovery; hiiangi lōh, to topple over, as one dozing in a chair.
(192) 

**Hié.**

A house in ruins; to abandon, to throw aside, to destroy, to lose, to repudiate, to disinherit, to depose, to stop, to fail, to pass away; obsolete, null; spoiled, corrupted; useless, degraded: com., *toung hié* to lie waste; abandoned; *hie* 'ch'é, obsolete, intermitted; *hie* 'sing', cripplish, infirm people; *hie* 'si sek', self-time wasted and business failing; *'moung* *du* 'hié' to abandon it when half done; coll., *chíá tai* *má* 'hie' tek, *kó* 'this matter cannot be set aside.

To spend, to use; to dissipate; to exert; expense, cost, trouble, outlay; waste; lavishing, squandering: com., *toung* *hié* or *hie* 'cúng' to spend money; *loua* *hie* to squander; *'pó* 'hie' "a needless expense"—said politely by the guest or receiver of presents; *'chak* *hie* miscellaneous expenses; *hie* 'lik', to exert one's self; *'to* *hie* traveling expenses; *hie* 'ch'ing' *sing* *ki*, to waste one's mental energies on; coll., *hie*, *ké* 'spending breath on—troublesome, difficult to do.

To fence, to play with weapons; to divert one's self, to sport; a play, a comedy, a theatrical exhibition: com., *'tiúhie'* sports, games; *'hie* 'pang', or *hie* 'tai', a theatrical stage; *hie* 'chá', play-actors; *hie* 'poung', play-bills; *hie* 'poung', a list of plays; *'tiu hie' lewd dalliance; *hie* 'poung', the "green room".

**Hié.**

*hie* 'toung' a male actor dressed as a female; coll., *hie* 'trau', *kó*, head manager of a theater; *chó* *hie* to play, as actors; *hie* 'laeng' to make sport of, to annoy; *hie* *síang* *toung*, the play has begun; *hie* 'ch'aung', gadding about to theaters; *páu* 'sing *hie*' sporting, mischievous; *poung* *kóng* *hie* plays in the colloquial; *hie* 'ch'ok', the parts of a play; *hie* 'síok', *ch'ok', one part or act.

**Pèi.**

The lungs; they are connected with *king* (metal): *hie* 'hu', the lungs; com., *kang* *hie* "liver and lungs"—as of goats sold in the market; *hie* 'koung', the bronchial tubes; *hie* 'dó', consumption of the lungs; *hie* 'ch'iu *só', the lungs dry and inflamed; *hie* 'síang' *lung', cold in the lungs, bronchitis.

**Pei.**

Small: *pe* *hie* 'kang', a small sweet sorbus or service tree. Read *hok*, as in *hok*, *hok*, luxuriant, unbrageous.

**Xi.**

Strong, robust, herculean, athletic: *pe* *hie* 'energetic, strong to bear burdens.

Why? *chóu* *hié*, a page to an officer; a waiting maid: *ch'iu* *hié*, a waiting boy or maid; *hie* 'ch'á', how can you approve? *hie* *pôk*, *k'é* 'yá' why do you not go?

To wait for, to hope; a narrow pathway: *hie* 'keng' a foot path.
HIE.

A foot or bridle path, a narrow path; to penetrate through by-ways; to go where there is no road: "sing hie", made into a road.

A small meadow mouse, called "ngi hie", or "kang k'ien hie", the sweet-mouthed rat; its bite is considered poisonous.

To lead by the hand, as a blind man or a child; to go with, to take along; to join, to lock arms; to carry, to take up from the ground; to leave: "hie t", to lead by the hand; "hie ch'iu tung heng", to go hand in hand; "hie t", to take in the hand, to carry.

An ivory stiletto or horn bodkin, used for opening knots; anciently worn on the girdle; a kind of large tortoise: "mei hie", to tie the bodkin to the waist; "ch'oi hie", name of a star.

A field of 50 'mu', or about 8 English acres; a plat of ground: "hie ch'ai" kitchen vegetables. Read kie, a low wall around a field.

Kind, gracious, forbearing; benevolent, liberal, charitable; to show kindness to; give in charity; to be, am, is; to connect, to continue; to succeed to, in which sense the same as the last and the next: "ch'iu hie" this is (thus and so); "hie se jio ko" what is the cause or matter?

To connect, to tie, to continue; a succession: "siong hie" continuous; com., "sie hie" a genealogy, a family record.

Intelligent, perspicacious, wise, clever, shrewd, quick-witted, subtle, ingenious, adroit, skillful:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>恣</th>
<th>A species of beetle or cicada, called &quot;hié&quot;, living only half a year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>訴</td>
<td>To investigate, to discern; ingenious, full of plans and shifts; knowing, successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吠</td>
<td>Sound of a dog barking: &quot;k'eng hié&quot; or &quot;keu hié&quot; the dog barks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>Read hiék; coll. hiék, heat rising up, ascending heat; to warm, to heat; exposed to the fire, heated: &quot;hiék, siong&quot; heat rising up; &quot;hiék, thioh, burnt; &quot;hiék, ta, dried; &quot;hiék, sioh, blackened by the heat; &quot;hiék, sioh, the loadstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>血</td>
<td>Blood; the 143d radical: in the coll. read haik, q. v.; &quot;k'ek, hiék, to weep tears of blood—written on funeral cards; &quot;te hiék, a species of madder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髦</td>
<td>Generous, noble-minded, public-spirited, zealous for the right; bold, intrepid; to assist, to redress another's wrongs: &quot;hó hiék, a hero; &quot;eng' hiék, mutual sympathy; &quot;hiék, ke' noble-minded, intrepid; &quot;hiék, sőw or &quot;hiék, k'ai, a bold advocate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>峽</th>
<th>A mountain precipice; hills forming a gorge, through which a stream of water forces its way: &quot;tieu k'eng hiék, the Shauking gorge in Kwangtung province.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>狹</td>
<td>Narrow, strait; a contracted passage; met., narrow-minded, mean: &quot;chieng hiék, shallow and narrow; &quot;hiék, ai', a narrow pass; met., mean; &quot;pi hiék, low and contracted, mean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦</td>
<td>To hold, to carry, to carry under the arm; to hold the string of a bow; to conceal; to store up; to hide in the bosom; to defend; to trust to, to depend on; to presume upon, overbearing, arrogant: used in the coll. for kek, q. v.: &quot;hiék, ri, to hold under the arm; to undertake; coll., &quot;hiék, chié, to oppress arrogantly; coll., &quot;hiey, shieng, to cherish hatred; &quot;kaeng, a hiék, shieng, is at feud with him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦</td>
<td>The sides of the body; the ribs, place under the arm; to gather; to intimidate, to reprimand; to take advantage of: &quot;p'ai, hit, to intimidate; coll., &quot;chohiék, eva' hiék, the left and right side; &quot;hiék, kauk, the ribs; &quot;hiék, a' the side; coll., &quot;hiék, t'ian'g' side-ache.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 穴 | A cave, formerly used for dwellings; a den, a cave, a hole, a grotto; underground cavities, graves; a lurking place for men or beasts; a sinus in the body; to bore or dig a hole, to dig through;
empty; the 116th radical: "k'ung hiêk, a hole, a den; hiêk, ku, to dwell in caverns; com., "mwo hiêk, graves, vaults; "këk, hiêk, a lucky grave; hiêk, tô, a good site, as of a grave; met., a vital part of the system.

Agreement, accord, union, harmony; mutual help; united, assistant, joint; to aid; submissive: com., '"tung, sing hiêk, lik.; Hsiên. to exert strength unitedly; '"tung hiêk, or hiêk, tai, a brigadier; '"hiêk, 'liâng, a brigadier-general of bannermen; '"hiêk, paï', the second bridesmaid; '"hiêk, païng' tai' hok, sêw, assistants of a prime minister; '"hiêk, ong' rhyming, cadence.

Harmony of sentiment; union of thought; a man's name.

The head; the 181st radical, seldom used in classic writing; in the coll., the numeral for leaves of books or flowers, lobes of liver, etc.: coll., '"hiêk, so the number of leaves; '"hiêk, so 'sioh, pah, has 100 leaves; '"hiêk, 'païng' pah, a leaf and a half.

Read 'hang; used in the Paik, 'Inh, for the coll. Hsiên. 'hiêng: to lift up, to remove, as a cover, for which 'huang is more commonly used: '"hiêng 'kî, or '"hiêng 'kî, to uncover; '"kwo kî, '"hiêng 'kî, to uncover it and let it cool.

Light, manifest, apparent, conspicuous, clear; illustrious; glorious, effulgent; to make plain, to exhibit, to display; to Hsiên. render illustrious: '"hiêng 'kî, "the illustrious finisher"—a deceased father; '"hiêng têw, to manifest; com., '"hiêng 'ming, or '"hiêng hiêng, to make manifest; '"hiêng haïk, luminous, as a god's response; '"hiêng sêng, clearly efficacious; '"hiêng tak, distinguished, famous; '"hiêng 'ch'i, 'taung' to exhibit skill (in work or against an enemy); coll., '"hiêng 'la hiêng' made very clear.

A curtain drawn over or around a carriage to keep off the sun; the curtain of a sedan.

To compare, compared to, like; to spy out, to explore; a weathercock: '"kang' '"hiêng, a spy.

General name of bivalve shells, but especially thin-shelled and lacustrine ones; sometimes applied to some hanging chrysalides: in the coll., '"liu' hiêng, q. v.

Clear light, cloudless sunlight; the clear sun in winter melting the snow.

The eyes starting out; to see, to regard; to view slightly: '"hiêng '"hiêng, to look at; '"hiêng 'wang, good looking, pretty.

A small chisel, a sort of javelin; a hand-staff.
A precipice, an abyss; difficult, dangerous, hazardous; insecure, in danger; met., corrupt, wicked; käng hiêng, depraved; com., viqû hiêng, dangerous, prejudicial; "hiêng to a dangerous place; met., the key of a position; coll., "hiêng kâo' or "hiêng tâ kâo' to pass over danger, as of a serious illness; pauk, hiêng, or "hiêng pauk, to risk the danger; "hiêng miâng to "hiêng, full of hazard, as walking on the verge of a precipice; "hiêng sîc, or "hiêng sîc sîc, almost, within a little; cha "hiêng "hiêng pauk, came within a little of falling.

A dog with a long snout, a pointer used in hunting: "hiêng òng, name of a horde of Huns famous in the days of Confucius, so called from their savageness.

Hiêng. A coll. word: to throw to pitch, to toss; to fling away: hiêng kâo' toss it over (here or there); hêng' hiêng pitch it away; hiêng' cha' to toss bundles of wood; hiêng' kî'ô or hiêng' tôh, kô' pling it down.

Hiêng. A coll. word, as in hiêng' hiêng or hiêng' hiêng' hû, dangerous, perilous, full of risk, as in standing, or placing things, close to a brink.

Virtuous, wise, moral, worthy; excellent, superior; in morals or in intellect; a term of laudation; to surpass; to praise, to call worthy: "hiêng òài, superior abilities; "hiêng "hiêng, to value the virtuous; com., "sêng' "hiêng, sages and philosophers; "hiêng òng, a virtuous man, a philosopher—a class of men next to sages; "hiêng taik, exalted virtue; "hiêng chû, a faithful wife; "chêk, sek, ne' "hiêng, the seventy-two disciples; coll., "hiêng hoo' "virtuous union"—a good wife is so called.

To dislike, to hold in contempt, to think meanly of; to loathe, to despise; prejudiced, suspicious; fastidious; jealous of: com., "hiêng haung' to hate; "piê' hiêng, to avoid exciting suspicion; "kê' hiêng, to dislike, to reject; coll., "hiêng lai' to be fastidious about things; "hiêng kâng hiêng keng "hates liver and gizzards"—dislikes this and that.

To suspend, to hang down; to be anxious, in suspense, undecided; anxiously; unlike: "hiêng chiok, or "siong' hiêng, very unlike; com., "hiêng ki, the divining pen—usually called kî pêk; "hiêng wong' to look anxiously for; "hiêng hû, insecure, as one's footing; precarious, as affairs; coll., "hiêng sîng taî' "tang, the mind in great suspense; "chîa' tait' kê' ko' "hiêng' la' the matter still undecided.

Dark, somber, blackish, like the deep sky; to manage; deep, still, silent; abstruse, profound; name of Kiaking; the 95th radical: com., "hiêng' ta' or "hiêng' têng sîng' lâ' the Shangti of the somber heavens; coll., "hiêng' tang,
a god supposed to act as porter in heaven.

Also read hiəng: glistening dewdrops; pendent dewdrops; falling tears; deep flowing water, a wide sheet of water; name of a river in the south-west of Shansi.

The string of a bow; chord of an arc; the moon in quarter on the 8th and 23d days of the month; a beating pulse: ngu hiəng, a guitar with 5 strings; com., kung hiəng, the string of a bow; siong hiəng, and ha hiəng, first and last quarters of the moon; coll., hiəng tong, a bow or lute string broken.

Silken strings of musical instruments: hiəng kō, to play songs; li hiəng, to tune the guitar; com., chek hiəng, a seven-stringed fiddle; sōk hiəng, “join the guitar string”—a widow marrying his second wife.

Also read hiəng: confused vision, dizzy, wandering eyes; defective, squinting sight; confused, mixed, out of order; not discerning, mistaken.

The Julius or gally worm, a sort of milleped, called ma hiəng, found in dry places; it is of a dark purple color and curls up when disturbed.

The side of a ship or boat, the gangway or bulwarks of a vessel: kāu hiəng, jō kō, to sing to the accompaniment of beating the junk’s side.

Also read hiəng: bragging, puffing, vaunting, boasting; to display for sale: hiəng ngūk, jēu sū, to offer a gem for sale; met., seek a market for one’s talents; chēu hiəng, self-praise.

Used as a vulgar character for the next; luster of gems; to manifest, to appear; to display, to divulge, to show; apparent; to be seen now, plain, conspicuous, de facto; present: com., hiəng chōk, to become manifest; hiəng chāi now, at present; hiəng jēng, to appear in real form; to show one’s feelings; hiəng kāik, this instant; hiəng chiəng, ready money; hiəng hoang, current dollars; hiəng lī, to pay (a bill) at once; hiəng poang, the police now on duty; coll., hiəng sī, “a sight to the world”—the vicious going rapidly to ruin; hiəng sōng, or hiəng sōng, ready, de facto; hiəng chiəng tai, the great man with the ready palm—an epithet for beggars.

To appear, to be manifest; plain, open, revealed: tung hiəng concealed and open, secret and revealed; com., hwek hiəng to be manifest.

Edible species of spinach, Artemisia and Chenopodium, distinguished by the adjectives prefixed: in the coll. read haiəng q. v.
Hieu.  
False, hypocritical, deceitful: "hieu haing" to be wholly intent on gain; in coll., a lucky hit. Read *hieu, as in "chieu, a tribe of pigmies in the southwest, said to be three cubits high.

A kind of owl that eats its mother; met., strong, wicked; to hang up a criminal’s head in terror: "hieu, keng, owl soup; "hieu kiong" or "hieu eng, strong, unscrupulous; "hieu 36, a winter peach; com., "hieu, sing, ungrateful.

A hornd, or barn owl, called "chi hieu; a fabulous animal, called "pau hieu, having a sheep’s body and a man’s face.

Light, clear, in the morning; day-time; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated, intelligible, apparent; to understand, to comprehend, to perceive; com., "ming hieu, to know clearly; "tieng, hang hieu, “wanting in perspicuity” — written as a critical note in essays; "hieu 6 or "hieu se a proclamation for general information; coll., tu hieu tek, know it fully; "hieu tek, tieng, to understand what one hears; "hieu tek, sie’ ko to understand worldly matters; "hieu tek, lau, knew it already; na a’ "hieu tek, ma’ do you understand or not?

Hih.  
A coll. euphonic prefix, as in hih, hoo, to cheat, to deceive, to humbug.
(197) Hik.

Hik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hik, hak,* to fold up hastily and imperfectly; *hik, hak,* to shut to close, as a fan.

(198) Hing.

Hing. To rise, to get up; to flourish; flourishing, prosperous; raised, elevated, promoted; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; also read *heng* q. v.: *hing, ping,* to march soldiers; com., *hing pai* or *hing, soi,* to flourish and to decay; *hing *ki,* to rise, to flourish; *hing chiong *ting *to* the Tantau of Hinghwa, Chinchew, and Yungchun departments, Fookien; *hing *ku* sang *pai,* *siok,* *hing,* "the Kushan monastery flourishes, the Siok Hung one decays"; *met.,* said of new friendships, trade, etc., flourishing on the ruins of the old; *hing wong* flourishing, successful; *hing hoo* a department in Fookien; *hing hoo* *hiong,* Hinghwaans; "hing, keng,* to commence a work; *si,* *hing,* fashionable; *chauk,* *hing,* made over new, as a house; coll., *hing sang *pai* lang* the buyer (pays) three, and the seller two, per cent. (to the go-between).

An elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect: in the coll. read *hlang,* q. v.: com., *ta* *hing,* or *hing *tio*ng,* elder brother, a superior; *hing *ta* brothers; *hing *ta* "ch'i*u *ch'en,* brothers are like hands and feet; *pien,* *hing *ta* male maternal cousins; also the sons of paternal aunts; "*pau,* *hing *ta* uterine brothers; "*long,* *hing *ta,* paternal cousins; *nói,* *hing *ta,* wife's brothers; "*hing *tai,* exalted Sir! a term of respect in letters.

Odors perceived at a long distance: "*hing* *Hsiang,* fumes of incense, savory; *met.,* a wide reputation; *ming *taik,* *sui,* *hing,* his illustrious virtues are fragrant.

To receive the savor of offering, to accept the fumes of incense; to enjoy food, to relish; to desire, to extol; to shake: *siang* *ta,* *kii,* *hing,* Shangti receives our incense; "*hing *sieng* to covet, to long for.

A desert or void place, a wild remote from towns; the edge of a forest: "*kau,* *hing,* tracts beyond towns, wilds.

A large, powerful horse; a pasture or paddock for horses: *hing *hing *meu* *ma,* fine, robust stallions.

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, a handle: "*hing *among,* to bolt the door.

Read "*keng* to investigate fully.

Hing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hing heng,* to hoot at; *hing *heng,* to dry or warm at a fire; *hing *hieug,* to remove, as tiles from a roof.

Also read *heng,* to inform, to advise of; to spy, to pry into: *kie,* *hing,*
A mold of earth; an example, a formulary, an ensample; to mold; to be an example: "tiêng chêng, a law, a precedent; "ngê chêng, a good example.

A whetstone; a square or oblong figure for sharpening tools; name of a valley.

Punishment by officers; to castigate; legal punishments torture; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, said of one's destiny or of the elements; a law, a constant practice; to sacrifice victims: "ming chêng, to punish properly; com., "ka chêng, or tong chêng, to punish; "ching hooak, criminal laws, punishment; "ching yung, the criminal office in a yamun; "nu chêng, the five punishments; "ching hooak, punishment;
"ching poop Board of Punishments; "ching keui instruments of torture; "ching k'aoi, "punitive and destructive"—said of clashing fates among members of a family, producing sickness; "ching poop sioung sa, President of the Criminal Board.

Read chêng and "hiêng; coll. "hiêng; dizzy, confused, giddy, light-headed; to swim, as the head: "woong chêng, dizzy, giddy; "au chêng, light-headed; "ching sung, sea-sick; "ching kieui dizzy (from riding in) a sedan; "ching hêng "tioung, reeling with dizziness.

A declivity in the contour of hills; an abrupt precipice; a defile, a ravine,
**Hiok.**

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hiok ch'ing* to burn, make a bonfire of; *hiok cheng* to restore, to pay back; *hiok cheng* hanging down, pendent.

(199)

**Hiok.**

To stop, to rest, to desist; to keep silence; to terminate, to discontinue, to appease: *com.* "hiok, sek, to discontinue, to rest; "hiok, k'e' to take a breathing-spell; "hiok, tang' to put down the load and rest; "hiok, sêâk, to lodge over night; "hiok, kii' to lay by for the season, as goods; *coll.* "hiok, k'a, to rest the feet (by sitting down); "hiok, p'oon' taing' to stop at an inn; "no" hiok, or "no" ting "no" hiok, without stopping, incessantly; "hiok, taw' to rest at noon; k'o' hiok, "go rest"—a slang phrase, like "go to grass"; "hiok, siol, hiok, or "hiok, siol, a' to stop awhile; "hiok, siol, siok, or "hiok, siol, k'aik, ku, to rest a spell.

A scorpion; used for scorpions in the classical and coll. Scriptures, as in Luke 10:19.

**Hiok.**

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: "hiok, k'ieng' to visit a superior; "hiok, sid' a guest chamber.

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**Hióng.**

Fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic, sweet; incense; effluvia, or aroma; *met.* reputable, *renowned,* fragrant, as a name: *com.* "hióng, ch'ô, aromatic plants; "hióng lu, a fragrant mushroom; "hióng loi, a large species of univalve; "hióng yong, a kind of finger-lemon, the "Buddha's hand"; "tiên hióng, "heavenly fragrance"—the Mowtan Camelia; "hióng lu, an incense vase, a censer; "sieu hióng, to burn incense; "hióng sid'ng' incense sticks; "tèük, hióng, incense sticks with bamboo splints inside; *jong ung hióng,* incense sticks made without splints; "hióng hôi, incense ashes—carried home from the temple after worshiping; "hióng k'i tóh, a censer stand; "hióng kën, Hongkong; *coll.* pe' hióng, to smell odors; "hióng, k'ang, bean-curd cakes, flavored with soy; "hióng rak, inferior incense in coils, used as night-burners; "hióng, mi tâ, cakes of scented soap; "hióng wâi or "hióng, pau, small perfume bags, worn at the festival of the 5th month.

**Hióng.**

A village, a hamlet; the country; a ward, section of a town or city; five, chau, or 12,500 houses, make a hióng; rude, country-like, rustic: "hióng, k'i, an old man titled by the Emperor; *com.* "hióng, li, village neighbors; "hióng, ch'ong, a village; "hióng 'tong, an association, a society; "hióng sing, village gentry; "hióng p'râi, the distribution of...
ward business; 'hiong 'lo, village elders; 'hiong k'ang, the ward patrol; pai 'hiong, a village of depraved morals; 'hiong, se the provincial examinations for the Kujin degree; 'hiong sük, village customs; 'kiong, 'hiong, a union of villages for defence; coll. 'hiong a the country; 'hiong a 'ngong, rusties; 'hiong a tio country roads; 'hiong 'mi, ch'e ek, sek, ngo Ward rice (contributed to temple keepers) on the 1st and 15th of the month. Read 'hiong: facing, directed towards.

Clamor, hum, noise of talking; to vociferate: 'hiong hwa, vociferation of a crowd; com., 'kiong 'cht, 'hiong hwa, noise is forbidden!

Interchanged with the last and the next: noise, vociferation; to forget; to impose on.

To impose on; false, deceitful; to forget: 'hiong 'wong, to forget; 'cha 'hiong, to deceive, to humbug.

A genial warmth, as of the sun in spring, a pleasant heat: 'hang 'hiong, cold and heat.

A bright, hot sun, the sun's heat; to dry, to parch: 'nik, 'hiong 'a 'wang, warmed by the sun and moistened with rain.

The iris or fleur-de-lis, a plant used to dispel sorrow, also called 'lek, ch'eng (deer's onions); when worn on the person by a woman who desires a son, it is called ngi 'uang 'ch'ö, a mother; 'ch'ung 'hiong, father and mother; 'hiong 'ch'ö 'wong 'iu, the iris dispels grief; 'hiong 'dong, a mother.

To dry at a fire; clear, brilliant, splendid; hot, to burn.

Warm, genial.

The hood of a car; a high-front chariot; a balcony, a low window; eaves; a study or library-room; laughing, playing; satisfied: "'hiong 'ngong, to carry the head high, a bold deportment; "ngu 'hiong, a lady's carriage; "'hiong 'hiong, pleased, satisfied.

Ingenious, expert, cunning; nimble; name of a country or tribe in primitive times.

Read 'siong in the dictionaries: noon, meridian: "'hiong 'ngu, midday.

Noise, clamor, fracas; a sound, echo, a ringing din: com., "'ing 'hiong, shadow and echo; met., a trace, an inkling of; Hsiang. "'hiong k'ê instruments of music; "'hiong 'ting, small bells—like sleigh-bells; "'to "'hiong 'ch'ing 'ha ti, when it thunders, all the world hears; met., everybody hears the story; "'hiong 'liang, a clear sound; "'hiong 'kung, "sounding bow"—a musical apparatus attached to a kite; coll., "'hiong 'taeng a rat-
Hiong.  

To offer sacrifice; to feast a guest, to spread out a feast; a sacrifice, a banquet: "hiong, ping, to feast a guest; "hiong sêü to offer sacrifices.

Used for the last: to offer up, to present to a god or superior; to enjoy, to receive an offering; a feast, repast: "hiong sêü to enjoy the use of; com., "hiong sêü to enjoy long life; "hiong hok, to be happy, blessed.

A worm that notices sounds; a silkworm (?): "hek, "hiong, insects bred in damp places, as mosquitoes, etc.

Name of a precious stone; an ornament worn on the girdle.

Towards, facing, opposite to; thinking upon, inclined to; an intention; an object of study; time past, former, heretofore; a window or opening; points of the compass: "hiong intention; com., "hiong hiong' or hiong' sêü, the direction, bearing of; "sêü, "hiong hiong' the four points of the compass, everywhere; "hiong' pêêk, northerly; "hiong sêü facing upward; "hiong' dai, heretofore; "hiong hauv hereafter; "hiong nik, "ki, a sunflower; "hiong siêü inclined to good; "hiong prieu, bank bills stamped and made payable at another bank; coll., "hiong' seng, to advance.

Also read "hiong: a little while; suddenly; formerly.

Provisions for workmen and troops; taxes paid in kind to government; duties in general; to give or send food: "hiong, tâng, a duty "chop"; com., "ping hiong' or "hiong hiong' soldiers' rations; "hvak, "hiong' to give out rations; "chê hiong' to receive or pay rations; "hiong' ngâng, commissariat funds; "cho' hiong' contributions to aid government.

Also read, "sung: the eyes rolling, to move the eyes; to see indistinctly, dizzy; to appear fresh and clear: "hiong' hwâng' bright and clear, brilliant.

An ornamented wrapper for gems or seals; variegated, flowery, adorned; quick, rapid.

A rule, a precept, a regulation; an example; governmental; a ruler, an officer of any rank from a prefect to a viceroy; to impose or publish laws, to govern; to follow closely; abundant; well-informed: "hiong' cha', the imperial calendar; "hiong' hiong' pleased, gratified; com., "hu' hiong' the prefect; "u hiong' the governor. Read "hieng: bright, illustrious, as in "hieng "hieng leng' taik, effulgent were his virtues!
To offer or present to a god, or a superior; to give or present to another (in polite language); to hand up to; an offering; intelligent; com., ひょう; けう to offer to idols; ひょう'けく, to offer strips of mock-silk (by burning); ひょう'せん, to offer up; ひょう'けい, to volunteer advice (to the government); ひょう'たう, to present offerings; ひょう'かい, to report merit.

Read ひょう, in the dictionaries: to consult on criminal cases; to judge or decide a case, to adjudge: ひょう'けいく, to examine a criminal case; ひょう'げいく, to sentence; ちしゅひょう'の ふるに, to present offerings; ひょう, ひょう, the autumnal assize.

Hiu.

To cease, to rest from, to desist; to repudiate; a negative, don't, stop; good, excellent; to praise, to commend, to felicitate; to forgive, to let off: ひうしゅ, excellent; ひうせ, to desist; com., ひう'せに, ひう, "every thing stops"—said when one dies; ひうげを, 程, ひう て depriving of his office; ひうち, a bill of divorce; ひうもの, ひう, ひう たく せ, ひ, don't listen to what bystanders say for or against!

In a ravine or shady dell; dark, shady; solitary; secret, retired; far back, deep, hidden from view; obscure, mysterious; hades, the shades, the spirits in hades; to go or be sent into retirement, to rusticate: ちしゅひう, to deliver spirits by masses; ひうの, the lower and upper worlds, spirits and men; ひう ひょう, very dark; ひう げく, solitary, as a place; ひう, ひう, an imprisoned culprit; com., ひう'が, retired and tasteful, as a room.

Shade, shelter; protection, kindness from superiors; to protect, to sustain; a place for sheltering: ひうしゅ, ひうしゅ, divine assistance; ひうしゅ, great favor; ひうしゅ, to protect, as the gods do.

Also read ひしゅ: to call out, the confused noise of a crowd; a cry of pain, shrieks, moaning: ひう, a moan of distress.

A powerful beast, said to devour tigers: ひう, a ferocious monster; met., fierce, valiant, as troops.

A fine war-steam, a high-spirited horse.

An owl, regarded as a bird of bad omen: ちしゅ, a horned owl.

Also read ひしゅ: rotten wood; decayed, putrid, putrescent, rotten; failing, forgotten, out of mind: ひうむく, ひう, a bill of divorce; ひうもの, ひう たく せ, ひ, don't listen to what bystanders say for or against!

Rotten wood can't be carved; met., a worthless scamp; ひうむく, an imperishable name; com., ひう, a ruined, destroyed; ひうもの or ひうむく, decayed, as wood.
Also read 'kieu: sick, diseased; colic, griping pain in the bowels.

Hsu.

Ho.

Rich; affluent, abundant; to provide, to enrich; wealth, riches: in the col., read po', q. v.: com., 'ho' koi', ping chieng' rich and poor, high and low; 'ho koi' chai', tieug, riches and honor are from heaven; 'ho' chieuk, abundance, wealth; 'ho' ho, very wealthy; 'ho' kwok, kiong, ping, a rich country and brave soldiers.

To assist, to aid, to second; to investigate; an assistant, a substitute, a lieutenant, a vice, a deputy; an ancient head-dress; in the col., a classifier for sets of certain things, as buttons, bowls, plates, cups, chop-sticks, bracelets, ear-rings, &c.: com., 'chiang' ho' principal and assistant; 'ho' li', an assistant, a manager; 'ho' k'o', assistant examiner—in the provincial examinations for Kujin; 'ho' sai', a deputy commissioner; 'ho' chiong' a colonel; ho' de', a compellation of low military officers; 'ho' pong, under (Kujin) graduates; 'ho' chung choi, a sub-examiner of Kujin at Peking; 'ho' koi', a sub-clerk or vice-treasurer; coll., 'wang sioh, ho' a set of 10 bowls; 'teit sioh, ho' 10 pairs of chop-sticks; sioh, sioh, ho' a pair of bracelets.

Fu.

To give, to deliver, to hand over: com., 'ho' t'umk, to charge with; 'kau ho' to deliver to; coll., ho' k'euk, i, hand it over to him.

Fu.

To go to, to repair to, to hasten; to arrive at, to come: 'ho' k'o' to go and inform, to present a petition; 'ho' meng' to obey an order; 'ho' yok', to engage to meet; com., 'ho' sik', to go to a feast.

Fu.

To contribute towards defraying funeral expenses, to assist an interment by presenting articles.

To announce the death of a parent or relative by the nearest mourner, on the 7th day; to go to: com., 'ho' jing t'aiik, a card announcing the death of a parent and the commencement of funeral solemnities.

To fall down, to fall to the earth; overthrown: 'ying ho' to fall down.

To annex, to arrange; to lay on, as colors; to superintend; near; to arrive at; a tutor, a master; a workman; a surname: 'sii ho' a tutor, a master; com., 'ho' kwok' to imitate a bad example; in the col., to do carelessly, anyhow; 'tai' 'chü t'aii' ho' tutor of the hear-apparent.

To exact, to levy, to collect, to require; taxes of money or military arms; tribute from fieis; to give; to receive; to place in order; a meter of 4 and 6 feet in the lines: 'ho' swoi' taxes, imposts; ho' lieng' to levy taxes;

Fu.

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Fu.
jiaowang, the son pays his father's debts; "ho" "mu" he "fai" a charitable society to aid burials; coll., "sa ho" a teacher, a master, a skilled workman.

扶
Fu.
Read "hu"; used for the coll. "ho"; to support with the hands; to hold up, to sustain; to raise, to lift up: "ho" "ksii" help him to rise; "ho" "ching" or "ching" "to di ho" hold it up with your hands; "ho" "teng", to support one in parturition.

輔
Fu.
The rack or cheeks of a cart; end of the jaw-bones; to flank, to help, to second: "so" "ho" to second; "sii" "ho" four stars near the north pole; a counsellor; coll., "ho" "cho" to succeed; to help.

婦
Fu.
A wife, a married woman, a female under subjection; a lady, a female; beautiful; coll., "ho" "nu" (coll. "ho" "nu" "chung"), women; "ho" "to" female duties; "hu" "ho" husband and wife; "ching" "ho" an adulteress; sek, "ho" a daughter-in-law; tia "ho" a younger brother's wife; "tiek, "ho" one that hangs herself at the death of her husband—a Chinese suttee; "lang" "ho" lazy women; met., fighting insects.

扈
Hu.
Name of a country and of a bird; an officer; a retinue, a suite; to cover; a large, low hill; broad, extended: "song ho" name of a bird; met., a retiring scholar; "ho" "ho" extensive; "ho" "ching" a retinue.
To carry on the back or shoulder, to bear, a burden; to assume a duty; to rely, to depend on; to turn the back on, to disregard, to refuse; to be defeated, to fail; to owe; to slight, to be ungrateful: 

Also read  

To rely on, to trust to, to depend upon; a father, a parent; a helper, a supporter: 

To aid, to deliver; to guard, to preserve, to save, to succor, to patronize; the flank of an army: 

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 larvae; master of a family, ship, or shop; a person; people in a certain calling; a family, a household; the 63rd radical: 

Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down: 

Near, about, approaching; to lean on; to follow; annexed, attached to, tributary, dependent; to join; supplement, appendix, inclosure: 

A hill covered with trees and grass; some say a barren hill.

Abundant happiness, the favor of Heaven: 

To receive the blessings of Heaven.

To hold an office temporarily; held, a portfolio; "ho' lung, "safely sealed"—two characters used on a latter-stamp.

which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down:

the looper; to span with the thumb and fore-finger.

Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down: 

the looper; to span with the thumb and fore-finger.
腐
Corrupted, carious, rotten, spoiled; pulverized; castrated: 'hō shìng, the punishment of castration; com., 'nāk, hō' rotten meat; 'hō sā (coll. hō' sā, kō), a foolish pedant; 'hō' lang' spoiled, as food; coll., taw' hō bean curd; hō píèng' thin slices of curd; hō' kāng, dried bean curd.

To sacrifice to ancestors in the hall; to inter in the same tomb: 'hō' sik, to sacrifice to ancestors.

駕
Fu.
Near; quick; to help: com., 'hō' ma, a son-in-law of the emperor.

A fresh-water fish resembling the perch, said to go in pairs or shoals, and to be faithful to each other; like the chek, ngū, q.v.

互
Hu.
Interlocking, like serrated edges, or cog-wheels fitting into each other; with, together, each to other, reciprocal, mutual, blended, interchangeable, responsive; a butcher's double hook: kau hō' united; hō' sīng ai, mutual love; hō' uk, serrated, scaly.

漚
Closed up by the ice, ice-bound, frozen, congealed; a glazed, icy appearance.

Hó.
Read, ē; coll. kō: a euphonic termination, as in singing songs: 'hō, hō', sound of laughter.

好
Hao.
Good, right, excellent, well; very; in the coll., an intensive adverb, both in a good and a bad sense, exceedingly, superlatively; done, thoroughly cooked; well, recovered from sickness: also read hō', q.v.: com., 'hō' e a good intention; 'hō sēu' (coll. hō' tai'), meritorious actions; 'sīng' hō, very good; 'ēk, hō, the best; capital! the very thing! 'che' hō, very intimate friendship; 'hō ch'iu' laughable, amusing; 'hō' kāng' pretty, beautiful; coll., 'hō' sīd̄, good to eat; 'hō' ch'iu taung' fine skill or tact; yā' o' hō, passably good; 'hō' miāng' good lot in life, a lucky state; hō 'kēng' pok, chai, to, a few good children are sufficient; 'hō' tā, "good button"—i. e., wealthy; hō tīk, pok, kōng sāng hu' hua', good iron is not passed thro' the furnace thrice; met., a good man does not need repeated reproof; 'hō' heng, exceeding harsh or unfeeling; hō kē' wāk, in very good circumstances; hō tek, kik, extremely good; chā hō' tā, cooked done; pang hō, recovered from the sickness; hō, pung ng' ch'ai lok, to hā, the good bee sips not a fallen flower; met., applied to one of high aims.

好
To love, to take pleasure in, fond of, to like, to desire, to wish for: also read 'hō, q.v.: hō' o' to like and to dislike; com., chō' hō' greatly to wish for; 'hō' hok, fond of study; hō' hak, domestic harmony; hō' kō, aspiring; hō' saik, licentious, lewd; hō' ch'iu, a
To diminish, consume or destroy through time or use; to spoil; to dissipate, to squander; to injure; to render void; vicious, bad: 耗 hao 'wasted, squandered; com., 耗 hao 'to spend, to expend largely; 打耗 hao 'trifling expenses.

何 Ho. A coll. word: an exclamation in answering to a call.

何, who, what; how, wherefore; according to the sense of the context; a surname; to bear, to carry: also read 耗 hao, q.v.: 耗 yao 'how? why? 耗, not long, a short time; com., 耗 hao, how? in what way? 耗 a, how is it? how will it do? 耗 koe 'why? what is the reason? 耗 pek 'why must? i.e., there's no necessity; 耗 teng kang mang, how very difficult! 耗 lan 'what matters it (between you and me)? 耗 hwong, what hindrance? —i.e., it's of no consequence; 耗 hwong 'how much more! much rather! 耗 ping hao kien 'what evidence? —i.e., no proof whatever; com., 耗 hwa 'how, 耗 pek 'no resource, impossible; 耗 che 'chiong wong 'how can it come to this?

The lotus or Nelumbium; also: applied to some Malvaceae: also read 耗 hao, q.v.: 耗 hung, a south wind; com., 耗 hwa, the lotus; 耗 paun, a purse carried at the girdle; 耗 pok, 耗 mint, as spearmint, peppermint; 耗 pek, 耗, steamed flour cakes of the shape of lotus leaves.

豪 Hao. Used for the next: a porcupine with black, pointed quills; imperial—applied to H. M.'s herds and flocks; superior to others, eminent, excellent; martial, high-spirited, brave, a leader; excelling in mental qualities: com., 豪 chung 豪 kiuk, excelling in prowess, a hero; 豪 ho, a village brave; 豪 kee 'high-spirited; 豪 ho 'wealthy and influential; 豪 tu 'a porcupine.

毫 Hao. Long, fine hair; down; point of a pencil; atoms, motes, anything very minute; ten strands of silk; the ten-thousandth of a tael: 豪 mo 'small hairs; 豪 hao to write; com., 豪 di 'or 豪 a, a very little; a mote; 豪 hao pek 'chua, not the least error; com., 豪 hao 'chua, differs not in the least

壕 Hao. A city moat or ditch, a fosse: 豪 sing 豪, a city ditch.

壕 Hao. Same as the last: the water in a fosse: 豪 sing on the bank of the moat.

蠣 Hao. An oyster: 豪 sang, an oyster bed.

蠣 Hao. Used for the next: to call, to cry out, to implore; to groan: 豪 ho 'to cry out, to call.
To roar, as a tiger, in which sense the same as the next; a cock's crow; to call aloud, to howl, to cry: also read hó', q. v.: "chóng hó, to cry out; "hó, tién, to implore Heaven.

Sometimes read hó: to roar and howl, as bears and tigers: "hó, pan, a howling.

Read jún: coll. hó, as in "hó tién, the windpipe, the throat: hó tién č'ün, top of the throat: hó tién to "hó, tién kung 'king 'king ti'hó, to clutch people tightly by the throat.

"hó, mark, designation, denomination; a "chop", label, name, epithet or style: 2 sign of a shop; an order, verbal or written; a surname; signal, countersign; to name, to style, to designate, to mark: com., "chóng hó or tai' hó what is your honorable name? "pi'k, hó an additional name, as the virile style: "kwaok, hó' name of a dynasty; "tién hó' name of the reign; hó' tién a mandate, a proclamation; 10 čhe hó' a mark; hó' kwa a soldier's coat; hó' so' the number of the marks, as on articles; "wéhó' to affix the signature; "siu hó' the first, as to size, etc.; 12 hó' p'au a signal-gun; hó' č'uang, a recording office; 11 hó' siu labeled cells in examination halls; coll., miáng hó' a name or designation; hó' miáng, or hó' la miáng, to name, to designate.

To bear, to sustain, to carry on the head or back, to carry on the shoulders; also read schützó, q. v.; hó' hó' to carry on the back or shoulders; 10 p'ák, lik, se' hó' bears a hundred blessings.

To congratulate, felicitate at festivals or on happy events; to make presents, to reward; also met., presents, to bear: com., "hó' li, to congratulate; "hó' ló, or hó' kung congratulatory presents; "hó' tién, to offer New Year's salutations; kung hó' "respectful salutations", as written on presents; hó' tién kwok, to felicitate with presents when a child is a month old.

White, a white color; a summer sun, a clear, luminous sky, for which the first is generally used: hó' hó' enlarged; self-possessed; 10 hó' tién "king kwok, the glorious heavens and golden palace (of Shangti).

The light of heaven, luminous, like the clear sky; resplendent, bright, lustrous, glistening: "tái hó' the firmament; "hó' hó' the four gray beards (of the Han dynasty).

A warming pan, a hand-stove; bright, lustrous; name of a place where Wu-wang had his capital, called "hó' "king: hó' hó' ch'ioh, ch'ioh, bright and splendid.
Great, swelling waters; a watery expanse; immense, vast, affluent; an overplus, superabundant, enlarged, noble: *hö\täng* or *hö\ tai* vast, as the firmament.

Extensive, as waters reaching to a distance; vast, boundless: *hö\ wien*, broad, like an expanse of water; *siong chü hö* hö* the books of the Shang dynasty (in import) are vast like the ocean.

(204)  
Höh.  
Höh, A coll. word: to cook, or heat up, as cold food: höh, *puong* to warm up rice; höh, *yék* to heat up; höh, *ta*, to heat, or fry, dry.

(205)  
Hoi.  
Hoi. A coll. word: an exclamation of regret or surprise; the same as *oi*, q. v.: höi *ö*, Oh! Ah!

To shun; to respect; to avoid mentioning, as sacred names or improper subjects; to hide; to muffle; name of a person in the ancestral hall: *höi* *ché* sacred names; höi*"ming pok*; höi*"seng* names are sacred, but surnames are not; com., *ngêu* hö* the sacred name of the emperor; *ké* hö* to avoid using, as a sacred name; *huang* hö* to trespass on forbidden subjects; *chöng* hö* the sacred name—*seit*, of your deceased relative.

The woof of cloth; degrees of latitude; cross, transverse lines; to weave, to entwine; *king* hö* warp and woof*; *ngu* hö* the five planets*; *we* hö* geographical divisions*; com., hö*"lik* a fringed ceremonial cap.

A kingfisher, with beautiful plumage; the cock is called hö*, the hen *ch'oï*; com., *"hoi* ch'oi* ngvooh*, the chrysoprase.

(206)  
Hok.  
Hok. Happiness, felicity, good fortune; good, lucky; to bless; a blessing, divine prosperity; provided with all things; sacrificial meats; to store up; with: com., *"hok* k'e* happiness*; *"kiong* hök* to be happy*; *"ngu* hök* the five blessings—longevity, wealth and honor, peace, virtue, and a good death*; *"hok* hong* a happy lot*; *tö* hök* happy by your favor*; *"hok* kiong* Foochow province*; *"hok* chiu* Foochow*; *hok* ch'iæng kaing* the district of Fuhtsing in the Foochow prefecture*; *"heak* hök* to enjoy happiness—i. e., become fat*; *"hok* luk* sei* hi*, happiness, income, longevity, and joy (i. e., children)*; *hok* te* hök* sing mai* (coll. *dai*) the fortunate are buried in lucky grave sites*; *"hok* taik* cheng* sing*, the god of wealth, mammon; coll., *hok* chiu k'ah, tö*" puang* pah*, Foochow traders halve the hundred—i. e., offer only half of the price demanded; *hok* k'e* yâ* hö* or *hö* hök* k'e* "good luck*; met., a fine, portly form.
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Also read 读 a piece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent their goring; a quiver for arrows.

The spokes of a wheel: 读 to collect, as at a metropolis; converging, running together.

Variegated, black and azure mixed; to embroider in colors; elegant, flowery, as writing; a variegated garment: 读 an embroidered coronet.

To brush, to wipe, to dust; to push away, to oppose, to expel; to contradict; perverse, disobedient; a kind of posture-making: 读 to thwart one's wishes; com. 读 to dust chairs and tables; 读 to brush off dust; 读 to dust clean.

An edible vegetable with white roots, of the size of the finger; it is found in Shantung.

Brambles or luxuriant herbage concealing the path; happiness, luck; to screen; to clear away, to open: 读 to ward off (evil).

A wide strip of cloth; a roll of paper or cloth; a selvedge or hem; a border or frontier; a classifier of maps, pictures, rolls, flags, walls, and strips of cloth; leg-wrappers: com. 读 a whole strip; 读 a set of four scrolls hung in halls; 读 a strip and a half.

Like, as if: 读 resembling, appearing, seeming as if.

Disheveled hair; head ornaments; like, nearly, applied to things.

A negative; a term of deprecation; not, it should not be, not permissible;
contrary, distorted: 'hok, ti, not to know; ignorant of; 'hok, kik, not to arrive at, to fail of.

A bat, called "pieng hok," a term used in the coll. for the embroidered or painted figures of the bat.

An adder, cobra, or venomous serpent; a locust before it dies: 'hok, sîe (called in coll. 'ngu tuk, sîe), a venomous serpent, a viper; 'hok, 'wi, a large snake.

Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented: 'hok, yong, displeased; 'hok, ok, vexed, disquieted.

Fragrance, odors diffused around: 'h k, châ, a pleasant fragrance.

To repeat; to and fro, back and forth; unstable; to subvert, to overthrow, to defeat; to throw down, to upset, to prostrate; to judge, to inquire into carefully: also read p'au, q.v.: 'tiêng hok, fallen down; met., impoverished; reprobate; com., 'hok, hok, to repeat; vacillating; 'hok, k'o, to repeat an examination; 'chîng, kung hok, muk, the whole army annihilated.

A wadded or lined garment; doubled; the second: "tung hok, again, repeated; 'hok, to a double road, one above and one below.

A pad or covering for the knee. Read p'auk; a sort of tunic worn by foreigners.

That which embraces; the belly, abdomen, bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections; rich, thick; intimate; dear; the earth: in the coll. read pok, q.v.: "hok, sing, very dear, intimate; "ni hok, a posthumous child; 'ku hok, pot-bellied, dropsical; "tang hok, a son-in-law.

A crane; an emblem of age; the name is applied to many of the waders: com., "hok, pieng, a paper sedan and crane, burnt on the last of the seven-sevens (funeral rites); "hok, hok, tung ngang, has gray hairs and a young face; pah, hok, a white egret; hok, sang, a long dark cloth coat, worn by mounted attendants of officers; hok, ch'êk, a crane's leg; met., long-legged; hok, ting, crane-shaped button, worn by Siutsai and Kajin graduates.

The black bird, pie, or jay; small birds of this class which go in flocks.

To learn, to receive instruction; to practice; to imitate; learning, science, study, instruction, doctrines, tenets, school of; a Hisiao. college, a school-building; in the coll. read ōk, q.v.: com., "hok, sik, to study and learn; "hok, sîw doctors, academicians; "ch'u hok, a freshman; hok, seng, or hok, seng kô, a student, a
HOK.

scholar; hok, 'vä, a female pupil; hok, stong, a school-house; suung hok, arithmetic; siew hok, the primary lessons—a school book; hok, zai, or hok, yén, a literary chancellor; coll., hok, ong, wai, of great learning; hok, seis iê, a chair with carved arms and back.

White, glistening plumes of birds; pure and white: pek, nen hok, hok, a white bird with glistening plumes.

Sometimes read lok; a kind of animal allied to the fox; it burrows and sleeps much, has a sharp nose, and long pie-bald fur; a badger: hok, kiu, a fox-skin robe.

The ends of silk cut off and hanging down: séak, hong hok, the father of Confucius.

To judge, to examine into, to search out; to keep in order; to punish; to prosecute or accuse one; to sentence: hok, sik, to ascertain the facts; hok, paing, to revise a case; hok, chái, to accuse by memorial; coll., hok, siok, püong, to send up a memorial accusing one.

To investigate, to ascertain the facts; the real circumstances; truly, verily; to pare and carve; in the following senses the lie first is commonly used; the kernel or seed of fruits; the nucleus; a nodule; hard ganglions in flesh: hok, sik, to investigate the facts; chung hok, to search out a matter; kwo hok, the kernels or seeds of fruit; com., hok, sō, walnuts.

(207) HONG.

Read yén; coll., hong, tobacco; opium: ch'ang hong, raw tobacco—a yellow sort; sak, hong, cured tobacco; king si, hong, a kind of strong tobacco; hong, pau, a tobacco-pouch; hong, pau nak, two bone or ivory pieces at the neck of the pouch; ch'a hong, to cure tobacco over the fire; ch'ı hong, a kind of tobacco smoked thro' water; deng, a tobacco or opium pipe; king k'o, opium-smoking apparatus; si, hong, or yong hong, or a p'ı'eng, hong, opium; hong fu, crude opium in balls; hong, ko, opium prepared for smoking; hong sa, opium dregs; hong, fu, fellow opium-smokers; vîch, hong, to smoke tobacco or opium; ch'i'ıng, hong, please take a smoke; hong k'ıung, an opium-smoking den; kai, hong, to cure the habit of smoking; ngi'ıng, hong, or hong ngi'ıng, addicted to the use of opium.

Hong. A coll. word, as in hong king, inferior or imitation gold-leaf; se, hong king, t'ai k, it is covered with imitation gold-leaf.

Disobedient, perverse, quarrelsome, revengeful; a superlative, very, much, excessive, in which sense read heng in the coll., q.v.:
also used in the coll. for scowling, looking angrily at; coll.,
'ni3 chiong want' 'hong 'ngu'; you scowl thus at me!

Used for the last; the
snarling of dogs; to bite, as
pigs; quarrelsome, perverse;
intractable: 'taiw' 'hong', to
quarrel.

Salary of officers, stipend, emoluments, govern-
ment allowance; com.,
'hong' laik; or 'hong' sing,
official income; 'hong'
haiw, a fat salary; 'hong' sing
'yong tieng', a salary to promote
probity.

To instruct, to teach, to
explain; a doctrine, a
precept, a definition; com.,
'kau' 'hong' (coll. ka'
'hong'), to instruct; 'hong'
to the second superintendent of
education in a department; 'hong'
'mung chih, a school for children.

To recite or rehearse in
a musical tone; recitative;
to ridicule, to satirize, to
reprove by irony; metaphor,
allusion: 'hong'seung' to chant;
'hong' ch'au' to satirize,
pointed irony; 'hong' kang' to
censure.

Ordure, dung, filth,
muck, excrement; to ma-
nure: in the coll. read pong',
q. v.: 'hong' ki tieng, to
manure the land.

To endeavor after; to
excite, to rouse one's self;
to spread abroad or reach
to; to brush away; to lift;
prompt, impetuous, rapid;

'hong' chi, to spread the wings
to fly; met., to put forth effort;
com., 'hong' che' to rouse one's
energies.

行

A row, a line, a column,
as of characters; a series
or order; a company of
25 men; also read xeng
and haung, q. v.: 'hong'
liek, to range in order; com.,
'hong 'ngu', a company of 25
men, military ranks; 'hong 'ngu'
ch'ok, sing, promoted from
the ranks; 'ngang' 'hong', wild geese
(dying) in a row; met., the order
or number in the series; coll.,
ngang.' hong ta' 'kui, which num-
ber (of the brothers) are you?

栃

Read xeng; used for
the coll. prefix xeng, as
in 'hong haung' floor-
beams (when spoken of
collectively).

杭

The capital of Chelli-
kiang, famous for its silks;
Hang, a square boat, a raft, in
which sense used for the
next: 'tieng' 'hong', the
milky way; com., 'chiong chiu',
Hangchau; 'hong sieng' Hang-
chau fans; 'hong 'sieng' Hang-
chau needle; 'hong keik, the
Hangchau Aster or Chrysanthem-
um, used to flavor tea.

航

A scow, a square boat
for ferries; to sail, to navi-
gate: 'chi' 'hong', to pity
and save—a Buddhist
phrase; 'cai 'hong', ladder
and boats; met., to scale hills and
cross seas.
To fly or dart down, as a bird; the neck, the throat.

The neck or throat of a bird; an important pass into a country; to swallow.

A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, a trace, a line; an itching; a flaw in glass or pearls, a crack in crockeryware: com., "chwei hong, a trace in water; met., marks or seams in glass and gems; "sing hong, a fresh mark; coll., hong hong, marks; and hong and chi, no marks whatever; sung kwu chwei and hong, the ship leaves no mark in the water; met., no trace, no evidence of it.

To submit, to return to one's allegiance; to descend: also read kaung', q.v.: com., "huk, hong, or hong huk, to submit to; hong ping, troops surrendering; tau hong, to submit, as rebels; hong cha, or hong pieu, articles of submission.

Read kwong; coll. hong: to prepare, to guard against, to keep off: hong pe or long hong, to be on one's guard against; hong chek, to guard against thieves; hong nu tue unable to ward off, or keep from.

A fabulous bird; the male is called hong and the female kwong; the Chinese phenix; it seems to be a species of argus-phenix; poetical title for the empress:

Com., "hong kwang, a cap ornamented with phenixes—worn by brides; "hong ti chieh yong" the Phenix Lake College, Foochow; coll., hong kwong cheu pah, kwang ma, phenixes have a hundred kinds of feathers; met., none whatever, wholly destitute—a play on the coll. ma, which means feathers and none.

To receive respectfully in both hands; to receive from a superior, or offer to him; to approach respectfully, to revere; to obey, to follow: com., "hong seu" to serve; "hong" sing, to flatter; "hong yong" to provide for one's parents; "hong" chi, to receive the imperial commands; "hong kaw" to embrace the doctrines (of a sect); "hong ho" to offer congratulatory presents—an epistolary phrase; "hong seu" hiong hui, to burn incense to; "hong" heng ko seu to follow the old (mode of doing), to imitate predecessors.

A chaos of waters; roiled, turbid, muddy, as a torrent, foul; confused, indistinct, mixed, ill-assorted: com., "hong chok, mixed, promiscuous; hong hong or hong tiong confusedly, as in doing; "hong ti, crazy; coll., "hong la" or "hong" his mind is somewhat confused.

Used for the last: confused; dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, like a sewer; a privy: "hong" chok, foul, dirty; kwong hong a privy.
The 2d read ping, used for the coll. hong: duty, the duties of an office or a situation; a part, a share, a portion, an interest in:

Fén. the 1st also read hung, q.v.: "tiông hong" natural endowments; com., chek, hong duties of a position; "pwong hong" one's own duty; "hong têng" fixed, destined; "wok, hong" to go beyond one's proper sphere; "hong ha" my, mine; hong su, tong sui, the duty that one ought to perform; hong ngwôi, ho, superexcellent; coll., o hong to have a share or concern in; ch'ok, siôh, hong to contribute a share; "hong' t'au, a share, a portion.

Low jests, vulgar mirth, lewd allusions, scurrilous merriment: "iu hong" to trifle; "hong" i, a harlequin dress, a masquerade.

To help, one who can assist; a scholar, a distinguished man; a man, a husband; a porter, a workman, a sedan-bearer; an exalted lady: also read hu, q.v.: com., "tong" hu, a man, a husband; "hu ka, your husband; "hu ch'a, or hu ho husband and wife; "hu ing, an officer's wife, your wife; "hu ing, a concubine; "ma hu, hostlers; "hu, hu, paternal aunt's husband; "hu, sing 'chü sek, husband and children—in the language of fortune-tellers; coll., "hu t'au, headman of porters or sedan-men; "hu k'iang, common porters, etc.; hu ing na 'na miâng the lucky lot of her ladyship.

The skin, the epidermis; the soft flesh; minced meat; pork; the breadth of four fingers; skin-deep, superficial; beautiful; large; to skin, to flay; to receive: "hu t'â, the body; "ki hu, muscle, flesh; "huok, hu, the scalp; coll., o' p'ui hu, the skin.

Bran or husk of wheat; the refuse of hemp-seed or ground-nut, after the oil is expressed.

To brood over, to hatch; accordant, a g r e e m e n t; belief, trust, confidence; calyx of a bud: "hu kak, the calyx, the coat of seeds germinating; "hu seng' veritable.

To captivate, to capture, to take prisoners in war; a prisoner; spoil taken in battle: "hu ch'iü, a captive.

The husk of grain; the capsule or pericarp of seed; the calyx.

The outermost wall beyond the citadel; the suburbs; the purlieus of a city.
The female hemp; the pellicle lining the culms of reeds; met., related, a distant connection: \( ^1 \text{ka hu} \), the white, medullary lining of some sedges; met., distantly related, lightly esteemed.

A raft, a float of wood or bamboo; in the following senses read \( ^2 \text{peu} \) in the dictionaries; a ridge-pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow to carry dirt; \( ^2 \text{hu si} \), (or \( ^2 \text{peu si} \)), a screen, the inner doors opposite the main entrance; \( ^2 \text{hu tang} \) (or \( ^2 \text{peu tang} \)), light charcoal.

A stem or petiole; a calyx; a raft; lower bar of a railing; handle of a knife or bow; to wash in lye.

Also read \( ^2 \text{peu} \): a drumstick. Read \( ^2 \text{pau} \): bushy, a thick, luxuriant growth of plants.

To spread out, to diffuse; to give; to issue an order, to promulgate, to announce, to show forth; to state to a superior: \( ^2 \text{hu sia} \), to spread or promulgate, as laws; com., \( ^2 \text{hu tang} \) sufficient for use; \( ^2 \text{pok} \), \( ^2 \text{hu} \), insufficient; \( ^2 \text{hu yoh} \), to apply a plaster.

Diseased; a wasting of strength, atrophy: \( ^4 \text{tuk} \), \( ^2 \text{hu se\'w hai} \), to injure the whole empire, as by exactions.

A stone resembling a gem, a false gem: \( ^6 \text{hu , hu} \), an inferior jade.

To sit in audience or state, with the legs bent under one \( ^1 \text{la Turq} \), called \( ^1 \text{ka hu} \); \( ^2 \text{hu hu} \), \( ^2 \text{hu yong} \), to make an obeisance, as females do.

The instep of the foot where sandals are tied; the toes: \( ^2 \text{hu che\'w} \) overalls worn by soldiers.

Read \( ^2 \text{hui} \); coll. \( ^2 \text{hu} \): ashes: \( ^2 \text{huoi} \), \( ^2 \text{hu} \), ashes, cinders; \( ^2 \text{hu lai} \) the ashes of pewter-foil paper.

Read \( ^2 \text{hu} \): used for the coll. \( ^2 \text{hu} \), as in \( ^2 \text{hu hak} \), or \( ^2 \text{hu} , ^2 \text{hu hak} , ^2 \text{hak} \), or \( ^2 \text{hu tak} , ^2 \text{hak} \), to blurt lies recklessly, to humbug: \( ^2 \text{hu} , ^2 \text{hu kieu} \) the buzz of insects wings; the whistling of the wind.

\( ^2 \text{hu} \). A coll. word, as in \( ^2 \text{hu wai} \) or \( ^2 \text{hu wai} \) \( ^2 \text{ne} \), there, in that place; see also in \( ^2 \text{hu wai} \).

\( ^2 \text{hu} \). A tiger, the king of beasts; met., brave, fierce; awful, violent: com., \( ^2 \text{hu cho\'a} \), tiger's claws; met., tailor's shears; \( ^2 \text{hu sing} \), the tiger-crab; met., an ugly face; \( ^2 \text{hu din} \), a tiger-trap; \( ^2 \text{hu kauk} \), \( ^2 \text{hu pi\'e} \), tiger-bone salve; \( ^2 \text{hu pi\'e} \) tiger's arm—the right side of a grave; \( ^2 \text{hu chiong} \) a brave general; \( ^2 \text{hu chiong} \), an executioner's block and knife, as carried in idol processions; \( ^2 \text{ngu hu} \), the
Five Tiger Mt's. south of Foochow; coll., lai 'hu (spoken lai 'hu), a tiger; lai 'hu kwa' shu chio, a tiger wearing Suchow pearls; met., feigned gentleness; 'hu tō, a tiger carrying off a pig; met., to carry a child on the back; 'hu tāu sit' moh, a tiger's head and a snake's tail; met., a fierce beginning and a cowardly ending.

A signet made of a veined stone like a tiger's skin: 'hu 'hu, a signet sent as a warrant, when soldiers were levied; com., 'hu pi'ëk, amber.

Also read 'hu: the bank of a river, a descent or lawn sloping down to a stream; branch of the river Huai in Nanganhuwai.

A store-house, a house; a record-office, a library, a treasury; the officer over them; a department or prefecture; a prefect: 'lek 'hu, the six elements; com., 'kwang 'hu, an officer; 'hung 'hu, a deputy-prefect; 'hu 'kō, prefectural examinations; 'siong 'hu and 'd 'hu, the upper and lower prefectures of Fookien;' 'tai 'hu, his honor, the prefect; 'hu po'ng 'hu, our prefect; I, the prefect; 'hu siong' your house; 'hu po'ng 'hu, return to your house; coll., 'hu pah, the prefect's police—are so styled; 'hu la po' ngvo' kwang 'la po' ngvo missed both at the prefect's and at the district magistrate's; met., failed in both matters!

Same as the next: to stoop, to look down and consider; to condescend to. Read 'mieng: to try earnestly, to exert one's self.

To stoop, to bow; to consider; to look down on; to condescend to; unequal: 'hu lu'k, to fall prostrate; 'hu 'chung, condescend to grant it; 'hu 'siu, to bow the head.

The inferior viscera: com., 'chaung 'hu, the superior and inferior viscera; 'lek 'hu, the stomach, gall, bladder, intestines, and secreting passages.

A suffix of names, a title of respect and honor; to address respectfully; usually read ho, q. v.: 'nă 'hu, the honorable Nā (Confucius); 'siong 'hu, the eminent Siong (coll., kiong t'ai, kung) of the Chow.

A hatchet, an ax; to cut, to hack, to chop, to fell: 'hu kō, an ax-handle; 'hu so'k, to criticize, to correct.

A boiler or caldron without feet; a measure, containing about 1/4 'tau: 'hu chaung' a boiler and rice-steamer; 'pō' 'hu t'ing, to break the skilles and sink the boats; met., unavoidable, compulsory.

A sort of basket, square outside and round within, used to contain grain when worshiping, called 'hu kwi.
A sort of water bird, much dreaded by the fish.

The beard: *hu yeng,* the whiskers; *com.,* "chu (coll. *hu chu*), a whiskered person; *hu si,* the beard on the chin; beard and whiskers;

"hu hu,* long, curly beard.

Pepper: *com.," *hu chieu,* pepper; *pah,* *hu chieu,* white pepper; *hu chieu mwaak,* ground pepper.

The papilionidae: *com.,* "hu tiek,* a butterfly; *coll.,* hu tiek, *c'au,* the butterfly, as in embroidery; hu tiek, taing "butterfly-shops"—shops on each side of a common passage.

A lake: in the coll. read ae, q. v.: *com.,* "hu kwong,* the old province of Hukwang, now Hunan and Hupeh; "kong hu,* river and lake; *met.,* in the coll., beggars, jugglers, &c.; "nju hu,* the five lakes—the Poyang in Kiangsi, the Tungting and Tsing-t'sau in Hunan, and the Tai and Tanyang in Kiangsu; *coll.,* hu nang t'aiw keov séew *ch'iông,* Hunan thro' to Sz'chuen; *met.,* throughout—said of a long rent in clothes or houses; *k'ang* *hu,* a kind of game in playing cards.

Interchanged with the next: the bottle-gourd or bottle-squash: *com.,* *hu tu,* a *bottle-gourd;*
gourd (shaped); coll. shu lu, p'ien, spoons made of the halves of gourds.

The bottle-gourd; shu saung a large kind of garlic.

Interchanged with the next: congee; to seek a living: com. sht k'eu, to get a livelihood, a bare subsistence.

Paste, gluten, thick porridge; to paste, to stick: in the coll. careless; confused, muddy; mendacious, reckless: in the coll. also read shu, q. v.: coll. sht shu, careless, slovenly; chang shu, confusedly, any way; shu k'oung, a corrupt, reckless magistrate; shu sâ, shiftless, unreliable.

Coral: sht liâng, vases used in sacrifices; com. sang shu (coll. tang shu), coral.

A sheldrake or mallard; a wild duck with a crest; a small species, near the Yangtsz river, is called k'oung shu, the crested duck; sht i, a wild duck or mallard.

An initial particle, now, therefore, however: also read shu, q. v.: sht âng ch'âi, now as to the benevolent man; ch'âi shu, moreover.

To lend a hand, to aid, to help, to assist; to uphold, to protect: used for the coll. ho, q. v.: sht cho, to assist; shu yâng, to aid one in difficulty; com. sht t'i, to uphold, to aid.

A wind blowing down, called sht yeu: sht chang, a tempest.

A kind of hatchet or small ax.

A flower: com. shtâng, the hibiscus mutabilis.

A species of cicada or dytiscus, called shing shu, supposed to be able to recover its young, and cause cash, rubbed with its eggs, to return to their owner; sht siâng, a species of cicada.

An animal that can change its form, or can be possessed; suspicious, mistrusting; a fox: sht k'iu, fox-skin furs; com. sht li, a fox; sht siâng, a good fox-elf, worshiped as keeper of the official seals; sht gâi, to doubt, suspicious; k'oung shu, possessed by the fox-elf; kâ shu, t'ou, the fox borrows the tiger's terror; met., one who assumes a bold aspect; coll. sht li ma, or sht li ma ch'âi, a fox-elf; sht li 'mei k'oung te, t'ou, the fox-elf's tail dragged over all the ground; met., one's bad deeds discovered.

An arc in mathematics; curved, arched: t'ien shu, to string a bow; shiu shu, a bow suspended, as at the door on the birth of a son.
A plant called 'kwe muk,' (devil's eye) from the red and round seeds it bears; a species of Hoya (?).

A tallied made of two slips; a seal on two pieces; to correspond to; to testify; to agree with, to evidence; a spell or charm written for preventing evil or for a cure: 'hu chiek, a tally of two slips; a pass or warrant; com., 'hu hak, to fit, to match; 'wa'hu, to draw a charm; 'hu chieu, a written prayer or incantation; 'hu ch'ah, manual of charms; coll., 'pan'hu, sickness—a phrase of fortune-tellers; 'hu toi a bag containing charms—worn on the person; 'hu 'chwi p'eng' p'ong to spit charm-water from the mouth.

A vase or pot, a cup, a tankard, a wine jug: 'djeu'hu, to throw arrows into the jar—an ancient game; com., chek, 'hu, to hold the tankard; coll., 'nik'hu, a chamber pot.

An interrogative adverb; interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, placed at the end of a sentence; after nouns, a sign of the vocative; after verbs, a preposition, in, towards, to, with, from, up to, in respect to, as, like; sign of the accusative; an expletive: 'u 'hu, how sad! how miserable! 'i e 'hu, just that and nothing more—a closing phrase; 'pok, ik'lok 'hu, is it not pleasing? 'ti 'hu pok, ti, do you understand or not? 'ku 'hu, will it answer?—i.e., it will not; 'ki 'hu, almost, perhaps; 'po 'hu ming, to protect the people; 'mok,'kh 'hu t'ioing, nothing higher than heaven; 'yong ch'ai 'hu ya' are four final particles, used as the sense requires; com., 'chi 'hu ya' 'ch'ih, four particles in essays—spoken of by a critic as in excess.

To breathe, an expiration; to call, to invoke: 'u 'hu, ah! alas! 'hu ho, to call out; com., 'chi 'hu, to address one by his title; compellation, address; 'hu 'hong huang' '6, to invoke wind and rain, as jugglers do; 'hu ngek, expiration and inspiration, breathing; coll., 'hu yeu hak, lek, to call out "ace" (for the opponent) and "six" (for self).

Same as the preceding; also to hoot, to mourn: 'e 'hu, "cai'hu, to call out loudly; 'hu tang 'call the morning," as a cock's crowing.

A river in the South-west of Chihli, called 'hu t'o, flowing into North lake, and thence into the Peiho above Tientsin.

'hu. A coll. word, as in 'hu sin (sometimes spoken 'hu diu), a mud eel shorter than the common eel, of a dark yellowish color, and having a pointed head.

Read 'jwo; coll. 'hu, as in 'hu siong' a Buddhist priest; 'hu siong? se' a Buddhist monastery; see also under 'jwo.
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虚 (Hū). 

Empty, vacant; unsubstantial, unsatisfactory; void, vain, inane; humble, poor in spirit, pure; abstract contemplation, as understood by the Buddhists; space, the void of the firmament; the constellation Aquarius: "hū, k'ung, the firmament; com., k'ung, hū, empty; "hū sung (coll., k'ung, hū), humility; "hū shih, the constitution weak; "hū ch'ě, particles, as adverbs, etc.; "hū to to spend vainly (one's time); "hū ngādū, a deficient number or quantity; "hū k'ung, "scant catty"—pound of 12 ǿ; "hū sung, vain forms or rites; "hū ch'ung, a hypocritical show of kindness; "hū t'iong, "sing sist" to make a false display of one's state (or designs).

嘘 (Hū). To blow with the breath; respiration; to praise, to recommend: "hū ngēk, breathing; com., ch'ëi, hū, to blow with the breath; met., to speak a good word for; coll., hū hū k'ie, sound of panting or of phlegm in the throat.

墟 (Hū). A mound; old mausolea, or burial-wastes; a desert-ed region, a wild; a place for fairs or markets, a fair: "hū muo, a burial place; "hū t'iong, a place for fairs; "koi, hū, to go to market.

歘 (Hū). To rob; timid, fearful; breathing or sobbing, making a noise through the nose: "hū, hū, to sob, sobbing.

盱 (Yu). To stare, to open one's eyes at; to hope for, to gloat on; joyful: "hū heng, to stare at; "chū hū, the joy of a mean man; a plain, homely appearance; "hū sung, hū, pleased.

An interjection expressive of grief, distrust, or admiration: "hū, chū, ah! alas!

The crown worn in the Shang dynasty; it resembled a Cantab's cap in being flat on the top.

To vaunt, to boast, to brag; false, boasting; great, big: "hū muo, excellent counsel or memorial, as on state affairs.

To stammer; slowly, leisurely; to wind or twist; bent, weak in the middle; a cord: "hū huang, or hū sū, slowly, leisurely; hū k'ê, curved, pliant.

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; a surname; sometimes used in the coll. for the demonstrative pronoun that, also for the adverbs so, thus: com., "hū ngwong to vow; sien, hū, a very little; hū ch'ing, kung, "Hū, the true prince—a Taoist god; "eng, hū, to promise; coll., hū chū, that one; hū wai, there; "hū t'ê, (or k'êk), in
that place; 'hū sì, or 'hū seng nó' at that time; 'hū seng, so long a time; 'hū mang teai' so very large; 'hū, peng, on that side, in that direction; 'hū tié, in there.

Also read hē'u: boast- ing talk; to display; to talk largely; energetic, bold, moderate: 'k'wa hūi, to vaunt; 'yong 'hū, to display, to spread abroad.

Also read hē'u: a tree like the chestnut; it bears a black nut resembling an acorn; soft, flexible: 'hū 'hū, pleased, joyful.

Huí. To revolve, to turn round; to return back, to return to; returning; repenting, changing the mind; crooked, deflected; a time, a turn; an effort; a chapter in a novel or book: com., 'hū seng' (coll. 'hū p'ié), to answer by letter; 'hū ing, the reply"—an epistolary phrase; 'hū ka, to return home; 'hū lák, a conflagration; a title of the god of fire; 'hū 'chū, or 'hū ng, to bring the ancestral tablet home after burial; 'hū 'hū k'ang Mohamneanism; 'hū pea to turn back; 'hū niang, to veer to the south, as a typhoon; "hū 'ch'iu, "turn the hand"—i.e., to set down (the sedan); to return a blow; "wang 'hui, to reconcile; "hū 'muong, the first visit to the bride's parents; "hui 'hui, to come and go—i.e., to and fro, both ways; "hui sing 'tong e to change one's wind, to forgive; "hui siok, to repeat (teacher's) explanation, as pupils do; coll., "k'ei hui, how many times? several times; 'hui j'au, or 'hui 't'ong j'au, to look back; met., in a little while, soon; 'hui nong' to become damp; 'hui ch'uang, "return of spring"—a poor man becoming prosperous; 'hui 't'ong sing, to turn round; 'hui stok, said, to return one of the articles presented; 'hui t'au sak, an injury coming on the injurer himself.

Hūi. A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used; an independent demonstrative pronoun, the correlative of chū (that); 'hui hō chū qag, that good and this bad; 'hui ng' pī chū, that not comparable to this; 'hū 'hui, that! that there! an ejaculation in trying to recall a subject.

Interchanged with the preceding character: to curve, to bend; to turn round; to double, as a fox: 'hü kwang, circling; 'hui as hills; com., "hui long, porches about a court; "hü ch'ing' rooms on the front side of a court facing the house; "hü p's, to avoid, to get out of the way—seil., of an idol or officer.

Long worms in the abdomen, the tape-worm.

To pace to and fro, to go and return; to hover about: 'p'ai 'hui, irresolute, back and forth.
HUK.

Water flowing round and round, an eddy, a whirlpool; name of a lake in Hupeh; indistinct, as eddying water: haul 'haul, indistinct, not perceived clearly; 'ting 'ting, an eddy, a whirlpool.

Fennel or caraway seed, a small fragrant seed like dill; in the coll. read p'ui, q.v.: 'hu, hiong, or 'sieu 'sieu, fennel; 'tai 'tai, star anise-seed.

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To see indistinctly, similarity; to turn aside, contrary, opposed, unreasonable; a bright appearance; Buddha, the various Buddh:

Fu. 1 "hioong huk, seen indistinctly, resembling; com., 'huk, kau' Buddhism; 'huk, ka'k, Bud' bone, met., a Buddhist spirit or affinity in one; 'huk, tang' a load of Budhist idols and implements; 'huk, 'chu, young Buddhist novitiates; small images of Bud; 'huk, song, a large red fower, (?) species of Hibiscus; 'huk, 'ch'iu 'kang, finger-lemon—usually called, hiong, yong; 'sang 'po huk, the three precious Budh;

"mi, 'to huk, Amida Budh; "mi, 'na huk, (properly mi lek, huk), the past Budh; 'huk, huo 'tu, yong, Budh transforms those having affinity with him; coll., 'ch'ai 'huk, a vegetarian.

To lie or fall prostrate; to humble, to subject, to oppress; to hide, to conceal; to brood; to acknowledge, to confess; to abandon; used as an adv.: meaning humbly, in my opinion: com., 'huk, wong' to hope for—an epistolary phrase; 'huk, ch'ü to confess faults; 'sang huk, midsummer, the dogdays; 'huk, ping, soldiers in ambush; 'huk, së, to assume a fixed shape, as things often bent; coll., huk, tio to lie in ambush by the road-side; 'seng 'mai huk, hieng 'stung, to plan well beforehand.

Again, reiterated, to do the second time; to return, to reply; to restore, to repay; to report to, to answer; to recall the spirit of one who died away from home: huk, 'tai, to come again; 'huk, së, to take revenge; com., 'huk, meng' to report on a commission; huk, awk, oung, or huk, 'tio oung, chek, to regain former health; coll., huk, 'tio dë, to revert, as a country to the original possessor. Read hok, as in 'hwong hok, or t'ung hok, repeated, again and again.

Fu. China root* (Smilax China), of which the best kinds are from Sz'chuen; com., huk, t'ing, China root; pah, huk, t'ing, white China root; huk, t'ing k'o, China root jelly.

A square cloth-wraper for inclosing things: com., pau huk, a wrapping cloth.

Fu. To use; to wait on, to serve; to submit, to yield to, to accord with; to cause to submit, to convince; accustom-

fu
Huk.  A coll. word, as in huk, tuk, gruff, rude, stern; hasty and cross, ill-natured, peevish; cheng k'6 huk, tuk, exceedingly gruff.

Hung. Breath, spirit; passion; air-gusts, a gale, wind; haste, fleetness; manners, deportment, etiquette; institutions; administration, policy; name, example, fashion; instruction, reformation; influence; disposition, temper; to affect by example; heat in animals:
com., "hiong hung, to take the air; "hung laung" or "hung p'o" waves; "hung e" taste, flavor; "hung sing, the human appearance; Æolus; "hung tru ming ching, the manners and spirit of a people; "hung sku" customs, usages; "hung king, scenery, landscape; "si hung, the winds of the season; "hung liu, a wind-tumor; "to hung, to expose to the air; met., to divulge a secret; "ping hung, a circulation of air; "hung ko'1 a bellows; "hung, a cold; "hung chei, geomancy, the luck of a site; "hung, ch'ei liu, the wind sways the willows; met., applied to one who assents to every thing; "ie hung, ik, suk, to change the customs; coll., p'ah, hung cho p'o, the wind blowing in heavy gusts; hung t'ai, a typhoon, hurricane; hung sun, sails; hung kwong, brilliant, as funeral rites; hung ch'ei mut, "lucky's fag end"; met., a boy hopelessly degenerate; hung sieng, a fanningmill.

The maple; also applied to the sycamore: "tang hung, red maple; "hung sing, the maple palace; met., the emperor.

The leprosy, scrofula, and kindred diseases; insane, insensate; paralysis, palsy: com., "hung tieh, lunatic, crazy; "hung nioung, a paralysis; "hung k'6 paralytic affections; "hung, k'o, plasters for the palsy; hung tuk, liu ch'ei, scrofulous, or confluent, ulcers.

Luxuriant; plump, good looking; easy, melodious; a round face: com., "hung ch'ei, a graceful gait; plump, as the face; hung mea, elegant, as essays; "hung sing, a lively look; hung ong, fine harmony, as in music and poetry.

The peak of a mountain; met., a camel's hump: hung ioang, peaks and ridges; com., ch'iang hung, a high mountain-peak.
The point of a weapon, a sharp point; the vanguard; turbulent; bristling, to rise up like spears: "č'êng ēng, the vanguard; com., ēng, hung, the point of a pencil.

Fire-beacons, placed on hills to give notice of the enemy's approach: "ēng 'tseo, a beacon-fire.

Read "ēng and ēng" in the dictionaries; same as pōng (to spurt); in the coll. read ēng: to direct, to give orders to: "ēng ho' or "ēng no' to direct, to bid, to enjoin on; "ēng ho' "ēng tā' to charge straitly.

To separate, to divide, to halve; to distribute, to apportion, to give; to partake with; a tenth in decimal notation; a candareen, tenth of a mace; the tenth of an inch; also read hung'; in the coll. read pōng, q. v.; com., "ēng dié, or "ēng piēk, to separate, to part asunder, as friends; "ēng piēk, to discriminate, to distinguish; "ēng sang' to scatter; "ēng ming, clear, plain; "ēng hong, to portion out, as work, wages, &c.; sek, ēng, ten candareens; met., a superlative, very, perfectly; "ēng pōng" one tenth and a half; "ēng ch'au' to have separate kitchens; "ēng ch'ong, to divide stolen goods; met., to divide into shares; "ēng hu, a deputy prefect; "ēng ēng pok, ch'ü, not the least error; "ēng pōng pok, ch'ü, will not accept a cash (for services)!

A river in Shansi, a branch of the Yellow river: "ēng yong, name of a person in the Tang dynasty — synonym for happiness; "ēng yong 'tiêng hong' Fanyeung's king nodding his chin (because he did not know all his descendants); com., "ēng 'ch'i, Fanchou wine.

Also read ēng: a tree like the elm with white wood: "ēng chü, the elm; met., the ancestral home.

Perplexed, confused, tangled; raveled; to mix up many things at once; hurry, bustle, clamor; a variegated ribbon: com., "ēng ch'au, mixed, confused; "ēng hong" (coll. "ēng ēng hong"), confused, as a crowd; perplexed, distracted; ēng ēng pok, ch'ü, contradictory, as reports.

Budding, blossoming; the fragrance of plants or flowers; numerous; harmonious: ēng ēng, odoriferous; ēng ēng, spreading fragrance.

Fume, vapor; shadowy signs, a will-o'-the wisp, airy omens: uku, ēng, or ēng, ch'ing, nocturnal vapors; ēng ēng, aerial influences; ūan, ēng, marine vapors; met., pirates.
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; an envelope, a classifier of letters:

The high provincial officers from a rescript inclosed in boards, as a death warrant; to bestow titles, as the emperor does ranking by Heaven; to seal up, to close the seals, an officers do on the 20th of the 12th month; to shut up (a house); to impress boats; to cure and bind up cels with strings.

A species of turnip or rape: rapeseed, rape and greens; meagre, as talent which is still available.

Leeks, onions, strong-flavored vegetables; animal food: meat and vegetable diet; the flavor of meats; meats embrace three kinds of vegetables, and vegetables three kinds of meats.

Vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables, savory odors: steam from viands; odorous exhalations.

A full goblet; full, abundant, affluent, copious, exuberant; rich, fertile, prolific; talented: a harvest; a year of plenty; "hung" the emperor Hienfung.

The capital of Wanwang, now Huhien-in Singerfu in Shensi: the beam or ridge-pole of a roof; confused, complicated; a hempen covering: to hatchel the silk and tangle it; to complicate state affairs.

A cold mist; hoar-frost; sleety rain; rice half boiled; to steam rice after boiling: rice boiled and steamed, food thoroughly dressed.
蚊 *Feng.* Read *yung*; coll. *hungr* as in, *hung shong,* a mosquito; *hung shong teng* (or *kê*), a mosquito bite; *hung shong têng,* a medicated preparation in rolls, the smoke of which stupefies mosquitoes; *hung shong kîa,* a "mosquito-cangue" — i.e., curtain; *hung shong ching kiu* the mosquitoes are very thick.

*Hung.* A coll. word, as in *hung hunng* evening twilight, dusk.

米粉 *Feng.* Rice broken to pieces; flour of any kind of grain; crushed, broken, comminuted, in fragments; pigment; to adorn; to whitewash, to color; com., *mi hung,* rice flour; *miâng* *hungr,* wheat flour; *hung kâng,* a kind of dry vermicelli; *chêng hûng,* moist vermicelli; *hung p'êng* kô, cakes of rice flour and sugar; *tu hunng,* to powder, to whiten; *hung peng,* or *hung sê,* a writing tablet—Chinese slate; *hung chê'ê,* or *hung 'hunng* chê'ê* smashed to shivers; *'hunng,* a drizzling, a falling mist; coll., *hung p'êh,* whitewashed walls; *kô,* *tu hung* pôh, *chêh,* just whiten it over! *Hung sêng,* or *hung hunng sêng,* a fair, rosy (face); *hung tông,* the small intestines of swine; *bôh,* *siah,* *mêng hung,* lose the powder from the whole face; met., to be ashamed.

*扮* *Feng.* To seize or hold with the hand; to move, to shake; in coll. books, also means to adorn, to deck:

To fall prostrate, or on one's back; to overthrow, to ruin; to move, to shake, to agitate: *'hung sêng* to ruin an affair.

*懟* *Fêh.* Impatient desire, zeal, ardor; anger; violent feeling: *'hung mîng* (or *mung*), vexed, chagrined; *hîrak,* *hunng* ardent, zealous, as for study.

*忿* *Fêh.* Interchanged with the last; anger, indignation, resentment: *ting hung,* to restrain anger; com., *'hung no* or *'hung kê* anger, vexation; *hung hung* pol, *pêng,* unappeased wrath.

*臊* *Fêh.* A mole or field-rat, also called *yîng* chên, supposed to be a transformation of the butcher-bird.

*哄* *Hun.* Hum of a crowd; singing, a commingling of voices; to intimidate by a loud voice; to cozen, to cheat, to beguile; to tempt, to deceive: com., *'hung p'êng* to deceive; coll., *hêk hung,* to beguile, to cozen.

*鬨* *Hun.* The voice of persons fighting; to quarrel, to wrangle, to fight.

The ore of quicksilver, cinnabar; mercury, quicksilver: *siu hung liâng hung* to smell cinnabar into quicksilver.
Read 'k'ung; coll. hung, as in hung p' a to fear lest; hung p' a i & li, lest per- chance he may come.

Clouds, fog or mist on the hills; shaded, cloudy, numerous, like the clouds; a fructifying principle; hung a, clouds and rain; met., to copulate; hung nai, mother o' pearl; hung hang the milky way; com., hung ding, or hung huk, ding, Yunnan China, root; "ki hung, clouds rising; hung chih, or hung pe, or hung tan covered by the clouds; hung o a fog; hung rai, cloud ladder; met., literary promotion; p' eu hung, floating clouds; met., uncertain, as wealth and honor; sioug hung, propitious clouds; hung koi the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichau; hung peng, a wooden block used to beat on in temples and yamuns.

Red color, reddish, fiery, rosy, ruddy, as the com- plexion; used for hung (work); in the coll. read "sang, q.v.: hung sua, the Hibiscus rosa sinensis, or shoe-flower; hung hung, red lead; nu hung, ladies' work; hung a, "red rain"—poetically falling peach-blossoms; com., hung huing the red almond; hung yang, a florid complexion; hung huang, ka sing, a painted beauty; coll., hung yang to pok, ning, a rosy-faced (beauty) usually has bad luck—gets a poor husband.

A surname. Read; ping: a horse running; to mount, to ascend; the sound of a hard wall; to trust, to rely on; boastful; dissatisfied.

A swan, a wild goose; met., a letter-carrier, a postman; large, vast, pro- found; learned: "hung pieng" to send a letter by one; "hung yang" a wild goose; hi hung, flying geese; met., floating banners; "hung sung, the primordial influence, or aura; the eastern horizon; com., hung song, great grace.

Interchanged with the last: water rising; an inundation, a deluge, a torrent overflowing; great, vast, immense; a surname: hung shuang, a great waste, chaos; hung ch'i, a flood, the deluge of Yu; com., hung song, kio, bridge over the Min 4 miles west of Foochow.

A roaring, dashing torrent; the noise of many waters; turbid, rolly, foul; polluted, sordid, dirty; great, confused, blended; the mass, the entire, the whole of: hung sing, the whole body; com., hung hung, roiled; hung hua careless, doing without close scrutiny; hung sing (coll. hung siong), suitable, fitting.

The noise of water, roaring of the waves. Read shuang, as in shuang shuang, floating; met., an even, or well-modulated, sound.

Also read hung, a river overflowing and making streamlets; a river-bank; a river in Honan.
Used for the next: a halo near the sun; colored vapor; the rainbow—all supposed to be an impure efflusion of the sky: used for 在 in the coll., q. v.; hung gradation, a rainbow, colored vapors; hung kios, the arched rainbow—a poetic phrase.

To quarrel, to litigate; to injure, to denounce to officers; to involve others by speaking; domestic discords; a man's name.

To burn, to light, to set on fire; to kill, to destroy: in the coll. read hung, q. v.: hung hoa to burn up, as paper ingots before idols; hung hiong, to burn incense; com., hung chi, hung si, to burn the books and throw the scholars into pits, as Tsin did.

A grave, a tomb, a tumulus; river-banks, an embankment; great, vast: sang hung, heaven, earth, and man; com., hung muo, a grave; hung sang, hills covered with graves; pai, hung, to worship at the tombs; sang hung ngu tieng, name of an ancient book—now lost. Read hung: a rich, loamy soil.

Also read hung: an ornament on the bit of a bridle.

Fruitful, flourishing plants; fragrant flowers growing together; string of a bow: hung sik, bearing much seed; hung chi, hemp seed.

To meet undesignedly, to fall in with, to run against; to occur; great, wide: com., hung aging, to meet and receive; met., obsessive; hung si, time of meeting with, seasonable; hung si le' ke' opportune and cleverly done, as an essay; hung xiang, a propitious year; coll., hung koi, set days; which are the set days? hung sang, set days of threes—i. e., the 3d, 13th, and 23d of the month; hung xing chi siok, sang hung ked on meeting people say only a little.

The soul, the spiritual part of the ghost, the ethereal manes which ascend: in Changloh, and some other brogues, spok. hung, en hung: "sek, hung, to lose one's wits; com., sing hung, the spirit or mind; sang hung chieh, p'aeek, the three ethereal, and seven animal, souls; hung hung, to revive, as one very sick; lin hung, the soul, spiritual part of man; chieu hung, to beckon (bring home) the soul (of one dying abroad); hung pi' puek, sang the souls flown and spirits scattered—frightened out of his wits; hung pok, ho' tua, the soul not cleaving to the body—a sudden fright; coll., hung puek, kiang 'chau' k'woong, t'eng, his souls (wits) frightened off to Canton!

Sort of pork balls: "hung hung, pork balls seasoned with soy and onions, then rolled in flour and steamed.
Loyal merit, meritorious; to acquire merit in the service of one's prince: "háng dội or "hàng ngiek, merit in serving the state; "kiông" hàng, to establish merit.

Twilight, the light reflected after sunset: "sik, "hàng, evening twilight; "síd, "hàng, reflected light.

The morn, the dawn, the sun rising in brightness: "tái" hàng, early dawn.

Joy, rejoicing, pleased; to see indistinctly.

An ancient musical instrument made of porcelain, with 8 holes about the size of a goose's egg, and blown at the apex.

Also read "chung: the heat of fire rising up; a flash or flame; to dry at a fire: in the coll. read, "hêng, q. v.

Smoke rising; steam, exhalations; to smoke, to fumigate; to heat, to parch; harmonious, agreeable; to becloud; distressing; evening: "húng, "hàng, agreeable; uneasy, fidgety; "húng sik, twilight; coll., "chîa, "prü se, "hãng ki, this skin is (dyed and) smoked.

Like the last: fire rising; to heat; vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables; savory odors:

Fragrant plants, fragrance, as used in houses to expel demons; a savory smell; balmy, as a south wind: "uang "hàng, or "húng, "hàng, the warm southern breezes.

Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor: "choi, "hàng "chü, beastly drunk.

Analogous to the last, and properly read "hêng; erroneously, but commonly, read "hàng: mad with drink, ravingly drunk; com., "húng chü, infuriated with liquor, delirium tremens.

A tribe of aborigines, called "húng "ak; they dwelt near Shensi; "häng "on, the Huns, for which the first is mostly used.

Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, unpropitious, adverse; lugubrious, mournful; judgments of Heaven, calamity, malignant, cruel, bad, in which sense it is used for the next: "húng "tiêng, an unpropitious year; com., "húng "tieu, a bad omen; "húng "sêng, bad news; "húng "huk, a mourning dress; "húng "tô kek, "chüeü, much bad, and little good, luck.

Malevolent, cruel, inhuman; vicious, malignant; fearful, a cry of fear; com.,
Hung.  
A light red produced by a trine immersion in the dye; a scarlet tint;  "sang k'ii, siti hung, three dips make a light red.

熊. A bear, the hibernating animal; "hung "ch'ing, bear's palm—a delicacy; hung ‘yi sang, Bear-ear mountains—a range in Honan; com., "hung ‘tang, bear's gall—a medicine.

Hung. A coll. word: tight, taut, stretched; the opposite of neung (slack) pek, hung hung tioh, pull it very tight.

(214) Hwa.
A blossom, a flower; met., pleasure, vice; variegated, ornamental, carved; to exaggerate: the 3rd is the ancient form; the 2nd also read hwa, q. v.: com., "hwa ‘noong, a flower-pot; "hwa ch'iuong (coll., hwa sa), a florist; hwa twi,
a flower bud; *hwea pa'ing*, or *hwea pi'eng* leaves of a flower; *'ch'ai* *hwea*, to cultivate flowers; *hwea jia* *ko* *ook*, the United States; *hwea ch'ia*, wasteful, lavish; *hwea ch'ai*, a douceur; *hwea k'ei* and *hwea si',* the opening and falling of flowers; *hwea ch'ung*, a flower shop; *hwea tung* actors personating girls; *pek* *hwea*, accomplished scholarship; *hwea ch'io*, richly decorated with flowers; met., affable; *rai* *hwea*, to wear flowers; *hwea si'ang* floss-silk; *ch'eng* *hwea*, notation of pounds and ounces on steelyards; *hwea po* figured calico, chintz; *hwea hwei* a lottery; *hwea seng*, peanuts; *hwea yong* flower patterns; *ch'io* *hwea*, artificial flowers of pith; *hwea ch'ien* fire-works like flowers and trees; met., fruitful, as a woman—tern used by fortune-tellers; *t'ang* *hwea laung* 'ch'a, a profligate, a rake; coll., *mek*, *chiu* *hwea*, dim eyesight; *hwea hwea si' kai* an extravagant age; *hwea si'oh*, *po* one flower; *hwea la* *kak* or *hwea lok* lok; flowers in profusion; *hwea ku, Hua* *kung* and *hwea ku* *po*, male and female beggars from Ngan-hwui; *hwea pa* *huh*, spotted, speckled; *hwea meng* *k'eech*, a false face; *hwea *ca'ng* *lu',* t'ioh, gay colors, as of clothes; *hwea sang* *sek*, paik, to talk on in talking.

Read *wu*; coll. *hwea*, as in *hwea mi*, a large yellowish hopping bird; *hwea *mii* *t'io* *kai* the *hwea *mi* hops on to the cage-bars; met., restless, as a child.

化
化

To change, to influence so as to alter, to transform; to melt; to digest; to convert, to pass into metempsychosis; to create; to reform; to transmute, to barter, to exchange; com.: *'pi'eng* *hwea* to change, to reform; *sien* *hwea* to digest (food); *ki'woong* *hwea* to reform by exhortation; *kang* *hwea* to transform—used for spiritual regeneration; *kung* *hwea*, or *hwea to* to improve by instruction; *hwea* *seng*, produced by metamorphosis, as insects and vermin; *hing* *hwea* a prefecture in Foo-kien; *hwea* *ko'woong* *po*, to burn mock-ingots (to idols); *hwea* *t'ang* *woong*, pills for phlegm; *hwea* *k'ei* *sang*, powders to help the breathing; *hwea* *ch'a* to beg, to beg food, as priests do; *hwea* *ch'io'g* *lu*, an urn for burning mock-money; met., a spendthrift; coll., *ka'ng* *hwea* *ch'ai* *sioh*, *yong* like burning paper; met., to squander; *hwea* *mu*, or *hwea* *k'io* turned to nothing, burnt up, as paper; *ch'io* *hwea* by good luck, fortunately; *chung* *hwea*, or *chung* *chung* *hwea* *hwea* careless, easy, indifferent.

華

The elegance of flowers; abundance of flowers, blooming, flowery; charming; ornamented, adorned; splendid, glorious; hoar-headed; a designation of China; to cut a melon in quarters; used for *hwea* (a flower), q. v.: *hwea* *si*, gray-headed; *yong* *hwea*, white-lead—a cosmetic; com., *hwea la* 'splendid, brilliant; *ting* *hwea*, glorious, glory; *ch'ia* *hwea*, extravagant,
prodigal, as of wealth; 'jwā'p'ien, a kind of honorary portico in front of a temple; 'pok; jwā pok, p'auk, neither gaudy nor plain, the just medium; 'jwā t'ang a god's birth-day; 'jwā tō sīng, the genius jwā tō (of the Han dynasty); met., a skillful doctor; 'jwā jwong t'ài tā his Eulogeneity, the great emperor—title of ngr h'ying, god of thieves.

Also read jwā: a tree of whose resinous bark links are made, also used in making cups; 'jwā chē'ük, a bark torch.

A fine steed, a good horse; of eight steeds belonging to Muh-wang, B.C. 980, one was called 'jwā diu (Beauty).

Clamor, noise, hubbub, vociferation: 'hiông jwā, a confused noise, as of a row; 'jwā yong, hurrah; coll., 'jwā jwā kien' the rustling (of leaves), noise (of rain or running water).

A boat, a pinnace; to row a boat: 'jwā 'ch'ü̇, a pinnace.

jwā. A coll. word: to estimate, to calculate: 'jwā k'ang calculate and see; 'jwā poong sǒung le' to estimate profits according to the original cost; 'jwā ch'iang ch'ēk, roài, to calculate straight and chisel out crooked; met., to plan properly, but do it wrong; 'jwā tek, se' I reckon so, it's just so.

Hwai.

Hwah. A coll. word: to joke, to jest; to riot; vicious, dissolve, dissipated: hwah, kiə rea jesting; mōh, hwah, don't jest; k'o hwah, to go on a spree; p'ah, hwah, to live riotously.

Hwai. A coll. word: to pass out of the mind; gone, ceased; relinquished, as a feeling of grief, resentment, &c.: sing hwai, or hwai sing, to pass out of mind; ch'iā, sing 'tu hwai k'o this feeling is all gone; sing sōt, má hwai, can't get rid of the thought or feeling.

To cherish in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to carry in the womb; to embrace, to favor; to commence; to come to; to return; Hwai, 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: "si hwai, poetical taste; "hwai taik, to meditate on virtue; com., "hwai niêng" to think of, to long for; "hwai eng, or hwai t'ai, pregnancy; "hwai pō le' to carry in the bosom; "hwai ku, a kind of small flat drum; hwai hiêk, che' small fine-print books—are smuggled into the examination-hall; coll., "hwai pō' piet pa piêk, tiê̄̄ t'ang, clap the guitar and play another tune; met., to disagree and separate.

Hwa.

Hwah.

Hwai. 261

(215) Hwah.

Hwai. A coll. word: to pass out of the mind; gone, ceased; relinquished, as a feeling of grief, resentment, &c.: sing hwai, or hwai sing, to pass out of mind: ch'iā, sing 'tu hwai k'o this feeling is all gone; sing sōt, má hwai, can't get rid of the thought or feeling.

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淮

A large affluent of the Yellow river, which (draining the provinces of Honan and Ngan-hwui) empties into it through the Hungtsih lake; even, equable flow: com., "hwai sang, a whitish wood—used medicinally as a tonic.

槐

A species of Cassia (coll. hwai ch'eu), resembling sena (Cassia sophora and Cassia alata); the yellow flowers are used as a dye: com., "sang hwai, three cassia trees; met., high statesmen; hwai hwai, cassia flowers—a decoction of which gives the gold color to paper burnt before idols.

To spoil, to injure, to destroy, to ruin; broken down, fallen in ruins, dilapidated; ruined, injured: spoiled, rotten, useless: com., "p6 hwai, broken down; ruined, as a reputation; pai hwai to destroy, to ruin; hwai se6 to ruin one's affairs; song hwai dilapidated, in ruins; t'iong hwai the bowels diseased, as by chronic diarrhea: coll., miang, siang hwai his reputation ruined.

HWAK.

(217)

A rule, a law, usage; regulations, precepts; a punishment or legal infliction; an art; skill, industry; sect: com., "ti hwak, reason and law, reasonable; hwak, to; or "hwak, chi6 rules, regulations; hwak, ka, writer of accusations, a pettifogger; che hwak, rules of writing; to hwak, art of fencing;

"ch'u hwak, handicraft, skill in; hwak, suk, or sieng hwak, magic arts; hwak, hwak, the laws of a country; hwak, hwang, a sect; pok, hwak, refractory; hwong hwak, a way or mode (of doing); hwak, ha subject to a law or rule; su hwak, k'o te incorrigible; hwak, ma, weights of large money-scales; hwak, teu, the main-spring of a watch; coll., smo hwak, tek, unavoidable, necessitated.

To issue, to appear; to send forth, to germinate; to cause to go; to dispatch, to throw out; to ferment; to show forth, to manifest; met., the spring and summer: com., "hwak, sing, to show pity, give in charity; hwak, leng or hwak, ho3 to issue commands; hwak, piao to step forward; met., to gain a degree; hwak, siong, to make presents; hwak, k'i, to prosper; to rise, as dough; hwak, ang to publish the names of Siutsai graduates; hwak, kong to take a sweat (in fevers); hwak, ma3 to offer for sale; hwak, chong, to sell off paunrn articles; hwak, t'iek, to clear off, to get rid of; hung hwak, to distribute, as wages or work; hwak, sang to show temper; hwak, hok, blessed—i. e., fat, corpulent; hwak, chai, to grow rich; cha6 hwak, "let us jointly prosper"—said in reply to the congratulatory phrase, hwak, chai; coll., ting hwak, tek, soi to have a numerous posterity; hwak, chak, to sprout; to come out, as sores; to show (resentment); hwak, k'ah, to dis-
pose (of goods) to foreign traders; hwak, mii, or hwak, p'u, to become moldy.

Hair of the head; met., herbs, trees, moss: in the coll. read hwok, q.v. : 'hak, hwak, black-haired, youth; 'pek, hwak, white-haired, the aged; com., 'sil hwak, beard and hair; 'lok, hwak, crane's feathers; met., gray-haired; hwak, kak, "hair and nails"—applied to portions of these, as used in rites to recover the sick; *ho hwak, pok, ch'a, not the least error.

To destroy, to strike, to fight; to punish, to subdue; to desolate; to cut down; to brag; a meritorious deed; a go-between, to strike, as a bell or drum: 'hwak, 'chii to punish crime; 'hwak, sieng, to boast of one's goodness; 'hwak, ku, to beat a drum.

A door on the left; meritorious services; to set forth one's services, in which sense same as the last: hwak, yok, the side doors of a gateway; worthy services.

A bamboo raft, a large ship like a raft, an ark.

A peccadillo, a crime: to punish, to castigate, to flog; to fine; a fine, a forfeit; com., 'chaik, hwak, to punish; 'jung hwak, punishment; 'hwak, chieung, to fine; 'hwak, chiu, a forfeit of wine; 'hwak, hong, to mulct an officer's salary; hwak, koi, hiong, make him kneel (to his wife) while an incense stick burns—as in puppet plays.

Want, destitution, deficiency, failure; without, deficient; to fail; to spoil, to injure; empty, poor; fatigued: "jung hwak, or ping hwak, indigent, beggar; com., *k'wook, hwak, destitute, in want.

A boneless animal, said to get inside of tigers and gnaw them; crafty, tricky, deceitful, treacherous, lying; clever, artful, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble: "kieu hwak, traitorous, false; "hwak, chek, a tricky rascal.

Smooth, slippery; polished, glassy, glairy, soapy; sharp, knavish, oily; flattering, cunning; to disturb; used in the coll. for free, easy; also a mode of cooking: "kuong hwak, shining and smooth; com., "hwak, sioh, soap-stone, a medicinal mineral of a whitish color; coll., "hwak, p'wook, free, liberal (in the use of money); hwak, t'ong, to cook in boiling water, as things rolled in flour.

(218)

Hwang.

Joyous, jocund, glad, frolicsome, gleeful, merry; to rejoice, to be pleased with; com., "hioan, hi, glad, pleased; to like; Hwan. "hi Hwang (coll. hwang, hwang, hi hi), jubilant; coll., hwang, hi song, a happy funeral, as when the deceased has
sons and grandsons; hwang 'hi 'si, hwang 'hi-mô midg', hwang 'hi tek, 'peng, and hwang 'tieng 'hi te' are phrases denoting excessive joy; hwang 'hi a' 'tiêu' to jump for joy.

To roast meat for sacrifices: 'hwang chia' to roast, as meat and liver.

A banner, a streamer with sentences on it, hung in a temple or carried in processions; a duster, a napkin; to move, to shake: hwang yong, forthwith.

Used for the last: a flag, a streamer; streamers in general: ch'ing hwang, or hung hwang, a banner borne at funerals.

A beast's footprint; a time, a turn, a repetition of; to reekon; to change; a tribe in the South, now applied to all foreigners; used in the coll. for a dollar: 'ek, hwang, once; 'lieng hwang, incessantly; com., 'hwang jiang, barbarian; 'hwang kwook, foreign countries; 'hwang su, the sweet potato; hwang sung y'wu, ship-anchorage—a locality on the south bank of the Min; 'chü hwang, this time, now; coll., 'hwang m'eng, (opprobriously hwang 'kidâng), foreigners; k'wong hwang, or ch'ing hwang, an unchopped dollar; y'ju hwang, broken dollars; 'chen hwang, the Mexican dollar; hwang chiêng 'kidâng, fractions of the dollar; 'kaech hwang, a quarter-dollar; 'tieng hwang, dollars alloyed with copper.

A grave: hwang k'ang, amid the graves; sepulchers.

Used for the next: plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty, many; to environ, to fence; to inclose: 'hwang 'yen, plants growing luxuriantly; a numerous progeny.

A fence, a hedge; a boundary, a frontier; to enclose; to ward off, to protect; a cover for a chariot; a covered ear, in which sense the 2nd is commonly used: 'hwang ìé, a fence, a wattle; 'hwang ping, a screen; met., a statesman; 'to, yong ch'êak, hwang, reckless—like a goat butting a fence; com., 'hwang tai, a title of the provincial treasurer.

A dust basket or large sieve, called 'hwang ìó; to hide, to cover, to shade.

The sow-bug or wood-louse, usually found under things left long on the ground: ìûng hwang, it ná, the dragon hides in the earth; met., one unable to rise or gain rank.

Meat roasted for sacrifice; remnants of a sacrifice sent to princes by the emperor: 'hwang níkk, sacrificial meat dressed.
To bawl, to clamor, to vociferate, to cry out, to make a noise; pleased, delighted; name of an animal like a fox: used for hwang (glad, joyous): hwang ch'ung, clamor, vociferation.

A male wolf; some say, a wild boar: keu hwang, a species of jackal; hai hwang, the Ljautung muskrat; hwang 'chü p'i, beaver skin.

To spread out; to agitate or wave, as the wind does a flag; to translate, to explain; loose, fluttering, as a flag.

To fly to and fro; to return, to change; to vacillate, fickle; to revise a case; to translate books, in which sense it is commonly used for the last: hwang ang to rejudge a case; hwang hok, vociferating; com., hwang ik, to translate (a book); hwang 't'iong, or hwang va to retract one's word; hwang 'k'ung, to retract statements in court; com., hwang chö to do differently; hwang sidang, or hwang 'kong hwang 't'ıang' to take back a promise; hwang 't'ıong seng, to turn over, to invert.

A paw of a plantigrade animal, as a badger: jüng hwang, bear's paw—esteemed a delicacy.

To turn back; to turn, as the leaves of a book; to rebel, to be contrary; to combine against, opposed to; but, contrary,
again; com., hwang hok, repetition; changing; siong hwang, opposed to; opposite, as two meanings; hwang 'chiong', to turn over the hand; met., easily, readily; hwang kuo to turn over, as leaves; hwang 'p'wong kwang wong, to return to the original, as to principles of duty; hwang hai on the contrary it will be injurious; coll., hwang 'ki, to remove, as tiles from a roof; chö hwang, to rebel; k'a 't' hwang 't'ıeng, to scream loud enough to turn the sky over; hwang 't'ı, hwang k'o to turn to and fro—to vacillate; hwang meng the "reverse face"; met., the opposite idea; to turn a cold shoulder to one.

To return, to come back, to go back: com., hwang, to go and return; difficult; hwang sid to return to one's own house.

Hasty, precipitate; a passionate disposition; to regret: hwang'sing, to be sorry for.

Used in the coll. mandarin: cooked rice, a meal; to eat: sik, hwang (coll. mand. ch'ik, hwang), to take a meal; chö hwang breakfast; a hwang the second meal (of the emperor).

To call to, to call out, to call for, to bid; to name: hu hwang to call to; com., miang hwang her name is called—as in the purchase-deed of a slave girl; coll., hwang 'i chá k'o call him to go with; hwang 'tu
Great; beautiful, handsome, variegated; leisurely, at ease; to take one's pleasure: "mi, chai hwang yang, how excellent and beautiful!

The brilliance of fire; resplendent, splendid: "hwang yang ek, sing, brilliant and all new; "hwang chu ki 'iu ang chiong, how very fine and elegant!

Name of a bronze; the country of Magadha, whence Budh came; the language of the Buddhists, Pali, or Sanscrit: "hwang ngui, Sanscrit; "hwang sing, chanting of Buddhist prayers; "hwang pung, a cloister.

A branch of the river Hwai in the east of Honan; to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; the 56th diagram, denoting dispersion: "hwang lang finely decorated.

Used for the next: to float, driven by the wind; name of a river; broad, expansive: "hwang at cheuang, to love the multitude.

To float, to flow down; to transport; extensive; to spill over: "p'eu hwang to float; met., vague, superficial: "hwang chiu, to go in a boat; coll., "hwang lang shiftless; to do in a careless way.

Used for the last two: to overflow; to float, to fluctuate; in motion, agitated: "hwang lang vast, as a deluge; "hwang pok, teng agitated and undecided.

To traffic, to deal in; to buy cheap and sell dear: com., "hwang hoo to deal in goods; "hwang ma (coll. hwang k'o ma), to sell off (goods); "hwang su sieng, to carry on a contraband trade in salt; hwang ma sing k'eu, to traffic in persons.

A coll. word: to act as a nurse, to suckle; to tend children: "hwang neng, to suckle; neng hwang and "wang hwang wet and dry nurses; hwang nio k'iang, to suckle or tend children.

A coll. word, as in "hwang pe' to break wind—a vile phrase used to express contempt for what another says, as in hwang pe' wa and hwang nio pe'.

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: used in the coll. for neng and teng, q. v.: com., "hwang ch'i, to strike back; "hwang yang, or hwang chung, to revive, as the sick; kau hwang ch'ing chiu, to return or pay up in full; "hwang sak, to return to common life; to become laymen, as priests do.
Much, numerous, many; confused, multitudinous; a variety of affairs; a saddle-girth, in which sense also read: hwang:

 hwang seng, over-stressed politeness; com., hwang kang, much and little; hwang chak, heterogeneous, as a crowd; confused in mind; hwang shoa, pomp, show; ka k'eu hò, hwang, a numerous family.

A kind of southernwood or Artemisia, whose decoction is sprinkled on silkworm’s eggs to hasten their hatching: hwang kó, a plant like celery—for picking in winter.

All, everybody; common, vulgar, useful, generally, for the most part; the world: com., chu hwang, all, every; hwang su’in, all that there is; tai hwang, whatever, whoever; in general;

 hwang kang, the world; su hwang, to think of the world, as bouses relinquishing their vows; coll., hwang chung, all, for the most part; hwang sù’túh, song, su, in all matters think thrice.

Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, heated; to trouble, to intrude on; troublesome, impertinent; grieved, sorry: com., hwang ló, to trouble one; annoyed; sùi hwang, much business perplexing one; hwang ré, troubled and anxious; pok, nai hwang, can’t bear the trouble of; hwang sú, troubled and fever-

ish; hwang lú, to over-exert one’s self, as after an illness.

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: com., hwang lú, transverse and straight;

 hwang seng hwang tong, cross, perverse; hwang liung, to measure across; hwang auk, refractory; hwang liung, cross-beams; hwang chai, unjust gains; coll., hwang pí tóh, or hwang t’au tóh, a long narrow table—as at the head of a hall; hwang saw, a kind of flute;

 hwang wāh, the strokes of a Chinese character; ta lāng hwang, across, athwart; hwang yeu and hwang lak, the transverse strip and the boarding below the plastered portions of a room;

 hwang ‘kong hwang tid’ng, to prate unreasonably; hwang ‘mi chü mò pwang’ “rice earned unjustly boils into no rice”—i.e., Heaven’s curse is on injustice.

A cage; a fence, a rail; ing; to cage, to confine;

 mixed: hwang ‘jeng, a bird-cage, hwang ‘li, a fence, a wattle; hwang ‘yong ngau hwang’ mixed and confused.

Mineral salts, proper for painting or dyeing; alum; to dye with alum; to tan or cure (leather) in lime and copperas: com., pah, hwang, alum; hwang ‘hu, alum ash; hwang ‘sioh, alum shale;
HWANG.

1. *ch'ang hwang*, blue copperas; *t'ang hwang*, blue or green vitriol; *ch'ao hwang*, sulphuret of iron, copperas used in dyeing black; *ch'eng hwang*, fresh (i.e. unburnt) alum; *ch'ui ch'ing* hwang, take the skin and dye it with alum; *hwang ch'ui tuang* a tannining shop.

A tree which produces hard black seeds used for beads; signboards placed between two boards before a houng; pillars before graves; posts to steady a coffin on a restless; title of devout grandees: *hwang hwang*, a martial appearance; sorrowful; *hwang hwang*, to advance with difficulty; (coll.) intimate.

A sail of a boat or a ship: *moo* hwang, a canvas sail; *kioa* hwang, to hoist sail.

An ancient college or a gymnasiurn, A.D. 200, capable of accommodating 30,000 students: *hwang king*, rooms for study near the Confucian temple—mostly disused in Foochow; *cheng hwang* king, to enter the college—be a Siutsai.

Used for the next: herbs, grass; a bee or wasp; a surname; *hwang* hwang, a bee's head.

A rule, a guide; a custom, a usage; a mould, a pattern; to imitate: *moo hwang* a pattern, an exemplar; *hwang* sui, to preserve by good rules; *hwang hwang* a popular custom.

A trick, a sleight of hand; magical arts, sorcery; apparitions, dreams, visions; false, deceptive; to delude: *pieng hwang* magic arts; *hwang mao* dreams, visions.

Evil, trouble, distress, calamity, misfortune; grief, sorrow, affliction; sad, unhappy, vexed; distressing, fearful; to grieve, to sorrow for or with: *hwang hwang* distress, affliction; *hwang hiao* calamities; com., *hwang hiao* misfortune, troubles.

One who serves, an officer, a servant of the crown: *hwang hwang* an officer; *kioa hwang* gentry; *hwang* soi, or *hwang* kwang, servants, as of the crown, eunuchs; com., *hwang mao* mao, salary, perquisites of office.

To rush against; to offend, to transgress, to violate, to invade; to resist, to oppose; a criminal, a culprit; to endure, to be possessed by: com., *hwang hwaak*, to violate law; *hwang* koi, or *hwang* soi, possessed by a devil; *hwang* choi, to transgress; *hwang* siong to offend the higher authorities; *hwang* hung, an adverse wind; *hwang* hoi, to violate sacred names; *hwang* ch'ang, to disagree with, opposed in views; *hwang* kc, or *hwang*
dilapidated, to incur dislike or enmity; coll., hwang p'ang taken sick; hwang ping ch'oi offended people's mouths—i.e., provoke them to scold.

Slow, tardy, leisurely; careless, lax; easily, gradually, gently; to let things take their own way; to delay, to dawdle, to take matters easily; in the collar, to tie loosely; com., hwang kek, siong chi to help each other in emergencies; hwang ping chi k'ie to wait for reinforcements; met., to gain by delay, as in matters of debt, &c.; ti hwang tardily, slowly; kwang hwang lenient, easy with, as in extending the time; coll., mwoong k'ie i hwang sioh, a just tie it loosely; hwang sioh, p'uo wait a little.

To rear and feed domestic animals, to bait; to give presents to, to bribe, to allure with the hope of getting favor.

Brilliant, refulgent, glorious, like the sun; to glisten: kwong hui, brilliant, glistening.

Same as the last; luminous, splendid, like fire: taik, hui, illustrious virtue; hui, hwong, illuminated.

Like the last two: effulgent, glorious, as the sun: sid hui, slanting sunbeams; sik, hui, the evening sun.

To sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away; to move; to shake; to animate; to be agitated; to point out, in which sense the same as the next: luci ju, to flour the pencil; hui k'ing, to play the lute; hui hook, extravagant; chi hui, a major in a Manchu corps; to point with the hand. Read kung, as in tung dung, whole, unbroken.

To rend open, to tear off; to point out; humble, unassuming: chi hui, to point out, to direct; hui k'ing, humble.

Good, beautiful; a cord of three strands, a string; queenly garments; a kind of sash; a banner; the stops on a guitar; hwang ing, fine sounds; met., female reputation; com., hui chiu 'hu, the Hwichau department in Nganhwui; hui mék, Hwichau ink.

To fly with noise; a kind of colored pheasant; colored, adorned: hui hui, to fly up and show the plumage; hui te a Hui, variegated pheasant.

A signal or marking flag; to make a signal, to motion to; quick, hasty: hui keng, to motion with the hand, as in giving orders; com., hui ha your honor!—term applied to a military officer.

To break down, to throw down, to level, as a house; ruined, destroyed, dilapidated, fallen; abolish-

aplh. dict. 36
To be angry with, to vituperate, to revile, to defame, to slander: com., "hwí paung" to vilify, to backbite.

Fire; blazing, flaming; bright, splendid: *sieu hwí, burned up.

(220) Hwí.

Ashes, ashy; lime; to plaster; to give up one's purpose, disheartened: in the coll. read hwí q.v.: com., *hwí du, a limekiln; *sieu hwí, to burn lime; *hwí chwi, whitewash; *píng tong hwí, the red lime eaten with betelnut; *nàng hwí, chio hwí, and mèk; hwí, are three shades of ash color; *hwí eng' lime-stamp—used in marking goods; *hwí ch'u kwa'a a coat of ash-colored rat skins; coll., *nàng hwí chok, *hwí au, to plaster up an aperture; ch'í, hwí, darkish lime; hwí sí, a small trowel; hwí píah, a plastered partition; hwí, sing, or sing hwí, discouraged, indifferent to.

Read *hwí: to jest, to ridicule, to laugh at; a name. Read *hwí: to pity; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.

Read *hwí in the dictionaries: great, liberal, extensive; to enlarge: *hwí huk, to regain possession of; *hwí hwí, extensive, great.

Also read *hwí: noise, a rattling, as of thunder; tired, jaded: *hwí hwí, the sound of rumbling thunder; m'gô 'ma hwí toi, my horse is jaded.

Read *hwí: fire, flame; met., quick, rapid, urgent; fiery, as the disposition: *hwí ing', smoke; *hwí k'ê heat, caloric; *hwí jù, ashes; *hwí ch'ing, or *hwí nick, residue of wood, embers; *hwí yêng', a flame; *hwí jù, sparks; *hwí tôh, taken fire, lighted; *sieu hwí, to burn; *hwí ngó, an oven; *hwí to, a steel; *hwí sioh, flint; *hwí mai, a paper-lighter; ch'êlai *hwí, lucifer matches; *hwí ngîé' tinder; p'ah, hwí, to strike a light; *hwí t'au, a cook; hwí *toi, smoked hams; *hwí yoh, gunpowder; *hwí sung' a fiery temper; *hwí p'èw' a hasty warrant; *sieu sîng *hwí chioh, be careful of lighted candles! *hwí
'伙' Perhaps an abbreviated form of the next; a messmate, a comrade, a companion; read in the coll. 'hō, q. v.: "hōo 'tong', the mate of a merchant ship—so called in Canton.

'夥' A colleague, a comrade, accomplice, associate; many, numerous; a company, a party, band, society; in the coll. read 'hō, q. v.: "hōo kiē" (coll. 'hōo ke' or 'hōo e' or 'hōo e' 'kō'), partners, fellows; "hōo pōang" associates, a company; ch'ēng 'hōo, all the partners; com., "hōk, hōo, joint partnership; coll., 'hōo la chō' to work in company; 'hōo Ua 'mā, to buy in partnership.

货' Goods, merchandise, commodities; to trade; to bribe: 'hōo 'ǔi, bribes; com., "hōo 'uk, goods; 'hōo saik, the quality of goods; 'hōo ch'ing ka 'sik, "the goods genuine and price true"—a shop sign; "mā (or paing or tē) 'hōo' to purchase goods, to buy stock; 'tu 'hōo' native goods; ngū 'hōo' fish; coll., ngai 'hōo' bad goods; 'hōo 'lā, or 'hōo kiē' inferior goods; 'hōo siāng' the goods (are) cheap.

禾' Sometimes used for the next; growing grain, especially paddy and wheat; grain, corn; the 115th radical: "hōo mek, paddy and wheat; 'ek, hōo seng 'kiū soî' one stalk bears nine heads—in a good year.

saik, color of fire—term used by smelters; "hōi k'ing, tongs; "hōi ch'ā, a fireman's tongs; "hōi pā, or "hōi ch'ān, a fire-shovel; "hōi pā, a torch; crullers; "hōi k'wōng, a bamboo blower—Chinese bellows; "hōi tū' the god of fire; "sīng hōi, to catch, or set on fire; "kāi hōi, to kindle a fire; "hōi, sien pānk, pānk, kiu' the fire burns with a crackling; "hōi tū, to leap into the flame, as insects; "hōi shēng sung, a steamboat; "hōi, sien ch'io' a conflagration; "hōi yēu fire-hawks—i. e., plunderers at a conflagration; mēk, ch'ok, hōi, eyes flashing fire.

伙 Read 'hōo'; coll. 'hōi, household furniture, property: "pōang, 'ka hōi, to divide property, as brothers do; 'hōi sik, food, provisions; 'hōi sik, šung, a Chow-Chow basket.

夥 Read 'hōo'; coll. 'hōi, as in 'hōi ke' or 'hōi e' a fellow-workman; 'hōi ke' kēng, workmen's wages.

火 Fire, flame; to burn, to consume; heat, fever, feverish: in the coll. read 'hōi, q. v.: com., "sīng 'hōo, heart-fire; 'hōo ok, fire pent; 'hōo luk, fire noxious; 'hōo sō' fire parching; "hōo wōng (or bron'), fire excessive; "hōo pāng (or bron'), fire abated—are all medical terms referring to "the igneous element" in the system.
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; in coll. mandarin, with, to: also read hwo\(^2\) q. v.: \(^1\)hwo\(^2\) hai, harmony, as in music; cordial agreement; com., \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) k'é or \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) song\(^2\) harmonious, agreeing; \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) huáng, genial, as warmth or the weather; \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) hō, or \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) píng, or \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) wānk, peaceable, on good terms; \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) siong\(^2\) Buddhist priests; \(^2\)kōng \(^2\)hwo, to exhort to peace; \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) yök, a treaty of peace, an agreement; coll., \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) yēk, or \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) huo yēk, tepid, lukewarm; \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) k'ēng\(^2\) song\(^2\) kā peaceable dogs biting each other; met., two persons (instigated) to fight; \(^2\)hwo\(^2\) siong\(^2\) mā\(^2\) chō\(^2\) tek, \(^2\)mwo po\(^2\) mā\(^2\) tō tek, can neither be a priest, nor marry a wife; met., in straits—a dead lock.

Also read hwo\(^2\): used for the last and the next: to mix and season, as cooks do; dishes to mix food in.

To accord, to respond, as in singing; to conciliate; to mix up, to blend, as tastes: also read \(^2\)hwo, q. v.: \(^1\)hwo\(^2\) sī, an antistrophe; to respond, as in refrains; \(^1\)kōw hwo\(^2\) a few voices in accord; met., few agreeing or assenting; \(^1\)hwo\(^2\) kēng, to season soups; coll., hwo\(^2\) sīh, 'sū, to write a poem on the same theme (and compare with another's).

Evil, misery, suffering; calamity, adversity, sorrow, judgment, woe, more especially when beyond one's control; unhappy, unfortunate; to curse, to injure; used in the coll. for rain, as dripping down: \(^1\)hwo\(^2\) huáng\(^2\) adversity; com., \(^1\)hwo\(^2\) hai\(^2\) evil, misery; \(^1\)chāi hwo\(^2\) judgment, calamity; \(^1\)hwo\(^2\) kōng, the root of the evil; \(^1\)nīā hwo\(^2\) to stir up trouble; \(^1\)hwo\(^2\) pōk, tang chēng, calamities come not singly.

Read kwoh\(^1\); coll. hwoh\(^1\): to cheat, to deceive, to mislead, to entice: about as kwoh, q. v.: \(^1\)kēāk, i hwoh, kō\(^1\) confused by him; hwoh, kō\(^1\) 'tu, enticed to gamble; hwoh, k'ō\(^1\) pēng (or sīeng\(^1\)), successfully deceived.

Obscure, dark; night, the close of light; the last day of the month; misty, dim: \(^2\)hwoi\(^1\) ming, obscure; com., \(^2\)hwoi\(^1\) kē\(^1\) lugubrious, unlucky.

To teach, to instruct, to reiterate; to admonish, to give line upon line; to induce, to lead to, inviting: \(^2\)kān' hwoi\(^1\) to teach diligently.

\(^1\)和諧 \(^2\)和順 \(^3\)和睦 \(^4\)和約 \(^5\)和好
\(^6\)和氣 \(^7\)和暖 \(^8\)和熱 \(^9\)和煦
\(^10\)和合 \(^11\)和熱 \(^12\)和義
\(^13\)和諧 \(^14\)和雲 \(^15\)和諧
\(^16\)和諧 \(^17\)和諧 \(^18\)和諧
\(^19\)和諧 \(^20\)和諧 \(^21\)和諧
To repent, to change, to regret; vexed with one's self; to explain the diagrams: "hwoí" haung vexed, remorseful; com., "hwoí" 'kai, or "hwoí" ch'íi; 'kai kwoí to repent and amend; "hwoí" sing, compunction; coll., 'tái "hwoí" to regret, to repent; "hwoí" tong ché, to regret having formerly done so.

Read súoí; coll. hwoí: a year, the new year; a year of one's age, a year old according to Chinese reckoning—the year of birth being reckoned one: "hwoí" so years of age; 'náoh, wóí "hwoí" how many years old? "kvi hwoí" how old (is the child)? "hwoí" sò young; "hwoí" twái mèng mûoí twái the person is small for his age; "hwoí" súceng New Year's rice, as offered to heaven and earth, and to the ancestral tablet; "chó" hwoí (country brogue shúng hwoí) the feast on the last night of the year.

To collect, to assemble, to convocate, to bring or call together; to make a compact, to unite by agreement; a blending or joining; an association, a club, a society, a meeting, a cabal; a church, a congregation; a joint-stock-company; to meet, to visit; an opportunity, an occasion, a meeting; to let all know; to understand, to know: com., "hwoí" chík, to assemble; "hwoí" ngiáí to meet for deliberation; sng "hwoí" or "kau" hwoí a Christian church; "hwoí" sing, or "hwoí" e or hwoí

hwóí to perceive, to comprehend hwóí tó to pay money through bills of exchange; to pay through another, turn a debt; hwóí pah, a compellation of elder members; "hwoí" sò wives of members; elder sisters in a church; "ki hwoí" an opportunity; säng hak, hwoí the Triad society; miáng hwoí have (merely) met, slightly acquainted; "pái hwoí" to visit one; "hwoí" kí, Chins' graduates, from the 2nd to the 18th inclusive; hwoí ch'ing chíu, feast to a bride's relatives; coll., "hwoí" tóih, met, assembled; "hwoí" meng to meet face to face; hwoí kwoí lau, have met, as new friends; mô li hwoí dull, stupid; hwoí s'au and hwoí k'a, the manager and members of a club.

To embroider, or adorn in colors; to paint, to draw, to sketch; also the thrums left in weaving; red colored threads: "hwoí" wáí to sketch, to paint; "hwoí" stu, to draw plans or maps.

To run in drops; to separate, to disperse; water flowing in a race-way; roaring surges; enraged, vehement: "hwoí" kwang enraged, as a mob; hwoí pái dispersed, broken, as troops.

Water gurgling and eddying, a whirlpool; the first also means a vessel or utensil: sài ,chú hwoí ch'ang, the Four Books with all the comments.
The outer gate of a market; the gate of a street leading to a market; a road: 'k'weng hwoi' a street gate.

To stop in the middle, to stop suddenly; to understand; to deceive; to translate; to turn round, to arrange; to rouse, to call together.

Read 'koi' in the dictionaries: lack-luster eyes, a dull vision; eyes weak from the wind.

To be deaf, born deaf: 'lung hwoi' entirely deaf.

Troubled, moved, anxious, disturbed; stupid, lethargic: 'hwoi' 'hwoi' or 'hwoiung hwoi' harassed, confused in mind.

As in 'hwoi' mieng' to wash the face.

Hwok.

A violent distemper; disorder of the stomach; vomiting: 'hwook, loang' vomiting and purging, cholera, bilious colic.

Used for the last: speed, celerity, agility; a surname; a range of mountains in Hupeh: 'hwi hwook, aroused hastily, precipitate; 'hwook, sung, a mountain range in Hupeh—the Atlas of China.

Leaves of pulse, used as food; greens in general: 'di hwook, greens; com., 'hwook, hiong, Betonica officinalis—used in colic and headache.

To seize, to take hold of, to grasp in the hand, to secure. Read 'wa' or
\textit{hwon}': a trap or snare for wild beasts. Read \textit{ho}: to spread abroad, to divide.

Rain flowing in torrents; rushing streams; waters boiling and bubbling: \textit{ho}, \textit{hook}, a house with deep recesses. Read \textit{ho} as in \textit{ho}, \textit{ho} diffused, as doctrines.

To cut grain, to reap the fields; a harvest, a reaping: \textit{ch'iu hook}, the autumn harvest; \textit{ngie' hook}, to reap grain.

A measure, a marking-line; to adjust by a line; to measure by a rod or line.

A large round pan or boiler without feet, called 'ting hook'; to bore, to chisel or engrave.

\textbf{Hwong.}

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: \textit{hwong 'ch'i'd,} then, consequently; \textit{com., 'seu' hwong,} the four points of the compass, everywhere; \textit{hwong kiong} facing towards, the direction; \textit{te' hwong,} a place, a situation, employment; \textit{ngu hwong chak,} \textit{ch'au}, resorted to from all quarters, as a central place; \textit{pi hwong,} to illustrate, as by parables; \textit{ta' i, hwong, liberal; 'hwong hook,} the mode of doing; \textit{hwong sui,} the circuit, the bounds of; \textit{k'ung hwong hing,} a name for copper cash; \textit{hwong t'eik,} "angular bamboo"—said to grow at \textit{hoang 'kwong ngang} near Yungfuh; \textit{heng hwong pieng} to do good, to bestow charity; \textit{hwong t'iong} a Buddhist monastery; \textit{met.,} the abbot; \textit{coll., hwong chilwang} squarely, in exact position; \textit{hwong dau h'wo,} square-toed boots.

\textbf{坊}

A neighborhood; a street, a lane, an alley; a burg, a country house, a shop; an arched gateway, an honorary portal; used for \textit{hwong} (to guard, to obstruct): \textit{com., "sioh, hwong,} a stone arch or gateway; \textit{ch'iu hwong,} a bookstore; \textit{chick, hau hwong,} portals to chaste and filial widows; \textit{paik, seu hwong,} portal to a person (about) a hundred years old; \textit{coll., "ki'eu hwong,} to erect an honorary portal.

\textbf{芳}

Fragrant, odorous; \textit{met.,} agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent: \textit{kwang hwong,} a large collection of flowers; \textit{hwong 'chi,} fragrant plants; \textit{com.,} \textit{diu hwong paik, st'e} to transmit a virtuous (reputation) to all coming time.

\textbf{坊}

Also read \textit{hwong:} a sacrifice to the manes within the gates of the ancestral hall; the area within the gateway; to sacrifice to the manes on two successive days.

\textbf{坊}

A wood used by cartwrights and shipwrights; the white board used by fishermen to entice fish:
HWONG.

Used for the next: the sun setting, twilight, dusk; obscure, confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige to do: "huong moòi" confused, not discerning; "huong huok" confused, not discerning; "huong huang" twilight; com., "huong ming" in a stupor, unconscious; sing "huong" one just married.

Marriage; to take a wife: com., "huong ing" nuptials; "huong lâ", marriage etiquette; "huong chà" (coll. "towi" "t'ait"), betrothal contract; "huong mung kâ" "nà", marriage of the sexes.

Unsettled, unstable, as water: "huong mung", the king of the Tsi state, about B.C. 300.

A porter; to shut the door at evening: "k'aiw" "huong", to visit the palace on matters of litigation; "huong ing", a door keeper, a eunuch who keeps the harem.

Used for the next: deserted, waste, wild, barren, unproductive; distant; jungle, heath; empty, uncultivated, void; unripe, blasted; a famine, a dearth; to overshadow: com., "huong diâng", deserted, gone to ruin; "huong kîâ" waste, uncultivated; intermitted, as business; "huong su", at irregular intervals, as work; "huong yâ", a desert, a waste; "ki huong", famine; coll., "huong tong", incredible, random talk; "huong chêng", uncultivated fields; "huong kîâ ngâ" "chîu" "huong" a famished fowl does not fear the stick, so a hungry man has no shame (or fear of ridicule).

Fluttered, perturbed, confused; apprehensive, nervous; obscure: "huong huok", fluttered, nervous; com., "huong mung", agitated, hurried; "huong chîoâng", apprehensive, precipitate; "huong chîoâng k'êng", a greedy dog; met., a rash, headlong person.

Not discerning, stupid, dull; confused, forgetful.

Blood, the blood above the heart.

A membrane, or part of the thorax above the heart; the vitals: "p'êng" "ik", "kô huong", the disease reaches the vitals.

To talk in sleep, incoherent; to lie, lying; raving: "huong ngiâng", lies; "huong mîel" fabulous, untrue.

To inquire, to search out; to inform one's self; to ask advice of, to consult, to deliberate: com., "huong cha", to investigate; "huong hang" to get information about a case, as through the police; "ch'ak", "huong", to investigate officially; "huong iu", or "huong"
HWONG.

HWONG.

A curtain, a screen for the light; an ancient ornament for the head.

A curtain, a screen for the light; an ancient ornament for the head.

A steersman, a pilot; a flat-boat, a raft; a galley of fifty men: "wai ch'hwong, a carved or ornamented boat. Read hwong: two vessels side by side, a double canoe.

To spin, to twist into threads, to twine; lines, threads, cords; to suspend, to tie up: "hwong chek, to spin, to weave; com., "hwong tiu, reeled pongee; "hwong tiu sang, a pongee robe.

Like, resembling; seen indistinctly, seemingly, dreamy: "hwong 'hwong, timid, undecided; com., "hwong hok, somewhat like; coll. "hwong hok, 'kid, 'chi'a kwo' seen indistinctly as he passed by.

Used for the last: like to, seeming; to imitate, to copy; a model, a copy: 'siong hwong, much alike, similar; com., 'hwong yong' to copy the form or pattern; 'myao hwong, to follow the model; coll. 'chhwong i yong' imitate him; "hwong 'chi'a sek, or 'hwong 'chi'a p'wo' follow this form or fashion.

Interchanged with "hwong (fluttered): wild, mad; fluttered, disturbed, unable to collect one's thoughts; "hwong hwok, Huang, perturbed, half-crazy.

Sometimes read hwong': to give, to bestow (said by the recipient): ...

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The first light of the morning; clear, bright; met., perspicuous, as an essay; to begin, the commencement; just at the time of, to occur, to happen.

Cold water; to compare, comparison, illustration; to add to, to increase; a time, here; present, now: usually read hwong', q. v.: "king 'hwong, time, period; "hwong e' the state of the times.

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; to accord: in the coll., a last; to stretch with a last; in the coll., also read pong', q. v.: "hwong 'tang, daring, reckless; "hwong te' to place; com., "hwong se'n' dissolve, disorderly, impudent; "hwong kwong, to emit light, as fire-flies; "hwong ko' "open for accusation", as set days in a magistrate's court; "hwong seng, let (animals) loose to live, as Budhists do; hwong seng ho' voluntary clubs (who buy animals) to "let them live"; coll., 'a hwong a shoe-last; mo' hwong' a cap-block; hwong 'u, to stretch

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shoes; "hwong'twai" (or, kwang), stretched larger; "hwong paup," burst in being stretched. Read "hwong": to imitate, to follow; to reach to; great, as in "hwong, hâng, great merit.

More, moreover, further: sometimes read "hwong, q.v.: com., "king hwong" the times, one's prospects; "hwong'chîa," still more; "hô hwong" how much more?

"Hwong". A coll. word: a boil; "sang hwong" to have boils; "hwong" sang sîoh, sing, to have boils over the whole body; "hwong paup," the boil has burst.

High, exalted, supreme, honorable, imperial; beautiful, fine, excellent; an autocrat, a monarch, a potentate, an emperor; Heaven; to act right; to go and come; quick, rapid: sometimes used in books for "hwong" (the female phenix): "hwong kô" and "hwong pi," deceased father and mother—now called "sieng'kô" and "sieng'pi"; com., "hwong tâ" the emperor; "hwong kái" the empress; "hwong chîng" the Imperial Pure (dynasty)—used in the dates of tablets; "hwong sîon" His Imperial Majesty; "hwong hî," the imperial concubines; "hwong tiêng kái" tru, High Heaven and Earth; "tai" siong" hwong, the father of the emperor; "hwong" song, imperial favor; "hwong chîng kwook, chîk," the imperial kindred; "song hwong" the three emperors, Fu-hi, Shinnung, and Huangte; com., "hwong tâ' ch'i" (or wa') k'iâh, siâh, sing, "an emperor's mouth and a beggar's body"—he talks big but is dressed meanly; "hwong tâ" or "chîng mî mî tek, wen" "hwang" so, the emperor has money but can't buy myriads of years to live.

"Huang".

To sob: "hwong hwong," bitter crying, to wail, as a child; the harmony of drums and bells; "hwong ak," clamor, hubbub.

Undecided, hesitating: "hwong hwong, or: pong hwong," timid and irresolute: to go back and forth, as if one had lost his way.

The female of the phenix, a fabulous bird: "hong" kiu "hwong," the phenix seeks his mate; met., marriage; com., "hong" "hwong," the male and female phenixes.

Leisure, vacant time, disengaged; indifferent: "mok; kang kîk, hwong," does not dare to be idle; pok, "hwong," busy, no leisure.

An empty ditch, a dry moat or fosse around a city; met., the municipal guardian—an idol god: "sîng, hwong," the city moat; com., "sîang hwong" ming, the palladium or municipal temple—in every walled, or district, city.

A river in Kansuh, a tributary of the Ta-tung and Yellow rivers, near Sining-fu; cold water; a turbulent torrent.
An impediment, an obstacle; a hindrance; to injure: "hwong ngai" an obstacle; com., "hwong hai" a troublesome, or dangerous, impediment; "ho hwong, how can it obstruct or do harm!" pok, hwong, or "le hwong, no hindrance, harmless.

Also read "wong" in the dictionaries: the ore of metals; firm, strong; native sulphur: "stung hwong, copper ore; com., "lliu hwong, Loocchoo sulphur.

The bream; a thin, broad fish of a greenish-white color, having small scales; its tail is said to turn red from fear or excessive exertion; a species of bream, common at Canton—is a foot long.

The sturgeon; a species found in the river Yang-tsz is of great size.

A species of bamboo with a white bark and joints close together; the wood is used for boats and musical reeds; a grove or cluster of bamboos.

hwong. A coll. word, as in hwong "swi, or hwong "ch'wi, a medicinal herb (coriander?), a decoction of which is used to "bring out the measles."

hwong. A coll. word: oppressed with cares, hurried: hwong lek, panting with the hurry; "ya hwong stoh, dau, excessively driven indeed! cho "ma ma hwong, distracted with many cares.
Read *wong*; coll. *hwong*: distant, far off; a superlative, very, much, extremely: *hwong* 紅 far and near; *hwong* 結 a long road; *hwong* 紅 a remote place; *lek* 腿, *hwong* far separated; ch'a tek, *hwong* very different from; nik, *chhi tong hwong* the days (seem) long, as from loneliness; *hwong* 結 to look at from a distance; ch'a pok, to hwong* about the same distance, as two routes; *hwong* 紅 結 'kong 'ki 'CHau, to begin speaking at a distance (from the real point); *hwong* 結, ch'íeng 'li 紅 結, ngang seng, (search for it) a thousand miles off (yet find it) before your eyes.

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Clothes, specially those for the body; a case or wrapper, a cover; the husk of cocoanuts; the 145th radical: also read e

q. v.: 'pek, i (coll. paah, sing), students; com., i sioung, or i huk, clothes; 'u, i, rain garments; 'i ka (also spoken 'a ka) a clothes-horse; i sik, clothing and food; i tai the umbilical cord; i siang, sewing-silk; i ming i, pictures of garments on paper, burnt to the miserable dead; i sev i, a shroud; coll., i siong k'a, the skirts; i siong p'a a lap made by holding up the skirt; i sung, lang 'lu (or lei), the clothes ragged and dirty; i siong ch'a ch'au, garments lacking (only) an inch, and shoes (only) a tenth—see, do not fit well.

The tone of indignation, surprise, dissatisfaction; for shame! alas! groans, dolor; to belch; i hi, to sigh.

A fierce dog; extended, continuous; flourishing; to exclaim in praise, good! fine! an interjection; to add to, to depend on: i, i, fine, flourishing.

Often read *kie*: a kind of ox with diverging horns: also the same as the last: strong, fierce, as a dog; to display; long, extended; to rely, to depend on; an interjection, oh! ah!

Name of a river in Honan province, a branch of the river Loh; it runs through Sung-lien in Honan-fu.
Ripples on water, the curling lines made by water in gentle motion.

To heal, to cure; medical, medicine; in the coll.
also used for mwook, q. v.: com., "i, seng, a physician;
;i kwang, a dispensary, a hospital; "i te to cure; "kwang
i, an officer's physician; "sing i, a skillful physician; "song i, a quack, a charlatan; "heng i, to practice medicine.

A blue and white duck, which frequents the seashore in flocks, and foretokens storms by flying inland; also said to fly to and fro with the tides.

Read "i; used for the coll. "i: a common appellative prefix: also read ak,
q. v.: "i, tiJ, father! "i
'ma, grandma! "i "chiJ, elder sister!

By, with; for, that; in order to, to the end that;
a reason, the cause by which, using, taking; and;
next, at, according to;
preceded by "wu, therefore, wherein, that by which, thereby; succeeded by "ui, deeming, to consider, to regard as; preceded by "ho, how? how could? often a sign of the accusative, from, to, in: "pok,
"i, not deem or regard as; com.,
"i, suitable, will answer; "i
chien (coll. "i seng), formerly;
"isienq the preceding; "ngwai "ngwoi besides me; "wu "yong, wherefore, wherein; "i "te so that;
"i k'eu ong "sing, "with the mouth
ask the heart"—consult your own feelings.

The purslane (Plantago): "e "i (coll. "e "mi), pearl-barley.

Luxuriant, growing rank; flourishing vegetation.

Thou, you, your; flourishing; a final particle, denoting that the subject is not of much consequence; also forms adverbs: "skaJ, Urh. "i, suddenly: "i "teng, you all; "nai "i, it is thus, just so.

Near, next to, at hand; approaching both in time and place; to reach, to come towards, to approach: "kik, "i, friendly;
"i "lai, until now, near (in time).

To rely on, to lean upon or against; trusting in, to depend on, to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a fulcrum, a support:
in the coll. read "ai, q. v.: "i "lai or "i "paung to depend on;
"i "p'ieug "i, partial.

The sides of a chariot; place in a war-car where the weapons are placed.

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: com., "k"i "king, has, already has; "i "wong, past, done; "i "seng excessive, too
much: "i kwo' sing, has past, is over, as a business.

1. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "i 'a, to break in two; "i 'u, to brandish, as the hands or weapons.

A bridge; the bank near a bridge; an embankment; also read "ki, q. v.

Also read iè and 'ch'iè: to split wood with the grain; to fall down; name of a wood used for inner coffins, on account of its durability.

A king-post or girder on the top of a pillar, to support the roof; a kind of chestnut; a fungus or Peziza, called "ch'iè i.

Also read iè: a clothes-horse; "i , a rack for clothes, which the sexes must not use together.

Harmony, concord; pleased with each other, as brothers and friends; joyful, satisfied: "hing tâ, fraternal joys.

Interchanged with the next: to confer, to bestow, to bequeath; to induce or bring on one's self; to cause: "i ngwo' to induce by an error; com., "i hai' pok, "ch'ièng, to injure deeply, as by a vicious example.

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 t'ai: to defraud or insult. Read 't'ai: weary; remiss, negligent.

Also read iè: self-sufficient, assuming, arrogant; shallow-minded; to despise, to look down on, to insult; verbose, to brag.

Even, arranged; to equalize, to level; to wound, to kill; to cut grass; great, ample; to class, to sort; contented, pleased; remote, distant, foreign; a tribe in the west, now applied to all foreigners who do not speak Chinese, barbarians in the sense of the Greek barbaroi: "i isiong, to wound; "i ieng, or "i tik, a foreigner.

Mucus or a running from the nose: "i ngui, name of a marsh in Shansi.

Warm or hot water; flowing tears: "i lieng i, incessant weeping.

A wife's sister; maternal aunts: com., "mu i, a maternal aunt; "i hau, maternal aunt's husband; husband of a wife's sister; "i 'ma, and "i kung, grandmother's sister and sister's husband; "i niong, term for concubines.

A wound; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to injure; distressing to the mind, wounded in feeling.

The whiskers; a copulative conjunction, and, also, together; and yet, even; a disjunctive, but, yet,
contrariwise; still, as; used for the person spoken to, thou; an initial particle; the 126th radical: 'i king i havm now and henceforth; c1, a final phrase, denoting "that and nothing else"; com., 'a ch'ia, moreover; 'a hwong' still further, much more.

The sides or corners of the mouth; to close, or sip.

A funeral car, a hearse.

The spawn, the young of fish.

A wriggling gait; to stroll, to saunter: in the following senses, usually read iie; a snake, serpent, serpentine; subtle, malicious; the constellation Hydra.

Also read i and i'e: to go by the side of the road: i 'i, to walk sidewise, lounging.

A boy, an infant, a male child; infantile, feeble; a suffix to nouns in the Court dialect: 'hao i, a boy; i 'nü, children; com., sieu i, my son; i hié (like) child's play, as a thing done carelessly; i da, eutch.

Forced laughter, unwilling compliance; loquacious: in the coll. read i and e, q.v. Read wa: the prattle of children.

Sweet cakes; sugared, sweet, pleasant; to feed: "chung i, (like) taking a sugared cake in the mouth —so filial duty is pleasing to a parent.

The chin, the sides of the mouth; one of the diagrams; to nourish, to feed: 'ki i, an old man who waits to be fed.

A pitcher or goblet with a handle and spout; a water-pot or basin: 'chii i, wine and water pitchers.

A tripod or vase used in temples for libations; a constant rule or law, an invariable principle; constant, common: 'ie 'stong, the (five) constant virtues; com., iu i, sang, the Bohea hills.

Also read i and i in the dictionaries: a kind of hard wood, used in cabinet-work; a chair, a couch: com., kuang choi i, an arm-chair; tik, pwoi? i, straight-backed chairs—without arms; i, kwang, the rounds of a chair; i, a square stool; ma chak, i, a folding chair; ch 'shoe-chair' —the chair occupied by ladies in dressing their feet; i, kiang teu, a sort of small mountain-sedan.

The warp of cloth; to hang, to strangle one's self; i 'sü, strangled to death.
The results of conduct; a name or honorary title given after death; a posthumous title, an epitaph; a memoir or eulogy of the dead: 'ie' hwak; the rule or mode of bestowing posthumous titles.

To kill, to put to death, to exterminate; to overhang, to cover, to bury.

Used for the next: cooked rice spoiled by mold; a harsh, sour taste.

The second also read yéng: a stoppage in the throat; unable to swallow; choking; a hiccup, a sobbing.

Cloudy and windy; the sun obscured and almost hid by the clouds.

Poor, lean, meager; cadaverous, emaciated.

A feather fan or screen, a flabel; to screen, to intercept; to seclude from observation, to keep close; to repress; to destroy; an obscurity in the eyes; trees dying; a fabulous pheasant.

A disease of the eye, a cataract, called 'chiong' ie'; coll., 'mek', 'chiusiong' ie' to have a cataract in the eye.

A tributary of the R. Hwai in Nganhwui; to disperse, to scatter, to spread abroad; easy, lei-
surely; many: 'ie' ie' graceful, as a hawk's flight; many and busy, as workmen.

A species of bullace: 'ie g Yong, a kind of white willow found in Shantung.

To transplant rice; to move, to transpose, to shift, to remove, to change the place or direction of; to transmit, to convey, as an infection; to migrate: com., 'ie lawi, to move aside; 'ie si, to remove (the nuisance of) a corpse; 'ie seng, to forward an official dispatch; coll., 'ie chew 'há kuok, move it to that spot; 'ie siah, 'hiong' to change the position of; 'ie yéng ních, chew; move the camp so as to seize banditti.

The bar of a door, called 11yéng ie'. 'paik, 'le 'hie ch'á 'yéng 'ie' g Yong 'chih, Pehlihi's wife cooked a hen with the door-bar (from poverty).

To remove; to advance, to reward the worthy; in the following senses usually read e'; a gradation, a series, as of steps, hills, weights, &c.; to rise, to superimpose: 'ie chaining to confer honors, as on an officer or his parents; com., 'ie hung, to ennoble (an officer's ancestors).

Also read jié: a poetical word, used as an exclamation of admiration or interrogation in the middle or at the end of a sentence; ah! oh! how! haik, ie', how splendid!
A father, a sire; a title of respect given to officers and gentlemen: com., ‘paik, ié, elder uncle; ‘kung ié, a duke, a title of the municipal god; ‘kwang ‘lo ié, the god of war; ‘toong ié, a prince royal; ‘ié ‘muong, an office’s household; ‘sü ié, a private secretary; coll., twai ‘lo ié, your honor!—said to district magistrates, marine inspectors, &c.

读 sie; used for the coll. ié, as in ‘ié ‘ch’oï greedy mouth—said of one eating often or irregularly; ‘ié ‘ch’oï ‘ch’u ‘niông, a greedy woman.

穢

Read choi; used in the Paik, Íng for the coll. ié to sow, to sprinkle, to scatter about: ‘ié ‘ch’ang, to sow seed; ‘ié ‘muang te to scatter all over the ground; ‘ié ‘nuä ‘ch’u, “sprinkle the five seeds or fruits”—on the bride’s furniture to secure good luck.

夜

Read ya; sometimes used for the coll. ié, as in ié ‘sia, to work in the night; ié ‘sioh, käng, to do a job of work by night.

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: also read e, q.v.: com., ‘maiv ié, or iau ié, to trade; commerce, barter; iék, king, the Yih King or Book of Changes; ‘chii iék, the Chow Book of Changes; ‘kung ‘pang ‘kau iék, to trade fairly.

The sun shining in its full strength: ‘iék, nik, to-morrow.

A pestilence, a contagion, an epidemic, a disease; a disease that has something supernatural in it: com., ‘ung iék, a plague; ‘ch’unä ‘ung hai iék, spring and summer contagions; ‘sia iék, an epidemic.

The brightness of fire; glorious, shining, blazing: the luster of a good name: ‘yék, iék, flourishing.

Brilliant, splendid, glittering, as a bird’s plumage; to sparkle: ‘iék, yeu’shining, as fire-flies; refugent.

Interchanged with, and used for, the next in the phrase ik, nik, to-morrow; ‘iék, ming, bright, clear.

The 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: ik, ik, respectful; flourishing, affluent; at case; ‘iék, wings; met., adherents; ‘ku iék, to flap the wings.

Like the last: wings; ready to fly; to help: ik, ik, respectful; hoi iék, an assistant, a counsellor.
Fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, milk, pus, sap; thick dregs: nguk, ik, the pearly secretion—i.e., dew or pure water; "ing ik, a continuous sound; com., ching ik, secretions of the body.

Overflowing waters, rising floods: "ing ik, incontinentness, dissipation; taung ik, prodigal, as a spendthrift.

To escape; to let loose; to retire, as into quiet; to run to excess; ease, leisure, idleness; to indulge one's ease or temper; kind, easy, careless about: "ik, ik, to move in regular order; com., "ang ik, quiet leisure; "ang ik, to retire from active life.

Interchanged with the last: ease, leisure, repose, idleness; crime; luxury, voluptuousness; to omit, as a duty.

The arranging of musicians; a player: paik, ik, a band of eight musicians; com., "ik, seng, a musician; those who wave plumes in the Confucian worship; graduates who could not be entered as Siutsai and are reserved.

A conjunction, and, also, too, moreover; likewise, further: "ik, se also is; "ik, "iu, moreover; "ik, "ko, also can or ought.

Used for the next: large, great; abundant, flourishing; adorned, beautiful; in order; enduring, as generations, or a family: "ik, ik, sad, gloomy; "ik, yek, many ages, an old family.

Confounded with the last: game of chess; hand-some; a curtain: "ik, ch'iu, the Philidor of China, B. C. 450; "pauk, ik, to play at chess.

Persons sent to guard the border; feudal or government service; to serve, to minister to; official underlings, hangers-on at offices, policemen; a servant; to put in rows: in the coll. read yâ, q. v.: "ik, ik, inessant, as labor; "sî, ik, one sent on service, a servant; "sheng ik, to go abroad, as officials.

To be on the lookout for, to spy, to peep; to be on the track for criminals; to lead on; to give, to bestow: "ik, ik, lively, pleased.

To dislike, to put away, to discharge, to weary of; to put an end to, to finish; to suffice: "u ik, not weary of, to like. Read to: to besmear; to fall into ruins, destroyed; "ho to, ha to, u, to ruin the country.

To explain, to make clear; to interpret, to translate; to make parties understand each other; to transfer from one language to another; to transcribe; an interpreter, a translator: "tiong ik, to interpret; com., "hwang ik, to translate.
To draw out, to unravel, as silk; to get a clue; to state in order, to lay before, to explain, in which sense it is like the last; continued, uninterrupted; long, great; at the last intermitted; to exhaust, the utmost: "kai ik, to explain; "tju ik, to unravel, get the clue to.

To like, to be pleased, to rejoice in, to have joy of; happy, pleased, contented.

To throw one down; to support by the arm; side apartments, like retiring rooms: "tju ik, to uphold; "ik, ding, side apartments of the imperial palace; "tju ik, to persuade, to induce one; Jung (or, 'p'ung) ik, a scholar's robes.

The armpit; the side; the part under the fore-legs of animals: ik, ho under the arms.

A small species of spotted lizard or eft, called "ch'ot'jüng (grass-dragon); "seh, ik, a ground-lizard.

A post for the government, a place where couriers rest or exchange; a hostelry, a posthouse; a stage; a courier; to praise, to extol; uninterrupted, incessant; in the coll. read ydh, q. v.: "lok, ik; pok, chioik, incessantly, as persons passing; "ik, chang, a post, a stage; "ik; kwang, the postmaster.

Interchanged with the last: a fleet horse, a racer: "ik; 'ma, a post-horse.

To shoot, as at birds flying; an arrow with a thread tied to it; to take, to seize; a perch, a roost; black; the 56th radical: "ik, yung, kong, a river in the northeast of Kiangsi; "ik, pok, ik, se'uk, do not shoot at a sleeping (bird).

A species of pear from Amnam; a pillar, a stake or post to tie animals to.

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 in; receipts, income; the 11th radical: used in the coll. for 'te, q. v.: "ik, hok, to enter on one's studies; com., "ch'ok, ik, to go out and in; outlay and income; "ik, le to pay part of the interest, as on a pawn-bill to obtain an extension of time; "ik, sidny, the two entering tones (4th and 8th); "ik, ch'ing, entered in full, i.e. the account all settled; "ik, hau ch'ok, to^3 at home filial, abode respectful to elders.

Ik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ik, uk, to throw away; to wave, as a flag; ik, ok, to sweep aside; ik, yek, to loosen by shaking, as a stake; ik, ydk, to fan.
As, according to; again, as before; in consequence of; just so, thus, like to, in imitation of; "ing yong, or "ing huk, again, as before; com., "ing "wyung (coll. "ing "hwa"k), still, yet, as before.

因

A cause, a reason; to avail of, to take occasion; to follow, to comply with circumstances; because, on account of, for, wherefore; a participial form of the following verb, or an ablative absolute; an illative particle, then, next, so: "ing yong, a latent cause, mutual sympathies; com., "yong "ing, the cause, origin; "ing "oi on account of; "ing 'kwo, cause and effect; met., conduct and recompense, as absorption into Budh; "ing "ch"n, on account of this, hence; "ing "hwo taik, "hok, through calamity get happiness; "ing "kang te "meng on account of the rape destroyed her own life—a phrase in law-suits; coll., "ing "chiong "wang hence, thus.

The wailing or incessant crying of children: "ing 'a, dumb from sobbing or grief.

音

A sound, a noise; a tone, a musical note; the voice; a reply, a report, information; news; the, the 180th radical: com., "siang "ing, a sound, voice; "paik, "ing, the eight tones; a tonic Fookien dictionary; "kwang "ing and "tu "ing, the mandarin and local pronunciations; "ving "ing, the five musical notes; "ing "sung pok, "tung, no intelligence has come; "ti "ing, to recognize a tune; met., to be on intimate terms; "kwang "ing, the goddess of mercy.

To stop up, to close; to dam up, to turn water-courses; to raise an earth-work; the second also means an earthen mound, such as besiegers raise.

婚姻

Marriage, affinity; relationship on the female side, a bride: com., "hwong "ing, betrothal, marriage; "kiel, "ing, to settle a marriage contract; "ing "ka, or "ing "ching, families related by marriage; the following phrases are used on letters and cards—"ing "ka "ta (commonly "ing kwong "ta) your relative's brother—said by uncles in addressing the father or uncles of the other family; "ing "yu "ta (your stupid relative—as the fathers-in-law style themselves.

撮

To take in the hand; to press near, to run against, as a sword; to confuse; to assail; bold, audacious, provoking.

烟

To dam up, to dike; to fall into the water, lost, drowned: "ing "muk, sunk in the water, drowned.

读

Read "ying; coll. "ing: "kui "ing, the smoke of a fire; "hong "ing, tobacco-smoke; "ing "man "mang, very smoky, filled with smoke.
Harmonious; tranquil, peaceful, still: "įṅg, įṅg, agreeable; deep and solemn, as the music of a harp or organ.

That which is proper and right; suitable, agreeable to law and correct principles; ought, should: also read ėng, q.v.: "įṅg śū, should or must be; "chiē įṅg, should only be (thus); com., "įṅg kai, or "įṅg tōng, ought; col., "įṅg kai, chiōng wbang chō' this is the proper way to do.

The breast, bosom; self, personally; to receive, to sustain, to assume responsibility; a girth, surcingle; stoppage of breath: "mang įṅg ūng ěng" hard to sustain a high office; "įṅg ūng" a labored breathing.

The luster of gems, the polish of precious stones, as crystals: "chiē įṅg, rose quartz.

A fine pebble, like a gem; gems, or jewels for the neck: "įṅg ēng, a stone like the jade; "įṅg lok, a necklace of gems.

Dumb from disease, an ailment which produces numbness; in pain, suffering: "įṅg 'a, dumb; "įṅg ùng, dumb and deaf.

The goiter; a ganglionic swelling on the neck; a wen, a tumor: "kēk, įṅg, a bloody tumor; "kūng įṅg, a tumor with turgid veins; "kē' įṅg, a glandular swelling—which is aggravated by fits of passion.

Sincere worship, a pure sacrifice made to Heaven by the emperor: "įṅg sēþ, an acceptable sacrifice; "mang įṅg, pure worship.

A vessel to keep fire in, an earthen jar with a long narrow neck.

Used for the preceding: a canister, a jar with a contracted mouth, a gallipot; an earthen pitcher: com., "chūn įṅg, a wine pitcher; "hài įṅg, earthen gallipots.

To mold, to model, to form in clay, a potter; met., to mold, as a ruler does the manners of the people; molded, transformed, influenced; to distinguish; plain, intelligible: "įṅg piēk, įṅg chūi, to discern men's abilities; "įṅg dō sēþ lo' to train scholars.

The elements: "įṅg sēng, the genial influence of heaven and earth, the stimulus of nature which produces things; the 2d character is also applied to hemp.

The tassel or fringe of a cap, the cord or throat-band to tie it with; the fringes or pendants on a bridle; tassels once worn on the breast: com., įṅg lik, a fringed ceremonial cap—worn in summer; lik, įṅg, summer-cap fringes; haik, įṅg, dark, mourn-
ing tassels; coll., *ing sioh, *liu, a set of cap-fringes.

Flowers without fruit; bloom, foliage; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior; or, eminent, having fine talents; brave, noble-minded, virtuous; a tassel; an ancient state in the west of Nanganwui: *lok, *ing, falling petals of flowers; *ing hwa, beautiful; English and Chinese; com., *ing shung ho kiek, brave, manly, heroic; *ing shung h0 hang' a mighty man, a hero; *tai, *ing, or *ing kek, lo English, England; *pah, sioh, *ing, quartz crystal; chie sik, *ing, a bluish limestone.

Also read, *eng: a vine called *ing kiek, resembling the wild grape.

Thick mats used on floors; a padded mat or cushion in a carriage; tiger's skin cured to sit on; occurs in the term for wormwood: com., *ing ting, or *ing ting ko, wormwood; one says a medicinal plant like marjoram.

Used for the last: a mattress; the lining of a garment; hems, plaits; *tai, *ing tiek, *ting, piled cushions and arranged pans (or dishes); met., living in luxury.

The gates of an inner city-wall; the wall inclosing them; to stop, to obstruct, to hem in; met., poor, distressed, in straits:

The sound of pestles in pounding mud-walls; numerous: *ing, *ing, many, a great crowd.

Obscure, dark, somber, shady; the shades, hades; the lesser of the 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, private, shady, rear; to screen, to cover: *hung, *ing, or *ch'uang* *ing*, a moment; *tai* *ing*, the moon; *ing *ud, dark and rainy; com., *ing yong, the female and male principles in nature; *ing hung, a departed spirit; *ing hu, or *ing kang, hades; *ing ho, or *ing muong, the female organs; *ing ping, "soldiers of hades"—spirits at the beck of the infernal gods; *ing meu, to scheme secretly; *ing taik, or *ing kiek, private acts of benevolence; *ing cheng, an internal ailment; an illness recurring in the afternoon; *kwong, *ing, time; *ing, *ho, or *ing kwe, a female complaint; coll., *ing yong meng, a face of two colors, as the white and black face of the god. *Ing yong si, met., the light and dark pieces of pork in a feast; *ing pok, *ing yong pok, yong, "neither yin nor yang"—undecided, at odds and ends.

A piebald horse, spotted white and black, with brindled streaks.
Accipitrine birds; the falcon, the hawk, the eagle, the owl: 'kaēk, 'ing, the horned hawk; com., 'ing yong yēng' feast given to military Kūjīn graduates.

ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ing ung, to sprinkle over; 'ing 'eng, to place, to set down; 'ing 'wang, crooked, winding, as a path; 'ing yēng, to cover, as the face with the hands.

Water constantly flowing; perpetual, enduring; final, complete, as a cure; distant, long-continued, forever; com., 'ing 'wong, or "'ing sie" forever; "'ing hok, the Yungfuh district in Foochow prefecture; "'ing ch'ung chiu, the Yungchau department in Foo-kien; "'ing twang kak, 'eng, "vines cut off forever"—phrase in deeds, meaning finally conveyed, not redeemable; coll., "'ing 'ku, (with a succeeding negative) never; "'ing 'kumá 'hwak, 'chai, will never be rich; "'ing ch'ung pō lá, "(like the thin) Yungchau glass"—he's very irritable! Read eng: to recite, to chant.

A shadow; a picture, an image of a thing; a vanishing appearance: in the coll. read 'ong, q.v.: "'ing hiong, shadow and echo; met., close attention, obedience; com., "'ong, 'ing 'au 'ching, to draw a likeness, as of a thief in order to catch him; coll., 'ing 'ong, a mere shadow or reflection—a clue, inking of.

水

To draw a bow; to precede, to lead on; to induce, to point out, to show; to introduce, to recommend, to bring one forward; to seduce, to influence to evil; confirmed, as a habit; to quote, as in proof; a halter for a cow; a prefatory notice; a fuse, a match; measure of 100 feet: "'ing kāng, to draw a bow; com., "'sien 'ing, a short prefix; "'ing tō ' to lead, show the way; "'ing k'ieng to introduce to an audience with; "'ing cheng' to recommend; "'ing 'iu diōng, ka 'chü 'tā' to entice the sons of a virtuous family; "'ing t'ai, to catch fire, combustible; coll., "'ing n'īā d'au, a ringleader in mischief; "'ing tō ' the main path (to a house); "'ing sîng' "leading thread"—to give one a clue to; "'ing tō ' tīng, "the leading-dragon"—a blind man's staff.

飲
to drink, to imbibe; to suck in, to draw in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; concealed, secret; see also the coll. words sîāh, and ch'iok: "'ing ch'iang, a feast to one going on a journey; "'ing hauŋ' to cherish hatred; com., "'ing chow ti 'ngwōng, by drinking the water know the fountain; met., to learn by experience, as trade-secrets. Read eng: to give to drink: eng' ma tēu ch'ieng, watered his horse and threw down some cash.

鷹
to season and dress meats very thoroughly: jēn, "p'ēng, to dress food; sek, "ing pok, sik, meats poorly cooked (Confucius) would not eat.
To stretch; still more, how much more; to grin broadly; "ying yak, to say further; "ying i, "ying e, how much more this man!

An earth-worm, the lumbricus; in the coil, "kung, q. v.: "k'iu "ying, the earth-worm, also called "te "jang, earth-dragon.

A full head of grain; a spike of grain; the beard, awn; a sharp point, as of a pencil; an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste, in which sense the same as the next: "sik "ying, a full head of grain; "twak, "ying, to pierce through and protrude, as an awl through a bag; met., of quick parts, clever.

Clear; intelligent; literary, critical: "ying ngwo; clever, having versatile talents.

A lappel or flap in front of a coat, buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat: "cho "ying, the left flap and seam; "uieng "ying, to put the hands together and bow, as females do.

A kind of large, oily bean, like Windsor beans; gentle, kind-hearted: "sai, la "i noi "ying, stern-looking but kind in heart; "ying "yen, to go and come, succession, as of day and night.

A good taste, well flavored; to gormandize, to guzzle; well done, thoroughly cooked; mellow, ripe. Read "tieng: fine, excellent.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ying "yong, to nourish, to rear; "ying "ang, to shut a door, to close but not bolt it.

A man, a human being; a person; human, belonging to mankind; placed after nouns, a laborer, an artist, a person having a calling; the 9th radical: sometimes used for "ying in the coll.: "nan "ying, a male; "nu "ying, a female; "ting "ki, others and self; "ting "ying, a factor, a broker; com., "sieu "ying, a mean man; "sing "ying, to attain adult age—16 years old; "tu "ying, aborigines; "nõi "ying, my wife; "chong "hu "ying, your wife; "sing "cha, sons; the Son of Man; "ka "ying, domestic, retainers; "ing ka, families; "ing uk, clay images, toys; "ing giong, arsenic; "ing seny, ginseng; "ing sing "tieng "li, the mind (in accord with) celestial principles; "ing chueng "hung, a confused crowd; "ing "wu "wang "uk, chi "ding, man is the (most) intelligent of all beings; coll., "ka "chio family residences, dwellings; "ing "tang, middle of the upper lip; "ing "tang "kieu" kau "pe "má "siong "né "sek, se' if one's upper lip curls up to the nose, he'll not reach the age of 24! "ing "sing pok, chéuk, siete "long "ching man's mind never satisfied (is like) a snake swallowing an elephant!
 Humanity, regard for others; fulfilling one's duty; benevolent, kind, considerate, merciful; with a negative, numb, insensible, paralyzed; the pupil of the eye; a kernel, a pit, a small seed: in the coll. read "ning, q.v.: "ch'iu ch'ek, pok, "ning, the hands and feet numb; com., "ning ai" love, charity, "ning taik, kindness, benevolence; "ning h'ai" trusty, faithful; "pok, "ning, unfeeling, unknown; "huing, "ning, almonds; "ning ngie2 "la te seng" humanity, rectitude, courtesy, wisdom, truth—are the five cardinal virtues.

A full vessel; full, completed, replenished, overflowing; fullness; arrogant, audacious; filling, increasing, as the moon; to overpass, stretching beyond, overplus: "ngook, "ning, full moon; "ning kwok, waxing and waning; "ning "muwang, full; compliant, conciliated; "ning sauq, exceeding and deficient, as expenses and receipts; "choi "aak, kwang, "ning, his iniquities are full.

A column, as of a palace; a pillar that supports the roof; a prop, a support; in Canton, a tree with red heart-wood and grayish bark like the beech.

To reverence, to respect; a colleague, a fellow-officer; the third of the twelve branches, from 3 to 5 A.M.—belongs to wood and is denoted by a tiger: "ning kung, to revere; com., "ning se ch'y, 3

Similar to the last: to respect; to advance, to gain promotion; a money-girdle; a colleague; far, distant: "ning yang, to intrigue, to gain a cause by bribery; "ning ya, by night, evening.

The ninth of the ten stems, connected with water; great; to flatter, to adulate; "ning koi, the north—pertains to water.

Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; to bear, to sustain; also read eng, q. v.

Interchanged with the next: luxurious, going about for amusement; theatrical, stage-plays; debauched, lewd, obscene; to commit adultery.

The rising of water; to soak, to drench; to go to excess; to lust after; lewd, immoral, licentious; excess in calculations; great, as faults; to incroach; a long time: com., "kung "ning, adultery, fornication; "ning "muang, lewdness, incest; "ning ho, an adulteress; "ning "muang, depraved manners (of a community); "ning ch'u, obscene books; "ning h'ai, lewd conduct; "ning "ch' i' nü (or 'ch'i) ch'ü "nü (or 'ch'i) "ning "ying, if one ravishes others' wives and daughters, others will ravish his.
Beams made of the ungu tung tree; the turned-up corners of roofs; glory, fame, honor; splendid, glorious, beautiful, as flowers: com, "ing kwong, brilliant, as stars; "ing jwao ho' koi' splendor, wealth, and honors, "ing yeu' glory, distinction; "ing chung yeu' chhu, to reflect honor on one's ancestry.

The sparkling light, as of an illumination; dim, twinkling, shimmering; a doubtful, intermitting light; to illuminate: "ing tai', a volcano; "ing "ing, shining faintly; "ing heki' "ing, a twinkling star.

Interchanged with the last: the color of gems, luster of pearls; bright, lustrous; intelligent: "seu' "ing, a fine pebble like a gem; "ting' "ing, to hear indistinctly, to doubt, uncertain.

A cord, a single thread; to thread a needle; to tie together with threads.

Also read eng': threads used in weaving; to lay the warp; to weave, to make a fabric of silk or cloth: "chek, "ing, to weave.

To wind, to tie around; to roll up; to go around; confused, tangled: "ing nai', to twine about; tangled: "ing jui', winding, as a path.

A tomb, a cemetery, burial grounds: "hung' "ing, graves; "sieng' "ing, the family cemetery.

Conspicuous, as a peak; high, mountainous; a high mountain: "cheng' "ing, a high peak; met, eminent, distinguished.

Gain, profits; abundance, overplus, superfluity; to win, to conquer, to excel: in the coll. read yang, q.v.: "ing maang, abundance; "ing a', overplus; chieng' "ing, to win a battle.

The broad ocean, the circuit of the seas; a place in Tsi, now Hokien-fu in Chihli: com, "ting "ing kio', the bridge at the entrance of a provincial college; "ing kwang che' liok', the Universal Geography—prepared by Gov. Su kie' il of Foochow.

A glow-worm, a fire-fly; luminous insects in wood: nong' "ing, a fire-fly put in a (gauze or paper) case; ho' chi' nui' "ing, rotten plants breed glow-worms.

Excessive showers; to rain for more than ten days: "ing 'a', a long, drenching rain.
Abundant, extra, excessive, an overplus, supererogatory; satisfied, tranquil, joyous; leisurely, easy, unconcerned; to excel, more than able for, competent; to trifle, to play, to daily, to be on free terms with: "t’i, t’iu, cringing, obsequious; "t’iu liv, capable and incapable; "t’iu, "t’iu, enough and more; "t’iu, a comedian; com., "t’iu, a grade above Siutsai—between the "t’ing, seng, and pak, kong; coll., "t’iu, "t’iu, ch’iu, ch’ai, to saunter about at ease.

A doe, the female of the stag or of any other deer.

The bleating or cry of deer: "t’iu, "t’iu, the baying or bleating of deer.

A friend, a companion, an associate; attached to, fond of; to be friendly with, to unite cordially; to act as a friend, fraternal, hearty, friendly; friendship; "t’ieu "t’iu, fellow-officers; com., "t’eng "t’iu (brogue, "t’eng "t’iu), a friend; "hau "t’iu, filial and fraternal love; "t’iu, ai, brotherly regard; "t’iu to rules and duties of friendship; "t’iu, an old friend; "huo "t’iu, a fellow-member; "ch’iu nuk, "t’eng "t’iu, mercenary friends; "t’eng "t’iu, your friend.

To dwell in a market; to lay out, to measure; to plan, to scheme, to attend to business; to toil, to seek a livelihood; to erect, to build; a cantonment, a camp, an intrenchment; military; the infantry, troops of the line, the army: in the coll. read yuáng, q.v.: "t’ing, "t’iu, to scheme, to seek a living; "t’ing, seng, an outpost; "t’ing, seng, a livelihood; "t’ing, sek, to build a house; a star near Aquila; "t’ing, meu, to trade.

A coll. euphonie prefix, as in "t’ing, to divide equally; "t’ing, seng, to take a circuit, to coil up, as reptiles; "t’ing, yuáng, to collect (subscriptions); to assemble, as at a table, worship, etc.; "t’ing, seng, to sprinkle, as oil in a cooking-pan; "t’ing, yuáng, to win, as in gaming.

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; "pok, "t’iu, not anxious, composed; "t’ing, "t’iu, secret grief; com., "t’ang, "t’iu, to sympathize with, anxious about; "t’iu, ch’iu, or "t’iu, mung sad, dejected; "t’ing, "t’iu, in mourning—as officers report to the emperor; "t’iu, le’i, sorrowful and anxious.

Also read 'iu: interchanged with the last: to take one’s ease, relaxation from labor; grief; sad, sorrowing.
Also read iec: the step of a beast, the round marks of a paw in the ground; the tracks of wild animals; the 114th radical.

A hole in a wall, a square window; a lattice with sliding doors; to lead on, to instruct, to bring up: "ch'ong 'iu, or ho'; 'iu, a window; "iu ming, to instruct the people.

To speak pleasantly to, to advise; to animate, to encourage; to allure, to entice, to draw on; to tempt, to mislead: "sung sung st'eng' 'iu, to lead one to virtue; com., 'ing 'iu, to entice, to lead one to evil; "iu hék; to tempt, to seduce.

Useless grass among grain, like the panic grass; tares, darnel, weeds; met., the riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous: "iu ngingga, vile words; 'long 'iu, cheat, darnel.

An ancient sacrificial vessel, made with a cover and a bail, to hold fragrant wine; it was placed in the center on the altar.

Ripe, matured, finished; ripe, mellow, as grain for making spirits; elegant; satisfied; the 10th of the 12 branches, represented by a cock; the 164th radical: "iu ngwok; the 8th moon; com., "iu 'si, hour from 5 to 7 P. M.; "iu jüé, the 'iu hour-cock—term in divination; "iu 'si 'mål, about 7 P. M.

To collect fuel to make a sacrificial pyre to Heaven.

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; sometimes used for o' in the coll.: com., "iu 'si, sometimes; "iu 'ing' limited in amount; "iu 'äng' useful; "iu 'sing, or 'iu e' purposely; "iu 'si, overplus; "iu ming au sik, the mere name without the reality; 'iu 'äng au men, has strength but is no schemer; 'iu 'si au chung, a beginning without an end—left half done; "iu ngingga ch'ai' st'eng, (just as) I said before.

A dark green, a sort of invisible green; to smear and blacken.

To tread, as a beast; steps of animals, foot-tracks, traces; to tread over; to dampen grain to free it from the chaff; to winnow: "iu 'chien, to trample; "iu 'teng' the trampling of animals; met., devastated, as by rebels.

Also read 'iu; used for the next: to bend, to make pliable, to twist, to contort; to make wood supple by heat; to subdue, to bring under.

Wood that is pliable, easy to bend; easy, flexible, not stiff; complaisant, condescending; compliant, meek, gentle, soft, mild,
bland; fawning, flattering; tender, as budding plants; to show kindness, to be gentle with; to cause to submit, to subdue by kindness: "iu 'wong, 'ing, to act kindly toward strangers from afar; com, "iu 'niong, gentle, yielding; "iu yok, soft and weak; "iu 'ching, complaisant feelings, as of a married couple.

Used in the name "ch'i "iu, a prince in the days of Hwangti. Read, hwi: worms in the abdomen.

The larvæ of a beetle: "iu chá, long and white grubs which eat trees; met, said of a graceful neck.

Used with the last: ephemeridae, flies which collect about offal: "p'eu "iu, dung-flies.

The scollops on the edge or end of a flag; a fluttering of flags.

To ramble, to roam, to walk, to take a jaunt, to idle, to saunter; to travel incog., to go on a circuit; voyaging, travelling, absent: "sieng "iu, dead; com, "iu òh, go abroad to study, as the Siutsai do; "iu taung to vagabondize; "iu 'sang ngowang 'chwi, to take excursions on the hills and water; "iu 'ka, to saunter in the streets; "iu 'hung, wandering ghosts; "iu 'ch'i 'hô 'hang, idlers love leisure; "ch'ok, "iu, an (idol) procession; "iu kek, a lieutenant-colonel.

Interchanged with the last: a tributary of the R. Hwai; to float, to drift, to swim; 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: "iu ming, idle people.

Water flowing along with rapidity.

A branch of the R. Pa, which flows into the Yangtsz east of Wuchang in Hupeh; oil, fluid grease; paint; oily, unctuous, fat, greasy; shining, sleek, glossy; easy, gliding; thick weather; cordial, agreeing; used as a verb; in the collar, to oil, to paint: com, "hwa 'seng "iu, peanut oil; pok, hó "iu, essence of peppermint; "iu hui, putty; "iu pa, the whitest sort of lime; "iu ch'ek, paint and varnish; "sioh, "iu, petroleum; 'meng 'kwo, "iu, naphtha; "iu 'ping, an oil-can; "iu 'teng, an oil-vessel made of a joint of bamboo; "iu, sê, the hair-spring of a watch; "iu 'wang, a pewter chandelier for burning oil; "iu lak, hwa 'tung, oil, wax, flowers, and powder—necessary for a lady's toilet; coll., "iu ne' stuck up with oil, greasy; 'têng "iu, wood-oil; 'têng "iu, to burn oil; tôh, "iu kwo, to fall into the oil caldron (in hell); "iu 'peng, pork-fat, suet; "iu sioh kwo' to paint one course; "iu ch'oi, 'tê, tô 'sing, has an oily mouth and a razor heart.
A small white fish, an eel (?): used for the coll., as in "iu ch'i"; a fresh-water fish; the large ones are called "chi ngü", "iu tieng", a small fish of a rank odor, abounding in fat.

A species of flat fish, with several antennae, called in the coll. "iu ngü; sold in the markets in a dried form.

The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means: cause, instrument by which a thing is done; to serve of; from, or by permission of; to let, to permit, at liberty; to enter by; to pass through, as the hands of; to follow: "iu'chü", hence, therefore; "iu iu yong, gracefully, self-possessed; "ängwong iu, a cause; com., "iu daj, heretofore, from the first; "iu tieng iu meng' pok, iu iing, it depends on Heaven and destiny, not on man; coll., "iu ch'ai"'nä, as you please, it rests with you; "iu i hchang, humor his whims; "iu 'ängwai 'su ści' as I desire; "mü daj àu, no reason for it; "iu ch'ing kau' ëi, from the near to the distant relatives—soil, let your regards be portioned out.

A post-house; a place for getting relays of horses and sending on dispatches; lodge for watching fields; to err, to mistake; very, exceedingly: "iu ćh, a post-station.

Spirits which have settled; wine after the fermentation is over; western regions, summer; to finish, to come to perfection; the end; valiant; accustomed to; a euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence.

To urge, to constrain, to press upon; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to end, in which sense same as the last; brave, strong, unyielding; to bring together; to collect: "iu liing, a herald.

Used for the next: a suspicious monkey; a lap-dog, a puppy; doubtful, suspecting; still, even; as if, like, alike, rather, same, resembling; thus, so: "iu 'ch'iä, still further; "iu yok, as if; "iu 'chü, a nephew; com., "iu äu pok, kiok, doubting and undecided.

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: "meu iu, a scheme; "ka iu, a fine plan.

A bad-smelling plant; stinking, fetid plants; the heavy smell of rotten wood.

Luxuriant, as vegetation, plants growing thick and abundantly.
A light carriage, like a curricle or chaise; light, trifling; 'taik, 'du 'tö mö, virtue light as a feather.

Extraordinary, remarkable, exceeding; singular, strange; odd, differing; an adverb of comparison, very, excessively, still more; to exceed, to surpass; to dislike, to resent; a fault, a crime, in which sense same as the next: 'iu seng' vastly more; 'iu e' still more strange; 'hau' 'iu, to imitate, and exceed in, crime; 'iu uk, a beautiful woman; 'iu 'ing, to hate people; 'kieng 'iu, a fault; 'chhi 'iu, a prince in Hwangti's times; com., 'iu 'kä, a district of Yenping prefecture in Fookien.

A fault, a crime, an error, wickedness; a man's name.

An excrescence, a protuberance; a tumor, a swelling; ganglionio swellings on the neck; 'chwoi 'iu, an excrescence; met., superfluities.

To go on the water, to dart through the water; a place; a relative pronoun, who, what, that which; a euphonic particle; far, distant, long; 'iu yong, darting, as fish; met., cheerfully; stong 'iu, to select a son-in-law; 'kung 'chü 'iu 'chens, what the good man practices.

To think of, to grieve for; discontented, mournful, sorry; boundless, remote; to go far; leisurely:

D i u, vast; perpetual; "iu 'kä, a long time; 'iu 'chäi, think about it!

Ka.

Good, excellent; to praise, to commend; to eulogize; to make happy, to rejoice in: "ka 'kä, a happy union; com., "ka 'kä, the emperor Kiaking, A.D. 1796–1821.

Beautiful, fine, good of its kind, nice; excellence, goodness: com., "ka 'kwa, a fine sentence; 'ka 'sing 'chäi 'chü, a beauty and a man of talent (married); "ka 'ki, the happy time—a wedding; coll., 'chaik, 'ka, beautiful, fine.

To add to, to superadd, or place upon; to confer on; advanced, as officers are; to charge, as interest: com., "ka 'käng, to add and subtract, to increase and diminish; "ka 'chäi to increase guilt; "ka 'k'uang, to widen; "ka 'k'uang, to promote in office; "ka 'sang, interest of 8 cash on 10 per month; "ka 'tä'ng increased weight, as of debt; "ka 'chung, or "ka 'tä'ng, to add to, to increase; 'ka 'ek, 'pawoi to duplicate; 'ka 'kä or 'ka 'chü, to add to the price, to offer more; coll., 'ka 'pawoi 'auk, twice as wicked; 'ka 'kem 'chü 'siang 'kwa, (if the buyer) adds and (the seller) falls the bargain will be closed.

Gems on the hair-pin of a head-dress; a sort of brow-band or fillet.
家
What is within doors; a household, a family; a 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, a profession or class; a suffix of nouns to denote persons: com., "ka kiê" domestic expenses; "ka loi" the burden of (supporting) the family; "ka ngiek" property; pai" ka, to squander a patrimony; "ch'ok, ka, to become a bouze or num; "tô" ka, Taists; "i, ka, a physician; "i, ka, unprofessional practitioners; "ka ting, domestics, attendants; "ka tiong, the head of a family; "hak, ka, the whole family; "chü" ka, self, myself; t'ai, ka, all of us, you sirs! "ka ho' or "ka singieng, my father; "ka pait, my elder uncle; "ka, ka, paternal aunts; "ching, ka, fathers-in-law; coll., "ka si, utensils, tools; "ka iu wo ch'o made for family use—of superior quality.

驕
A buck, the male of deer: "kin, ka, an elk with a short neck.

殺假
A boar, a local term for pig; hogs are called "ka in Corea and Chihli.

葭
A bulrush or sedge; the Arundo, from the reeds of which musical pipes may be made: "ka je, the white, medullary lining of sedges; met., distantly related; lightly esteemed.
"ka" 'ma ka' the value of an ass or horse; met., an exorbitant price; "lōh, ka' or 'tōk, ka' the price has fallen.

假

Leave of absence, a furlough: also read 'ka, q.v.: com., 'kō' ka' to apply for a furlough; "sieu ka' expiration of a furlough; coll., "pön' ka' to give a vacation; "kō' 'wē' ka' to open shop at the close of the holidays (on the 5th of the 1st month); "kō' 'pang' ka' to ask for a furlough on account of sickness.

駕

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 avail of; a title of respect, as if addressing one in a chariot, sir, your honor: used in the coll. for divining-blocks: com., 'ka' peng, demise of the emperor; "chōng ka' or 'tai ka' sir, your honor! "seng ka' his majesty, his godship; 'swi ka' followers of an officer or idol; 'jō ka' I trouble you, sir! coll., 'ka' pō, divining-blocks; 'sang sidōn' ka' three lucky throws of the blocks; 'nā 'nō twai' ka' you're very pompous indeed!

架

A stand; a press, a rack, a case; a dumb-waiter; an open frame on which things are placed; a scaffolding or frame-work; to lay on a frame; to fend, to ward off; used in the coll. as a classifier of bedsteads, closets, clocks, large money-scales, ladders, balustrades,
A coll. word, as in ka 'tung, the common earthworm.

Ka. A coll. word, as in ka 'dau, to roll about; ka 'dau shing, the head swimming from dizziness.

Ka. A coll. word, as in ka, ka ki'er a clamor of voices, the cawing of crows.

Ka. A coll. word, as in ka lak, ch'a, crossed, intersecting, as two sticks or lines.

Make 'ngau; used in the coll for ka*: to gnaw, to bite, to masticate, to chew, as a cud; to close the teeth firmly: 'ka* nga, or ka* 'ngai, to gnash the teeth; 'song ka* to bite one another, as dogs; ka* 'tong, or ka* 'twung* to bite off; 'ka* sioh, ch'oi* to bite off a mouthful, to give a bite.

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A street in a town, a thoroughfare, a market where people pass: com., "ka* ch'a a market-place; 't'ae ng, ka, streets near the imperial palace; sek, ch'a ka, cross-streets; "ka* t'ao a thoroughfare; ka so' shop-accounts; com., ka 'tong, a street; 't'ung, ka, the whole street; ka* 'dau 'ha'ng' kaek, heads of streets and corners of alleys—scil., are noisy; p'a, ka, displayed in the streets, as goods; met., to sit in street-doors, as women do.

Read *tong; used in the Pail, In, for the coll. ka*, as in *ka* 'ngu, a fish with a large belly, hence called

1. "ak, *ak, ka* a pencil-stand; *sek, ch'e* ka' across; *ch'o* ka' a book-case; *hau* ka' a flower-stand; *i* ka' a clothes-horse; *ka* 'ki*, to raise, as a pole on forks; *tak, ka* to erect a frame or scaffold; com., *meng* ka' a wash-stand; *ch'ing* ka* hwa* 'k'o* to fend off with a spear.

A shrub resembling the tea plant; its infusion was formerly used as a beverage.

To marry a husband; to send a bride to her husband's house; to cast imputations on another, to implicate: *ka* hwa* to bring evil on one; com., *ka* ch'e* to give in marriage and to marry; *ka* ch'ong, a dowry; *ch'ok, ka* to become a bride; *ch'ung* ka* a slave-girl who goes with the bride; com., *ka* sa* or ka* meng 'k'o* married to a husband; ka* ki* 't'eng, *ki* pod, the hen flies with the cock—the wife follows the husband's fortunes.

To sow or plant grain; met., farming; the spike of grain; wild cerealia: *ka* suik, to sow and reap; *hok, ka* to learn husbandry.

Read kau*; com., ka*: to instruct, to teach, to show how: *ka* 't'ao or *ka* 'hong* to instruct; *ka* cha, to teach (pupils) to read; *ka* cha, to teach school; ka* tu* 'tai* p'ah, sa ho* teach an apprentice to strike his master; met., the initiated injuring his teacher.

教

教

Kā.

教

教

教

教

教
"Kā.

A coll. word, as in "kā kā kieu" (or kā kā kieu), to cry, as a child, to disturb others by loud talking.

"Kā.

To forward, to transmit, to hand over to; to send under arrest; to exclude; to transfer an officer to another post: also: read Chieh. "kai and hai," q. v.: cox., "kā kā wō" to pay in the salt-revenue; "kā siong" to send up for trial; "kā kung chōng" to forward the material of an army; "ak, kā" a criminal's guard; "kā" ngwong, first of the Ku Jin graduates.

"Kā.

A coll. word, as in "kā kā" kieu" or kā kā kieu" kung kā". Read "kai and hai" in the dictionaries: a hall or suite of rooms in an officer's palace; an official hospice; rooms for subordinate officers, called "kung kā".

"Kā.

A coll. word, as in kā ting, or kā ting, or kā ting siē above, upon; aloft, in the upper story.

"Kǎ.

A coll. word, as in kǎ sung, to tow a ship.

"Hu.

Read "hu"; used in the coll. for kā: to call out, to bawl, to cry out, to vociferate; to call out to: "kā kā" kā" is calling out; "mōh, ka." don't cry out; "kā" kā" kā" kieu" or kā kā kieu" kung kā", to vociferate, to bawl; kā kā kieu" kung kā" kae" to cry for help; "kā" chō" kung, to bawl (like) raising a rebellion; kā kā kā chō", kung chō", sō" sō" kwong, to scream so as to be heard by (the people of) eight houses!

"Kaēh.

A coll. word, as in kē kaēh, to make a noise like one suffocated or strangulated; to hic-cough: kaēh; sōh, sōh, to utter a choking sound; a suppressed cry, as of a fowl when seized.

"Kaēk.

Read "kauk", in the dictionaries, but commonly read "kaēk", in Foochow: a horn; to dispute, to test one's strength with another; to butt, to gore; horn, hard; a corner, a point, an angle; a protrusion or jutting out; a tuft of hair; a collar of a robe; a streak of blood; a lug; an extremity.
tend a child; kaeng 'chui sioh, yong' the same as this; kaeng 'neng hang' to inform one; kaeng 'ch'oi' chioh, kwo' "borrow of the mouth"—to stint one's self in eating.

(237) KAH.

格, ko. Read kaiik; coll. kah:, a pattern, a model, a rule; ruled lines placed under paper to write by: "kah, sek, one's bearing, mannerism; "kaung kah, to humble one's self; "yang kah, a model for essays; niah, 'ch'ia kah, sek, to stand on one's dignity, pretentious; kah, 'ngang 'chai' (spoken 'kang 'lang 'chai'), paper ruled in squares.

隔, ko. Read kaiik; coll. kah:, to separate or divide, as by a partition; to interpose; set apart, separated, parted: next to, adjoining, neighboring: "kah, pidh, (usually spoken 'kang pidh), adjoining; kah, taung, kept for a (subsequent) meal; "kah, sioh, nik, interval of a day; "kah, tek, kwong far removed, distant; "ng yang nor kah, sioh, 'ting 'chai', the invisible and visible worlds are separated by only a thickness of paper.

Kah. A coll. word: to test the weight, as by weighing with other scales: kah, ch'eng, test the steelyards; 't6 'ko' kah, k'ang 'ch'ia, take it away and test it and see.

Kah. A coll. word: mixed, interlooking: kah, naung' interlaced confusedly, in a complete snarl.

of hair; a headland, a cape; a wine-jar; wing of an army; one of the 28 constellations, a and s in Virgo; the 148th radical: in the coll., a quarter, as of a dollar: 'kaek, 'it, to push with the horns; 'chung kaek, tuft of hair worn before the age of puberty; 'kung ung ek, kaek, an official dispatch; com., 'ngu kaek, ox-horns; 'kaek, 'koo, to wrangle; 't'ieng, pieng 'hai kaek, remote regions; coll., chi'io kaek, corners of a house; kaek, 'hwong, a quarter-dollar piece; se' kaek, square, four-cornered; lkek, kaek, hexagonal; sang, chi'eng kaek, a corner, a projecting point; 'ha kkek, kaek, in that corner.

Read khang; sometimes used in the coll. for kaek: a cock bird; masculine, male of certain animals and insects, as well as of birds: 'mok kaek, female and male; *ki ek, a chicken-cook, a rooster; 'ngu kaek, a bull; 'yong tu kaek, (she) keeps a paramour.

(236) Kaeng. Kaeng'. A coll. word, as in kaeng' kaeng' to bawl, to vociferate harshly; kaeng' 'kii' kaeng' or kaeng' 'ki 'ho 'tong ,kaeng', to bawl at the top of one's voice.

Read kaiing; coll. kaeng': a preposition, with, by, to; for, in behalf of; with, in addition to; an adverb, as, like to: "kaeng' 'ngwai chia kii, go with me; kaeng' 'nu' kong, I say to you; "kaeng' 'i toi' 'ch'iu, lend him a helping hand; kaeng' 'nu' chia' do it for you; "kaeng' kiaing, to
Kah. A coll. word: a close apartment in a boat; a bunch, a parcel, as of paper or books: kah, meng' the top of the apartment.

Kah. A coll. word, as in kah, 'ki, to pry up or open; kah, anwong, to pry a door open; kah, siék, to break in two by prying.

Kah. A coll. word: distress, grief: kah, sek, to faint under great distress; kah, tieng, crazed with grief; á' kah, pang' will grieve himself sick; ang' mang' kah, to grieve secretly.

Kah. A coll. word, as in kah, meng' separated, estranged, as by a quarrel: ng', tieng tiôh, kah, must not be offended—a polite phrase to a departing guest.

Kah. A coll. word, as in sek, che' kah, transverse, crosswise, crossed, as two lines or sticks.

Kah. A coll. word: a rumbling and derangement of the bowels; to mutter, to feel angry: pok, 'lé' tié kih, kih, kah, kah, the bowels in a very disordered state; í sing 'la ko' 'la kah, 'ngwai, still vexed at me in his heart.

Kah. A coll. word; a brogue for kek: to carry under the arm; tight, small, contracted: k'a, i kah, koo' âi, clasp him (the child) under the arm and bring him over here; kôh, tôh, a k'ak, kah, (the garment) is too small under the arm.

Kai. All alike, uniform, things of the same sort; all, altogether; used after a recital of items, or nouns of multitude, as the sign of the plural: 'kai 'in, all are or have; 'kai pok, kô, none equal to, unequalled; 'kai yong, all thus, all the same.

Used for the preceding: to accompany, to take along with one, as a parent takes his child; associated, in connection with; all at once, together: 'kai , kai, strong, robust; 'kai 'lô, growing old together, as husband and wife; 'kai 'ô, with my younger brother—a phrase used on cards.

Steps, especially the stone ones at the door; the ascent to a hall, a flight of stairs; a grade, a degree, a rank; gradation; Chieh. a source or cause of some evil; to rise, to emulate: ',kai ngek, a step, gradation in office; ',kwang kai, an official grade; 'kai 'siêng, moss on stone steps; ',tai kai, your house; ',kai , chiu, a prefecture in Kansuh.

Roots; a kind of cress growing in marshes; kong kai, the roots of plants.

The melody of birds; the sound of bells and drums, harmony heard at a distance; the soughing of the wind: ',kai , kai, birds singing.
An agreement, an enlisting contract; to connect, to prepare, to arrange; fit, proper, just, what ought to be or is right; necessary, permissible, or convenient; deserving; full, abundant; the said, the, that, the aforesaid, the foregoing, what has been mentioned: 'kái tiōng, that man; com., 'kái, tong, or 'tìng, kái, ought, proper, just; 'kái 'kóng, ought to say it; coll., 'chhiàng, kái, just right or proper; ngí, kái, ought not; 'kái 'ší, ought to die, an ejaculation, alas! dreadful! kái 'tung' in error! what a blunder! mō 'kái 'chái' uncertain, not to be depended on; kái, chó 'chái so' ought to meet this fate.

Interchanged with the next: a bank, a boundary, circuit, limit; to guard or re-enforce a frontier; a hundred millions: 'kiém, kái, the wide world; 'chhiàng, kái, high lands.

Also read kái: a step, a grade, a succession, an order; a bank or terrace: 'sang, kái, (an altar) with three terraces; 'kiu, kái, the nine ascents; the imperial domain.

As in 'kái, kái, the murmuring of streams flowing together; cold; incessant rain.

Unusual, strange, remarkable: 'kí, kái, rare, uncommon.

Kái. A coll. word, as in 'kíé, 'kái, a fowl's crop; táhk, 'kái, to stuff a chicken's crop—scil., to make it weigh more; twái', 'kái, a large swelling on the front of one's neck; sëìnk, kái, a sluggish crop, one that does not digest.

To change, to alter; to exchange; to reform, to do better; to correct, to amend, as a composition: in the coll. read 'kwi, q.v.: com., 'kái 'yòng' or 'kái sek, to alter the form or pattern; 'kái 'ká' to marry another husband; 'kái 'kwo' to amend, to reform; 'kái 'tu' 'pek, 'ngiék, to change one's employment; 'kái 'piéng' to change, to do better; 'kái 'kí, to change the appointed time; 'kái 'wang' sëwong dí, "alter the doors"—rise to a higher position.

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 plain, to comment; a commentary, a meaning, an explanation; to stop, to cease, to do away with the effects of; a trace: also read ká', and in the coll. ká, q.v.: 'kái 'twak, to let go, to escape from; com., 'k'wong, 'kái, or 'kái 'k'wong' to persuade, to restrain; pok, 'kái, can't discern (his purpose); 'kái sëwong sek, 'kiék, to relinquish false charges and settle the quarrel; 'kái tük, to disperse bad humors.
戒  Interchanged with the
next: a boundary, a limit;
a region; to warn, to
cautions; 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: "hwak, kai" to restrain
by penalties; rules for a regimen;
com., "kai" seiu, prohibitions; "kai"
'shi, a thumb-ring; 'kai' sak,
avoid taking animal life; "king kai"
to caution; to beware of; "chaikai"
muk, uk, "fast, abstain, bathe"—
a notice posted on special occasions; "seeu kai" receive the in-
junctions"—Buddhist initiation by
a brand on the head; coll., kai
a chieu beware of the second
(offence); kai' chish, a ferule.

介  To assist, to attend up-
on; an attendant, a domestic,
a valet, one who an-
nounces visitors; numeral
of persons; for, because;
great, good, firm, upright; a
single animal, one alone; trifling,
unimportant; a limit, frontier,
border; conterminous, bordering
on; the carapace of tortoises, &c.;
armor, mail, a cuirass; to act, to
represent: "ek, kai" a single indi-
vidual; "ling kai" the scaly and
shelly tribes; com., "kai" e' to
take umbrage at, displeased
through misapprehension.

尬  To walk awry: "kieng
kai" to walk irregularly
and make no progress.

玠  A kind of gem-tablet 12
inches long, in ancient
times held in both hands
when in the imperial
presence.

蚧  A red-spotted, scaly
lizard, called "kaik, kai"
found in damp places:
used as an aphrodisiac
medicine, also to expel bad
humors.

芥  The mustard plant:
"ch'ien kai" small,
trivial; com., "kai" ch'ai
the mustard plant; kai'
lang ch'ai' a kind of
cosmum—cultivated for
greens; "kai' lak, or "kai'
mwak, ground mustard.

鱒  The sole fish, the plaice
or flounder, also called 'pi
muk, angu.
'Read kái¹ in the dictionaries: to gnash the teeth; met., furious, in a rage; the plates in mail armor.

A scratch, a little sore, a scabbedness: kái, ká¹; a scabrous disease with scabs like scales; com., kái', ch'óng¹, the itch—a refined term for kó¹ lo².

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', aíng² expiration of the time; kái', ki, to come to the time, at the appointed time.

A division between fields, to mark separate ownership; a limit, boundary; frontier, terminus; to draw a line of separation, to limit; to sunder friends: com., kái', pá¹, landmarks; kái, kái² conterminous, adjoining; te kái², boundary of land; tō² kái² the lower regions; met., miserable ghosts; sióng², sióng² kái², sāng² kái² the upper, middle, and lower worlds; sìe² kái² the world.

To ask alms, to demand, to beg; to give, to bestow: com., kā¹ 'áiik, kái² (coll. kā¹, sīh²), a beggar; to beg; kái² 'sū¹, king of the beggars.

A kind of coarse grass used for thatch; a cover, a covering, a thatch, a roof; a canopy, a vault; to cover, to hide, to roof; to screen, to conceal literally and figuratively; to overshadow, to overtop; a conjunction, since, for, for that, now then: kái', sì, because that, since; com., kóng² kái² a jar-cover; ch'iá¹ kái² to cover, to overshadow; kái² sìe² 'u² sèng⁵, in all the world has no equal; kái² kái² to build a house; coll., kái² 'wáng², a covered bowl—also called kái² wáng²; kái² hó¹ wáng² kái² to remove and relay, as tiles on a roof; kái² 'tā¹ p'ā¹ (or lo³), a bridal veil; kái² sìe² ng⁴ tek, wholly unappreciated in the world!—as one says ruefully.

A gelded ox; met., strong, lusty, vigorous: kái² jíng², punishment of castration.

A partition, a bulkhead, something that stops the passage; a shelf; to obstruct, to intercept, to separate, to interpose, to hinder; separated, sundered; next to, neighboring: in the coll. read ká¹, and káng², q. v.: com., kái², ch'ióng², a wall intervenes; kái², piě¹, to nièng², separated many years, as friends say on meeting; kái², 'tu², to divide into apartments; kái², twáng² to cut off, to block, as a way.
### KAIK.

**Ko.**  
A tripod, a kind of incense-caldron in temples; it contains about six 'tau, or pecks; a heavy, earthen pot; to grasp, to take hold of; the 193d radical.

**Ko.**  
The diaphragm, any thin membrane in bodies; the breast, the mind; a bell-frame: in the coll. read 'kaïn', q.v.; 'kaïk, mok, the midriff between the thorax and stomach; 'hüng kaïk, the breast; com., 'kaïk, sik, hwang oi', unable to eat and the stomach turned; 'k'o ku kaïk, sing sieng, i pok, taik, consumption, dropsy, and inability to eat, even the genii can't cure!

**Ko.**  
To strike, to box, to fight; to stop, to impede, to fend, to ward off; to repel, to beat back with the hand.

**Ko.**  
The spreading of branches; to come to, to reach; to examine, to sift or understand thoroughly; excellent, extraordinary; to influence, to cause; to attack; to change, to correct; to grow old; a mark, ruled lines to write by; a limit, a statute; a frame or stand; to advance, to rise; years having the "branch" sing in their cyclic name: in the coll. read kah, q.v.; sing chi kaïk, sii, a divine influence; 'kaïk, uk, to inquire into (the nature of) things; com., 'kaïk, ngwoi', extraordinary, in excess of, beyond the usage or stipulation.

The skeleton of a man or beast; the bones sticking out, lean.

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### KAIK.

**Ko.**  
The hides of animals after the hair is taken off; the human skin; to change, to put off, to renew, to molt; to cure or break off a habit; to degrade one from office; musical instruments of skin; defensive armor; leathern; a wing during molting; the 177th radical: com., 'kaïk, chiek, to deprive of office; 'kaïk, teu, a published dismissal; 'kaïk, a p'iëng' to break off opium-smoking; coll., 'kaïk, taung, Küng, (the habit) broken off at the very roots; 'chieng t'iong kaïk, his rations stopped; 'miidng kaïk, his name struck off — dismissed from the yunun.

**Ko.**  
To piece, to seam; to form the woof, to weave.

**Ko.**  
The quill or stem of a feather, a quill; interchanged with lik, meaning the hollow legs of a tripod; "hong' kaïk, with rapid pinions; met., high resolves.

To cut off the left ears, or the heads, as of prisoners, or those killed in battle; these were sent to court anciently as evidence of victory.

The marks of a tiger's claws; gashes made in seizing its prey; a surname; the name of a state in the Tsin dynasty, now Yungyang district in the Kaifung prefecture, Honan.

Read k'ieh, coll. kaïk; to tie, to fasten, to bind; tied, fixed: kaïk, loi, to.

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tie a knot; 'kai̍t, ta̍ng' to tie firmly; "kai̍t, sê, lo̍̓ to tie a dead (i.e. hard) knot; "ch'ài kai̍t, festoons; "kai̍t, ch'ài, to festoon.

Read kīk, 'coll. kai̍t: a sickle, a reaping-hook, called also diēng kai̍t, and "ch'ài kai̍t, "sio̍h, "to tie firmly, "sio̍h, to tie a dead (i.e. hard) knot; "ch'ài kai̍t, festoons; "kai̍t, ch'ài, to festoon.

(241) Kāing.

Read kēng; in the coll. "kai̍ng" and often used in epistles: a word of comparison, more, better, still, the more, the rather: "kai̍ng" 'hō, the better; "kai̍ng kai̍ng" or "kēng kēng" so much the more, the rather; "kai̍ng" 'ō1' to desire it all the more; "kai̍ng" ch'ī diē, to vary continually—becoming worse and worse; "kai̍ng" ndō pōh, "the more without dregs"—said of one inveterately unprincipled.

Read kwang; 'coll. "kai̍ng": accustomed, addicted to, fixed in the habit of: "kai̍ng" sī ê habituated; "ch'ō" kai̍ng used to doing it; "ch'ōi" 'kong kai̍ng' in the habit of talking so.

(242) Kāiū.

To drag, to pull; to scheme, to plot, to stir up, to implicate: "kai̍o" wōng' to contract a dislike for; "kai̍o" hōo' to bring evil on one.

The truss of a roof; to roof over with beams; to construct; to unite; to join together; to copulate; finished, completed; to burst, to catch, as fire: "kai̍o" ch'īng, the procreative principle or action; com., "kīk, kai̍o" to contrive, as the plan of an essay.

To buy, to procure for sale; to barter; to hire one: "kai̍o" má, or kai̍o te' to purchase, as goods for retail; "kai̍o" sīâng' to procure a clue to.

Used for the next: to meet unexpectedly; to happen at, to bolt upon: "kai̍o" nāng' to meet troubles.

To meet with, to see suddenly; to occur, to happen; accidentally; to complete: s' kai̍o' soon completed; to occur easily; soon caught, as a disease.

To marry again, a second marriage; fondness, affection, love; to unite, sexual union: "kwong kai̍o" to marry again; kai̍o hāk, or kau kai̍o' to cohabit.

A district, the fifth in order of territorial divisions; a district magistrate; the district city: com., "tī kai̍o" a district magistrate; "siū kai̍o" the principal district; "hung kai̍o" or kai̍o' sīng, a deputy district magistrate; "chēk, sāng' kai̍o" (graduates) appointed at once to the district magistracy; sīng kai̍o' and "au" kwang kai̍o' the two districts which embrace the city of Foochow; "kai̍o' kō, the district examinations. Read hi̍ng, and interchanged with hi̍ng, to hang up, to suspend.
Like the last: to meet with, to come in contact; the union of the sexes; the blending of the influences of heaven and earth.

Dust grime in, dirt, filth, scurf; impure, sordid, disgraceful: in the coll. read 'kau, q. v.: 'ting kau' dirt; filthy, sordid.

To shame, to disgrace one; to reproach, to taunt, to rail at; artful, unprincipled: 'noi kaiu' to scold angrily; 'kaiu choi' to rail at, to abuse.

Collected together; sufficient for use, enough; in excess, adequate, ample, filled up; completely, thoroughly.

To stretch a bow to the full; archers, or bowmen; enough, full, in which sense used for the last: used in the coll. for kau, q. v.: 'ik, kaiu' to stretch a bow to its full power; com., 'neng kaiu and pok, neng kaiu' able and not able—used in imitation of the mandarin.

(243) Kak.

The plumule or scaly covering of a growing seed; the budding 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 coverings of animals, as the carapace of turtles, the elytra of beetles, the large scaly plates on some fishes; the finger-nails, &c.; graduates of the Chinsz degree: 'kak, ek, the first and second of the "stems"—are used hypothetically for superior and inferior qualities, as of essays; 'lek, zak, the gravid uterus; com., 'kak, siu, one who heads a subscription; 'k'voi kak, armor; 'kak, 'chü, the first of the "ten stems" and "twelve branches", used in combination to denote years; 'ch'iong sang kak, the manis; 'sang 'ting kak, the three highest of the Chinsz graduates; coll., 'kak, 'kiöng, a kind of vest—when made with a pocket, called 'ungung kak; 'kak, t'au, the head-man of porters (at a landing).

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: in the coll. read kek, q. v.: com., 'kak, hak, agreeing; 'kak, tai involved, as matters; 'kak, h'kung, a double, or lined, petticoat; 'kak, p'eng, joined boards, as in inferior coffins; 'kak, t'ek, t'6, a flower like the peach, with leaves resembling the bamboo; coll., kak, la' tricky, knavish; 'kak, mang a money-safe.

A measure containing about a gill; ten make a ching; to collect, to join or come together; used in
the coll., to unite, to mix, to blend; to join, to sew seams: also read hak, q. v.: coll., 'kak, 'pwong, or 'kak, hwuo, to join partnership; 'kak, yoh, avong, to make pills; kak, koh, to sew up sleeves; kak, saik, to visit prostitutes; kak, ka, gambling partners; kak, 'ch'iu, to work together, as those of equal skill can; 'kak, tek, ho, or kak, tek, loh, living together on good terms.

A garment lined without wadding; doubled, lined; a neck-covering:
'sang, kak, a lined dress.

The Columbidae; a dove, a pigeon; "ya kak, a wild pigeon; com., 'pah, kak, (spoken pah, tak), the domestic pigeon; coll., pong' pah, kak, (tak,) to let off pigeons.

Bivalve shells, thin and marked like a Tellina or Donax; a muscle, a cockle:
sang kak, a kind of striped frog; com., 'kak, kong, dried muscles; 'kak, di, a yellowish kind of mollusk; coll., kak, niu, the muscles of a cockle; kak, di pong', to halve the edges of boards, as in floors.

A butterfly: 'kak, tièk, a small butterfly or moth, like the cabbage, or sulphur butterfly.

To cut, to gash, to hack; to wound, to injure; to cut in twain, to separate, to divide; to deduct, to take off: com. 'kak, ten, to reap rice; 'kak, nuk, i, ch'ong, "cut out flesh (to patch and) heal an ulcer with"—to create a new want in supplying an old one; 'sau' kak, to fly alive; coll., 'kak, 'tong, or kak, taung', to cut off; kak, 'ch'ai, to, a paper-cutting knife; 'kak, 't'eng, to manufacture wooden paddles; kak, 'p'o, 'hwa, "disfigured her face"—name of a play.

A creeping edible plant (the Dolichos tuberosus), of whose fibers a coarse yellow cloth is made; creepers; met., relatives, posterity: com., 'hun'g, kak, the mealy taro (Dolichos trilobus); 'kak, 'pwong, flour of the mealy taro; 'kwa' kak, melon and creeper; met., relationship; 'chiew, kak, plantain grass-cloth; 'kak, 'kong, the kak, root—is a sudorific medicine.

The rumbling of chariots rushing to battle; hasty, precipitate, violent motion: 'kak, a rumbling, as of chariots; a confused melee.

Read hak, and hak; used for the coll. kak, as in hak, kak, kieu' to talk constantly, loquacious, jabbering.

Kak. A coll. word: to adhere, to stick, as paste; to stick fast; adhesive, tight in: kak, ku, "paste sticking", met., confused, imperfectly done; illicit commerce; kak, sok, finally, at last (must do so); kak, tièk, tièk, taung' immovably fixed; sōi' má' kak, can't sit still; mà' kak, sīt, unimportant, trifling; kak, taung' sticks to his
shop; kak, 'kau, dirt hardened, as on the hands; kak, siek, an indistinct articulation; 'kong wa' kak, chau, his talk is like sticking dregs—i.e., vile or useless; kak, sioh, siong, stuck together into a ball; kak, ngou, contumacious, nonplussed.

Kuk. A coll. word: to be at or in; kak, 'siong' sie' is above; kak, chi 'tie, is in here; kak, 'chi, peng, is on this side.

Kang. A shield, a buckler; arms, defensive armor; "kang, kwoo, arms; met., war; "kang hwang to transgress, to incur guilt; 'yok, 'kang, how much? com., 'kang siek, implication, concerned in; 'kang cheng to bear witness; 'tien, 'kang, the celestial stems—ten characters used in the cycle; 'lang, 'kang, a balustrade; coll., 'kang 'ngwai gon, 'kang kwo' it is no concern of mine.

Kang. A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used: to force, to compel: 'kang 'cho repel him to do it.

Kang. Culm of the bamboo; slender wooden things, as a rod, pole, cane, shaft, staff—often made of bamboo:

com., 'tieu', 'kang, or 'ngou, 'kang, a fishing-rod; "tieuk, 'kang, a bamboo pole.

An inferior gem; a kind of coral: "long, 'kang, ornaments made of branching coral of the genus Isis.

The liver; it belongs to the element wood, and rules the system; intimate, the feelings; a brown color, umber: com., "ta, 'kang, pig's liver; "kang k'ei the constitution, or state, of the liver; "kang, 'kang cheng disease of the liver; "kang muk, kaik, 'we, "the liver wood repressing the earth—i.e., stomach"—loss of appetite; "kang siong ch'aung twang "liver and bowels cut into inches"—greatly distressed.

Interchanged with the next: inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum, to confuse propriety; to disobey; cunning cabals, plots; vicious, corrupt, selfish, malicious; clandestine; villainous, unprincipled, crafty, intriguing, traitorous; adulterous: com., "kang K'ieh, crafty, wily; "kang sing, a traitorous officer; "kang s'd, a spy; 'kang heng, to excel in cunning, a clever scamp; 'kang cha or 'kang 'kwi, false, fraudulent; 'kang ch'ek, you villain!

Illicit intercourse, criminal connection, adultery; rape, incest; to deflower, to debauch: com., "kang sing, adultery, illicit commerce; 'kiong, 'kang, rape; 'kang
The cooly orange (Citrus margarita): com., *kang, "divide the orange"; met., to share with others—an epistolary phrase; *huk, "chiu khang", the finger-lemon—usually called *hiong yong.

A wood like sandal wood or mulberry, good for spear-handles; a staff, a club; posts in a railing: com., *ki khang, a flagstaff; *ui khang, a mast; coll., *ki khang kik, the stone-posts which clasp and uphold a flagstaff.

Dry, exhausted; to dry; met., clean, entirely; all gone, wholly consumed: also read *skieng, q. v.: com., "kang sok" parched, feverish; "kang chiang" dry and clean; met., all used up; "kang sok", "dry salary"—i.e., a sinecure; "kang saik", stoppage, as in eating dry things; met., in a tight place, penniless; "kang tso", dried fruits; coll., "kang pwang" mixed dry; "kang pa", roasted dry; "kang 'av", a hard, dry retching; "kang 'ta", to contract for in "clean cash"—to pay in money (not in things).

Read "keng"; coll., "kang": the night-watches, of which there are five, commencing at about 7 P.M. and ending at 5 A.M.: "ki khang", to set the watch; "sioh, khang t'iang", one watch; "t'iang", khang, the first watch; "siong", khang, and "av", khang, the early and late watches; "prah", khang, to beat the watches; "sung", khang, to go the rounds; "kang", hiong, "water-encense"—a night-burner placed near a coffin; "kang t'ong muk rang", 3 long nights make many dreams; met., delay increases the risks.

Read keng in the dictionaries: a superior kind of rice, slightly fragrant when cooked, called "kang 'mi"; it lacks the viscosity of the suk 'mi (glutinous rice).

Sweet, grateful, relishing to the taste, agreeable; pleased, happy; voluntary, willing; delightful; conspicuous, winning; the 99th radical: "kang 'ch'i", pleasant food, such as is given to the aged; "kang d'ing", a timely rain; com., "kang chi", sugar-cane; "kang ching", a common porous plant resembling the cane; "kang sing", or "kang ngwong", voluntary, willing; "kang seik", the province of Kansuh; "kang ta", an ancient worthy who became minister at the age of 12; "kang ch'o", licorice root; coll., "kang ch'au pok", "kang lang" to keep a thing till it spoils rather than give it away.

Water in which rice has been washed; it is used for washing sores and for starch: in the coll. read "ang", q. v.


A vulgar character, commonly used in leases and deeds; a room, a chamber; a classifier of houses and apartments:

**Kang.** A coll. word, as in *kang*'p'hd, *st* ad-joining, neighboring; *kang* p'hd, *ch'i'o* the next house.

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, rude to; sincere; great, large; the sound of drums; *kang yeu* the important points expressed in a terse style; "*kang'chak,* a document, a dispatch; *kang'lieh,* a resumé, synopsis; *kang mang* to treat negligently; also used as a polite phrase; coll., *kang'pieng* at hand, spared (the trouble); *kang'kwook,* an office having but little

A disease of children, 
arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; 
progressive emaciation, atrophy: coll., *kang'ch'en,* worms in the *kang* disease; 
"*kang'puo,* kang, atrophy; "*kang'chun,* consumption in children.

Licorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy; the root is called *kang'*ch'ieh.

**Kang.** 

**Kang.**

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 and rooms, for which the next is often used: also read *kang,* q. v.: com., "si,*" kang, or "hwang* kang,* this world; "t'ien* te,* kang, in the world, on the earth; "t'ung* k'ang,* in the midst of; "fung* k'ang,* a room, a chamber; "k'ang k'ai,* chi k'ang, in a moment, a brief space.

**Kang.**

**Kang.**

**Kang.**

**Kang.**

A disease of children, arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; progressive emaciation, atrophy: com., "kang tiong,* worms in the *kang* disease; "kang pong,* kang, atrophy; "kang hewo,* kang, consumption in children.

Licorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy; the root is called *kang'*ch'ieh.

**Kang.**

**Kang.**

**Kang.**

**Kang.**
business; "kang kieh, or "kang ming, terse and clear; coll., "kang sang, to lessen, to reduce; sparing.

Often used for the preceding: to select, to sort; to reduce or abridge; a visiting card: "kang t'ailk, a visiting, or business, card.

The Chinese olive, the Canarium; it belongs to the genus Terebinthaceae and resembles the real olive: com., "kang 'lang (spoken 'ka 'lang), olives; "kang 'lang sek, olive-shaped; coll., "kang 'lang p'iang, olive-cakes, olives pressed and sweetened; "kang chong, a lady's toilet-case.

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: "wung 'kang, bold, intrepid; com., "'kang tong, to venture to assume, as a trust; 'pok, 'kang, I dare not; 'k'i 'kang, how can I presume—seil, to receive such a compliment.

To move the feelings, to excite; affected by, influenced physically or mentally: "kang chiewi, to feel; feelings; com., "kang kek, excited to gratitude; "kang ong, or "kang t'aiil, grateful for favor; "kang sikt obliged for, thankful—the word cumshaw is a corruption of this phrase; "kang tong to influence, affected by; "kang hwo to improve, to convert; "kang eng to follow influential examples; to answer, as the gods are moved to do; "kang mò", "kang shang, to expose one's self to take a cold.

A dusky green or purplish silure, the Pimelodus guttatus; it has jagged spines and is called "hwa kang.

Also read 'kang: the stalks of grain, the straw of rice, stubble: "hwo 'kang, straw of grain.

To pursue, to run after; to hurry, to do quickly; to expel; to strive with, to emulate; busy, urged by, hastened, in a hurry: Kan, com., "kang kek, hurried; coll., "kang 'king, quickly; "kang kwo' t'au, to excel by diligence; "kang 'kang j'ian, to walk rapidly; "kang k'ê', to hurry to the examinations, as sutlers with their wares; "kang k'ê' sî (or t'ai), in a hurry to get killed an imprecation.

Read 'keng; coll. 'kang: a stoppage in the throat, to choke, strangled: 'taag 'keng, suffocated by phlegm.

'Kang. A coll. word: to cover, to spread over, to lay: 'kang ugwai to lay tiles; 'kang mek, lay them close together; 'kang p'woi to spread a comfortable over one.

'Kang. A coll. word: to wipe with a wet cloth: 'kang iê, to wipe ehairs; 'kang ta ta, wipe it dry.
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: 'kang, chiong, a memorial of censure or advice; 'kang sing, a censor to His Majesty; 'ki' kung' to reprove earnestly; 'kie kang' to persuade by arguments; com., 'uk, kung' to reprove directly.

Interchanged with the next: a tab in which the moon shines; a mirror, a speculum; an example, that by which one may take warning; term given to historical works; precept or admonition; to examine for purposes of approval, to audit or revise; to survey; to reflect light: 'kang sek, to perceive clearly; 'sen' kung' the sacred glance—His Majesty's revision, 'tai kung' for you, sir, to see—an epistolary phrase; 'kung' chiong, kuo, to heed former examples.

To look at, to superintend, to oversee; to examine, to search into; to require, to control by inspection; to take charge of: also read 'kang, q. v.: com., 'kang' ch'ak, to investigate; 'kang jing, to superintend (an examination); 'kang tok, an overseer, a bishop, as used in the Scriptures; 'kang' 'chung, to conduct an execution; 'kung' yung, a college professor; 'kung' ch'ung, a god who distributes cakes to ghosts; 'tai' kung, a eunuch; 'kang' seng, a purchaser.

ed degree which entitles one to compete for the Kujin degree; 'ki' kung tiang kung' an astronomer royal.

The trunk of a plant; the material of, the basis or original; capable, skillful; business, affairs; to do business, to attend to; a well-curb: also read 'ki' kung, q. v.: 'se' kung' an affair; com., 'kung' se' (coll. 'kang' tai' ie'), to attend to business; 'se' kung' ability.

To make a space between, to divide, to interrupt, to alternate; to interfere, to snub, to part friends; to slander; a spy; far removed; vacant, unoccupied, as a road; to bear with, to allow; a mixed color, one varying from the standard color; also read 'kung, q. v.: 'kung' t'ung', broken off, intermitted; 'kung' ke'k, to make an interstice; met., to set at variance; 't'ung' kung' to deceive an enemy, a spy; 'kung' saik, alternating colors.

Read 'hung'; coll. 'kang': spasms, convulsions in children, epilepsy, called 'kung' hurang, t'ang kung' spasms caused by phlegm—said to produce idiocy.

A stream in a valley, a mountain torrent: 'kung', chiong, a mountain spring.

The tibia; the ribs; applied to the bones of the body generally.
Bit of a bridle; to hold in the mouth; to control, to guide one's self; to receive orders; affected by, moved, indignant; rank, position, title: in the coll. read k'ang, q. v.: 'k'ang hung' to restrain one's anger; 'k'ang cong, affected by a favor; 'k'ang mui, to hold a gag in the mouth, as troops moving silently; cox., 'kwang k'ang, or chek, k'ang, an official title.

Used for the last: to hold in the mouth; to receive, as a command: k'ang meng received your orders—said politely of a friend's request; cox., 'k'ang che'au and 'k'ang cheau, to carry grass to make nests; 'k'ang t'iek, wong, to hold (red-hot) iron balls in the mouth (in bell)—used as an imprecation; coll., 'k'ang ch'oi' to hold in the mouth; 'k'ang sang kieng, clings to the edge of the mountain, as the light of the setting sun.

Also read, k'ang and k'ang: a mountain cave; a hollow, a ravine; to inlay, to enchain, to set, as jewelry: 'k'ang ugang, a deep ravine.

K'ang. A coll. word: affected by the cold, chilled: k'ang ngai'ng', stiff with cold; k'ang pang', sick from exposure to cold; k'ang 'si, chilled to death; k'ang tioh, affected by cold, as the cause of an illness.

Sweat, perspiration; long, extended, as an expanse of water; bright: 'ho k'ang bright and splendid; com., 'ch'ok, k'ang (coll., kau k'ang'), to perspire; 'k'ang k'ang, a sweat-napkin; 'k'ang k'ei' the steam of reeking perspiration; 'k'ang peng, a rash produced by (dried) sweat; coll., k'ang t'au, k'a, perspiration down to the feet, as in "taking a sweat"; k'ang kau k'au ti'ic' a dripping perspiration; i, s'iong taik, k'ang the clothes sweated through.

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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; trade, barter, dealing; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse in society; a friend, friendship; used for the coll. ka, q. v.: com., 'kau ka, to form friendships; kau peng thu or 'kau peng kieh, 'iu, intercourse of friends; 'kau chi'e, to be intimate with; 'kau ch'ing, very close friendship; 'kau ch'i'iu, hand-to-hand (fighting); 'kau t'au, to deliver to another, as a shop or an office; kau tai to hand over, to commit to; 'kwa kau, a limited circle of friends; chiook, kau, to dissolve friendship; kau pai to salute each other, as the bride and groom in marriage; kau hong' to pay over a share; to send a gift, as on festive occasions; kau ik, trade; kau hak, sexual intercourse; kau
Kau.

[cheng], kind of back stitch; coll., [kau k'a], to trip one up; [kau t'eng], to return, to hand back to; [kau t'ung ch'ioh], figured mats.

Waste or forest land, near or beyond the Chiao.

A sort of shark, whose skin furnishes shagreen: [kau k'ai], shagreen; [kau jang], a mermaid—said to weep pearls.

Read [kau]; coll., [kau]: a drain, a gutter; a sewer, a ditch: "ch'wèi [kau], or [kau tio] a drain; "ch'au [kau k'auk], a filthy ditch; [kau sek], or [kau mà], "t'èng, the gutter is obstructed.

Read [kau]; coll., [kau]: to bracket, to reject, as a sentence by inclosing it in brackets: "[kau k'o] bracketed, rejected.

Read [kau]; coll., [kau]: a crooked iron, a hook; a barb, a fluke; bent, crooked; to hook: [kau kau], hooked; "[kau k'i], or [kau siong] di, to hook or fish up; [kau lieng], or [kau lieng ch'iong], a bill-hook; "[ngu] [kau], a fish-hook.

Read [kau]; coll., [kau]: nine; met., many; the highest, since nine is a square number: "[kau chiak], nine persons or things; [kau siüng] [kau], ninety-nine out of a hundred; met., nearly done; "[kau k'au], or [kau chiak], (to pay) 90 on 100; "[kau] ngu, ninety-seven (out of a hundred); met., nearly spoiled or worn out; "[kau t'au] dang, the nine-headed dragon—a sort of rocket; [kau kau] hoang koi paik, sek, ek, nine times nine come to eighty-one—in abacus-reckoning; "[kau] ngu, [kau], festival of the 9th day of the 9th month—when kites are flown; "[kau] chiang sek, ek, to' very precocious; "[kau sai], a god worshiped by prostitutes.

Read [kai]; coll., [kai]: an excretion on the surface of the body, scurf: "[au] [kai], dandruff; 'kai kang' inursted perspiration.

Read [kai]; used for the coll., [kau], as in [kau kwa], cunning, tricky; [kau kwa] tek, 'heng,' very crafty.
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 in the coll. read "ku", q. v.: "ch'ieh, ku" the seven precepts (on the social relations); com., "kau/\mork\"wong, a sect or school; "pi to sek, sang ku" the three creeds, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism; "sick, ku" to open a school; "kau se\v\" and "kau \"n the superintendents of education in a "hu" and a "k'ung" respectively; "t'ung ku" to propagate a creed; "ku" ku" domestic instruction; "y\d\" su ku" Protestantism; "kau se\v\" a teacher, a Christian minister; "t'\ing\" chio ku" Romanism; "kau/\mork\" chio (coll. "kau \"n\"), the head of a sect, as the pope; "kau/\mork\" hong\" to teach, instruction; "t'\ing\" ku" to embrace a creed; "ch'\ing\" ku" I thankfully receive your instructions; coll., "kau sek\" a fencing-master; "kau \"n, teacher of pugilism; "t\v\" ma ku" the ass-horse sect—term for Mohammedanism. Read "kieu" to cause, to induce or enable one to do.

Leaven, yeast; the residue of distilled liquors: "ch'iu ku" harm cakes; coll., "ti ku" ch'iu, the feast of unleavened bread.

Used for the next: stocks for the feet, in which prisoners are nightly secured; a lock-up; a pen for wild beasts; to examine, to compare things, to collate or revise books; to join battle, to fight: also read "hau", q. v.: "kau/\mork\"t'eng\" or "kau/t\v\" to correct for publication; com., "k\v\" ku" to examine, as military candidates.

To compare, to measure strength, to try the accuracy of; generally speaking: also read "kau", q. v.; "kau/\mork\"t'eng\" to compare weights; the heavier one; "k\v\" ku" to estimate, to compare plans; "kau/\mork\" diong\"; or "kau/\mork\"t'iong\" to measure, to discuss; com., "pi ku" to compare; coll., "k\v\" ku" to quarrel, to join issue with.

A pair of plane-convex stones, or blocks of split bamboo roots, tossed up to divine answers before idols; Area shells are also used: in the coll. termed "ku", "pu"; q. v.; "ting ku" the blocks falling with both plain surfaces up; "yong ku" both convex surfaces up; "seng' ku" with one plain and one convex surface up, which is the most propitious.

A receptacle or bin in the ground for storing grain, &c.; a cellar, a souterrain; "te' ku" an underground store-room.

Read "che"; used in the coll. for "kau": to come, to reach, to extend to; at, even, till, up to: "kau/\mork\" to arrive at one's destination; "kau \"ch\" to reach to this point; "pu\v\", "kau" about to arrive; "kau \"t\v\"ng, till now; "kau/\mork\" "m\v\", at the last, finally; "kau/\mork\" tek, su" an abundant supply (of goods) has come.
Read kau; used for kau in the coll.: enough, sufficient; "kau " there is enough; "kau sī tā, kau sīng" enough to cat and meet expenses; "kau e' satisfied; kau 'pwoŋ', the prime cost; kau tēng 'nē', enough where!—i. e., insufficient.

Read kau; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. kau, as in "chiu kau" a wine-measure containing about half a pint; "kau twai" the measure (at this shop) is large.

Kau. A coll. word, for which the above character is used in the shops: a small earthen pot, called hāi kau', having a spout and an ear-handle; kau 'kiāng', a little pot; in a met. sense, used as a low epithet; tēng kau' a copper pot with a straight handle and no spout.

Read kau; coll. kau: a monkey; "kau sūng" or kau pēk, a monkey's temper; met., hasty, irritable; kau 'tāu lō 'čh'ū nge' monkey's head and rat's ears; met., ugly, ill-favored; "kau nge" peng*, the monkey-ear radicles—the 163rd and 170th; kau pēk chaung* a monkey drawing an awl; met., difficulty, as in getting pay or borrowing; kau luk, tēu' a monkey mounting a post—a toy; also an apparatus for raising, or lowering, lamps; "kau hē* sīāng 'čh'ēng 'pwoŋ', "monkey tricks, a full thousand"; met., full of wiles and annoying ways; tāi kāi kā' kau, "kill a chicken to teach a monkey"; met., to warn others by an act of severity.

Read kau; coll. kau: thick, not thin; met., very superior; without shame; kau or "kau taung" thick; "kau pōh" thick and thin; "meng" "p'rū chëng" kau or kau "p'rū lai" thick-skinned, brazen-faced; "kau čh'ū thāi, king, very bright (superior) gold-leaf; kau 'tō a', thick-soled shoes.

Kau. Each, every; various, separate, apart; calling to and being disregarded: in the coll., strange, odd, extraordinary: com., "kau, oj every place or person: "kau, saik, all colors; various kinds, as of goods; "kau, čh'ēd, every-where; kau, 'sīu pwoŋ hong* let each perform his own duty; coll., kau, yong* every kind; strange, unusual; kau, čh'ēd kau, each has his own business; kau, pēl, strange, odd.

Jiao. Grand, exalted; correct, upright; to understand, to perceive; to notice, to advert to; wise, intelligent; awake, aroused to, conscious, to feel; to bring to light, to manifest: in the coll. read kāek, q. v.; ti kauk, to know, to perceive; "kauk, ngvo aroused to a sense of; hwaik, kauk, divulged; kauk, pwoŋ, the wise king—i. e., Budh; kauk, dō, the Ghiroo, surname of the reigning family in Manchu; com., "tēng kauk, intelligent, shrewd.

Jiao. Rough land; hilly, rocky; poor land, like barren; a rugged country.

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A crack in a jar or vessel. Read hok, stiff clay, hard soil; bowlders on the tops of hills.

To seize and drag an animal by the horns; to push, to thrust at; to pierce, to stab.

A rafter or lath; the strips on which the tiles rest; a mallet; a handle; a tree in Kwangtung; its fruit is about the size of a hen's egg.

The bones of bodies; whatever is hard and enclosed in something soft, as the ribs of leaves or the frame work of certain things; the figure, the person; the 18th radical: com., kauk, ch'oi, marrow; kauk, keng, the bones stiff; met., unyielding, as an officer; ch'ai kauk, a human skeleton; sieng kauk, has a fairy's bone—said of one's natural fitness to be divine; kauk, nuk, ch'ing, blood relations; che'iu kauk, lik, the words are vigorously written; kauk, pd, dominoes; kauk, sik, (coll. kauk, t'au) the dry bones of a skeleton; coll., kauk, kah, or kauk, p'a the symmetry of the frame; kauk, pek, tik, to crack the joints of the fingers; ch'ing kauk, t'au, base dry bones—you impudent scamp! t'ing t'eng kauk, the frame of a lantern.

A dark gray bird with a short tail; a species of turtle or wild pigeon; perhaps a francolin; also a kind of kite or glede; a sort of war-boat.

The brazen horns used to support flag-staffs and spears; a boot in a car; to push with the horns; to contend, to wrangle: also read kau', q. v.

To adjust, to strike a measure, as of grain, salt, etc.: coll., kauk, tsang, to level the measure by scraping across the top with a stick.

Read kwak, coll. kauk, to rub, to scrape, as with a knife: kauk, t'ing, to scrape (soot from) a pan bottom; kauk, sied, t'ing, to scrape off one thickness, to rub off the skin, as in falling; kauk, 'le (or la') t'ui, the skin bruised, as by a sprain; kauk, ch'ing, to rub starch, as on strips of cotton cloth.

Kaung.

Kên.

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Kaung.
Ke.

To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to make a note of; a written record, history, memorial, account of; a style, a name; a mark, a signal; something to be remembered; used after the additional specific names of hongs and shops; com., "ke' chai" to record; "ke' so" to enter accounts; "ke' nieng" to call to mind; "ke' hō" a mark, designation; ke' chai, the faculty of memory; ke' sing (coll. ke' si), memory, recollection; coll., "ā' ke' tek, can or do remember; "ke' mā' ching, to remember imperfectly; mā' ke' tek, kō' forgotten; ke' chai, pang ch'iang a poor memory.

Violent, strong, overbearing: ke' ke' perverse, self-willed.

A horse of noble breed, great speed, and good points; a perfect horse: ke' tek, ke' a white carp—so called in Shantung; ho' ke' 'mü', to tag on a steed's tail; met., to follow a man of influence to get promotion.

To desire, to expect, to hope for; desirous, eager: ke' chiu, a division of China in Yan's time, now corresponding to Shansi and part of Chihli; also a department in Chihli; ke' haung to wish for good luck; com., ke' wong' to hope for.

A slight repast; to exhaust; to lose; since, already, when; ended,
技

Skillful, ingenious, inventive, expert, apt at making or contriving; com., 『ke』 sing, practiced in military drill; 『ke』 ngie handy at work; the mechanic arts, trades; 『ke』 kien, ingenious, inventive. Hence finely finished.

伎

Interchanged with the last: ability, cleverness, talent, capacity; 『ke』 t'iong, artful, crafty; com., 『ke』 kien, ingenious, inventive. Read ki: having six toes on a foot.

妓

A courtesan, a prostitute, a woman of ill-fame; a singing girl, one sent out to earn a living by singing and dancing; met., a fragrant plant said to cause oblivion; 『ke』 kwong, a brothel; com., 『ke』 nü, or 『ch』 t'iong ke a courtesan.

嬛

Angry, enraged against; the anger or jealousy of a woman.

跽

To kneel low, to bow abjectly; awe-struck, filled with dread; 『li』 king ke to kneel with folded hands, as before the emperor.

茭

A variety of the Trapal plant or water-caltrops, with three or four points; another variety is called 『xin』, Caltrops and Nelumbium.

Ke

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 『ke』 kien to call; 『ke』 kv to erect a frame; 『ke』 kw to suspend; 『ke』 k' to send; to leave, to deposit; 『ke』 k' to saw.

忌

To fear, to shun, to avoid; to hold in awe, or be cautious of; distasteful, to dislike trouble; to suspect; to hate; to have a superstitious dread of; com., 『ke』 sing, or 『ke』 hong to hate; 『hang』 ke to refrain superstitiously, as from saying or doing what is distasteful; 『to』 ke to envy, jealous of; 『sieu ke』 to keep the anniversary of a death; 『ke』 sing, the "dreadful hour," as the anniversary of an emperor's or relative's death; coll., 『ke』 twor uá, hate you forever!

基

To poison, what is injurious, deadly, venomous; also to teach, to instruct, to institute.

技

Skillful, ingenious, inventive, expert, apt at making or contriving; com., 『ke』 sing, practiced in military drill; 『ke』 ngie handy at work; the mechanic arts, trades; 『ke』 kien, ingenious, inventive. Hence finely finished.
(249) Kē.
Kē. A coll. prefix, as in kē kāh, a noise caused by a stoppage in the throat; a hic-cough; a suppressed cackle.

(250) Keh.
Keh. A coll. word: to thrust with a pointed instrument, to pierce: keh, 'tie, to thrust into; keh, sioh, k'ēng (or ch'iong), to pierce a hole through; keh, sioh, tō, to give a stab with a knife or sword; keh, t'ēng t'au to pierce through.

(251) Kēh.
Kēh. A country brogue: to throw away; also about as kāh, a noise caused by an effort to clear the throat—hem! ahem!

(252) Kek.
Kek. Felicitous; lucky, fortunate; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, good as indicating success or good luck; the first day of the month: com., 'tai' kek, great luck—a felicitous phrase; 'kek, sing, a propitious star;' kek, nik, a lucky day; 'kek, le' gainful; 'kek, hāng, lucky and unlucky; 'kek, te' a lucky site, as for a grave.

(K.) Kēj.
Kēj. Used for the next; the mandarin orange (citrus nobilis); an instrument for drawing water, consisting of a wheel or bucket worked by a pulley: com., 'kek, 'keng, a common medicine for coughs.

The mandarin orange (citrus nobilis), of which there are several varieties: com., 'hok, kek, (coll. 'ēng kek), the Fookien mandarin orange; 'tick kēk, a small, yellow orange—preserved in honey or sugar; coll., 'kek, sieu, a wine made from oranges; 'kek, 'ēng, orange peel—used medicinally for coughs; kek, loi, small rough-coated oranges; kek, p'au' large oranges; kek, p'ā' (or leng'), sections of an orange; 'pek, 'piāngh ch'iong, a factory for pressing and preserving oranges; 'chui tong kek, a species of small orange used ornamentally.

(R.) Kēj.
Kēj. A species of Rhamnus or Zizyphus, used for hedges; thorns, brambles, thicket; met., troublesome affairs; used for kek, (a lance): 'chung kek, a thicket; met., a prison; com., 'king kek, thorny bushes.

(R.) Kēj.
Kēj. A collar of a coat, the part which envelopes the neck.

(R.) Kēj.
Kēj. To give to, to supply with, to provide what is necessary; abounding, to suffice; to give one an opportunity, hence to receive, or suffer from one; to be the recipient of: 'kēu kek, ready with a retort; com., 'kung kek, to flap the skin from the face, to tattoo.

K. Kēj.
Kēj. Exact, correct, upright; unwearied, firm, robust, strong and burly.

to furnish, as the proper food; 'kek, 'siong, to bestow rewards; *kek, 'ting tai' to confer an official button.

Hasty, impatient, urgent; pressing; anxious, solicitous; afflicted, unquiet; to urge, to expedite; deprived of every resource; at extremity; poor, wretched: com., 'kō' *kek, to report pressing need, as an officer does; *kek, 'sidε, a stammering tongue; *kek, 'sāng' (coll. *kek, 'sai), urger, need of; *kek, 'līng, strangury; *kek, 'keu' *kek, to relieve the distressed; *kek, 'sang' or *kek, 'ke̤a' a hasty temper; coll., *kek, 'si', pressed to death—a sort of by-word; *kwā, 'shēu' *ka', 'tāng ko' *ma' *kek, fire burns his heels, yet he does not hurry—he's an incorrigible laggard; *sīng, 'lā' *chiok, *kek, pressed in spirit; *kek, *tīeu' *tīeu' fairly dancing from haste.

Also read kī*k: to stumble; to hesitate in speaking; for, instead of; 'chē' *kek, to fall, to stumble; *mīng, 'chieng tēng' *chaik, pok, *kek, eonsider well your words, then you will not hesitate.

Haste, speed, in a hurry; prompt, ready; irascible, hasty; to hasten: *kek, *sōk, urgently; *ak, *kek, be not hasty.

To put to death; to punish capitally; to leave to perish.

A lance with three points; a kind of halberd with a crescent knife on one side; it is carried in processions for good luck; *chêk, *kek, *dōng, ancient halberdiers; *sēng, 'chī́ *kek, the double-crescent halberd.

Read kī*k, in the dictionaries: occupied, laboring with hands and mouth; to claw at, to grasp and pull a plant with the hands; *mer, to press upon: com., *kek, *kētu or *kek, *ku, perplexed and distressed from want of funds.

To strike, to beat, to tap, or knock on; to rush upon or against, to charge, to attack or kill, as in battle: *kung, *kek, to assault.

To impede and set back water, as rocks or dikes do in a current; a rapid place in a current, made by an obstruction; to excite to gratitude or anger, to rouse the feelings; to stir up, to vex, to irritate; excitement, anger: *hūng, *kek, enraged; com., *kang, *kek, grateful for kindness; *kek, *mēng, 'sēng piēng' *provocation will produce a change (in him for the worse); coll., *kek, *mēng, 'sēng kē' to excite persons to anger.

*kek, a coll. euphonic prefix, as in *kek, *kuk, or *kek, *kuk, *kok, to wriggle, as worms; *kek, *kī̃k, to turn away in displeasure; *kek, *kauk, to scrape; *kek, *kok, to cut; *kek, *kāk, to tie; to degrade; to break off a bad habit; *kek, *kēn, to pin or run together; *kek, *kēk, to take with chopsticks or tongs.
Kêk.

Read *kêk,*; coll. *kek,*

to press, as between two boards; *kek,* 'peng,' compressing-boards; *chü* *kek,* boards for pressing books; *kek,* 'chü,' running sores between the fingers; *kek,* 'kong,' an instrument to torture the ankles; *kek,* 'chëng,' large shears—for cutting silver; *kek,* 'sioh,' 'to,' pressed together; *p'ien* 'k'êk, 'mêng* *kek,* the bank-bills are kept by people (in their pocket-books) from circulation.

挟

Read *hêk,*; coll. *kek,*

to clasp under the arm or between the legs; also to carry in the arms: *kek,* 'k'oã,' 'l'oã,' 'a' to carry under the arm; *kek,* 'niê,' 'kiâng,' to carry a child; *kek,* 'sioh,' 'pau,' to carry a bundle under the arm; *kek,* 'k'aa,' 'pau,' 'a' to place between the legs, as a hand-stove; to ride (a stick).

Kêk. (253)

Kêng.

The seventh of the "ten stems"; to change, to alter; a way, a path; age, years; to restore; recompense; crosswise, transverse: *jhu* *kêng,* to ask charity; com., *t'iong* *kêng,* the evening star; old, aged; *t'ung* *kêng,* of the same age; *kêng* 't'ai,' cards containing the record of births, etc., of two persons proposing to marry; *kêng* 'miêng* 'ch'ong* *kêng,* what is your age this year?—said to youth.

Kêng.

To repeat a song; to encore a song or music; to join to; to continue: "kêng* 'kó,' to repeat a song.

A bird called "ch'ong* *kêng,* with ash-colored plumage and black tail; a kind of magpie or perhaps a species of thrush.

To change, to alter, to renew; substitution; emendation, reparation; a watch of the night, in which sense read *kang* in the col.: also read *kâng,* q. v.: "kêng* 'sing,* to renew; com., "kêng* 'wâng,* to change, to exchange; "kêng* 'kai,* to alter, to correct, as an essay; "kêng* 'piêng,* to change, to fluctuate, as the state of the markets.

觥

A large cyathiform goblet made of the horn of the rhinoceros; a drinking cup; large, as a sheep; the sound of bells and musical stones.

To plow, to cultivate fields; the period for plowing; *met,* to labor; to be diligent in any occupation: *kêng* 'hu,' a plowman, a Kêng. farmer; *k'wo* 'kêng,* to teach agriculture; *muk,* *kêng,* to labor with the eyes, as physiognomists do; *sîêk,* *kêng,* to teach for a living; com., *kêng* 'ch'üang,* to plow and plant, to till the ground.

羹

A thick soup or broth; a savory porridge made of meat; a spoon or small
ladle: 'keng, t'ong, soups; 'hoo, keng, a seasoned soup; met., harmony produced by an able premier; 'tieu, keng, to season soups; a soup-spoon.

The upper arm, the humerus; the arm: 'ku, keng, legs and arms; met., statesmen; 'k'oök, keng, 'ching (or cheng') chi, to double up the arm and pillow the head on it—said of the poor.

A limit, the extreme point; to fill, to extend everywhere; relics of antiquity: 'keng 'ku ê 'ung, not heard of from the most ancient times.

To diminish, to subtract, to take away part; to keep back, to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten, to retreat: coll., 'keng k'ing, to lighten, as a load; 'keng ka' to lower the price; 'keng, sê mi, to diminish a trifle; coll., 'keng k'ak, sê' to reduce too much; 'keng 'k'].châ' sêng, "diminish your food and help me live"—sung by beggars.

Large ears—reaching to the jaw-joint—thought to indicate nobility or long life; constant, firm, ingenuous, sincere; something sad impressed on the mind; restless, unquiet, melancholy: "keng, kwong, to illumine, bright; 'keng kai' ingenuous, noble-minded; self-reliant; 'jiu, sing, keng keng, sad and disquieted.

Used for the last; the light of fire: bright, shining, resplendent.

A garment without any lining, and of a plain color; the second read 'ching, means to drag or lead one along rapidly.

To examine with a clear light; bright, clear, brilliant: 'keng keng, luminous, effulgent.

A spinous tree like an elm; thorny, to prick, as a thorn; sickness; to ward off sickness; a résumé; to obstruct, to close; straight; strong, violent; a stem or petiole; in general, for the most part: 'keng tik, upright, honest; 'keng ngwang, rude and obstinate; 'keng k'êi' on the whole, generally speaking.

Stoppage in the throat; hesitation in speech, from rage or impediment; in the coll. read 'kang, q. v.: 'keng, yêng, dumb, unable to speak, as from excessive grief.

To choose, to select, to discriminate; elected, chosen: coll., 'keng song, or 'keng tek, to select; 'keng, ta, to sort tea; 'keng, 'pang, to select theatrical plays; coll., 'keng, t'au, an inferior quality of tea; 'keng, jang (or 'jang), or 'keng tiong what remains after selecting; 'keng 'chio, to choose an employer, or a shop to patronize;
'keng', 'nū' keng, choose as you please; 'keng' pui 'keng' 'seng', "select fat or lean"—i.e., choose whichever you like!

A well-rope: 'nū' keng, to draw deep water with a short rope; met., to desire what is impracticable.

Fish bones; bones or anything sticking in the throat; met., stiff, as a bone; decided, unyielding, blunt—applied to officers: 'kauk, keng, firm, unyielding; 'tāng 'keng, faithful.

Attentive, sedate, cautious; 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: com., 'keng' e' reverential; 'keng' oii to stand in awe of; 'keng' tāng to esteem highly; 'keng' seng' lioh, a book on religion and morals; 'keng' pui s¹, to reverence idols; 'keng' tian, to reverence superiors; 'keng' seng, pui to present three cups (of wine).

To prohibit, to guard against, to warn or forbid; to hinder, to restrain; forbidden, imperial; to regulate, to keep off; a kind of tray: com., 'keng' tu, to prohibit gambling; 'keng' te forbidden ground, as the imperial palace; 'keng' kē to "forbid dislikes", as infelicitous words, etc.; 'keng' chī, to stop, to prevent; 'keng' dêu, prohibitory rules; 'huang' keng to violate a prohibition; 'k'oi keng' to remove restrictions; coll., keng' chi, a jailer. Read 'keng': to bear, to endure; to overcome: pok; 'keng', unable to bear it.

To shut the mouth, to refrain from speaking, silent; unable to speak, as from lockjaw or other disease: used in the coll. for keng', q.v.

To exhaust, to finish; to examine fully; the end, the close; a confine, a termination, the utmost limit; then, at last, finally: 'keng' nîk, a whole day; com., 'pek' keng' after all, doubtless; keng' yong, finally; keu' keng' pushed to the utmost—certainly, entirely so.

A mirror, a looking-glass; to reflect; bright, clear, luminous; to illustrate, to make plain: in the coll. read kiâng', q.v.: com., "k'o tai ming keng" (coll. kiâng') a bright mirror on a high terrace; met., an astute officer.

A sideway, a path, a by-way, a short cut; a bridle-path, a goat-path among hills; straight through, direct; the diameter; quick; prompt; to go, to pass by: keng' ching, straightforward; chieh, keng' a short cut; met., an easy method; com., lo' keng' (coll. tio' keng'), a path or road.

Interchanged with the last: a path, a by-way; to approach, to come near to; to pass by; to go up: tai'
KENG.

KENG, q.v.: "keng' tik; well-matched enemies;" kong keng firm, unyielding.

頸 (Ching.

The neck, specially the front of the neck, the throat; the back part is called haung'; also applied to the narrow part of things: "ung keng' to cut the throat; "ung keng' kau, a very intimate friendship.

脛 膜 (Ching.

The leg-bone; the legs of birds and animals: "kiok, keng' the shank; k'au k' keng' (Confucius) hit his shins—to teach him to assume a respectful posture.

聆 (Ling.

A vulgar character, used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. keng': the muscular stomach of fowls: "ak, keng' a duck's gizzard.

競 (Ching.

Violent, strong; emulous, pragmatic, bickering, testy, boisterous; to contend, to force, to struggle for; to drive off; great, abundant: "chung keng' wrangling; zu keng' singing, unambitious.

聆 (Ling.

A sister-in-law on the wife's side: com., 'mu keng' a maternal uncle's wife; keng' ma, a grandmother's brother's wife—great aunt; twai keng' and sa keng' a wife's elder and younger brothers' wives. Read chien: a pretty laugh.

噤 (Chin.

Read keng'; coll. keng': to shut the mouth; to refrain from speaking or eating; keng' ch'au to diet; keng' k'au lo loss of appetite and dysentery.
KENG.

Read keng; used for the coll. keng: to warn, to caution against; to impose superstitious restrictions: keng, sang saw to notify those whose birth-day characters ("conflict with the deceased"); keng, sang hong, to exclude strangers superstitiously, as at births and in times of sickness.

(255)

Keng.

Read kung; coll. keng: labor, work, a day's work; craft, art, workmanship: keng, hu, or keng hu, kiao, or keng ciang, work, skill; keng, hu ta, Congou tea; p'uh, keng, work in beating (metals); tong, keng, constant occupation; ta keng, to engage by the job; su, keng, to work by the day; keng chieng (or chu), wages; keng ngie, a craft, a trade; keng, hu kid, his workmanship is inferior; keng chieng cha, barely (making) wages; keng che'no chu tao, the character, keng does not project above; met, to earn small wages; keng, hu 'kiang ya loi, the workmanship is excellent; chi'oi, keng, jobs, chores; sioh, keng, or siah, keng sek, a day's work.

Read kong; coll. keng: a river: twai, keng, a large or main stream; keng, rivers and canals; kuo, keng, to cross the river; dau, keng, to drown one's self; keng tong, the river; keng 'chai, p'wang di sá ma, ch'ing, bring river-water to wash it and still it is not clean—can't clear up the matter satisfactorily.

KEU.

Streams diverging, as one ascends a river; a passage for a ship, a reach, a frith, an estuary; a rivulet running into the sea; a cove:

p'wo keng, canals and streams; com., keng, wuong, or keng kau, the mouth of an estuary; hiong keng, Hongkong; coll., keng tio char, the passage is narrow.

Keng. A coll. word: the male of quadrupeds; keng mò, the male and the female; keng tā, a bour.

(256)

Keu.

Sometimes interchanged with the next: to reject, to blot or strike out; to inveigle or entice; to mark off for punishment; crooked, hooked; met., illegal, illicit, underhand; in the coll. read kau, and keu, q. v.; keu kio, to mark off for execution; com., keu 'ying, to entice; keu 'tung, in collusion, as with thieves; keu, sieu, or keu tā, to reject, to strike out, as from a list by brackets.

Kow.

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 seduce, to tempt to do evil: in the coll. read kau, q. v.

Kow.

A ditch, a drain, a sewer; a canal, a water-course in a field: in the coll. read kau, q. v.; keu 'kio, a sewer, a drain.
A frame for fumigating or drying clothes by the fire: "keu jêng, a drying-frame.

A sort of leather vam-brace or defence for the arm, used by archers and called "pêi, keu, or siî, keu.

Distant and indistinct, confused, intricate: "keu kâk, a row of halberds; a confused mêlée.

The crowing of cocks; verbose, boastful, in which sense also read "chieu: keu, bragging.

Glue; glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued or sticking together, adhesive, compacted; obstinate, stupid, perverse, pertinacious, bigoted; to deceive; intimate, bound by friendship or pledge; sound of fishes: in the coll. read keu, q. v.: "keu chêk, sîong keu, united as by glue and varnish—very intimate; "keu sîong, a district or prefectural college.

Read keu; coll. keu, as in "keu taung affairs, underhand doings: "keu tek, ni chô, siê, nôh, "keu taung' how can I know what you are about!

A high tree shaped like the willow, with long sweetish seeds; probably a leguminosae: "keu kî, a fruit allied to the medlar, used in ophthalmia, and as a tonic.

Grass, herbs, plants; devious, to the right or left; illicitly; inconsiderate, irregular, heedless; in any manner, carelessly; nevertheless, only; but, if, so: "pêk, keu, carefully, correctly; com., "keu chêk, rudely, improperly, any how; "keu hâk, illicit union, fornication.

A dog; little, contemptible, mean: "lak, keu, a hunting-dog; "keu hî, ¡ a dog's bark; com., "long sing keu hâng' has a wolf's heart and a dog's ways! "keu 'chieu, you puppy! "cheu 'keu, running-dogs—applied to waiters in low places.

A bamboo trap or weel for catching fish or shrimps; they are cylindrical and open at the end.

A face grimed with dirt and furrowed with age; very old, senile: "tâoong keu, gray-haired, very aged; "ki keu, the virtuous old man.

To assist, to rescue, to save, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; to stop, to cause to cease; salvation, rescue; a tassel: com., "keu nang' to save from distress; keu yôh, an efficacious medicine; keu wong' to rescue; "keu chô to succor; keu 'hô, to save from a fire; keu ping, a re-enforcement; keu siê 'chio, the Savior of the world; coll., keu 'a keu, a! save! 'keu siê keu têng nôh, keu'

To assist, to rescue, to save, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; to stop, to cause to cease; salvation, rescue; a tassel: com., "keu nang' to save from distress; keu yôh, an efficacious medicine; keu wong' to rescue; "keu chô to succor; keu 'hô, to save from a fire; keu ping, a re-enforcement; keu siê 'chio, the Savior of the world; coll., keu 'a keu, a! save! 'keu siê keu têng nôh, keu'
To examine into, to
search out, to inform one's
self of; to push to the ut-
most: to devise, to scheme;
finally, at last: com., 'keu'te'
to conduct an official examination;
'kong keu' to discuss, to examine
the truth or merits of; 'keu'-
sik, on examination of the real
facts; 'kung keu' to investigate
thoroughly; 'keu kong' finally.

Poor and sick: a chronic
disease, a complaint which
threatens death.

Maternal uncle: com.,
'saeng keu' a maternal
uncle; 'keu', saeng, maternal
uncles and nephews; 'twa'i'
keu' wife's elder brother;
'sa' keu' wife's younger brother;
'keu' keu', husband's father and
mother; 'keu', saeng, a maternal
grandmother's brother—great
uncle; 'keu', sii, the maternal uncles
—are so styled by servants and
others.

Old, worn out, not new
or recent; formerly, an-
viently, before; venera-
able, venerated; passed
away, defunct: in the coll.
Chiu. read ko', q. v.; com., 'keu'
keu', an old friend; 'keu'
ching, former favor; 'keu' aving,
last year; 'keu' chik, the old dis-
 ease; 'keu' nga', 'wang' it
is hard to forget old friendships.

Proud, haughty; a sans-
ouer carriage; a vain, self-
confident gait; to stand or
sit carelessly; strong;
'keu' nga' proud, haughty;
'keu' mang' impudent; 'keu' nga,
strong teeth, tusks.

Hastily, urgently, in-
stantly, suddenly, quickly;
 fleet, hurried, swift; agi-
tated, trembling, flutter-
ed; to forward, to send
on, to transmit; an express,
a post: 'kek, keu' hurried, urgent;
'kau keu' agitated; 'tong keu'
chi ik, a postman, courier.

The grip of the hand be-
tween the thumb and fin-
gers: a diseased hand; em-
barrassed; stiff-necked,
prim, supercilious, imper-
turbable: com., kek, keu' straiten-
ed, distressed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>捍</th>
<th>Chū.</th>
<th>This and the next four characters are read kēi in the Paik, <em>Ing</em>: to ward off with the hand; to stop, to obstruct, to withstand; to oppose a plan, to stand out against: com., &quot;kēi wāng&quot; kēi to resist, to oppose; &quot;kēi chāok&quot; to renounce utterly; &quot;kēi 'sīu&quot; to defend or protect one's self.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>炽</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>A torch, made of reeds tied together, or of old bamboo cables cut up: &quot;hono kēi&quot; a lighted torch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巨</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>The chief, the great one, the first of its sort; great, vast, very, mighty, large; how, in what manner? in which sense used for the next: &quot;kēi wāng&quot; myriads, innumerable; &quot;kēi pēk&quot; the thumb; &quot;kēi hāi&quot; the vast sea; &quot;tōng kāi kēi&quot; kēi, to open the mouth wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誓</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>How, in what manner? often it implies the opposite of what is said; to reach to, to stop at; ignorant, as of a language: &quot;kēi pok&quot;, how not? is it not thus? how can it have been thought of?—i.e., it was wholly unexpected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉄</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>Hard, as iron or steel, obdurate; great, chief; fierce, implacable: &quot;kēi kung&quot;, a term for the emperor; &quot;kēi ngiēk&quot; or kēi sēi important matters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>锯</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>A saw; to saw; to saw asunder; to divide, to reduce: com., &quot;kēi ch'i&quot; (coll. kēi k'ēi), the teeth of a saw; &quot;kēi k'ong&quot;, saw-dust; &quot;kēi ch'a&quot;, to saw wood; &quot;ch'i u kēi&quot; a hand-saw; coll., &quot;kēi 'tōng&quot;, to saw off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鏟</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>A frame for a bell or drum; a musical instrument of wood; an ancient table-utensil of gold or silver, in which sense also read kēi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椭</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>Also read 'kēi: a kind of black millet, of which spirits, used in libations, were anciently made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉤</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>A cock's spur; a dew-claw, a ballux; to go to, to reach; to oppose, to attack; to stand over against, opposite; to border on, contiguous; distance from or between; to skip or leap over; to stab back-handed: in the coll. read kēi, q. v.: &quot;kēi yōk&quot;, to leap, to skip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跤</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>To squat, to sit on the feet; to sit in a rude, uncivil style: &quot;kēi ch'ō&quot; or &quot;wāng kēi&quot; to sit improperly; &quot;ki kēi&quot; to sit with the feet drawn up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懼惧</td>
<td>Chū.</td>
<td>To fear, to dread, to stand in awe of; fearful, apprehensive: &quot;kēi 'ā ng kēi&quot; to fear, afraid lest; &quot;ch'ieng kēi&quot; to tremble with fear; &quot;iu kēi&quot; apprehensive; com., kēi bōi to fear one's wife.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 具 | Chū. | Prepared, ready; placed together orderly; to present, to furnish, to lay before; tools, implements: ti sēng pok, kēi as you know the name, I do not insert it; com., "k'e kēi implements, tools;
To hold or grasp with both hands; a handful, the hand filled; the hollow of the hand; used in the coll. for collected, curdled, Cha. as blood; excited, angered: "ék, kéak, a handful; "ch'ien' sing k'o kék, delighted, pleased with; coll., "kék, haik, coagulated blood, as in wounds; kék, k'wong, irritated, as by disturbance.

Used for the next: a ball, a foot-ball of chaff; 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: "kék, kung, to stoop; "kék, úk, to nourish.

To investigate a case judicially, to question a criminal, to get at the truth: "seng' kék, or 'sing kék, to inquire into and judge a case.

Leaven, barm, the slime or mother which collects on liquors: kéak, ngiek, barm-cakes; chau kéak, distiller's grains—made into a condiment.

Read uk; used in the Paik, Íng for the coll, kéak; to put a vessel in the water with the bottom downwards—to discover whether it leaks; kéak, 'si, to drown by thrusting the head under water.

Kék. A coll. word: to pia together with pins or needles; to run a seam.
To place before, to offer or present to; to lay out, to arrange, as offerings to the gods: also read 'kung, q. v.: 'siek, këung' to arrange offerings; com., 'këung' hong to serve (the gods) with gifts; 'këung' da, to present tea; 'këung' kung, to offer to the ancestral tablets.

Read 'këung' in the dictionaries: 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.

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: in the colf. read 'kaung', q. v.: 'pok, këung tai', 'tieng, can't live under the same heaven (with him); com., 'këung' 'chung, or 'këung' kié' the whole amount; 'këung' chëng, the total of a cash account; com., 'këung' sing, the sum total; 'mwoi' 'këung' sëw' have had no dealings with him.

Also read 'këung': tenacious clay, mud, yellow loam; adhesive; to smear, to lute; in these senses the next is generally employed. Read 'king': a plant, also called 'u dëw, crow's head; 'king oh'ai' the violet or pansy.

To plaster or stop up with clay, to lute; to cover a corpse with earth, toointer; clay, argillaceous earth, mud; a way over a drain.

Exactly, nothing wanting, nothing over; hardly, just missed, as an injury; scarcely, almost, a little short: "këung' k'o', it will answer; "këung' oeng, just able to.

Also read 'këung', and is like the last: a cottage, a hut, a lodge; just enough, sufficient; partially, in a slight degree.

Also read 'këung': a tree whose flowers blossom and decay in a day, perhaps a species of Malvaceae; used figuratively for human glory, transient happiness; a handle.

To die of starvation by the road-side; to cover a way-side corpse.

A dearth or blasting of vegetables: "ki këung' a famine of grains and vegetables.

Near, proximate, both in place and time; to touch, to approach; to bring near, to close upon, to urge; according to, like, familiar: "ho këung' near to; com., 'chëng këung' to be near one, intimate; "këung' piéng' conveniently near; 'këung' ka, to stay at home—not travel far away; 'këung' t'o' consonant to reason; 'ch'ing këung' about to be; 'këung' loi, or 'këung' si, recently; 'këung' mëw, 'ki' sing, "near the temple, slight the god" —familiarity breeds contempt;
A corn-fan, a winnowing-fan, a sieve; a refuse basket; to spread out like a fan; the long stride on the finger's ends; part of Sagittarius, the 7th of the 28 constellations; met., wind and rain, because this star forbodes them; a kind of wood used for quivers.

The foundation of a wall, a 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; a side apartment, an anteroom: com., 'te' 'ki, the foundation; 'ki 'chi,' or 'ki ch'ou,' a foundation, a base; 'ki ngiék, a patrimony, an inheritance; 'teng, 'ki, to ascend the throne; 'ki chaung,' a strong foundation; coll., 'ki, pung k'6,' the foundation has fallen.

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:

"ki 'ieng, 'ki, to miss the time; "ki 'ieng, a year; com., "ki 'mwaung, the time is up; "ki 'nau, set times, as in yamuns; "ki 'p'ieu,' a promissory note; "ki 'aing' or 'ki yok,' the time fixed or agreed upon; "ki huk, a year's mourning; coll., 'ki kau' the set time has come.

Interchanged with the last: an anniversary, full revolution of a year, 354 days: 'ki, chi, song, a year of mourning; 'ki ngwok,' space of a month.

A dark green or red, also a blue and gray color; variegated; shoe-strings; very, the utmost: "ki 'k'ung, a grayish coiffure worn by girls; "ki saik, inquisitive, desiring to see novel things.

Interchanged with the next: failure of the harvest, famine, scarcity of food: "ki 'k'ung,' a dearth of cereals and vegetables; com., 'ki huang, a famine.

Scarcity; hungry, famish-ed; to starve, starving, necessary: com., 'ki n6g,' to starve; "ki k'ak, hunger and thirst; "ki chang kau, p'au, distressed at once with hunger and cold; 'ki 'pau sek, 'si, miss the times of hunger and fullness—i.e., to eat at irregular seasons.

The springs of motion; subtle, hidden, mysterious; what is within, recondite; moderately, a little; dangerous; having stated periods, the proper time;
an omen, prognostic; to expect; to examine; a qualifying word, nearly, almost, about, rather, somewhat: also read 'ki, q.v.: ,ki, ki, or ,ki, chü, almost, at the point of; ,ki, mi, small, recondite; ,sén, 'ki, probably, yet for all that.

Used for the last: changes, permutations; the origin or spring of; the subtle influences of nature; the motive power in an operation; a machinery, a trap or hidden contrivance; stratagems, schemes; a loom; ,ki, 't'ü, weaving implements; ,tieng, 'ki, the natural bent of a mind; ,sek, 'ki, to fail in a scheme—lose a battle; ,kung, 'ki, chü, the imperial council chamber; com., ,ki, pung, a weaver's shop; ,ki, chiu, to scheme, an artifice; ,ki, kwang, springs in a machine; met., designs; ,ki, mik, secret, undivulged; ,ki, huoi, an opportunity, occasion; coll., ,ki, pah, chá, a fine white grass-cloth.

To eat sparingly; to sigh, to cry out: coll., ,ki, 'ki, kiew, to peep, as a chick; to mutter, as spirits are said to do.

Pearls not perfectly round; a sort of armillary sphere, called "stiong, 'ki.

An imperial park in ancient times, measuring a thousand 'li on each side, with the court in the center; a limit, a border; inside of a door, the threshold; the lands of princes: ,swong, 'ki, the imperial park or demesnes.

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: "ki, chwu' (com., ,ki, ch'iu), to jeer, to laugh at; "chüü, 'ki, to satirize or reprove covertly.

Stones or rocks in a stream producing ripples; shallows, eddies; a stumbling-block; to impede, to rub, to grate against: ,tiw, ngü, 'ki, a fishing-place.

A nit, a louse: ,ki, saik, lice. Read 'ki, and used for ,ki, a blood-sucker.

A barb, as of an arrow or fishhook: ,tiw, 'ki, a spring or catch in machinery.

An iron implement like a hoe, called "chü, 'ki, and having a long blade.

To divine, to seek counsel of the gods; a kind of divination by writing in the sand with a twig of mulberry, willow, or peach: com., ,ki, pêk, the divining pen; ,ki, pêng, hall of divination; ,ki, zoñg, a divining tray (containing sand); ,kaung, 'ki, to bring down the gods in divination.

The flesh or firm muscle surrounding the bones: ,ki, hu, muscle, solid flesh.
The flesh covering the jaws and cheek-bones; the checks.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ki, ka*, to cut with shears; *ki, kau*, to hook up; to reject, as by bracketing words; *ki, kiê*, to tie, to tether.

One's self, I, myself; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, special; the 49th radical; to record; the 6th of the "stems", answering to earth; "ki, sing*, own body, self; com., "chaw* ki (coll. che* ka), one's self; "ang kong* 'swi* ki*, to mind one's own affairs; "oi* 'ki* ki* kiêng* to have a regard to one's private interests.

To subvert, to destroy, as a city: also read *ch, q.v.: *ki êng* 'ki*, to overthrow, to cast down.

A bleak, bare mountain, such as a hermit chooses; a high hill.

A tree resembling the willow, called "keu* ki*; its fruit is like the medlar and used as a tonic; name of a state.

Read *sêw* in the dictionaries: a branch diverging and afterward uniting again with the main stream; *ki êchwi*, a river and town in Honan west of Kaifung.

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 period of 12 years; a decimal or the completion of numbers; a foundation; a skein of 40 threads; "kong* ki*, to govern; com., "niêng* ki*, a person's age; "ki lioh*, to record, as an officer's merit; "ki kong hwaok*, to outlines and method, as of an essay.

A species of white millet: "ki ch'tai* a vegetable like succory or wild endive, often cooked and eaten.

A bench or stool to lean on; a stand, a side-table; the 16th radical: "ki* ki*, tranquil; "ang* ki*, a writing table; com., "da* ki*, a teapoy; "hiong* ki* tôh*, a small stand for supporting the censer—used in private houses.

A large kind of stag; also a small deer or antelope; com., "ki* p'wui*, deer-skin; "ki nük*, venison.

Much or many; a part of, a few, several; an interrogative of quantity, how, how many, or much? also read *ki*, and in the coll. *kwi*, q. v.: "ki* tô*, or "ki* chó*, how many? "ki* si*, when? "w* ki*, not much; "ki* hâ*, or "ki* kó* a few.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ki* "kâ*, to untie, to unravel; *ki* "kwi*, to revise, as books; "ki* kieu*, to pry up; "ki* "ku*, to stir, as things in cooking; "ki* "ka*, to twist, as rope; to twist off, as fruit from a tree with a pronged stick.
A relative or personal pronoun, referring to the person, place, or thing spoken of; he, his, she, her, it, its, they; there; an indefinite pronoun, wherever, whoever, the, that, the subject spoken of; used in the coll. to mark the possessive; 'ki, that time; 'ki, as if, supposing; com., 'ki a, the rest; 'ki ch'ên, the second; 'ki t'ung pek, 'iu yong ko, therein there must have been a cause; coll., 'ki 'ki ko, ko' every one, they all; 'lang, 'ki, two, as of persons, cash, &c.; 'ki p'waung, ch'ing, a cash and a half; 'ki kou, a cash and nine-tenths; 'ki siong, or 'ki sing, over a cash; 'ngwai 'ki chi'to, my house; 'chui set tie, neng 'ki, whose is this?

The game of chess:
'kong 'ki, a foundation;
'ki krou, a chess-board arranged for gaming;
com., 'ch'iong,'ki, a game of 32 men, invented by Wu'wang, n. c. 1120;
'chii 'ki, a game of 360 men, half black and half white, invented by Yau, b. c. 2300; 'ha' 'ki, to play chess;
'ki p'wo, a manual of chess-playing;
'ki p'waung, a chess-board;
'ki chi, chess-men; coll., 'ki kiang sioh, p'wo to make a move; 'ki ch'i mieng' kind of wafer-cakes—offered to ancestral tablets in the 7th moon; 'ki p'waung p'oh, large square sheets of foil-paper—burnt to idols.

A tributary of the Yellow river in Honan:
'chieng pi 'ki euk, he looked on the banks of the; 'ki.

Name of a river in Shantung, flowing south into lake Lohma in Kiangsu, and thence into the sea.

A border, a limit, confines; also used for 'ki (the Imperial domains); 'va 'ki, boundless; 'ki lu, a commander of the household guards.

Long, tall; 'ki, elegant, graceful. Read 'kong: earnest; pitiful, compassionate.

To pray, to invoke, to supplicate the gods for happiness; to beg, to entreat, to request—in the language of courtesy:
com., 'ki 'to, or 'ki kii, to pray, to beseech (the gods); 'ki 'sen, to pray for a son; 'ki 'ki pek, eng (the gods) will certainly answer prayer; 'ki shwa hwoi, to pray for (success in) lotteries; coll., 'ki sung, to pray for clear weather.

Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; tranquil, composed, undisturbed: 'sing 'ki, to be promoted—used as a complimentary phrase.

At rest, tranquil; to quiet, to console; much, large, great; used for 'ki (the Imperial domain); sometimes confounded with 'chie (to respect; but, only): 'te' 'ki, the divinity of the earth, who produces things—the Chinese Hecate or Cybele; met., Earth, Terra.
Used in names for leeches and land-crabs: in the coll. read 俭, q. v.: "ma 俭, a leech; 産, a species of small land-crab.

Adappled horse, marked like a chess-board, a fine-looking horse.

The Chinese unicorn—a fabulous animal: com., 旗, the male and female unicorns; 旗, ch'tiong, a wall in front of yantins with a unicorn-like quadruped, called 昊 (covet), drawn in it; 旗蝗蝗, the unicorn passes over the hills (scattering fire), but the sea-dragon stirs the water (and produces rain to quench it).

A small species of wild goose, perhaps a sheldrake.

A flag, a standard, a banner with devices on it: com., 旗 ho, a signal flag; 旗童 a frame-like banner borne before graduates; 旗 a Bannermen, Manchus or naturalized Chinese; 旗蝗蝗, the United States; 旗蝗蝗, a flag-staff; 旗蝗蝗, fluted chopsticks; com., 旗 a, 旗蝗蝗, and 旗 a, flags, are epithets applied to Manchus; 旗蝗蝗, nà kang, na, "a Manchu adopted mother (is called) dry nurse"—a play on the word 旗, meaning I am quite dry and have no money for you.

Used for the last: a flag, a banner; a pennon with bells or jingles attached to it.

A sexagenarian, an old man; old, aged; a superior or elder; strong, violent; to adjust; a scar on a horse's back: "sing 旗, gentry and elders; 旗 ngai, a superior, a teacher; com., 旗 to, the aged.

A horse's mane; the dorsal spines of fishes.

Extraordinary, rare, surprising, out of the common way; monstrous, miraculous, unnatural; unexpected, strange, new, wonderful: also read 旗, and in the coll. 旗, q. v.: com., 旗 tek, strange, unusual; to wonder; 旗蝗蝗, unnatural, rare; 旗蝗蝗 to meet with surprising luck; 旗蝗蝗, rare art, as in choosing lucky days; 旗蝗蝗蝗蝗蝗, strangely thinks that the heavens will open—expects wonders.

A steep path among the mountains; a dangerous defile or precipice: 旗蝗蝗, a rugged road across mountains.

A hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; bicuspidate; a headland or cape; to branch off, to diverge; met., ambiguous, as words or conduct: 旗蝗蝗, diverging roads; met., right and wrong, devious;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>琦</td>
<td>qì</td>
<td>speak with a double meaning, or differently to two different parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陆</td>
<td>lù</td>
<td>sick, diseased; sluggish action of the bowels, constipation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璩</td>
<td>kuí</td>
<td>A stone bridge; rugged, craggy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碧</td>
<td>jì</td>
<td>Land left after marking out a square field, odd parcels of land; ji jìng, odds and ends, overplus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>Also read 'ti and 'chi: a rare stone; ngwiàng qì, a plaything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墨</td>
<td>mò</td>
<td>A winding shore; a stone bridge; rugged, craggy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>葵</td>
<td>kuí</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last: the jaw-bones, the sides of the face; place where nine or many roads meet; a thoroughfare; name of a mushroom: kiu qì, a road diverging in nine directions; com. tìng qì, a road diverging in nine directions; com. tìng qì, a man of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils—drawn clutching a sword and standing on one foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕨</td>
<td>jì</td>
<td>A monster like a dragon having only one leg; a strange, monstrous appearance; a statesman in the times of Shun; fearful, alarming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魍</td>
<td>zuò</td>
<td>A sprite, the demons of the south; a devil, devilish; applied in Canton to foreigners on account of their shrill voices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>葑</td>
<td>zì</td>
<td>A labiate plant, called 'ki ngai', used in ulcers; bit of a bridle; to seek, to beg, to ask for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萱</td>
<td>xuān</td>
<td>A medicinal plant, called 'wong qì, used for its tonic properties; a kind of lungwort.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also read 'ti and 'chi: sick, diseased; sluggish action of the bowels, constipation.

A road, a thoroughfare; a place where four ways meet; tìng qì, a main thoroughfare, from which branches diverge.

Interchanged with the last: the jaw-bones, the sides of the face; place where nine or many roads meet, a thoroughfare; name of a mushroom: kiu qì, a road diverging in nine directions; com. tìng qì, a man of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils—drawn clutching a sword and standing on one foot.

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This character and the
next six are read ,ka in the
dictionaries: used for hat^2
(to meet accidentally):
com., 'sek, kid, a country in
the west; also used for Sakya, a
name of Budh.

As in ,kid^4 hu, or ,kid
hu, to sit with the legs
bent under one—a phrase
in Budhist books.

The brinjal, egg-plant;
also used for ho (the lotus):
'tiông kid, mad-apple, the
nightshade, belladonna;
'hwa^ng kid, tomatoes.

A kind of flageolet made
of a reed, also called pek,
lek; 'p't, kid, the plaintive
flageolet.

A kind of sleazy oamlet:
com., 'kid sa, a sort of
stole or surplice—worn by
Budhis.

Also read ,kid: a Budhist
word; pertaining to
Budh: 'cheng kid, Budhist,
a Budhist priest;
com., 'kid lang, name of
a Budh.

A cangue worn around
the neck, a wooden pillory
in which criminals are
exposed; to cangue, canged:
com., ,kid chaik, (coll.
kid p'ah), to cangue and whip;
'kid hwang' a canged culprit;
'kid ngwong' a vow to wear the
cangue; 'kid sô ne' chiong' the
cangue and the look (chain)
guards—are two idol attendants
supposed to preside over these
punishments; "kid hung, the of-
official superscription on a cangue;
coll., "dô kid, to wear the cangue;
"muk, ch't'ong chô' kid che'
kid che' the carpenter makes the
cangue and cangues himself; met.,
to involve one's self while plotting
against others.

Kiak.  A coll. word: low, not
elevated; cheap, inferior,
as goods: kid^2 kid low, placed
low; kid^2 hvo inferior goods;
kid^2 chong, an inferior quality;
kid^2 ngung, adulterated silver;
kid siok^2 chong (or ho^2), one
grade inferior; kid^2 siok^2 cheng,
step lower.

Kiak.  A coll. word: angry,
displeased, dissatisfied; to
turn away in a pet: po^2 kid,
again angry; kid^2, kô' gone off
displeased; chai^2 'mwo^ng kid,
let him be huffy if he pleases!
kid^2, kid^2, t'iong, to go about in
a pet; kek, kek, kid^2, kid^2, petu-
lant, in the sulks.

Read ,kieng; used in the
Paik, Ang for the coll.
kiak: to carry on the
shoulder, as a bag or a
cooly's implements; met.,
displeased, petulant, in which
sense the same as the last; "kiak,
kieng t'au, to carry on the shoul-
der; "kiak, chi'ı ki, to bear ban-
ers; t'ang dai kiak, kiak, or kiak,
'peng lang sô, burden-bearers,
coolies; "kiak, 'ki kiak, to carry
(the implements) easily; met., to
go off in a pet; kiak, siong pong,
to bear about a notice offering a
reward.
Read, "kiāng; coll. kiāng; to fear, to be afraid; perturbed, scared, frightened; to dread, to apprehend, apprehensive; "kiāng huōng, or "kiāng oi, to fear; "kiāng sek, kō' insensible from fright; "ny' kiāng, not afraid; "kiāng dīng, afraid of the public gaze, bashful; "kiāng gāng, to dread poverty; "kiāng suōng chī wó he fears people will laugh at him; "kiāng "kiāng hōng "hōng fearful yet elated (with hope); "ting "kiāng suōng, frightful! horrid!

Read "kiāng; coll. "kiāng; the warp; "kēng "kiāng, to stretch the warp-threads (on the loom).

Read 'chū; used for the coll. "kiāng: a son, a lad, a girl, children; a diminutive of persons and things; young fruit; used in opprobrious epithets: "kiāng svē, one's children; "twāi "kiāng, the eldest son; "nī' "kiāng kō, children; sā' "kiāng, a small child, an infant; "kē'kē, "yóng "kiāng, a foster-son; "kiāng nīk, "kiāng mīāng "kiāng "sīng "kiāng, children are one's flesh, life, and heart; 12 "kiāng sōng, posterity; kē'kē, "kiāng, the setting of young fruit; tu "kiāng, a pig; "suōng "kiāng, a sampun; "pāi "kiāng, vagabonds; "kōng "tōng "kiāng, Cantonese.

Read "kēng; coll. "kiāng; a mirror, a looking-glass; "tōng "kiāng a brass mirror; "kiāng kē' a mirror-frame; chē' "sīng "kiāng a pier-glass; "huī "kiāng a reflector; "ch'ūng "li "kiāng a telescope; "pā' "huā "kiāng a kaleidoscope; "kiāng "pīng, a mirror-case with drawers; "ngūng "kiāng spectacles; "kiāng "mēn "mōng, a kind of sycee-silver.

Read "hōng; coll. "kiāng; to walk, to go, to proceed; to travel; to act, to enact; the movement, performance, as of actors; movable, portable; met, to do evil, licentious: "kiāng tak, walking, going; "kiāng lā, to observe etiquette; "māng "māng "kiāng, walk slowly—a parting salutation; "kiāng hūi the acting of stage-players; "kiāng tō to walk, to journey; "kiāng piēng (or kō'wē), to step aside; "kiāng chū' a portable furnace; "kiāng pūng, the sexual act; "kiāng sl, timely, in demand, as goods; "kiāng mōng (or chūk), to go the rounds; "kiāng tōk, tō to fall behind; "kiāng sīā sī' tō to pursue a vicious course; "kiāng tsūk, tō to come to the blunt (end of the) path—i.e., in straits, distressed.

Read "kiāng; coll. "kiāng; also spoken "kiāng: hale, hearty, hasty, vigorous in old age: "kiāng "kiāng, strong, hale, as an old man; "mōng law "mōng "kiāng grows vigorous with age.

A scepter or baton made of stone, given to noblemen and princes as a sign of rank and used at levees; a measure equal to 64 Kuei. grains, or what can be taken up in three fingers;
pek, kie, a white baton; "t'io kie, a gnomon.

To cut open, to eviscerate; to pierce, to stab, to stick a knife into.

The stride of a man; the 15th of the 28 constellations, answering to parts of Andromeda and Pisces, and auspicious to students: com., "kie kwong koh, a temple or shrine for worshiping the kow sin, god of literature.

Also read "kie: a single step, once lifting of the foot; a pace three feet in length; a double step, called puow, is six feet in length.

A door round at the top and square at the bottom, like an ancient badge of office; the door separating the private, from the public, part of a house; the apartments of the women; unmarried females; women; female, lady-like, feminine: "kie saw a talented lady; com., "kie 'na, a virgin, a young lady; "kie mwoong, door to the female apartments.

The cock, the galline; a chicken: com., "kie kwot a cockseck; also the cockseck plant; "kie kong, a cockseck plant; "kie shing, a cock; "kie hoek, a cock; "kie kidang, chickens; "kie shing, loss of virility; "kie kwong, a kind of small pork-sausage; "kie kwong cock-eewing; "kie 'pa chan, like a hen scratching—coarsely done; "kie ch' an ak, chicken-head" and "duck-general"—attendants of the 'nu la' idols; "kie tank, hang siek, ch'ot, the hen pecks at a cham and breaks its bill; met., gets only the trouble for his pains.

Read kai; coll. kie, as in "kie cho' stone-steps; "kie cho' sheng (or 'ching), a flight of stone steps.

A pair of compasses; a law, regulation, usage, custom; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men according to usage; to regulate, to plan; to line, or draw a line; disk of the sun or moon: "kie cheng to regulate others; nang, nang, kie, the moon half full; com., "kie 'ku, or "kie mwoong, usage, custom; "kie li or kie deu, rules, regulations; "chá, kie, the rules of a school; "sung, kie, by-laws of a guild; "nik, kie, a sun-dial.

Used in Foochow for the next: a tavern, an inn; a halter, a bridle for a horse; a girl's tuft of hair, a coiffure; to bridle, to restrain; to regulate, to economize; to detain, to hinder: "kie 'lu, a caravansary; a wayfarer; "kie din, to stop at a hospice; detained, hindered.

An inn, a hospice, a caravansary; to lodge: kie k'ain, a sojourner; kie 'lu, a traveler, a lodger.

Sour, an acid taste like vinegar: kie chiong, pickled relishes; kie hai, acid
condiments; 'kie, kie, animalcules in vinegar.

A cross-beam on posts to support a roof; the tie-beam of two pillars.

A hair-pin, broad and bent, put on the back of the head at marriage; the coiffure; also applied to the cap first worn by young men; met., the age of puberty: 'kwang' kie, to cap a young man; com., 'kie, kie, to arrive at puberty, as girls.

Kie. A coll. word: to tie, to fasten; to tether, as animals; met., to confine, as the mind; kie k'o tai to tie to the girdle; kie, sing, pieng, to suspend on the person; kie, sing, to fix the mind, as by giving one work to do; kie 'la taiw' "tied and pitched down"—i.e., bound to, as by an engagement.

K. A coll. word: soon, quick; easily, rapidly: kie twa to grow fast; kie pieng, meng' soon angry; kie eiong, ngié to learn easily how to do it; kie ài yonng, ching, easy to learn but hard to become thorough in; kie 'pa, kie yong' soon filled and soon rejecting the food; met., fickle, capricious.

A complete number, a deliberation in full assembly; to plan, to consider, to devise; to calculate, estimate, reckon, count, compute; stratagem, scheme, plot: com., 'kie, ch'auik, or 'kie' aneu, a plan, a scheme; 'kie' kau to contend, to join issue with; 'kie'

saung' to rocken up; 'tai' kie, a triennial examination of district magistrates; 'ka kie' domestic expenses; 'kui kie' a crafty scheme; 'ek, kie' to reckon wrong.

桂 The Cassia tree (Laurus Cassia and Cinnamon-momea); met., literary reputation and honors: "chiek, kie' or 'p'ang kie' to pluck a cassia twig—become a Kujin; com., 'kie' hwa, the Olea fragrans; 'kie' pui cinnamon; 'n'gwook, kie' monthly rose, Rosa semperflorens; "vak, kie' fine cassia; 'p'oi, kie' a common cassia; 'kie' hwa yong, figured calico; 'kie' ho' lil 'tung saung, stimulating pills of cassia and other ingredients.

桂 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: kie' ngiek, a hereditary profession; com., 'kie' 'mu, a stepmother; 'kie' ch'ien to take a second wife (after the death of the first); coll., kie' chiu, or kie' hui, to finish by candle-light, as a play.

菊 A thistle, Carduus benedictus: Kie', chiu, a district in the north of Chihi.

寄 To lodge, to remain a while in a house; to confide in, to commit to, to trust in; to hand over, to deliver in charge; to send by, to transmit; to interpret; the east: kie' t'auk, to commit to;
kié, seng, an epiphyte, a parasite; com., "kié" seng to send a letter or message; "kié" má to send to buy; "kié" k'eu seng to send a verbal message; coll., "kié" k'ó to send off; "kié" yong, to rear a child in a second husband's home; "kié" siong, to send (paper) trunks (by one just deceased)—done by burning them; "kié" t'iong chi'io to send home.

季
Ch. Little, tender, junior, whatever is young and immature; the least or last of a series; a season, a quarter of a year; "maing" t'èng "kié" a series of three, as the three months of a season; "kié" sté the last generation; a waning dynasty; com., "séw" kié (coll. sê kié), the four seasons; "ch'ung kié" spring; "kié" ch'ung, the 3rd month of spring; "kié" tóì paid quarterly; coll., "siong kié" and "a" kié the former and latter half of the year—used somewhat indefinitely.

悼
Ch. Perturbed; agitation of the mind; to perturb; the edge or fringe of a belt or girdle: "sin g kié" the mind agitated.

罰
Ch. A scene for catching fish: "lié kié" a kind of rug or carpet, made of felt or long hair.

購
Ch. Read kié; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. kié: a kind of salted sea-fish; it is small, varying from one to four or five inches in length; "ung s'i kié, and "i hok, kié two varieties of kié fish; kvo cha kié, "pump-

Kiek

To exert one's strength; martial, vehement; to stop, to cease; a Buddhist enigma: com., "kiék, ngiong, or "kiék, 'ngu, the apotegms of Buddhist books.

結
Ch. 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: in the coll. read kaik, q. v.: com., "kiék, hwong, to betroth; ngwok, kiék, a monthly settlement; "kiék, kwoh, final result, the issue of; "kiék, kvo, to reap the fruits (of one's life); kiék, wong, to knit nets; to weave webs, as spiders; kiék, wong to bear a grudge, at feud with; kiék, liék, fervent, earnest; kiék, pai (or ngié²), to pledge friendship; kiék, ch'iō kung k'woang, "bind straw and bring a ring in the mouth"—an allusion to ancient fable, meaning I will require your favor; coll., kiék, 'chi, to bear seed; kiék, sioh, pek, to cast an account.

縴
Ch. To tie, to bind together pieces of silk in order to dye them.

絮
Ch. Used for the next: pure, clear; a species of hemp.

Read kiék: a line, a rule; to bind; to bring within
limits, as a river: 'kiiêk; tok, to adjust, to restrict by rule; 'kiiêk, kii, to furnish a rule or model.

Limpid, pure, clear; untainted, above bribes, pure-minded; neat, trim, clean, tidy; to purify, to cleanse, to correct: liêng kiiêk, incorrupt, above bribes; com., 'kiiêk, chiango' pure, undefiled; to cleanse; ch'êng kiiêk, clean; as water; chaste, pure.

To take hold of a lappet or skirt; to put the skirt in the girdle, so as to hold something in it; to carry things in the skirt of the Chieh. dress.

Used for the last: to carry any thing in the lap or bosom; to take with the fingers; to pluck, to select.

To lift, to raise from the ground; to suspend, to hold dangling; to adjust, to put in order: 'vi kiiêk, to lift and carry; met., to recommend. Read kiiêt: to write on tablets; deficient, exhausted.

To lift up, to lift or take off, as a hat or cover; to raise the dress; to take upon, to bear, to undertake; responsible for; to publish, or make known; a card drawn rapidly: kiiêk, taiêk, to post a placard or pasquinade; kiiêk, tang, a note of hand; kiiêk, hieu, to publish, as a list of graduates; com., 'kiiêk, kai' to lift the (bridal) veil, as the bridegroom makes a feint of doing when married.

To take up, as with chopsticks. Read ch'auêk; to divine, as with bamboo sticks; also, used for ch'auêk; (bamboo slips; a plan, a scheme).

Also read kiiêk; a basket for sundries, a pannier; 'siong kiiêk, a long and narrow chest, a trunk; 'chê kiiêk, a book-trunk.

Also read kiiêk; a round stone pillar with an inscription; an ignilie of sharp projecting rock, as on the coast of Chihli near the Great Wall; the fluttering of birds: 'pi kiiêk, square and round stone pillars.

To go away, to depart; martial, bold; a brave and valiant bearing.

Pods of leguminous plants; legumes, including the seeds; an Acacia; a petiole sheath in grasses; kiiêk, chiango, a small coin of the Han dynasty, like the seeds of the elm; 'ming kiiêk, a lucky plant—which grew in Yu's courtyard.

A frame for holding fused metal while casting; a sword: 'tung kiiêk, to drum on the sword with the fingers.

Read niêk; used for the coll. kiiêk; to take with tongs or pincers: kiiêk, nuo 'kwong, to pluck out the pin-feathers; kiiêk, niêk, a pair of pincers, tweezers.
Kiem.

 succinct: used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. kiek; to take with chopsticks: 'kiek, sioh, to' to take a morsel with chopsticks; 'kiek, k'o' siah, take with the chopsticks and eat; 'kiek, k'o' p'woi' to take of the condiments.

The jaws, the sides of the face, the cheeks, ut-"r-rance, articulation: "hweang' kiek, slow of speech; 'jo' kiek, rosy cheeks; coll., 'au meng' kiek, has dark cheeks.

To take by force, to snatch, to seize, to plunder, to rob; importunity, hurry; a Buddhist period, a kula: com., "ch'iong kiek; (coll. Chieh. p'ah, kiek) to rob; 'kiek, chai' to plunder a stockade; 'kiek, hwoong kong' (coll. kauny), to seize the imperial tribute.

Read "hweang, as in hwook, hwayg (to sell goods to hucksters or retailers); used for the coll. kiek, as in "kiek, hwo' to buy goods for retailing; "kiek, che' the retail prices; "kiek, k'o' ma' buy them up and sell by retail.

Eminent in talents and virtue, a hero; proud, self-willed, opinionated; the second is also the name of a statesman ("Ngoy Chieh. kiek), A. D. 956, in the days of the After Chow dynasty: com., "ying shung ho kiek, brave, heroic.

Kiang.

Aher-roost; courageous, excelling, gifted with great qualities, magnanimous; one of a thousand, a hero, in which sense used for the last; harsh, cruel, villainous, truculent; to lift, to carry: com., "kiek, to' the two wicked emperors, Kiek, koi' (the last monarch of the Hia, B. C. 1818), and Tei' sioh (the last of Shang, B. C. 1154).

To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to sink away, Chieh, wanting, defeated; to carry on the shoulder; exhausted power like that of the four elements, which are then succeeded by others: "gieyang, solik, kiek, aged and infirm; com., "kiek, lik, to exert one's strength to the utmost; "kiek, kiek, the strength exhausted; coll., po taine', po'kiek, very close and niggardly, as a mean employer.

Kiang.

Also read ugieyang? salt, briny water; a kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shantung: com., "kieyang 'chii', lye, lixivium; "kieyang tong, hot lye.

Kien.

Level, even, equal; the hands lifted together; the name of a district.

Kien.

A pig three years old; a full grown hog; a hornless animal like a deer.

Kien.

Hard, solid, firm, durable; sound; stout; whole, robust; determined, persevering, constant, resolute, unwavering; to establish,
to strengthen, to confirm; to harden, to congeal: "kieng chek, fixed in one's way; "kieng _lnging, stiffened; firm, resolute; compact, as a style; com., "kieng ko' solid, durable; unavering; coll., "kieng chong, of fine, substantial quality; "y'a, "kieng, very strong, well-made.

The shoulder, the scapula; to take upon, to bear, to sustain; competent; firm; an animal three years old: "sek, "kieng, to withdraw the shoulder, to desist; com., "kieng ting, sores on the shoulder, as of coolies; "kieng pi' fleshly part of the arm; "gwang "kieng, trimming on the neck of a lady's dress; "kieng t'ien seng li, huckstering; coll., "kieng pong kwak, broad-shouldered; met., has many influential friends; "kieng t'iu "kieng, shoulder to shoulder—crowded; "kieng t'au k'auk, veng cho' tio' "kieng, the shoulder made a road for people to walk on; met., over-ridden, imposed on by others.

A conjunction, moreover, together with, and, also, with, in addition to; equally, same; to attend to several things; to join, to connect together, connected:
"kieng ding, to contain several; "kieng peng, to coalesce; com., "kieng p'woi, additional ingredients; "kieng s'u, to fill an additional office temporarily; coll., "kieng pek, nok, other things added; "po' "kieng, or "kaing "kieng, still more, in addition.

A kind of sole, called 'pi muk, ingyu, the paired-eye fish; it is said to have only one eye and to swim in pairs, clasped to each other.

The spoonbill (Platalea major) Temm. and Schleg.; in Chinese books called "pi ik, "neu, the paired-wing bird, because having only one wing and one eye, it needs a mate to fly with.

A marshy plant, a kind of sedge, called "kieng ka, which cattle fatten on.

A thick kind of lustring, woven close so as to shed rain; it is now called "kieng and kiong.

Interchanged with the next: to coerce, to repress; to gather and bind together; to inspect; to collect; to collate; to choose: "kieng sok, to restrain, to keep in subjection; com., "kieng 'teng, to arrange carefully.

An envelope; a label or title put on a book; a model, a pattern, a rule; to examine; to assort, to arrange, to collate; to compose a book; com., "song "kieng, the supervisor of a small district or township; "seu "kieng kwoang, an officer who searches candidates on entering the examination-hall.

A cocoon, the silky pupa of moths; the sound of gentle breathing; chang "kieng, the silk-worm's co-
A plait, a fold; tucks, gathers: coll., k'ak; kieng, to make plaits; pah, 'kieng chung, a skirt with many folds.

To see, to look at, to notice, by the senses; to visit; an opinion, a mental view; seeing, observing, feeling, impressed by; used in forming reflective verbs, and denotes the passive voice and past time; the 147th radical: also read 'kieng', q.v.: coll., 'ko kieng' your opinion; 'siong kieng' to see each other, an interview; 'ko kieng' from which it can be seen; 'kieng kwo' seen; 'kieng chi'eu' laughed at; 'kieng sek, knowledge; 'ch'ioh, kieng' clear discrimination; 'kieng kwang, to see the officer—i.e., to go to law; 'kieng' ch'o, on good terms with; 'kieng', ch'a, better in health; 'kieng' chioh, t'o kuo, will borrow some of you—an epistolary phrase; 'kieng', ang su'n, see the saddle and think of the horse; met., to recollect by the law of association; coll., 'kieng' kaek, to perceive; 'kieng' ch'ioh, angered, vexed; 'kieng' meng'ta, a present to a visitor, as to a son-in-law; 'kieng' tai 'ma, an inquisitive woman; 'kieng' ch'ien chew' ch'Iong, crouches as soon as he sees money—sordidly covetous; 'kieng' cheng' to 'sien dung', of the many I have seen—so, you are the worst!


キエン  Chien.

キェン  'kieng' to wear a sword; 'sick, kieng sungh' ch'iong, tongue like a sword and lips like spears—cutting, sarcastic; coll., 'su kieng' to fence; 't'o kieng' swords; 'kieng' die, a pond near the examination-hall in Foochow; coll., 'kieng' sioh, 'pa, one sword.

乾  Heaven, the power or agency of heaven; a sovereign; a father; the first diagram; enduring, stable, superior, strong; diligent, untiring: also read 'kiang', q.v.: 't'a kieng, to embody heavenly principles—virtuous, as a prince; coll., 'kieng dung, the emperor Kienlung, A.D. 1736-1796, 'kip, 'kieng k'ang, the first and second diagrams—heaven and earth, father and mother, prince and minister; 'kip, 'kieng chu and 'kip, 'kieng chu, a boy's and girl's betrothal-cards.

墘  A vulgar character: an edge, a border; a shore, a bank, a margin; eaves; 'kip, 'kieng k'ang, the edge of; 'kip, 'kieng k'ang, edges and corners; ch'ui 'kip, the water's side; k'au 'kip, the verge, border; 'kieng 'kip, the eaves; 'kip k'au 'kip, the edge worn off.

虔  The firm step of a tiger; determined, inflexible, persistent; sincere, ingenuous; attentive, correct, pious, devout; to venerate, to respect; kind, beneficent;
A stately horse, a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, ungovernable; self-confident, conceited; to glory in, to disdain;
"kieu, chieh say kung," pride, waste, lewdness, and idleness; "kieu, chieh ungovernable and vicious; com., "kieu ngö" proud, arrogant.

A species of pheasant, called kieu kieu, perhaps from its chucking note; it has a long tail and is supposed by some to resemble the barred-tail or Rheeves' pheasant (symmetrical).

To squint: "kieu 'mau, to look askance; a side-glance, squinting.

Interschanged with the next: the brightness of the moon, splendor of the sun; clear, bright, effulgent; an immaculate, pure white: kieu kiek, white and spotless.

White, lustrous, refluent, like a bright gem: "kieu nik, a bright sun; ngvok, ch'ok, kieu, the moon rising in brightness.

A little black poodle, found in the north; doublings of a fox; artful,
crafty, specious, mendacious, deceitful; maddened, wild; cruel:
ˈkīeu ˈkiò a tricky scheme; ˈkīeu ˈchē mendacious; ˈkīeu ˈhwak, or
ˈkīeu ˈkwai deceitful, knavish;
ˈkīeu ˈtō the cunning rabbit;
met., a wily fellow; com., ˈkīeu ˈauk, crafty and overbearing.

Interchanged with the
last: beautiful, winsome, pretty; flattering, artful, specious;
ˈkīeu ˈmē pretty and captivating; ˈkīeu ˈhō, handsome.

A colic, a violent pain
in the bowels: used for
ˈkīin in the coll., q. v.: com.,
ˈkīeu ˈtōng, so, colic or cholera morbus; coll.,
ˈkīeu ˈtōng ˈkīeu ˈtō ˈtāng gripping pains in the bowels.

Interchanged with the
next: straight; to straighten out; met., to rectify, to correct what is wrong;
bold, strong, martial; to simulate, deceitful, fraudulent; to usurp authority;
ˈkīeu ˈchēng to correct; ˈkīeu ˈkiōng to compel, to constrain;
ˈkīeu ˈmū, to criminate falsely; ˈkīeu ˈbān̄k, to act under false pretences;
ˈkīeu ˈkīāng, to seize by force, oppressive.

To raise the hand, to
lift; firm, unyielding, violent; to straighten, to correct; false, deceitful; to take, to select; to bend by the application of fire; in the coll., to pry with a lever, to pry up or out: also read ˈkīeu in the coll., q. v.: coll.,
ˈkīeu ˈk̲w̲i, pry it away; ˈkīeu ˈk̲i̲ ˈi̲, pry it up.

To stir up or about, to
mix up; to beguile to evil;
Chiao.

To disorder, to confound; to trouble, to annoy, to inconvenience; to excite commotion;
ˈkīeu ˈmān, disordered, embroiled; ˈkīeu ˈhwāng, to disorder, to make a commotion; coll.,
ˈkīeu ˈsōi, frets himself lean; ˈkīeu ˈkā ˈchēāng, a teasing, troublesome elf!

Pivots on which a door
turns; a hinge, a joint; a clamp, a hasp; ˈtīng ˈkīeu the pin, as of a hinge;
ˈkīeu ˈmū, or ˈkīeu ˈchēng, shears. Read ˈkau: to inlay metals.

Read ˈkau; used for the
coll. ˈkīeu a small kind of dumpling with a stuffing of meet, sugar, turnip, etc.

To bind, to twist, to
wrap about; to strangle;
blunt, unceremonious; a sash, a girdle; ˈkīeu ˈchēāng to pick out others faults; com., ˈkīeu ˈsī, to execute by strangling; ˈkīeu ˈkāng ˈhain to await in prison the time of such execution.

To wind about; a leg-
wrapper; to hand to an officer; to deliver up, to return, to pay back;
ˈhwāng ˈkīeu, paid up, settled; com., ˈkīeu ˈhwāng, to deliver to an officer; ˈkīeu ˈsō to render an account, as of money spent; ˈkīeu ˈhwāng to hand in essays; coll., ˈkīeu ˈtēng, to return, to hand back; ˈkīeu ˈkīō, coollage, porterage. Read ˈchīōk, to tie a string to an arrow when shot.
The writhings of a snake or dragon, to wriggle, to stretch one's self; a kind of ant.

To raise the feet; to march, to prance; strong, martial, proud, valorous; to cut antics, as a successful fool; puffed up, delighted; unsettled; also read kiok, and kie, q. v.

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: com., kie, kie wu to cry out for help; kie, eng call and answer; congruity, as of ideas in consecutive clauses; kie, hwa to beg alms; coll., kie, k'ang, cock-crowing; kie, hsiung, bawls (loud enough) to turn the sky; ming 'la kie' nü, some one is calling you; 'k'uk, si, chou, kie, k,'a, the beggars cry in the street; tie ming kie 'nu cha' who told you to do so? kie 'lo si, nü,' ming, by what name is it called? kie, cheu t'ai gou nuk, a singing bird when killed (furnishes) no meat; met., a gabbler effects nothing.

To cry out, to roar; a deep tone of voice: kie, tō, suppressed weeping; kie, kie wu a deep tone; kie, hua, to call out.

An inn, a lodging-place; a temporary sojourn; high: kie, k'si, to visit, to sojourn.

A high sharp peak, where no water remains: "woun, kie, one of five lofty hills in Shantung where genii dwell.

Interchanged with the next in the met. sense for a father: high, stately, lofty; looking upward, aspiring, like the branches of a tree; curved, crooked; proud, discontented; a surname; "kie, muk, stately trees—an order of plants in botany; kie, cha, father and son; com., kie, chieng, chi hi, congratulations on removing—a phrase written on presents to one removing to a new abode.

A bridge with high arches, planks laid across streams; a ferry-ropo stretched over a river; a pulley-beam over a well; a viaduct; disobedient, disrespectful; a stately tree like a cypress or poplar; met., a father: in the sense of a bridge read kio in Foochow, q. v.: kie, cha, father and son.

A kind of grain, called kie, mek; buckwheat; the culm is reddish, it is two or three feet high, has white flowers, and is reaped in October.

A sedan; formerly it denoted a covered chaise: com., kie, k'ang a bridtial sedan; ming kie, an open sedan; kie, hua, an establishment; kie, chieng, sedan-fare; kie, chi, yang, sun-screens attached to a

A high seat; a sedan; formerly it denoted a covered chaise: com., kie, k'ang a bridal sedan; ming kie, an open sedan; kie, hua, a seat in a sedan; kie, chieng, sedan-fare; kie, chi, yang, sun-screens attached to a
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<td>sedan; 'kieu', 'hu', or 'kieu', 'pang', sedan-bearers; 'kieu', 'dieng', curtains of a sedan; 'kwo', 'sang kieu' a mountain-sedan—made long for reclining in; 'paik', 'ch'o' kieu' a sedan with eight bearers; coll., 'twat'd kieu' a kind of large, heavy sedan; 'si' kieu' to ride in a sedan; 'kieu', 'kwung' sedan-thills; 'ya kieu' sedans not belonging to a regular establishment; 'kieu', 'siok', 'pa' (or 'ting'), one sedan; 'kieu', 'kong k'o', 'sieu', sedans carried off and burnt!—said to one looking vainly for a sedan, and is an allusion to the custom of burning paper sedans for the dead; 'kieu', 'ch'i', a kind of chair for a small child.</td>
<td>Read 'kieu'; used for the coll. 'kieu': to pray heavy things, to use force in praying: similar to 'kieu', q.v.: 'kieu', 'siek', to break in praying.</td>
<td>sign of the superlative, very, exceedingly; 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: &quot;teh, kik; zenith, nadir, and four quarters; the six calamities which befall men; 'paik', 'kik', the eight cardinal and intermediate points; 'hwong kik', the perfect limit—a fixed principle, as laid down by sages; com., 'kik', 'ngui', very dangerous; 't'ai' 'kik', the great extreme—primordial principle or cause of things; 'paik', 'kik', the north-pole, north-star; coll., 'kik', 'ch'eh' very amusing! most admirable! 'kik', 'siang' very cheap; 'kik', 'chieu', or kik, 'chieu', the very least—seil, that will suffice; 'k'yu tek, kik', the very extreme of misery.</td>
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### 263 Kih.

**Kih.** A coll. word: to thrust, to pierce, as with the finger, or a sharp instrument: *kih*, *lioh*, pierced, perforated; *kih*, 'ma', 'kwo' can't pierce it through; *kih*, *siok*, 'k'ong (or 'chiong'), to perforate; *kih*, *siok*, 'chong', to pierce with a needle.

**Kih.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *kik*, *kiah*, to pry up; across, transverse, crosswise, as things thrown down promiscuously; *kib*, *kiah*, *kiah*, *kah*, a rumbling and derangement (of the bowels).

### 269 Kik.

**Kik.** The ridge-pole of a roof; hence the utmost point, apex, place, verge, degree; 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 communicate, to connect; effected, completed, in which sense it is often a sign of the past tense; as a conjunction, and, with, also; at, about; to; concerning; much used with a negative to denote what is impracticable or unavailing: *chiong kik*, almost at or up to; *hwong jo' kik*, too late for repentance; *sing kik*, effected; com., 'kik', 'tah' the three highest of the Hanlin degree; *kik*, 'ting' and *kik*, 'kii', the age of puberty of boys and girls respectively—is 16 years; *kik*, 'si', at the time, seasonable, in season; 't'ai' 'kwo' and 'pok', 成及及第
kik, to exceed and to fall short, superfluous and deficient.

Kik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in kik, kikō, or kik, kikō, kiō, to bear on the shoulders, to carry easily, as a cooly's implements.

King.

Great, high, lofty; top of a mountain or hill; extensive; the capital or metropolis of a kingdom; ten millions: com., king lu (coll. king siang), a metropolis; paē, king, Peking; king po the Peking Gazette; king sek the Peking mode; king ch'ang po reddish-black cotton cloth; king ku, musical instruments; king k'iong (coll. king qie), the Peking mandarin; king k'ong to impeach at the capital.

Strong, powerful, violent: king tik, a powerful enemy.

To mark the face with black spots: mik, king, to mark the face with ink; king miōng to tattoo the faces (of criminals).

A whale; the largest of the sea-monsters, fabled to be one thousand li in length: king su, a whale; king tōng, to swallow all, to swindle; kiē, king stōng tiōng, to ride a whale to heaven, as Li-tai-peh did.

To raise with the hands, to elevate, to lift high: ek, chéw, king tiōng, a column rising to heaven—a pillar of state, an able officer.

A stand for a lamp, or a wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing it; also a stand for dishes: tong king, a stand for a wall-lamp.

A shy horse; to terrify, to frighten, to scare, to alarm; perturbed, alarmed, terrified, astonished; in the coll. read, kiōng, q. v.: king k'ai, terrified; king hwōng, frightened, alarmed; com., king tik, "excited insects"—the 3d of the 24 solar terms; king tong have disturbed you—a polite phrase; tong king, tiōng tong to arms heaven and moves earth—said of a conspicuous act.

To fear; to forbear, to refrain; cautious: chéng king, trembling; king king, wary, cautious, respectful; guarded, uneasy, watchful, anxious—according to the context.

A large tributary of the Yellow river in Shensi, whose waters are muddy; to flow through, pervious, joined by water; a fountain.

The threads of a web, the warp; meridians of longitude; veins; the meuses; to pass through, before, by, or across; a sign of past time; to weave or interlace; to manage, to regulate, to superintend; what is regular, right, or orderly; laws, canons; canonical books, standard works,
KING.

KING.


Now, presently, at this time, the present time; 1. King, now; 2. Ch'in, now; 3. King, chi'ieh (coll. King, guang ch'ieh), this year; 4. King, sie, this world or age; 5. King, seng, the present life; 6. King, k'ii kwan, rare scenes, modern, and ancient—is the name of a book; 7. King, tieu pok, po' ming tieu sii, to-day cannot secure to-morrow's affairs; 8. Coll., King, tang or King, tang' nu, to-day; 9. King, p'oo, to-night; 10. King, tang' cheu, this morning.

Metal; one of the five elements; gold, par excellence the metal; musical instruments of percussion; 11. Firm, strong, solid, hard; 12. Yellow, golden; a coin, a piece of money; during the Han dynasty, a catty of gold; precious, true, imperial; a surname; the 167th radical: com., King, muk, ch'ui 13. two 'cheu, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth—are the five elements;

King. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in king, kōng, to carry between two.

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; great, extensive; a resemblance, form, imagining, fancy; to look up to, or regard with affection; longing for; dress, apparel; *ch'ing* king, neat and tasteful; *wong* king, the evening prospect; *met.* old age; com., *kwong* king, or king hwong circumstances, prospects, as of trade; *'king ch'iong* the aspect of matters; *si* king, signs of the time; *'king te* a vista, scenery, landscape; *'hō* king, or king hō, fine prospects, easy circumstances.

To be excited upon, to give attention so as to understand; to seem remote, far, distant: *'king hauk* to perceive.

A limit, boundary, frontier, border; marches, confines; abode, place where one lives; a neighborhood, a district; state, condition of life, status: *'king kai* a boundary; *song* king, in good circumstances, favorably situated; *sūi* king, the four quarters; com., *'king siū* a neighborhood-temple; *'king hong* fees paid to a temple.

Jin. Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive; solemn, respectful; to venerate; to watch against sedulously, to consider, to heed: *'king kēi* to send presents; com., *'king seng* careful, cautious, circumspect.

To warn, to caution, to enjoin; to threaten with a penalty; to forbid, to arouse, to urge to reform; to disturb, to alarm the Ching. secure: *'king ch'ing* to warn the people; *'king 'sing* to examine and charge one's self; com., *'king kai* to caution, to enjoin; *'king kai* a ch'ēi to warn against a repetition of.

A kind of variegated silk, used in ornamented work; embroidered, worked or knit in colors; elegant, figurative, as a style; flowery, pictured: *'e* king, clad in silks; *met.* the gentry, official persons; com., *'king siū* figured pongees; *'king seū* embroidered, worked in colors; *'king seū* 'sing chiong, an elegant essay; 'king 'sing *ō* a lined silk tunic-worn by brides; *'king siong* *t'ūng* hua, add flowers to variegated silks; *met.* to give to one already rich.

To bind fast, to compress; a cord; urgent, strict; diligent, prompt, on the point of; in haste, pressing; strict, confined; rapid flow of water: com., *'king kēi* tight, fast; urgent, strict; *'king kēi* very pressing; *'king yēu* or *yēu* king, important; *'king siū* to guard strictly; coll., *kāk* king,
too tight, too close; pwoh, king, to tie tight; 'king' king 'se' closely, tightly; 'king (or kek)' shui chho to ngu, swift water is a good place to catch fish in; met., when business presses is just the time to make gain.

King. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'king kong, to bolt, to bar, and 'king kong, to boil thoroughly.

(271) A bridge of stone or planks; in the dictionaries read kieu, q. v.: "chiok, kio, the magpies' bridge (made for the meeting of Chek, 'ru' and Ngul long)—a fairy tale; com., 'kio diung, the wood or stone ties of a bridge; 'kio mwoong, the spans or arches; 'kio lang, the balustrades; "wang se" kio, bridge of myriad ages—name of the great bridge over the Min at Foochow; "kio kuo" t'iu kwaai, after crossing the bridge throws away the stuff; met., ungrateful toward a benefactor; coll., "twoi" kio 'tau, head of the great bridge; "p'u kio, a floating bridge; "kio 'tong, the pier of a bridge.

Chiao. —is used medicinally in Foochow.

Chieh. Read kiu; coll. kio, as in, 'kio mai, buckwheat

The third also read, hiong: alone, desolate, without brethren or protectors; downcast, sorrowing; the second also means to stare at fixedly, affrighted: 'king kung, downcast, dispirited; 'king tuk, alone, solitary.

Kioh. Read kioh; used for the coll. kioh, as in, 'kioh, saik, ability, skill; met., laborers, workmen, coolies; kioh, chieu, or kioh, saik, 'chieu, few workmen; kioh, saik, 'ho, has good ability; kioh, saik,
KIOK.

The tailor-bird, called *kiew ho* (the cunning woman) and other names; it sings at the equinoxes and marks the seasons.

A broken or halved ring, formerly used to indicate breaking of all connection; a semicircle; an archer's ring; personal ornaments.

Parting or dying words; to take leave, to depart; a farewell; an art, a rule, a precept; a mystery, a secret; abstruse doctrine; a trick, a sleight: "kiok, pick, to take a last farewell; *pe* kiok, indulged secrets; *mek* kiok, the doctrine of the pulse; *k'eu* kiok, art or skill in teaching; *coll.* kiok, tait rules, methods in doing.

Also read *kiok,* feigned, counterfeited; false, hypocritical; to impose on, to gain an end by specious arts: *k'ei* kiok, feigned, treacherous; *k'ieu* kiok, crafty.

Shoes or sandals made of twisted hemp cord; some say wooden shoes, or shoes with iron spikes in the soles; the second also read *kieu* and *k'ieu,* q. v.

The foot, but applied to the whole leg: *met.,* stable, Chiao, based, firm; an art, a profession; capacity, skill, talent, in which sense read *kioh,* in the coll., q. v.: *chiek* kiok, bare-footed; *hö'ch'iu* kiok, clever, handy; *lo'kiok,* to show the (elev'n) foot; *s'kiok,* saik, an art, ca-

*ngai* (or *kiä*), inferior skill, as of actors.

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Kioh.

Name of a river; streams flowing different ways; to flow, to lead streams; to spread abroad; to decide, to pass sentence, to settle; Chüeh. to cut off; fixed, decided upon, certainly, positively, doubtless: "kiok, ngi, to decide doubtful points; "kiok, chioh, to renounce utterly; con., "kiok, 'c to decide mentally; "kiok, 'wo, to determine the grades, as of the Sintsai before the Literary Chancellor; "kiok, *twang* se^ jü, to decide between the right and the wrong; "kiok, pok, sik, *angiong,* positively will not eat (retract) my words!

Water bubbling, as from a fountain; to gush forth; an islet or bank, formed by art in a stream; a river in Shansi. Read *uk:* water flowing along.

To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to gouge; to twitch, to snatch; to press or pull, as a bow; to castrate: "kiok, "ngang, to gouge out an eye; con., "kiok, "ta, to castrate swine, for which the usual coll. is *tong* "ta.

The shrike or butcher-bird, called *pauk,* jö, it sings in the 7th moon and is said to eat its dam: *kiok,* *siék,* a butcher-bird's tongue; *met.,* gibberish, as of southern people.
To hope or expect impatiently; to indulge in complaints, dissatisfied; to make known, to bring to light, as another's faults.

A ring with a tongue in it, a buckle, a hasp; part of a lock; a carriage ring for fastening the reins to, called "kiok, nuk."

The surname of the emperor Shihmung: com., "kiong tai" kiong, a famous general, b. c. 1122—name used as a charm with the words 'ch'ai, 'ch'ü (is here) added; 'maing', kiong 'mii, a noted woman in the time of Chihuang-ti, b. c. 246.

Beautiful, handsome, comely; slender, elegant; sprightly, pleasing; somer, distant: sieng kiong, lady-like, graceful; lieng kiong, arched, crescent; pieng kiong, light and airy, buoyant.

A tribe of aborigines in ancient Tangt, shepherd nomads belonging to the Scythian race; an initial particle, ah! strong, forcible; contrary, cross-purposes; neat, elegant.

A large caterpillar; smallred larvæ instagant water; the larvæ of mosquitoes; to disturb, to agitate, to stir up.

Colcoptcronsbogs found in order: "kiong, long, or "kek, kiong, the tumble-ding or atouchus.

The white exuviae of silkworm larvae, called "kiong chung—used medica
tically.

A worm produced in rotten grass or vegetables, a species of glow-worm; pure, bright, shining; to cleanse, to purify, to maintain purity; to illustrate, to manifest; to excuse from, to remit, as sums due to the government; speedily, quickly: "kiong mieng, to remit, as taxes.

Used for the next: to throw down, prostrate; to bend over; to lie sense-less.

Lying as if dead, sense-less; prostrated, stretched out, as a corpse; stiff, rigid, yet uncorrupted: com., "kiong 'si, a body seeming to be lifeless; "kiong chung, the larvæ of silkwor-n.

The helve of a hoe, a hoe-handle; a durable wood, called "wang, mieng, nuk, used for the bars of carriages; "kiong, kiong, strong, vigorous, abundant.

Ginger: com., "p'ae k, kiong, northern ginger—used medicinally; "wi kiong, to roast ginger in the ashes; "tong kiong, preserved ginger; "p'ae kiong, charred ginger; com., "kiong 'mii, common name for ginger; "ehang kiong, raw ginger.
A bridle, a halter, made of silken or leather cords; the reins of a bridle: "ma-kiong, a horse's bridle.

A bridle, a crupper. Read 'kiong: the traces of a harness; a scabbard: "kiong 'kiong, pendant, as gems; long, as fringes.

A boundary, limits, borders; to draw a limit, to bound: "kiong kai, a boundary; "kiong 'tian, a field of battle; "ch'ok, kiong, to emigrate; "u kiong, boundless, infinite.

Irritated, angry, enraged; hasty, impetuous; grieving: "hiong kiong, angered; "kiong kiong, careworn, sad.

A brook, a runlet, a small stream, which swells as it flows on; pure, clear; to cleanse, to purify; to select; to exclude; a river in Shantung: "kiong kek, to choose lucky days.

To look askance, to view with displeasure; mutual dislike: "kiong kiong, to look reprovingly.

To reject, to throw away, to cast off; to disdain, to leave, to renounce; to contribute, to subscribe, as at a call from government; to buy office or title; to die of disease: "kiong ke to reject; cox, "k'ti kiong, to open a subscription for the government; "kiong 'pang, purchased degrees or offices; "kiong 'hang, or "kiong chek, to buy a title; "kiong 't'a, to subscribe; "kiong 'hung' the amount of a subscription; "kiong 'mi, to contribute a subscription; "kiong 'nak, ch'ok, sing, got his promotion by a subscription; "kiong 'hien' eng, to buy immediate office.

The cuckoo or a species of goat-sucker, which has the habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds: to "kiong 'a hieh, the cuckoo cries till blood (fills its eyes); com., "to kiong, the cuckoo; to 't'iong hou, the Azalea.

To skip about, frisky, playful; hasty, quick, prompt; light-minded; a moderate, modest man of probity, but not talented; one who Ch'uan needs instruction.

A gin, a snare; to take wild animals in a net or snare; the first also means to hang, to suspend; to tie, to bind with a cord.

To force, to constrain; to urge, to prevail on; by constraint or compulsion: also read kiong, q. v.: "k'eng kiong, forced, Chiang, strained, as the construction of a phrase; com., "kiong 'chou, to importune; "kiong ke to recall by effort of memory; "kiong 'mieng, to constrain; coll., "kiong sing 'tang' to force one's self to do; "kiong siih, "na' noi forcing one's self to eat a little.

Name of a plant. Read 'kiong: small roots; a lily; 'kiong suk, the tuberose.
A cord for threading cash; to string cash; a string of cash; a term for money or coin: ‘pek kiong’, the white coin, silver.

A swathing cloth to carry infants on the back; to carry pickback: ‘kiong pó’, a cloth for strapping and carrying infants.

Used for the next: 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: ‘yeng kiong’, proud, haughty; pantomime; ‘pó kiong’, lame, unfit for work; ‘meng’ tu kwai kiong, unfortunate in life, unlucky.

To beg, to pray, to supplicate, to beseech, to importune; to bring out one’s word with difficulty; hard, difficult; honest, straightforward words: ‘kiong kiong’, good, honest advice; ‘kiong ngauk’, faithful declarations.

Also read kiong: a thin cheap silk, used for linings, paintings, &c.; lustring, taffeta; bird-nets made of lustring; a target.

Read ‘kiong; coll. kiong’: a kind of silk of a loose texture, lustring; used for drawers or pantaloons: ‘kiong’ sa, a sort of gauze, lustring.

To establish, to confirm, as laws or institutions; to erect, to place, to set up, to constitute; to build: ‘kiong’ chë’ to build; ‘kiong’ lik, or kiong te to establish, to found; comp., ’kiong’ kung lik, ngiek, to gain merit and establish one’s fortune; ‘hok, kiong’ the Foo-kien province; ‘kiong’ chien to institute sacrifices, as to spirits; ‘ngwok, kiong’ the luck of the month, as indicated by fortune-tellers.

A kind of football or shuttlecock, made of cash and feathers: comp., ‘’pu’ kiong’ a football with discs and tubular socket of leather; ‘tek, kiong’ to kick the football; coll., ’chá, kiong’ to toss the shuttlecock.

A black bug or weevil in rice; a strong bow; violent, headstrong, surly, firm; overbearing, boisterous, by force, regardless, headstrong, obstinate: able-bodied, sturdy, brawny, strong, full grown; 40 years old; a remainder (in arithmetic); all years with the “stem” ting in their cyclic name: also read ‘kiong’, q. v.: comp., ’kiong kiek, or kiong ch’iong, to plunder; ’kiong chueng vigorous, hale; ’kiong pó’ or ‘kiong auk, violent, oppressive; ’kiong tó’ a highwayman; ’chá’ kiong, to presume on one’s strength; kiong kung, rapine; kiong sú tok, cheng’ ci, with violent words wrests truth —i.e., claims to be right; coll., kiong chioh, to borrow forcibly; ’kiong d’ai kiong nò’, with
strong head and brains—i.e., headstrong, overbearing.

A castrated ox, a strong ox; a fabulous monster—half-man, half-leopard.

Strong, enduring, hard; hale, vigorous, healthy, robust; indefatigable, unwearied: in the coll. read 'kiang' q.v.: kiong' chaung vigorous, robust; 'kiong' sêung to go to law fearlessly, litigious; com., 'k'ong kiong' hale, vigorous; coll., 'kiong' tek, heng (or kik), exceedingly vigorous, as an old man; 'kiong' tek, kwo' to endure (as cold) by one's constitutional vigor; to avoid by an inflexible will.

To divide, to partake; to separate; a classifier used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair; applied widely to food, dress, incidents, goods, things; a, an, one: in the coll. read yong' q.v.: 'uk, kiong' things; 'sêu' kiong' matters, affairs; 'yok, kang kiong' how many?

The bolt or key of a lock; a nave or hub; perverse, obstinate: kwang kiong' a door-bolt or lock; kiong' piè the two parts of a Chinese lock.

Read 'kieu; used for the coll. kiu: bent, stooping, as when suffering intense pain; writhing with pain, as in colic or cholera morbus: kiu sêung saw a cough with cramping of the bowels; á' kiu chiah, kiu chiah tiâng' to have a succession of cramping pains.

Kiu. A coll. word: to shorten; to contract, as cloth; shrank, puckered, wrinkled: kiu k'o' shrunk; met., silent from bashfulness; kiu tié, to skulk, as rats; kiu toi, shortened, fullled, as cloth; kiu nêü, puckered; kiu king, shrank compactly; to stick fast, as in riding pickback; kiu sio, toi, to huddle together; kiu sio, hong, shrink into a half—i.e., crouching, as from fear; kiu chiah, tiü, chiah, drawing in its head, as a turtle.

A long time, enduring, lasting; to make or continue long: com., 'tiong kiu, or 'song kiu, forever; 'niêng kiu ngwok, ch'ing, many years and months—a long time; 'k'ui wu, long separated, as said on meeting a friend; 'kiu 'a, a protracted rain; kiu 'ngiong, long regarded or esteemed, as one known by reputation; coll., 'k'iu pang' tiâng, tiâng long tiâng, one who is long sick becomes (himself) a doctor!

To cauterize with moxa, or the dried leaves of the Artemisia, for which meaning see also ko' in the coll.: kung' hwo kiu, the actual cautery.

Read 'iu in the dictionaries: right principles, reason; just, proper; to advance or lead on in rectitude: kiu 'li, the place where Wan-wang was imprisoned.
As used as the complex form of the next: a black gem, not of much value, perhaps black jasper.

Nine; to collect together; met., many, the highest, because nine is a square number: in the coll. read 'kau, q. v. "kiu t'ung, the Chin. emperor’s palace; "kiu'kiu hak, so the multiplication table reaching to 81; com., "kiu koi, arithmetic; "kiu s'he, the nine rivers (of China); "kiu liang kwang, the nine interlocked rings—a puzzle; met., several kites united to one string; "kiu kong, Kuikiang; "kiu siang sang, hill of the nine genii—i. e., "kiu sang in Foochow; "kiu chuk, the nine grades of kindred; "t'ung "kiu, ninth day of the ninth month; coll., "kiu chauk, a large squib emitting nine lights.

Also read 'kiu: a threefold cord; to twist, to wind up; to combine, to collect; to examine, to bring to light; to inform; to raise, to elevate; to head a sedition; p. r. verse: "kiu 'kiu, wide apart, loose; "kiu 'kiu, at ease, tranquil; "kiu hak, chi cheung a band of rebels.

Also read 'kiu: to carry the head high, to move the head like a dragon; to act wisely and energetically: "kiu 'kiu, brave, martial.

Scallions or chives, a salad onion; a plant that grows a long time from one root: coll., "kiu ch'ai, sang, raw scallions
Chin. —scalded with seasoning of soy, &c. "kiu ch'ai, pie, chives-stem (shaped) as hair-pins; "kiu ch'ai miang sioh, tong chow hak, (like) a scallion’s life, cut off as soon as grown—said of transient luck.

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: com., "kiu kiu, to pray, to supplicate; "kiu kong, or "kiu kwau, to beg earnestly; "kiu kwang, to entreat one’s indulgence; "kiu kwau to beg alm; "kiu cheung, chiu, to ask for a written recommendation; "kiu kwau kwai, to pray for (success in) a lottery; "kiu jing pok, "kiu 'kiu, begging of others is not to be compared with begging of one’s self—i. e., be self-reliant; coll., "kiu cheung, "kiu cheung, chiu, to beg everyday; "kiu nieng, "kiu nieng, "kiu nieng meng, to entreat people and look in their faces—said of the dependent poor.

An ornamented cap; respectful, reverent; "kiu, "kiu, grave and complaisant.

To put earth in a basket, to fill with earth; long and curved; to stop; to defend, to help.
The cupule or cup of the acorn of the lik tree; the haft of a chisel; a raft.

Also read k'yu: pendulous branches; to twist, to twine; laid transversely, athwart, across: k'yu liu, to go wandering about.

Fur garments; furs after they are made up: k'yu, fine fur garments.

A ball large enough to play with, made of wool or leather; a bladder-ball; a globe, a sphere: ta k'yu, or niie k'yu, to play ball; com., k'yu ting, globe-lanterns (in the 1st month); k'yu t'iong, a ball-alley; sidok, k'yu, the snowball (flower).

A sonorous jade stone, a gem made round; a ball, a globe, a sphere: com., tieng k'yu, a celestial globe; te k'yu, a terrestrial globe, the earth; liu k'yu, Loocchou.

A sonorous gem, musical stones; a very precious, beautiful gem.

To collect, to gather together; to pair, to mate, to seek an alliance; a union, a marriage; pressing, urgent, in which sense used for the next: ho k'yu, to seek an alliance; ho k'yu t'iong, the Happy Union—name of a popular tale.

Hasty, quick, urgent, pressing; testy, petulant: pok, keng pok, kiiu, neither contentious nor hasty—remiss, easy with.

To swerve from the right, to seek in an illicit manner; to solicit by bribes; corrupted, bribed.

Crooked, like a rhinoceros' horn; a long horn; a bow made of horn; to relax a bow.

A kind of chisel, a stone-chisel; a single-headed axe or pick.

Vapor ascending high; a kind of spear or halberd with three prongs.

Far, distant; a desert, a remote and barren waste; the lair of a wild beast: k'yu jy, a howling wilderness; k'yu sau, the burrows of a wild hog (? hyrax), which are found arranged in a regular form.

The protuberance of the cheek-bones; thick.

The nose stopped from the effects of a cold; a cold in the head, catarrh.

A horned dragon; to wriggle, to writhe, as a snake; a quick, agitated movement: k'yu y'ung, a long, curly beard.
KO.

固
Ku.

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: "ko' siat, to maintain, to defend firmly; "ko' e' willful; com., "ko' chek, pok, t'ung, obstinate and deaf to reason; "kieng ko' stable, firm.

A chronic, incurable disease, such as leprosy, gout, &c.: "ko' chik, a chronic malady.

To fuse copper or iron; to mend cracks, to stop up carefully; met., to bind, to prevent: "keng' ko' to repress, to keep, as in banishment.

A cause, an occasion, a pretext, that which effects or induces a result; a reason for, because for, therefore, on that account, on purpose; that which was formerly, forgotten, neglected; old, long in possession; to die, to deccase; a matter or affair: "ko' a' u, an old friend; "tai' ko' the "great death"—death of a parent; "pieng' ko' an (important) change of affairs—said of sickness or death; com., "ho' ko' why? "u' ko' causeless; "sie' ko' affairs of the world; "yong' ko' a reason, a cause; "ko' chia', therefore; "ko' sie' old affairs; met., ancient costumes, etc.

Ko.

A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used; a comparative, more, still more; an adverb, yet, still, again: "ko' hio, better; "ko' o' yet have, have more; "ko' muoi' not yet; "ko' chiong wang' again so; "ko' tek, hio, luckily.

Used for the next: to turn the head and look; to look after, to attend to, to care for, to regard; considerate; to reflect on, to consider; consonant to, corresponding; to assist with one's counsel or business, to patronize; an initial word, but, on the contrary; a surname: com., "chieu' ko' to look after, to take care of; "pok, ko' hai^ regardless of the future, improvident; "ko' sing' ming, to guard one's reputation; coll., ng' ko' to disregard; ko' la ch'oi' "care for the mouth"—get a living; ko' tek, si^ shia, ma' ko' tek, seung' can care for food, not for clothes, as the poor.

To rent, to hire, to engage for wages: tieu' ko' to engage for wages; com., "ko' kieu' to engage a sedan; "ko' keng', to hire workmen.

Read 'kiu; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ko'; to cauterize, as with a mixo punk: ko' lang' a running sore made by the cautery; "ko' siok, chaung' (or ch'ang'), to cauterize a spot; ha' hui ko' the actual cautery.

Read keu; coll. ko': old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently,
Herbs higher than others; steam from plants; forms part of the names of different plants: *jong kó, celery; com., *ch'ing kó, wormwood.

To weed, to pull up weeds: *kó 'ch'ia, to weed out the grass.

High, lofty, elevated; eminent, exalted; loud; excellent, sublime, noble; a high degree; a periphrasis for your in direct address; old, advanced; a surname; the 189th radical: in the col. read k'iong, q. v.: com., *kó kiéng' your opinion; *kó see' what is your age?—said to the aged; *kó só' dry, parched (ground); *kó ch'ien' a kind of large high lantern; *t'eng kó, to ascend the heights—on the 9th day of the 9th moon; *kó sin'g, intelligent; *kó sing', to be promoted; *kó ngó' proud, arrogant; *kó 'chun, great-great grandfather; *kó kwok, Corea; com., *kó 'tú, the wooden heels of ladies' shoes.

A pole, a long stick to push boats with: com., *t'eiuk, *kó, a bamboo pole.

A lamb, a kid: com., *kó yong, a lamb; hak, *kó, or at *kó, black lamb-skin; com., *wu ri *kó, curly-haired lamb-skin.

The first is commonly used: unleavened cakes, pastry; dumplings of flour or arrowroot—baked when made of wheat flour, and steamed when made of rice flour, often with fruit mixed in: com., *wang kó, cup-cakes; *niing kó, pastry cake of rice flour and white sugar; *kié laung, *kó, sponge-cake; *kó t'ai, a flour sieve.

A drum, said to be 12 feet long, used in old times to encourage workmen.

To sing in a recitative, to chant with music accompanying; a song, a ballad: *pu 'kó, to sing songs; *kó *iu, music and waving of plumes; com., *wu *iu *kó, ballads, popular songs; *ch'iang *kó, to sing songs.
An elder brother; designation of the emperor's sons; a polite term for an elder or a stranger: in the coll., a term of respect applied to girls and boys; com., 'nie' kó, the 2d brother; 'twai' kó, my elder brother; also a complication for a stranger; 'ak', kó, younger sons of the emperor—in the southern districts, term for boy; coll., 'nie' 'kiāng' kó, children; 'mwoî' kó, his or your daughter; sister! Miss!

To inform, to call to, to announce; to drawl out, to whine; high, eminent; a bank, a marsh: kó yun, a celebrated officer of the Song dynasty; kó kó, rude, un-informed.

A kind of tree: kó kó, a well-sweep.

A bow-ease or sheath; a case for armor, attached to a ear; leathern wrapper for weapons.

A sound of rejoicing; a noise, an elamor: kó kó, a harsh voice.

Pure, clear and distinct; white, as applied to the hair.

Interechanged with the next two: rotten wood; straw or thatch for huts; a draft or copy: ku kó, dried, withered; com., kó 'prong, a medicine (? apium graveolens).

Dry, rotten, as wood; a kind of tree, like the chestnut; others say it is like the tallow tree: kó zigü, dried fish.

The culm of grain, straw; an original, the first draft of a writing; a sketch, a proof: com., ché kó, a first draft; kó tó, a reserved draft, as of an official document; kó 'prong, a copyist's room; kó jinü, the head- clerk in a military office; kó 'chüang' the draft and correct copy.

White, gray and lustrous: kó kó, very white.

Plain, white and fine silk; unornamented, simple: kó so, plain, unadorned.

The sun shining over trees; clear, bright, high, lofty: kó kó ch'ok, ník, the sun shining forth brightly.

A classifier, applied to human beings and to inanimate things of a round or compact form, periods of time, coins, schemes, &c.; an individual or thing; a pronoun, this, this one; used in Foochow in imitation of colloquial Mandarin, but the common classifier is chhiăh, q. v.: 'so kó' a few, some; 'chhiăh kó' this one; 'me kó' that one; com., kó kó each, severally, all; 'ch', kó 'one, single; com., kó kó 'mi chhiă yong' all are of this sort—i.e., alike.
告 Kao. To accuse, to inform against, to impeach; to tell, to announce to a superior, to inform any one in courteous language; to ask, to request; to order: com., 'kó' so' to inform; 'kó' se' (coll. kó, che), a proclamation, an edict; angwong kó' the plaintiff; pe' kó' the defendant; kó' chaung' to accuse before a magistrate; kó' pok, hau' to prosecute as unfilial; kó' ka' to ask for a furlough; kó' se', to take formal leave; kó' chót' to admit a fault; kó' ang' a lawsuit; kó' pah', a plain notice, a placard.

詣 Kao. To order, to enjoin, to direct, to give commands, to signify one's wishes; a patent; a decoration: hong' kó' to instruct; kó' t'ek, letters patent; com., kó' hung, or kó' meng' to confer rank, as on the parents or wife of an officer; kó' meng' hu' ing', title of the wives of officers of the 1st and 2d grades.

瘡 Kao. Read 'kó'; coll. kó, as in 'kó lō', the itch; sang 'kó lō' to have the itch; kó lō', sin lō', pok, itch penetrating to the abdomen—produces bloating; kwong 'muong má', kó lō' yoh', sell itch medicine with closed doors; met., to trade in a private way.

Kó. A coll. word, as in kó 'kiāng', a viviparous fish resembling the shark; its meat is more delicate than that of the latter.

Kó. A coll. word, as in kó jō, about the same as kó' muoi' not yet, not so soon.

(278) Kóh.

閤 Ko. A door-screen; a long-post, the posts of a door; a porch, a vestibule; a loft, an upper story or balcony; a gallery, a corridor; a council chamber; met., the assembled officers, the court; a safe or cupboard for eatables: kóh, lō, a cabinet minister; kóh, tō' a part of the constellation Cassiopeia; com., nōi' kóh, the Inner Council; kóh, ka' Your Excellency! Sir!

欄 Ko. An unauthorized character: to obstruct, to impede; delayed, hindered by difficulties; to run aground, as boats, in which sense kó is more commonly used: coll., kóh, sioh, 'peng', to defer a business; kēak, a tang kóh, delayed by the rain; kóh, 'ch'āng', to ground on shallows.

舖 Ko. Read lok and kauk; coll. kóh', the under seam of a sleeve: kóh, lōh, (or lauk) a' under the arm, the arm pit; kóh, lōh, wang, the curvature of a garment under the arm.

Kóh. A coll. word: to press, to stuff in, as condiment in cakes: kóh, 'piāng', to stuff cakes, to make sandwiches.

(279) Koi.

貴 Kuel. 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: com., "k'o' koi" riches and honor; "koi' chiü, the Kwaichow province; "koi' seng" your surname; "koi' áing, the noble, the gentry, officials; "k'oi" chiü' noble and mean; "koi' kaing" your district; Your Honor, the district magistrate; "koi' kung" your business; "koi' ke" precious things—term applied to children; coll., "koi' sáng" dear and cheap; "koi' tá", costly stock—goods bought dear and not easily sold.

A perfect pearl, which is lustrous by night; met., rare, precious, admirable: k'ing koi' a kind of jasper; com., "imú koi" the jasper; a species of red rose; "imú koi" chieü, a reddish brown.

The last of the ten stems, which with áing belongs to the north and to water; supposed to represent water flowing to a center; to consider, to calulate: com., "t'êng koi" the menses, puberty.

Koi. A coll. word: the part of the dress over the breast; to place or carry in the bosom: koi' sîng 'tie', to carry (a child) under one's garment: k'ang koi' tâ, or koi' koi' tâ, to place in the bosom.

A basket or hamper, made of bamboo or straw; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry—spinach, having a red stem; it resembles the "haing' ch'ài"; name of a hill.

A case with doors, a chest, a press, a locker; the first also means exhausted, wearied out, to fail: "k'ing koi" the state records; archives; com., "chiü' koi" a money-safe; "ch'ang koi" a locker under a bedstead; "koi' chu", locker and closet; coll., "koi' ch'au", a counter; "liêng koi" a long box or chest on wheels.

About the same as the next; a term for sacrificing; to present to, to give, to offer; gifts of food.

Food, victuals, viands; presents of food; to prepare food; to attend to the kitchen; to offer food to any one: "koi" áing, a king's baker.

To kneel, to bend the knee to the ground; the legs; a crab's leg: com., "koi' pai" to kneel and worship; "koi' hiong", to kneel holding incense in the hand; (obliged) to kneel while a stick of incense is burning, as an idle scholar; "sang koi" kiu' k'âin' three kneelings and nine knockings (of the head), as in profound obeisance; koi' liêng' to kneel on chains—a mode of torture; coll., koi' sek, knee pads; koi' siôh, koi' tâ, to perform an act of kneeling.

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Used erroneously for the next; a valley, a gulf; a ravine, with or without a stream; a channel for...
water between hills, the bed of a rivulet; an empty space; the east wind; to nourish, to sustain; difficulty, embarrassment; the 15th radical: "jin kok," a sequestered valley; "gyong kok," and "mwo i koko; the place of sunrise and sunset; com., "sang kok," a valley, a ravine.

Grain, cereals, corn; real, substantial; good, excellent, virtuous; a succession, connected, to continue; living, alive, income, salary: "kok, tang," a lucky day; "pok, kok," "the unworthy"—I, your humble servant; "paik, kok," all kinds of grain and vegetables; com., "agu koko; the common kinds of grain; "mi kok," rice, cereals in general; "kok, a, the 6th of the 24 solar terms.

The nave or hub of a wheel; met., a wheel, a carriage: "ch'wi kok," to push on the nave; met., to recommend a person.

Manacles, handcuffs; sedition; a neck-collar: "chek, kok," manacles and fetters; "kok, awong," to perish in a sedition.

A shed, stable, or pen for cattle: "t'ung sjiu kok," a pen for calves.

A target, a bull's eye; an end or design; a little bird; the swan, also called "ti'eng sjiu" (sky-goose); white, hoar, venerable, like an old man: "kok, lik," to stand on the lookout, like a swan; "hun g kok," "chi che" a lofty will, high aims—like the swan's flight; "kok, hwak," gray-haired.

To inform in haste; an urgent communication: "t'a, kok," the emperor Kuh—according to tradition, reigned b. c. 2435.

Superior wine; ripe, as grain; hard-hearted, severe, inhuman, tyrannical; extremely, in a high degree: "kok, le," a cruel, extortionate officer.

Read "kwo koko; used in the Paik, jeng for the coll. kok, as in "kok, 'chau, or "kok, 'chau, to wriggle about and get away, as a worm; "kok, kok, 't'ong, squirming about; restless, as a child.

"Kok." A coll. word, as in kok, "ki, or kok, "ki, "di, or kok, "ki, "sing, to rise up (from a seat); kok, tek, "di, to arise late (from bed).

Read "hwak koko; coll. kok; slippery, as a wet path: "kok, "le, "le, or "kok, "ch'ih, kok, very slippery; "kok, "chau, to slip away, as the foot; kok, siuh, "to, to slip down.

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An earthenware jar, with or without glazing, in the coll., a kind of bowl: com., "mi, kong, rice-jars; "chui kong, water-jars; coll., "pung kong, a slop-jar; "tie, "pui, kong, large glazed jars, used to contain rain-water; "twai kong, or kong, "pwoong, a large bowl.
An iron tire on a tub; a sconce or globular shade, in which to hang lamps; the barb of an arrow; a piece of an ornament on waistcoats, like the nave of a wheel.

A kind of bean, called "kong t'au"; they are small and bent like kidney beans, and have spotted eyes: col., "kong t'au" ang" bean-stuffing for cakes; "kong t'au" ki, steamed cakes with bean-stuffing.

A star: "tiêng kong," the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, the Dipper—much used in charms.

To carry between two; to bear burdens on a pole; to carry, as a sedan; to lift, as several persons do together: col., "tōi" kong, carried by two; "kong kī" to carry a sedan; col., "kong mà" kī, can't carry it; "kong diêng mài," (expense of) bearing and interfering (the dead).

A cross-piece in the front of a bedstead; cross-bars in frames; a large beam over the doors of a wide room; a flag-staff; a ship's yard; the thills of a sedan; a foot-bridge: col., "kong t'iong," a long beam over doors; "kong t'iong," tiêng, a parlor so constructed.

Roots of plants; the origin, the beginning, root, bottom, foundation; fundamental; a classifier of trees: in the col. read kīng, q. v.: col., "kong 'pwong," the source or original, as one's parents; "kong 'pwong," the origin, beginning; "kong kī," the foundation; met., constitution, as of a child; "kong kī chaung," has a vigorous constitution; "kong t'ī," the bottom, something to rest or depend upon; "kong 'ch'ing pok," "t'āi lang yeu t'ong," the roots are deep, no fear of the wind shaking it; met., a good man need not fear slander.

A river; par excellence the R. Yang-tsz, also called "Tai," kong (the great river): in the col. read kīng, q. v.: col., "kong," sang, rivers and mountains, the empire; "kong su," Kiangsu; "kong sā," Kiangsi; "kīng," a district in the Foochow prefecture; col., "ngie," kong, other provinces; "kīng," kong, hu, itinerants from the rivers and lakes—term applied to fortune-tellers, jugglers, sellers of nostrums, &c.; kong yeu chāi," a large clam of which the muscles only are edible; pat," kong, sang, "has ruined the empire"—wasted a patrimony.

The colon, the large intestine; the anus: col., "kong," owong, the rectum; col., "tōk," kong, protrusion of the rectum, the piles.

Hard, solid, inflexible; unyielding, rigorous, firm; intrepid, enduring, valorous; an adverb of time, now, just now, recently; kong shang, just met with; kong kīng, or kong, strong, valorous, resolute; col., kong tīk, firm in mind, upright;
Kong. Kong.

1. Kong is a severity tempered with kindness; 2. king, the four gigantics in Buddhist temples; 3. Kong Siuh, cornadam, a diamond.

The large rope to which a net is strung; a bond of society, an institution, a great principle: 1. Kong, a synopsis; a book of history compiled by Chuhi; 2. Kong Ki, a narrative, a series; 3. Kong Ling, a controlling principle; the argument of a book; com., 4. Sang Kong, three bonds—i.e., the relative duties of king, father, and husband; 5. Chung Kong, the essence or origin of; 6. Kong Kang a survey of dynasties, a history.

The ridge, the watershed of hills; a summit, the culminating point: 1. Sang Kong, the summit of a hill.

Kong. A coll. word, as in Kong Cha, to make offerings to Confucius in school in the 4th moon; Kong Cha Kong the shares contributed by scholars on the occasion.

To converse, to talk, to say, to speak, to narrate; to explain, to unfold, to discourse or reason about, to propound, to preach; to investigate; to plan; to confer; talk, explanation: com., 1. Kong Joe, to speak; to talk; 2. Kong Lay, to discourse on; 3. Kong Kew to investigate; 4. Kong Yi, to state the reason; 5. Kong Chi, to explain books, to preach; 6. Tik Kong, to speak frankly; coll., 7. Kong Ta, or Kong Hoak, conversational power; 8. Pang Kong Hie, a play in the patois; 9. Pang Kong, to converse, to chat; 10. Ya Kong, to lie; 11. Kong Mâ, ch'ok, unable to articulate; 12. Kong Chiu Liang to rhhapsodize, or utter impromptu sentences at a feast; 13. Kong Tieu Loi te says heaven and pounds earth—to talk irrelevantly; 14. Kong Lek, ch'iong, "speaks the six chapters"—prates about everything.

To offer tribute, to offer to a liege, to present; to pay taxes; tribute, taxes, or presents, given by inferiors or fiefs, as the pelt, gems, &c., of Tartar tribes, sent to Peking; met., fine, of superior quality; to announce; offers of service—hence merit, worthy actions: com., 1. Cheng Kong to offer tribute; 2. Kong Sai a tribute bearer; 3. Kong Seng, Siutsai breveted as Kujin; 4. Pak Kong, Siutsai breveted by the governor; 5. Kong Taung a superior kind of satin; 6. Kong Yung the provincial examination-hall.

Interchanged with the next; also read 'Kang and 7. Kang: to give, to bestow; the prefecture of Kanchan in the southern part of Kiangsi.


A round stick, a club; to bind up sticks; a sharper: 'kong' sing, spontaneously; com., "wong kong" a "bare-stick"—a scoundrel; 'te kong' the rowdies of the place; 'tu kong' gamblers, blacklegs; 'ch'a kong' a stick, a club; coll., 'kong kong' a club; 'puk siok kong' to give a blow with a club.

Read 'swang' in the dictionaries; coll. 'kong': a bar or beam for fastening a door: also read 'ch'awung' in the coll., q. v.: 'mwing kong', a door-bar; 'lewang kong', a cross-bar; 'kong mwing', to bar a door; 'kong king kong', bar tight.

'Kong'. A coll. word: to burn, to scald: 'hai kong', burnt by the fire; 'kong sang pau' burnt to a blister; 'kong t'auk', to burn and scald; met., to startle, to excite intensely.

'Kong'. A coll. word: to cook thoroughly, to boil soft: 'kong lang' or 'kong mawk', k'd' boiled to pieces; 'kong chiong' to cook with salt condiments.

'Kong'. A coll. word, as in 'kong sieu' (or sieu) pek, sick; false or random talk.

An inhabited place, a principality, a small district, now applied to a prefecture: 'siu kong' the chief prefecture in a province; 'kong ma', a prince's brother-in-law, or niece's husband.

Also read 'ku': to cut open; to rip up, to kill; to cut or hew, as timber; to hollow out: 'ku muk', to hollow out a tree; 'ku sing', to make a clean breast.

Fatherless, an orphan; desolate, alone, singular; unprotected; unequaled, solitary, applied by the emperor to himself; ungrateful, forgetting the kindness shown: 'ku ka', I, the emperor; 'ku kwa', or 'ku tang', alone, solitary; com., 'ku sing', or 'ku tak', alone, no near kindred; 'ku shung', a neglected, orbate spirit; 'ku ai chi', an orphan; 'ku si', desolate and sorrowing; 'ku siung', one who keeps to himself, reserved; coll., 'ku t'au chin', 'chung', solitary, and posterity all cut off!—an imprecation; 'ku Wo', a leper.

A water vegetable, the Caladium, cultivated for its tubers: 'ku', a sort of upland rice; 'augiu chi'. 'ku', the lycoperdon, puff-balls; com., 'hiong ku', a small edible mushroom; and 'ku', a mushroom brought from Tartary.

A wine vase, used on sacrificial and festive occasions, holding two or three pints; a corner, square, angular; a law, a rule; a plan, a scheme; a sword-hilt: 'ch'd ku', rash, inconsiderate.

Interchanged with the last: a corner, angular; the cornice of a house: 'ku ding', the curvature of the peak, cornices. Rotten wood; rotten, decayed, withered, dotted; dry bogs: 'ku k'o', decayed; emaciated, cadaverous; coll., 'ku ta', withered; 'ku' of bogs, the decayed kindred.
The shoulder-blade; the thigh-bone; a skeleton: com., 17. Ku. čê kô, the skeleton-song—showing the evils of prostitution.

A partridge, called chitā ¹ ku; the Chinese description seems to include other birds of like habits and size.

A fishing-net, a large net dragged between boats; to fish.


The haunches, the upper part of the thigh, the rump; the leg; a strand of a cord; a spoke in a wheel; firm, stable; a division, a chapter or head, as of an essay; also used for a share, portion, quota, a classifier of shares; 20. Ku. keng, legs and arms; met., statesmen; com., 21. Sung ku, made...
of three strands, as cord; three shares; puik, ku, eight heads in an essay; "ku ch'iang, a common fund, the shares distributed in a yamun; coll., puong, ku, to distribute quotas; "ku ch'un, or "ku, ch'ung, or 'p'd, the buttocks.

A ram or a black ewe, as the word was used in different periods; a parti-colored ram; a sheep, male or female, a full-grown sheep: "mu'ku tai, ku, the lord of the five sheepskins—a story of Pehlihi, n. c. 660.

A salt pond in or near Shantung; not lasting, badly made; to suck; temporary; hastily, hurried, confused.

A vessel, a utensil: com., da, ku, a tea-pot; 'tang, ku, a brass kettle; coll., 'ku, kiang, a small tea-pot.

Ancient, that which has come down through ten mouths; remote, antique, old, from of old; antiquity, former; practiced in, accustomed: 'sang, ku, the three periods of antiquity—times of Fohi, Wanwang, and Confucius, b. c. 2850, 1120, and 550; com., 'ku 'lo, old, antique; 'ku, ching, ancient and modern; 'ku, cha si lun, in ancient times; 'ku, wu, antique paintings; 'chaung, ku, to die; 'ku chek, relics, sacred spots; 'ku, go, old sayings; 'ku, giao, antique styles, as of dress; 'ku, tung ngwang, uk, antiques, curiosities; 'ku kwoi, odd, strange; tricky, knavish.

Great, large; distant; strong, stable; great happiness, blessed, propitious, happy: "chich, ku, to bless, to implore blessings.

To price, to estimate, to value; to guess, to reckon; price, value: "tui, ku, to raise the price; "ku kie, to reckon, to appraise; com., 'ku ka, ch'iang, to estimate the value, to set a price; coll., 'ku kung, to reckon and see what it is worth; 'ku siang, wu, to estimate the quality or purity (of metals).

A cow, the female of kine; in some places used for the male of quadrupeds, usually of those domesticated.

To explain the words of the ancients by modern illustrations; to instruct: "ku, hong, to expand; notes, comments.

Worms in the abdomen, which are thought to cause dropsy; a venomous worm, used to poison people; a slow poison; an unquiet ghost; to disturb, to stir up; suspicious; to trouble with doubts; to delude, to seduce, to beguile; the 18th diagram: "ku, hek, to delude, to cozen; yen, ku, to captivate, to bewitch, as elves are said to do; 'ku, tak, poison; com., 'ku, ching, the dropsy.

A shopman, one who trades in a market; a resident tradesman; to trade, to traffic: also read ku, q. v.: "siong, ku, a merchant; "ku, che, a market, a bazaar.
A drum, skin instruments of music, once made of calthor; calthor seats or stands for flowers; a measure of about ten pecks; drum-shaped; to drum; to excite, encourage, arouse; to urge a fire; to soothe; a watch of the night; to play on a lute; the 207th radical: ^*ku chiong, to clap the hands; ^*ku chbi a great hubbub; ^*ku hok, copulent — said of people in the golden era of the emperor Yau; com., ^*ku lau, a drum-tower; ^*ku chut, drumsticks; ^*wang ku, the evening drum; ^ngi ku, a fish tambourine — used by priests; ^*lua ku, a small, longish drum — used by itinerant musicians; ^*ku sung se the Kusum monastery; ^*ku chiu, or ^*ku pang, a band of musicians; ^*ku ngok, musical instruments; coll., ^*pa h, ^*ku peng, to beat instruments, as drums, etc.; ^*ku peng siok, ho a set of such instruments; ^*pa h, kahng ^*ku, to beat the watches.

^*ku. A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used: to stir up, to stir, as the contents of a vessel; ^*ku chung, to roll by stirring; ^*ku sung stirred and scattered, as a company by the intrusion of a wrangler; ^*ku t'ang, chiong, made thin by stirring; ^*ku chwi mang chung, hard to roll the water by stirring it; met., difficult to effect, as a matter attempted by one alone.

Eyes without pupils, or which cannot see; blind; a musician, leader of an orchestra: ^*ku muk, blind; ^*ngew ^*ku, musicians of the palace; ^*ku muk, father of the emperor Shun.

Read ko'; used for the coll. ^*ku, as in ^*ku sii, antiquated matters, such as parades in antique costumes; ^*ku e' or ^*ku deng e' purposely and hypocritically.

Read ^*ju; coll. ^*ju: paste, gluten; to paste, to stick; ^*ku chiong, paste; kak, ^*ku, stuck with paste; met., imperfectly done; an illicit connexion; ^*ku po, or ^*ku king unking, to paste foil-paper (in certain forms for idolatrous uses); ^*ku chai au, (or ^*ta), to paste paper-things, as images, boats, sedans, etc.; ^tiang pieng ^*ku, a kind of rice crust (cooked) on the pan's sides (with seasoned soup).

^*ku. A coll. word, as in ^*ku chwi, the turtle-dove; ^*ku chwi mek, dove's eye — a staple, a loop of iron or brass; ^*ku chwi kieu, ^*ku ^*ku ko, the dove sings ^*ku ^*ku ko^2.

^*ku. A coll. word, as in ^*ku sai, a kind of large shark.

^*ku. A coll. word, as in ^*ku sung chiong, to squat; ^*ku tok, to wriggle; ^*ku loh, (or kieu) noise in swallowing nice food; ^*ku kieu rumbling, as of the bowels; ^*ki li ^*ku tu (or ^*du), muttering, grumbling.

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Kü.

To grasp with the hand, to detain, to grapple with, to stop; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to hold, to adhere; obstinate-
ly attached to, bigoted; to take, to receive; to hook; bent, crooked; to collect: com., ¹kù sok, to bind, as by fixed rules; ²kù chék, or ³kù ná² bigoted, set in one's opinion; ⁴kù uk, to take into custody; ⁵kù keng to imprison; ⁶kù 'lá, or ⁷kù 'bó to be very ceremonious; pok, kù, not insist; no matter how or what; com., mōh, kù, don't insist, don't stand on ceremony; pok, kù nīōh, wai without regard to the amount; kù char ch'io² in custody at a policeman's house.

Ornamental gems hanging from a girdle, one on each side: ¹kung kù, precious ornaments, bijoutry; ²kù pōo² girdle-ornaments.

A tree found in Honan, called ³kù ko² used for whip-handles and walking-staves for old people.

To dwell, to stop at a place, to inhabit, to reside; to send one's self, to remain stationary; to fill an office or station; to be acting, and is thus often a mere participial form of the next verb; to consist in; to hear, to monopolize goods; to cease, to desist; retired, as from public life: ⁵kù kwang, to be in office; ⁶kù song, in mourning; ⁷kù ki³, kù, acting and quiescent; ⁸kù sōn a retired scholar; com., ⁹song kù, a widow; ¹⁰kù chêu to reside, to live at; ¹¹kù ka, to live in houses, families; ¹²kù, the people's homes; ¹³kù, (goods) kept to raise prices; ¹⁴kù tōng, to be the elder, as a brother; coll., ¹⁵kù chwi, water collected (in a place); ¹⁶kù kek, hurried; ¹⁷kù tāng, in the middle, middling, medium.

The skirt of a robe, the tail of a coat: ²tōng, kù, a long skirt or train. Read kù: proud, haughty.

A wheeled barrow; a car, a cart, a carriage, a vehicle for carrying persons or goods; the jaw-bones; the 159th radical: also read ch'ai, q. v.: ek, sen² kù, one carriage; ³kung, kù, a public office; ⁴hok, ho' nu jù, rich in the lore of five cart-loads of books—i.e., very learned; com., kù ma' p'á the chariot, horse, and gun—chessmen.

A carpenter's square; a rule, law, usage, pattern; strict, exact; what is constant, uniform; an angle; to square, to adjust: pok, a' kù, (Confucius) did not over-step equity; ²kië, kù, rules which influence others; com., kie kù (coll. kwi kù), a rule, a usage.

Also read 'ngù: a state-lay, independent, solitary; going alone, morose, unsociable: kù kù kìng, to walk alone, unaccompanied, solitary.

To raise with the hands, to carry between two, to elevate; sometimes denotes the action of the next verb; to raise in public opinion, Chù. to introduce, to recommend; 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: "k'ä sük' mankind; com., "käng' k'ü, promoted or nominated by the public; "k'ü chüng' to recommend one; "k'ü heng, to begin doing; "k'ü tong, movements, actions; "k'ü chi, department; "k'ü ch'ü, to raise the hand; "k'ü sing, or "k'ü chü, a Kujin; "k'ü sing, or "k'ü ci, to intend; "k'ü 'ngang' "chüng, "raise my eyes and (see) no relatives", as one says in a foreign land; "k'ü ek, pok, "k'ü net, "set forth the first, not the second"—have called one to do it and will not call another.

The upright posts of a frame for a bell or drum: "sung' k'ü, a bell-frame.

The water lily, called h'o, chü; "ch'io, yok, chü jëa, splendid as the lotus flower.

A plant called "k'ü chüng' when young and green; a kind of long pepper; its fruit is said to resemble the berries of the mulberry.

The kind of wild wheat, called "k'ü mek; "k'ü su, a mushroom; "k'ü jëa, contented, satisfied.

A coarse bamboo mat, used on floors, called "k'ü t'ü, a deformity that prevents one's stooping; "k'ü k'ü wong, a tray for silk-worms.

A kind of ring; a surname, a man's name:

Chü.

All, altogether; at once; jointly, together with, both, the two; fully supplied, all right, prepared: in the coll. read këw, q. v.: "kë 'chüng', complete, perfect; entire; "kë pë all prepared; kë se all are (so):

Chü.

A drain; aqueduct, or gutter; a pool, pond, or cess-pool, into which a drain empties; great, ample, wide; gradual; pleased, laughing; a kind of armor; a district of Shunking-fu in Sz'chuen; a personal pronoun, he, she, it: kë kë, diligent, careful; hiong kë, laughing; "kë ho' ample, rich; kë teng (or wung), they.

Chü.

The frightened look of a bird; timid, fearful, apprehensive; to look at; to examine wildly or hurriedly; sparing, economical: "kë ngong, alarmed. Also read këw: careful, circumscpect; ngong sen' këw këw' a discreet, well-bred scholar.

Chü.

Thin, emaciated, poor, like a ghost; a lean, ghastly appearance.

A kind of milky stone, resembling argentine, used for cap-knobs by officers of the 6th rank: com., ch'ëa kë ting, a cap-knob of argentine.
A species of singing thrush or grackle, called *kiak* or *pek, kō* (? the Turdus violaceus); its plumage is black with a white spot on the secondaries; *kiak* ngang, "thrush's eyes"—the spots seen in argillite inkstones.

A street, a broadway, a highway, a public road from which others diverge; *chü, chung* ki, a thoroughfare; *tieung* ki, the equator; some say the Milky Way; *met., the Imperial presence.

(284) Kuh.

Kuh. A coll. word: to dig at, to scoop strongly or forcibly; *wung kuh, p'wai* broke the bowl in scooping with it.

(285) Kuk.

Kuk. Used for the next: to dig into the ground, to Chüeh. excavate; to scoop, to open, to hollow out; to exhaust; to rise up alone: com., *kuk, ch'ing, to dig deep; *kuk, hwaung su, to dig potatoes; coll., kuk, k'i li, to dig up; kuk, tieung muo* t'au, "dig up people's graves"—soil, you think me base enough to do even that!

Kung.

Rising like a solitary peak; eminent, distinguished: com., *kuk, k'i, standing alone, distinguished, as the only one of a family who gains honors.

Obstinate, opinionated, willful, perverse: *kuk, chiong, stubborn, refractory.

(286) Kük.

Kük. A coll. word: thick, thickened, inspersated: *ch'ing kük, thin and thick; kük, kük, 'ang, thick rice-gruel; kük, chidh, kük, very thick.

(287) 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: com., *kung tō or kung tāng, just, fair; 'ping kung, to act justly; *kung su, public and private; kung tāng paik, 'chū, tāng, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; *kung tō official business; kung tōng, a court room; kung ang' tōh, the magistrate's table; kung 'su (coll., kung 'se), a public place; kung hauing a public fund; kung 'rang (coll., kung 'rang), to apportion equally, as a proposed subscription; kung ch'ing the public, what is common to all; kung 'yang, a governent dispatch; *chū kung, you, gentlemen! *kung 'de, my lord duke—applied to the god *Siang huoong (municipal guardian); *kung 'chio, the emperor's daughters; ngie, kung, a maternal grandfathers; kung po, paternal ancestors—applied to their tablets; kung po' sit sin, to avenge a private quarrel through some public transaction; coll., lau, kung 'ma, husband and wife.

**ALPH. DICT. 51**
功

Actions deserving praise; honor; reward or merit; meritorious; virtuous, worthy; a good service, work, or affair; virtues of medicines: "kung chék, or kung liêk, merit, earnest well-doing; "tai-kung, nine months' mourning, as for uncles; "sieu-kung, five months' mourning, as for cousins; "sîng-kung, a finished work; "su-kung, undeserving; "kung hau, efficacious, as medicine; laboriously wrought, as essays; com., "kung jô, merit; "kung ming, fame, high rank; "kung taik, meritorious deeds, as charitable subscriptions; "kung taik, su, a temple where the tablets of the worthy are placed, a memorial temple; "kung liêk mu "cap of merit"—said facetiously to a hard worker.

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An army, a force of 12,500 men; the head-quarters of a troop; an inclosure; military, war-like: "kung ing (coll. kung yâng), a camp; heng kung, to move troops; com., hâng kung, Chinese Bannermen; kung wông, a general's marquee; chiong kung, the Tartar-general; kung ming hû, a sub-prefect, a marine inspector—phrase borrowed from the Cantonese; kung hîe military weapons; kung liông (or hîông), soldiers' pay; kung jîu
KUNG.

A military adviser; "kung ki tai" sing, the General Council of state; "kung ki " (or kwal), a jacket with short sleeves—buttoning at the side; coll., tau kung, to enlist; muang' ch'ung kung, banishment to the garrisons.

Imperial robes embroidered with dragons: "kung 'mieng, robes and crown—the imperial dress; "kung 'kung, pleasant to hear.

Water flowing in a rapid, bubbling manner; boiling, welling up; rolling, to roll about, to go off; commonly used in the sense of to boil, as water when heated: coll., "kung 'ch'ui (or 'tong), boiling water; "kung 'kung sie' in a boiling state; "kung 'tong 'pa, 'pa 'kung, the water boils violently; "kung ch'ia lang' yek, scalding hot; "kung ch'ieh' hot and thoroughly cooked; "muang 'te 'kung, to roll all about, as a child; 'pa 'ah, "kung 'tau, to turn somersaults.

A large fish; name of the father of Yu the Great, who lived B.C. 2200.

A ribbon, a cord; to sew, to stitch together, to bind: "kung tai" an embroidered girdle.

Read "kung; coll. "kung, as in "kung 'tau, the projecting pieces and intervening blocks on the top of a post, which support a rafter; also used for a small, sour fruit or berry, found in the market in the 7th or 8th month.

A flock of three or more sheep; a herd; a concomitance, a group, a multitude, a horde, a company; men of the same sort; Ch'un friends, equals, companions, fellow-officers; a form of the plural number, to sort with, to agree with: "kung song, all living; "kung 'tong, a company, messmates; "kung 'ki, to dwell together; com., "kung tang, a group, a concourse; a flock, as of animals.

The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, sometimes elegantly embroidered; rim of a turtle's shell: "kung kung, under skirts, petticoats; com., "dien kung, an embroidered apron worn at audiences; "mu kung, a skirt worn by women when visiting a tribunal or temple; "au sing kung, an apron; "kung k'ien, the plait of a skirt; coll., kung kiang' the broad plait in the front of a skirt; kung 'twa te' the skirt draggles on the ground.

Read "kawong; coll. "kung: the hand doubled up, the fist; boxing, fist-cuffs: "kung 'au, or "kung 'tau 'mò, the fist; "kung hkwak, the art of pugilism; "kung 'au 'p'wo' scientific passes of a pugilist; "ch'oi 'kung, to "guess fingers"—game of morra; "kung 'au 'ka ch'iaeng (or 'tek), to fist and kick; "kung 'au 'p'wo'
tiāng 'si qiēng, to kill one by a glancing (chance) blow of the fist; paik; kung dâu hō sǒng pāh, he who understands pugilism can fight well; met., the skilled readily do things.

(288) Kūng.

A bow; archery; crescent, curved; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six feet, the length of a bow—fifty made a bowshot; to measure; the 5thth radical: com., 'kūng ch'iang' bow and arrows; 'kūng hiōng, a bowstring; 'kūng juawang, a bow inverting itself (in shooting); 'kūng ch'ien, archers; 'kūng to siōh, trials in pulling bows, fencing, and lifting stones, as at military examinations; coll., pēk, kūng, or k'wāi kūng, to pull a bow; ch'ià kūng nīoh, wāi lik, what is the strength (i.e. grade or power) of this bow.

Also read 'kūng: a medicinal plant, the root of which resembles tormentilla; the best is from Sz'chuen; a decoction of it is used to purify the blood: com., 'ch'iong kūng, the Sz'chuen variety of this plant.

One's person; personally, one's self; ēnk, kūng, to bend the body—a respectful attitude; 'tēng' kūng, Ourselv, the emperor; 'kūng ch'ing kī-sēi to do a thing personally.

To respect, to behold with regard; to venerate by an outward serious department; respectful, com-pleasant, collected, courteous, affable in one's conduct; as an adjective, it often merely enforces the next word; 'kūng hō' congratulatory presents; 'kūng sing, the wife of an officer of the 4th rank; com., 'kūng keng' to respect, to venerate; coll., ch'ok, kūng, to visit the privy.

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: the first also read kēng and the second kēung q.v. 'kūng chek, to assume an office; com., 'kēng, kūng, verbal evidence; 'kē ng, to record testimony; 'kūng juawang, to retract a statement or confession; 'kūng kek, to furnish; 'kūng siōng to provide food, as for a tutor or parent; kūng kek, sē, an official butler—at an examination-hall; coll., kūng kek, ma k'i, unable to support (him).

Interchanged with the last two: to give, to bestow; respectful, reverential. Read 'kūng: a sur' name.

A mansion, a building; now confined to the imperial residence, the palace; a wall; a temple; a district college; the first of the five notes in music; to castrate; to surround, the circuit of: 'kūng tāung a palace; piēng lok, teng kūng, degraded to the "cold palace"—said of a discarded wife or concubine; 'sīu kūng, a house-lizard; 'kūng ch'ing, a seraglio; 'kūng hōng, castration;
KUNG.

Read kung; coll., kâng; the roots of plants; met., the source, the origin, from the first; something to rest on, a foundation:

"kâng te", kâng, the root of a tree;
"kâng t'â", a support, as one's wealth; origin, source of.

Gr. Ken.

Read kâng; coll., kâng; the roots of plants; met., the source, the origin, from the first; something to rest on, a foundation:

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"kâng t'â", a support, as one's wealth; origin, source of.
both hands; to encircle: 'kung puik; to bow and part; com., 'kung ch'Ein, or 'kung k'ung ch'Ein, to salute by uniting the hands before the breast and moving them up and down; 'kung 'Hi, joy to you! I congratulate you! 'hok, 'sing 'kung chieu' may happy stars shine around you!

A post, prop, or pillar: used in the coll. for 'kung, k'ang q. v.: com., 'kung 'tau, the capital of a pillar, a kind of entablature of projecting timbers and square blocks, supporting the rafters.

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 Honan-fu in Honan; 'kung ko' strong, securely guarded.

Brought to the last degree; poor, exhausted, impoverished, destitute; poverty; the poor; the end, final termination; to make helpless or poor; to search thoroughly, to investigate to the bottom; to exhaust: 'kung hwoak, or 'kung k'uang', destitute, without resources; 'kung twi, to pursue everywhere; com., 'kung 'ku, poor and miserable; 'u 'kung cheng' exhaustless; 'u 'kung ch'oi cheng' no path open; met., no available resources; 'kung kei' to investigate thoroughly: coll., 'kung kwi, poor devil! 'kung imgel 'yong k'iu 'k'iang, the poor man (too) rears a spoiled child; 'kung kwang 'k'iang

po' sai' a poor officer is better off than a rich man; 'kung po'na', ch'ia ak, 'mo laung' poor and rich only differ a duck's egg; met., the difference is trifling (and not worth grieving or striving about).

(289) Kwa.

General name for gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, egg-plant, squash, &c. the 97th radical: 'kwa t'iek, 'mieng 'mieng, a numerous progeny; kwa, kung, to divide like the carpels of a melon; com., 'kwa chi, melon seeds; 'kung, kwa, a pumpkin; 'sa, kwa, a water-melon; 'ch'ai, kwa, cucumbers; 'muk, kwa, the papaw; a quince; 'kwa pane' the sections of a melon; 'kwa d'eu, a wild gourd — used medicinally; t'eng, kwa (coll. 'k'ang kwa), a large, coarse squash; kwa k'ok, 'melons and creepers;' met., involved; a liaison, collusion; com., 'kwa 'chi meng' a longish, oval face.

Kwa. A coll. word: to catch, caught, as a sleeve on things in passing; kwa tioh, caught; 'siong k'ek, t'iek, 'ting kwa p'uei the clothes torn by catching on a nail.

A spool on a stand, having sticks on the four corners and the spool in the center; hwoak, kwa, spindles for reeling silk.

To cut a man in pieces, to punish by cutting off the flesh: coll., 'ch'iu ch'iu, kai ting wang' kwa, this crime deserves the punishment of quartering; ch'iu' kwa,
cut (him) into bits!—sometimes used facetiously.

To distribute; few, little; seldom, unusual, rarely; alone; deficient, what is short; a widow; the regal

We: 'kua, orphaned and widowed, left desolate; 'kua sing, Ourself, I, the prince; 'kua ung, little experience; com., 'kua ho' or 'kua kiu, a widow; 'siu 'kua, to maintain widowhood; to 'kua, much or little, some; chied 'kua, to presume on account of one's widowhood; 'kua uk, of few desires, continent; 'kua pok, tik, chéing, the few can't resist the many.

Divining lines or diagrams, invented by Fohi, to serve as an abacus by which to philosophize; first there were eight, then these were involved to sixty-four; to divine: 'chüng 'kua' to divine; com., 'kua ngau, the lines of diagrams; 'kwa che, a divination-fee; coll., 'pauk, 'kua' to divine, as by a tortoise-shell; 'tauk, 'cheu kua' to divine by birds picking up (oracular sentences); 'pau ng'ch'oi' 'kua' to try luck by hearing a chance sentence (in the street); 'ma, 'chüng 'kua' divination before a mounted clay or paper god.

To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; to divide by straws; to remember; to note; to enter in account; to distinguish; to lay aside; in suspense, anxious: 'kua' ch'i, to be made the subject of conversation;

'tou' 'kua' a small, green parrot; com., 'kua' len, in suspense, anxious about; 'kua' sing, or kua nieng to bear in mind; 'kwa' chieu, to hang out a shop sign; 'kua' sang, a kind of large bib—worn at feasts; 'kua' k'üng to keep account of dues; coll., 'kua' siho, pok, to make an entry.

A jacket worn over the robe, having short and wide sleeves: com., 'ma, 'kwa' a riding-jacket, a sort of dress-sack; 'pó, 'kwa' robe and jacket; 'ho' 'kwa' a soldier's sack; 't'ai, 'ping 'kwa' and taik, seng 'kwa' military coats; kung 'ki 'kwa' a sort of sack with short sleeves.

An impediment, a hindrance; to hinder, to obstruct; to fall into a snare: 'kwa' ngai an obstruction.

To deceive, to cozen; to impose on; to cause one to fail, to disappoint, to disturb: 'kwa' ngwo mislead.

A. A coll. word: to clamor, to talk incessantly: 'kwa, 'kwa k'iew to rattle on without let.

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Perverse, obstinate, to turn the back on; cross-purposes; to contradict; strange, extravagant; cunning, crafty; used in the coll. in the sense of good, amiable, tractable; a lullaby, a word to soothe a babe; com., 'kwa' k'iew, knavish; 'kwa', t'iong, stubborn.
cross-grained; 'kwai 'pek, a per-verse temper; 'ong 'tu, 'kwai 'kiong, one's destiny unlucky; coll., 'kwai 'kwai, amiable! amiable! 'cheng 'kwai, very good, tractable, as a child.

Kwai. A coll. word: old and hard, stringy, as vegetables: 'kwai 'lie 'lie very hard and stringy.

Kwai. A coll. word: to turn aside, to stop at, to call on one's way to another place: 'kwai 't'iong 'ch'i-o to call at one's house (before going elsewhere); 'kwai 'tie 'li, call in; 'kwai 'ngwai 'sid' a call at my lowly abode. To deceive, to swindle, to gull; to seduce, to kidnap, to decoy in order to carry off; to entrap persons: com., 'kwai 'pi 'e ng to gull, to swindle; 'kwai 'tui' or 'kwai 'ch'i, a kidnapper; coll., 'kwai 'k'o 'ma to decoy away and sell; 'kwai 'sid, to swindle out of a lot of money; 'kwai 'sieng 'lau 'ma, to elope with a man's wife.

An old man's staff or crutch, with a crooked top; in the coll. is also the name of a fighting-stick about two feet long, with a short handle inserted vertically near the end: com., 'kwai 't'iong a staff.

Read 'k'wa'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'kwai': an irregular gait, to shuffle, to limp; also read 'kwai, q. v.: 'kwai 'ch'i-a, 'kwai 'ch'i-a, to go hobbling along.

Kwai. A coll. word: a trick, a malicious art, or method of injuring: 'sai 'kwai' or ha 'kwai' to use black art, to 'deposit' something hurtful, as house builders are superstitiously supposed to be able to do.

Kwak.

To unite all the parts, to include all; to collect or assemble; to reach, to arrive at: 'kwak, 'kwak, united strength, tugging at.

To include, to inclose or embrace; to tie up, to envelop, to make into a
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KWANG.

bundle; to arrive at, to comprehend fully: kwak, kwak, to coil up the hair; yong kwak, set hair, he "bags the four seas"—i.e., knows everything, is very learned; com., pau kwak, to wrap up; to contain or embrace, as ideas in a sentence.

Water rushing along; the sound of water flowing rapidly; also read wak;
q. v.: mik, kwak, a babbling stream; coll., kwak, kwak, kieu; the croaking of frogs.

To pare or scrape off, to abrade, to rub or rasp; to burnish; to even off grain; to rase; to erase; met., to abate, as from a price; to extort, to squeeze: in the coll. read kawk, q. v.: kwak, siok, to scrape; met., to oppress, to cheapen; kwak, mo, to rub, to grind; kwak, kiu to scrape off impurities, to polish, as gems; coll., kwak, kwak, kieu; the scraping or rubbing, a grating sound.

To make a great clamor; to stum one with noise; important, noisy, bothering, distracting; to spoil an affair by much talk: kwak, ugi, to dim in one's ears; kwak, kwak, ignorant, stupid.

A kind of garden-slug, called "k'w a k", u, also styled "pik, t'ai, t'ang, or t'auk, c'ai, t'ung, eggs of a frog; kwak, deu, the hole-cricket.

适
Kua.

Fleet, hasty, quick; to hasten one; a man's name: Paik, kwak, the name of a statesman in the days of Wai Wang.

A species of black crane, called "ch'ong kwak; it has red cheeks and nine feathers in its tail.

An open valley; to penetrate through; to understand; liberal, magnanimous: kwak, tak, perspicacious; kwak, mien, to remit, as a new emperor remits taxes.

Read kawk, used in the coll. kwak, as in "kwak, kwak, kieu" a gurgling sound; the noise made in swallowing liquids; kwak, k'ang, drink it dry, swallow it all.

A coll. word, as in kwak, kwak, kieu a throbbing, as of the temples, or a large boil.

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: com., kwang, media of the five senses—eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and eyebrows; kwang 'hu, or kwang siong, or kwang tioang, officers, mandarins; kwang ka, official families; kwang 'u t'ai, kwang, all the officers civil and military; kwang kieu, to deliver to an
officer; kwang si' official power; kwang līk, the official almanac; kwang ‘tā (or yong’), official dignity—which is awe-inspiring; kwang wā or kwang sīng, the court dialect; t'ieng kwang sēi' hok, may the ruler of heaven bless you! kwang sīng hsi'ın—the official star appears—he will soon get an office; kwang sīh and sī hii, the settlement of quarrels by law and privately; coll., tōh, pāh, kwang sī, must refer the matter to the magistrate; kwang tīo a public road, highway; kwang kōw, ke'sīeu, 'his office big but his mind little'—said of a stingy, rich man; kwang chē luang a kīeu, the character kwang has two mouths; met., officers are double-tongued—i. e., decide as they are bribed to do; kwang jū, kwang sīh, to fall into the clutches of the officer; lab. kwang, a husband’s father.

The emperor’s charioteer, the master of his carriages.

That which closes all affairs for this world, a coffin; the inner one when there are two; to enclose, to close up: com., kwang muk, or kwang ch'ai (spoken ch'ai), a coffin; ong kwang, to take a coffin home; sīe kwang, to give coffins in charity; kwang ch'ai peng, coffin-boards; kwang kwoh,  k'ēng, inner and outer coffins, clothes, and shroud.

A conical cap or bonnet, a covering for the head; the comb of a cock; crest on the head of birds:

also read kwang', q. v.: 'kwang 'mięng, a cap; 'mięng kwang, take off your caps! 'ka kwang, to cap a young man; com., kwang kwang, "phenix-cap"—a bride’s bonnet; 'ngiāh, kwang, a fillet worn by girls; 'tai 'chā kwang, a "prince-imperial hat"—a cap with a richly ornamented crown, worn by boys.

To look at carefully, to see; to observe, to travel and see; to take a wide view of; to manifest; observed, manifested; appearance of, a sight, a spectacle; many: also read kwang', q. v.: 'ki kwang, a rare sight; com., kwang wōng to look at, to observe; kwang chā, present of money to the bride’s uncles; kwang kwang, to enter the literary examinations; sek, kwang ch'ięng, to fail (in politeness) before the public gaze; kwang sīng huk, Kwan-yin, the goddess of mercy; coll., kwang seng ko a' to look before and behind, as in carrying things.

A large fish; a widower; an old man who has never been married; alone, single, unattended: ’' kwang jū, a widower; kwang kū, to live alone; com., kwang kwang ku tük, widowers, widows, orphans, and those without posterity.

Diseased, infirm, sick; incapable, incompetent for the discharge of duty: kwang kwang, an inefficient ruler.
KWANG.

To shut or bar a door; to stop up a doorway; to fasten, to fix, to stop a thing for a 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, to belong to, to concern; to allude to, to involve; consequences, results; to pass through or by the way of; to pierce, to penetrate; a surname: *sung kwang, the “three passes”—ears, eyes, and mouth; *kwang ting, “within the pass”—a name for Shensi and the adjacent regions; com., *kwang hie, the consequences; *kwang sieng, to concern the mind, intent upon; *kwang sak, malign influences which affect children; *kwon kwe, kwang, “passing through the gate”—a ceremony in connection with the worship of “Mother” in behalf of children; *kwang kau, a pass where customs is paid, a custom-house; *hai kwe, kwang, the maritime customs; also used for the collector of customs at a port; *kwang chu, written proposals to engage a tutor or secretary; tah, kwe, is the coll. term for the present of money sent with the “proposals”; *kweung nga (coll. *kweung yuwa), an obstacle, a difficulty in the way of; *kweung te, the god of war—also styled *kweung sung, *kweung chu, and *kweung lo; *kweung mah, the middle pulse in the wrist; *kweung siel, concern with implication.

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 Kuan. rule, to govern, to control; to have the management or care of; to sway, to influence primarily: *kweung kiong, to see partially, as through a tube; com., *kweung li, or *chiong kwe; to rule, to manage; *kweung ka, a major-domo, steward, butler; *chung kwe, to superintend; *kweung ang, to manage lawsuits; *kweung sok, to restrain; control, restraint; *kweung a, subject to (his) rule; *kweung kah, a jailer; *kweung so, an accountant, a treasurer; *pek kwe, the tube or shaft of a pencil; coll., chek, kwe, hence, then it is or must be—a kind of illative particle; *kweung ma, teu, unmanageable; *kweung sieng tai, to interfere in others’ matters.

Used for the last: a string to suspend drums or bells; a pipe, a fife or like musical instruments; a shuttle; to rule, to supervise.

Read khang in the dictionaries: a sort of rush, whose fibres after rotting are fit for making cords, thatch or mats; perhaps a kind of Phragmites.

A tube of stone made into flutes; to polish metals; a gem-like pebble.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
A hotel, an inn, a caravansary, a lodging or stopping place for travelers; a hall, or council-room, an exchange, or place for public consultations; an office, study, or counting-room, when they are built separately; a saloon; a room for any public purpose; a school-room; jia 'jong kwang, a tavern; k'war kwang, to open school; com., k'ung kwang, a government hall—where an officer lodges temporarily; kwang te' a post in a yamun as a secretary, a literary man's occupation; swoi, kwang, custom-house; i kwang, a hospital; kwang t'iang an eating-saloon, a restaurant; kieuv kwang, sedan-men's establishment; hwooi kwang, a mercantile hall, an exchange; coll., p'i'eng kwang, or hong kwang, an opium-smoking den.

Bad, evil; to sew, to hem; to tie, to bind together; to make secure, to hold fast.

To run away, to escape from; to turn round, to step off; to revolve: kwak, pok, k'fo kwang, he cannot escape the law.

Impotent, weak, worn out; sick from grief, disheartened by disappointment.

A handle, a winch; a grain-striker; to turn by a handle; to circulate, to move about: used for kwang (to rule, to supervise).

The same as the last according to the dictionaries; used for the coll. kwang: the trunk of a tree, the stems or stalks of plants: also read kung, q.v.; coll., ch'eu' k'i kwang, the trunk of a tree.

To cap a young man, at the age of twenty or at marriage—equivalent to putting on the toga virilis; the chief or head; able, superior: also read kwang, q.v.: t'ing kwang, sang kung, the bravest capped in three armies—one promoted for courage; com. kwang t'iong, to excel in the three martial tests; also to excel at the literary examinations; e kwang not yet capped—said of students under 16 years competing at the examinations.

A string of 1000 cash; to thread, to string upon, to run thread through, to connect; linked, joined to; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through: ek, kwang ch'ien, a string of cash; a loi kwang ngi, like thunder piercing the ear; com., chik, kwang' origin and parentage, as of students at the examinations; kwang ch'iong to thread, to string upon; hence in a met. sense, connected, as ideas in a discourse or essay.

Accustomed to, experienced, practiced in; habitual, addicted to; the 2nd also means to take, to bear, to carry: the 1st used in the coll. for kung,
A temple of Rationalists; a secluded cell or retreat, a hermitage; to point out, to make known; also read kwang, q. v.; 'jou kwang' a private gallery; com., '78', sang kwang' a Taoist monastery on the east end of Black Rock hill, Fookchow.

An earthen pot for boiling things, having a handle and spout; a jar, a mug, a water-pot: com., 'da kwang' a tea-pot or kettle; coll., 'kwang kwang' earthen pots; kwang' (kiang) small pots or saucepans.

A crane; two species of it are mentioned: 'pek, kwang' the white crane; 'haik, kwang' a crane having an ashy plumage and a black tail.

Used for the next: to pour out libations; to run or flow together, to flow towards; to discharge, to disemboque; to water, to moisten; to give one to drink; to collect; bushy trees; many, numerous; in the coll., to pour down one's throat, to force one to drink; to water (meat): 'kwang' ch'êu or 'kwang' k'ai to soak, to moisten; coll., 'kwang' yoh, to pour medicine down the throat;

To pour out a libation on the ground to spirits; also to pour wine and offer it to guests: 'kwang' tiêng' to offer a libation.

Read kwang' and siu in the dictionaries; coll. kwang': to carry by a bail or the like, to carry, as a bundle by the string; a bail, as of a bucket, pail, or basket: 'kwang' ch'ui, to carry water (in buckets); 'kwang' keng, to lift high; 'kwang' kwang' a bail; kwang' ak, a basket-like vessel of pewter; kwang' tiêng', a varnished bucket with a high bail.

The tortoise, the chief of maimed animals; also to advance; adorned, ornament; the 213th radical: Kuei. The prognosticating tortoise—its carapace, divided into 28 plates on the edges, is used in divination; com., 'ch'ui kwei, a water turtle;
has a place to go to; has a refuge or resource, as employment;

18, kwi sioh, t'au, gathered together, as articles or items; kwi chiu ng' se' kwi hang' ng' se'
"belongs neither to T's'au nor Han"; met., hard to say to whom the things belong.

To conform to, to receive instruction, to comply with: com., 16, kwi i
sang 'po, to embrace (the tenets of) the three precious (Buddhs).

Read, ki; coll. kwi, as in the expression pok, t'o, kwi, the belly empty, hungry.

Kwi. A coll. word, as in kwi ka, usage, regulations; the same as kie ka, q. v.

A spirit of a dead person, manes, that to which the soul turns or reverts at death; a ghost, apparition, demon, spectre, phantom, devil; a horrid-looking object; a miserable person, a wretch; applied by the Chinese to foreigners; the 194th radical: 17, kwi sew the 23d of the 28 constellations—stars g. d. c. th. in Cancer: com., 16, kwi, sing, the spirits, gods; 16, kwi, wai, hobgoblins; 16, wai, kwi, possessed by a demon; chwi kwi, ghost of a drowned man; wong 'kwi, the unavenged spirit of one murdered; kwi kwi, an ignis fatuus; kwi chok, (coll. kwi, k'ing), imps; kwi k'ie, the plaintive cry of a ghost; sang, sieu kwi, a mountain sprite which spirits things away; 17, so kwi, a lock like

飛

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; something to depend on, a refuge, a center; to divide fractional numbers: 2, kwi tieng, to return to one's fields—i. e., to resign office; com., 16, kwi, kwang, to revert to the officer, as confiscated property; kwi, to add and reject (in reckoning on the abacus); tiow, kwi, division; sieu kwi, addition; kwang (vulgarly called 'pang t'au cheng' se'), the class of Chintsz' graduates awaiting official appointments; kwi, sing, to fix the attention on; kwi, cheng' development of the real disease; kwi, tieng, reverted to the heavens—deceased; kwi lo' classified, arranged; tong kwi, a tonic medicine for the blood; kwi kieh, to compound (for a debt); coll., 16, kwi, tioh,
a foreign door or drawer lock; "sang kwi, an umbrella-catch; "kwi amwow kwang, the door of demons—entrance to hades; coll., pok, "kang kwi, the ague demon; "a pi'eng kwi, a besotted opium-smoker; "tong pong' kwi and "a peik, kwi, the tall and short devils—attendants of the 'ngut to' idols; "kwi nigh, kwi, "devil catch devil”—two rogues cheating each other; "kwi lueng sieng, demons mock people, as by vain dreams.

Great, strange, monstrous, as an eruption or meteor: used in the coll. for k'wo, q. v.: "kwi kwi, puppets, in the coll. k'wo qoi.

Traitorous plans contrived outside of the court or country: "kang kwi, domestic and foreign plots; banditti, villains.

An axle, a rut; a trace, a vestige; an orbit, a path; a law, a rule; to imitate; treasonable plans against a country, in which sense same as the last: "pok, kwi, uncomformable; "kwi to' a constant path; to follow a rule or usage.

A box, a casket, as for holding papers; to put in a box; to bind with cords.

A gnomon, a dial; daytime, the day: "nik, kwi, a sun-dial; "shang ko k'ie, kwi, to prolong the day by burning candles.

A dish for holding grain at sacrifices, once made round within and square without; a dish or platter: "hu kwi, square sacrificial vessels.

A ruinous wall, one ready to fall; ruinous, dilapidated; to destroy, to demolish.

To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to blame, to cen sure; to oppose what is good; to vilify, to insult; bad, malicious, perverse; odd, strange: "kwi ch'or' lying; "kwi e' strange, incredible; com., "kwi krea' (coll., "kwi ch'wi), wily, tortuous, dishonest; "kwi kie' to' tung, has many knavish tricks.

Read 'ki; coll. 'kwi: much or many of, a few; an interrogative of quantity, how? how many?

"kwi chi'ah, a few, how many, as persons or things; 'kwi 'a chi'eng, a few cash; 'kwi chi'ek, or 'kwi chi'ek, li, a few tenths, as paid in compounding with creditors; "kwi 'teng chi'eng, what o'clock is it? 'kwi si'eng seng, several years ago; 'kwi sek, chi'ah, a few tens; 'kwi jiu', several times; 'kwi ch'op' how many mouths? how many in the family? 'kwi si'e' mo mek, "for several ages without eyes"—as said of one who lacks judgment.

Read 'kwo; coll. 'kwi, as in 'kwi 'chi', fruits; 'kwi 'chi' tang, a fruit-stall; 'kwi 'chi' 'woong,
parcels of dried fruits—for offering to idols.

To cleanse rice; provisions of rice; in the coll., steamed rice-cakes; rice-cakes boiled in oil or fat: coll., "kwo song, a rice-cake steamer; "kwo nêh" greasy rice-cakes; "song kôi, steamed cake of rice and red sugar; "kân tâng kôi, rice-cake made in layers; "huâng sî kôi, steamed cakes of potato-flour.

Read 'kai'; coll. kôi: to change, to alter, to change the form of; to correct, to amend, as essays: "kôi kô' altered; "kôi chê' to mend characters (wrongly written); "kôi chîâng' to alter to the correct form; "kôi huâng, to change a medical prescription; "kôi so, to revise a poem.

'Kôi. A coll. word, as in 'kôi chaêng' to make threecornered rice dumplings by wrapping in leaves.

(295)

A deep boiler for frying; sort of caldron for trying; a saucepan, a skilllet; the rim or tire of a wheel: coll., "hai kûo, earthen pots or basins—the same as pô wâk."

"ngûng kûo, a smelting pot, a crucible; coll., kûo pâ, crust adhering to a pan, as in boiling rice.

To pass by; in the coll., too much, excessive; usually read kûo', q. v.: coll., "chû kûk, kûo, boiled too much; "kûo sîông, injured by excess, as of exertion or abstinence; "kûo sô' too dry; exceedingly parched, as the system.

The 2d is commonly used for fruits; edible fruits, fruits containing seeds or kernels; to overcome, to surpass; results; Kûo. to conclude; to see the end of; courageous, hardy; really, truly, indeed; perfection or nighban of the Buddhists: in the coll. read 'kôi, q. v.: "îng kûo, cause and effect; the Buddhist nighban; coll., "puûk, kûo, all kinds of fruits; "kîng kûo tâing' a dried-fruit store; "kieûk, kûo, the setting of fruit; met., result or end of life, to die; "kûo pûng, varieties of fruit (set before idols); "kûo yong, or a kûo, certainly, truly; coll., 'kûo chong' truly excellent! 'kûo sa, deftly done!" chîâng' kûo, perfection, as in becoming a Buddha or an immortal; 'kûo ang' fruit-stuffing (in cakes).

The solitary wasp or sphex, called "kûo" liô; which brings the grubs of mulberry caterpillars into its nests; these become young wasps, as the Chinese suppose. Read 'liô: a kind of snail.

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, trespass, transgression; an imprudence, a sin of ignorance; denotes past time, the pluperfect; a sign of comparison, too, the more, rather,
much, great; in the coll., to do over, to repeat a process; a change or crisis in disease: also read, kwoo, q. v.: 'tao' kwoo and "sien kwoo the 28th and 62d diagrams; com., kwoo tai to die, deceased; 'sien kwoo hard to pass by or over; "to kwoo too much, supererogatory; "kien kwoo to pass by; "kwoi mong, past noon; "kwoi kev lost its essence or strength, as medicine; "kwoo, t'ong, to pass judicial investigation; "kwoo hong or kwoo cii, excessive, superfluous; "kwoo sek, or kwoo ngoo a fault, transgression; coll., kwoo siei, already past, done; "kwoo 'tiding, to cook or heat over in a pan; "to kwoo 'siewong, to take (a wife) to one's self; "koo kwoo a comparative, the more, rather; "stok, kwoo k'a, when done, as soon as past; kwoo yoh, to remove the taste of medicine (by eating sweet things); "kwoo ch'eng to weigh again, as buyers do; kwoo cheng a turn in a disease; "k'ak, kwoo too much, excessive; kwoo t'o, to get rid of, as a slave-girl by selling her; pi'ying kwoo peng (or ch'iv) succeeded in cheating him; kwoo 'chiao, change of ownership; kwoo o to go out or abroad; kwoo lie an adopted (boy); kwoo t'io to pass by; kwoo shoo, to pass a night; kwoo k'kew "pass the aperture"—to manage a matter, as by getting security, etc.; eno tek, kwoo impossible; unable to continue (through the day), as one near death; ma kwoo tek, e' the feelings can't allow or bear it; peng peng kwoo even tenor of one's way, as neither very good nor bad; kwoo tek, hai cheo se' siung, the sea once crossed, then it's fairy (land); met., if one only succeeds (even with poor abilities) it's all well!

Sentence

Read k'ew in the dictionaries: 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: chiong kwoo the phrases of a section; "kwoo tain sentences; com., "kwoo hraak, style or set order of clauses; "kwoo kwoo t'oo, the phrases all get circles—i. e., perfect marks; met., your remarks are all perfectly correct; coll., a tek, and kwoo hraak, he reads incorrectly; "tai sieung kwoo poorly composed, ungrammatical.

擴

To expand, to stretch a thing till it becomes large; met., to enlarge the mind.

廓

The suburbs of a city, a space about the gates inclosed by a wall to form a stronger defence; a surname.

句

To widen, to open out; to enlarge; great, wide, spacious, extended; to pare; k'ai kwoh, to enlarge.

A box inclosing a coffin, an outer coffin; to measure: sik, kwoh, a sarcophagus; com., kweang kwoh, the inner and outer coffins.
| **局** | A square on a chess-board, a game of chess; met., order, rank; contracted, coiled, bent, as the body; curling, as hair; mean, narrow, low-lived; look, aspect, bearing; an important establishment, a place that must be well-guarded, as a mint, a manufactory, an arsenal; also applied to large drug-stores; commonly used in the sense of to delude, to bait, to cozen; in the coll., complete, like the squares of a chess-board: kwoh, ch'üék, cramped, confined; jī, kwoh, jī, a game of chess; com., kwoh, tāi; the position of a game; the peculiar arrangement (of an essay); kung, ch'ing, kwoh, an arsenal; ch'ing, kwoh, or pō hok, kwoh, a mint; yoh, kwoh, a drug-shop; eng, kū, kwoh, a printing establishment; ch'ing, nüē, chū, kwoh, an office for the revision of classic works; song, măng, kwoh, a kind of normal school to foster the silk and cotton manufactories; kwoh, liōng, of small capacity, mean-spirited; kwoh, pīēng to gull one; coll., o kwoh, to have a nice place (and chance) for recreation, as at a friend's house; kāh, kwoh, one's appearance, bearing; kwoh, chō (or tōng), tā tāu, have set a trap (for him); tāi kīē, muōt, sīōng, kwoh, the matter not yet completed. |
| **覇** | Bent, crooked, contracted; to bow the head, to stoop down, to humble one's self: kwōng, kwoh, bent, cramped. |

**Kwoi.**

| **諴** | One who acts as a factor or broker to settle or enhance the price of goods: *nya kwoi* or *chê'kwoi*, a go-between in trade. |

A durable kind of wood, a sort of juniper or cedar, the timber of which is suitable for coffins and ships; ornamented coffins; a kind of catapult; an ancient principality in Honan: com., *kwoi, liōng*, the fragrance of juniper (burnt to idols).

**創**

To cut off, to amputate, to decapitate; to break asunder; to cut in two: com., kwoi, chū, chétu, an executioner; coll., kwoi, chū, ché'tu, 'kwoi, chétu', an executioner beheaded as substitute; met., to suffer, as a surety for the principal.

**膋**

Hashed meat or fish; to cut small: kwoi, chā, hashed and roasted; kwoi, châng, the same as ngūng, ngū, the silver fish, or white bait.

A sort of ray or skate, whose flesh is like pork; a spotted fish like a bream: com., kwoi, ngū, sīōng, dried bream.

To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; the throat stopped; clamor of voices; name of a king: kwoi, kwoi, cheerful.
A branch of the river Fan, in Shansi; a rill in a field, or pool for irrigating land; two streams joining: 'keu kwōi' ditches and pools.

A severe illness; very sick, debilitated, wasted. Read we: to halloo, a clamor of voices.

Crafty, cunning, mischief-making: "kieu kwōi" crafty, fraudulent.

The place where a girdle or a collar is fastened; a neck-string; a sash.

To move about; quick, spry, active, diligent; to play with the feet: also read kwok, q. v.: 'lioung scūt' kwōi' a good scholar is very diligent.

Read kie' in the dictionaries: the coiffure of Chinese women: com., 'sē kwōi' to dress the hair; 'kwōi' k'ing (coll. kwōi' sóh), coiffure-cord; 'kwōi' riij, a coiffure-band or frontlet (of silver); 'kwang ing kwōi' the Kwan-yin knot; 'sngwong pō kwōi' the ingot-shaped knot; 'kwōi' sing kwang, ornamental center-piece of a coiffure; coll., 'k'i, k'i kwōi' tufts of hair on a girl's head; 'pok, pok, kwōi' a kind of depressed knot; "ch'eng doi kwōi" the spiral coiffure.

Kwōi'. A coll. word: to lean, to rest, as the hand or foot, on something: kwōi', pieng, to lean the back (against a support); 'ka kwōi' 'i'T'ia, to rest the feet on a chair.

Kuō. A state, country, kingdom, empire; a nation, a people; a region; national, governmental: "k'ai kwok, to found a state; com., "kwok, k'ung, a sovereign; "kwok, 'mu, the empress; "kwok, 'ka, the state; t'ai, ch'i'ing kwok, the Manchu empire, China; "spoong kwok, native country; kwok, 'sū, the emperor's adviser; "kwok, tieng, a dynasty; kwok, 't'oung, the national treasury; kwok, 'soi, a waning empire; kwok, 'song, mourning, for an emperor; ch'i'eng kwok, the contending states, about B. C. 400-260; kwok, 'ka k'i so' an empire's destiny.

To strike with the hand, to box, to slap: kwok, mieng to slap the face.

A kind of small greer, frog, called 'jeu kwok', having long thighs; coll., kwok, t'oung' (also spoken 'kauk, t'oung'), a large brown or black toad which lives among rocks; it is cooked and eaten for its cooling properties.

A hempen cap or kerchief worn by women when mourning; a female

1. Kwok
2. Kuo
3. Kuo
4. Kuo
5. Kuo
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7. Kuo
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16. Kuo
17. Kuo
18. Kuo
19. Kuo
20. Kuo
head-dress: ไก่ ไข่ กระถาง กวัก, leaves (the act) as a legacy to make the kerchiefs (i.e. women) blush!

The hollow under the knee, the poplite space: กวัก, กอ, bow-legged.

Read กวัก, ตั้ง, an edible fern: กวัก, กวัง, farina made from the fern-root; the flour is used in the กิ้ว cakes, pork-balls, etc.

Kwok. A block or piece of ink: มือ, สี, กวัก, one block of ink.

Kwok. A coll. word: large, coarse, as thread and things in strips—the opposite of มี (fine): กอ, กวัก, too coarse; กวัก, ต้น, tall and large (for his age).

Kwok. A coll. word: a block, a piece of timber (sawed off); a section, a bit, a piece, as of thread or cord.

Water sparkling in the sun; a river in Shansi; wide.

A kind of palm like the areca, called กวัก, กวัง, martial, threatening.

The bladder, called กวัก หลวง, the latter word referring to its breadth.

Read หลวง; coll. หลวง: to inclose, to shut up, to include, to confine; to shut, as a door; กวัก พอ, to inclose, to secure, as a yard; กวัก ทาง, to keep (a scholar), from his dinner; กวัก กระ, to imprison; กวัก ซอ หลวง หอ to shut and lock the doors; กวัก ทาง, to shut up pigs; กวัก หลวง, to shut a door.
To roll up in a scroll; spiral, crisped, curled, rolled up; to whirl about, to seize, to carry off; a classifier of things rolled up.

Chüan. the 2d also read kw'iong, q. v.: 'silk, kw'iong, to seize (the country or region); com., kw'iong ch'ong, a pawn-shop depository; kw'iong 'kw'iong, a depository for the dead, a vault; kw'iong chü, ornamental scrolls; kw'iong jüi, hung, a whirlwind; kw'iong jüi, k'äng, arches in walls; coll., kw'iong 'lew' shavings; kw'iong chieng, rolls of glutinous rice (in thin crusts of bean-curd); kw'iong 'teng chioh, mold-candles.

'Kw'iong. A coll. word, as in kw'iong kwa, a large kind of squash—the same as, t'eng kwa; kw'iong kwa 'wong, pulp of the squash.

A roll, a manuscript; a scroll, a book; a section, a division, a part of a book; ruled paper for essays; a classifier of books, Miss., Chüan. &c. Also read kw'iong, q. v.: com., kw'iong 'chü, essay-paper; 'chü kw'iong books; kw'iong 'ne' Vol. II. 'Niek, kw'iong, or chio kw'iong, the essays of Küljin graduates; lok, kw'iong, rejected essays; coll., kw'iong kau, ruled paper; kw'iong 'tai, a paper-weight; 'chü kw'iong 'ho, he is well-read.

Also read kw'iong: to bind; bound, as with silken cords: k'üe ng kw'iong, a friendly attachment, united, inseparable.

To love, to care for, to regard affectionately; those whom one loves; relatives, family, kindred; related to; gracious:

kw'iong 'ko to care for tenderly; ing kw'iong tua your relative by marriage—said to the paternal uncles of a married son or daughter; com., 'ka kw'iong or kw'iong sük, a family, one’s household; kw'iong 'liou to love tenderly; chü-ing kw'iong relatives;
A fine head of hair, curly hair: 11 k'i'ing 'mi' chi 'kā.

A bond, deed, contract or agreement; each of the parties formerly retained one half; a book, a section; proof, evidence in deeds and contracts: kwong yōk, a bond; coll., k'i'ā kwong' deeds, agreements.

A bond, deed, contract or agreement; each of the parties formerly retained one half; a book, a section; proof, evidence in deeds and contracts: kwong yōk, a bond; coll., k'i'ā kwong' deeds, agreements.

The weight of the steel-yard; a weight; to weigh; to balance, to equalize; to plan, to devise; power, authority, influence, influential; circumstances, position; meanwhile, for a time, temporary; contracted: kwong ngi, temporarily constrained; kwong si, in the beginning; kwong meu, to plan at the instant, sanguine; coll., kwong si, or kwong lig, influence, power; čhō kwong, to wield power; ping kwong, military authority; ching kwong, according to the exigency or circumstances; coll., kwong pang' power, authority.

The cheek-bones: coll., kwong kauk, tua high cheek-bones; coll., kwong kauk, k'i'ā midāng ngaing, the projecting cheek-bones (of a wife indicate) a rigid lot (injurious to her husband).
Read k't'ing; used for coll. k'á: the skirts of a garment, called 'jé siong k'á; 2k'á piāng, edges or openings of a skirt—where it is faced or lined; 'meng seng k'á, front skirts.

Read chu; used in the Puk. Ing for the coll. k'á: to bite, to gnaw; met., to take, to appropriate: 'jé kánk, to gnaw bones; 'k'á ch'eng kák, to bite the nails; k'ëek, i ch'ieng k'á k'á he has appropriated (the article); 'k'á wáng qiéng, "bite the bowl's edge"—merely get one's living, as an employé says.

Read k'vai'; coll. k'á': quickly, speedily; to hurry, to make haste: k'á, li, to come quickly; k'á ch'ëø, soon, very expeditiously; 'k'á k'á make haste! "k'á' kang, speedily; to pursue rapidly; 'k'á' wák, in easy, comfortable circumstances; 'k'á' wák, siáh, fine, good eating!

K'á. A coll. word, as in k'á' á (or k'á' á') why? wherefore? k'á' á, ch'ëng wáká, why do you so?

K'á'. A coll. word, used in the sense of 'á' for, in behalf of; of, from; about, concerning: k'á' ngvai cho, do it for me; k'á' é má ī, buy it of him; k'á' nú siong, think for or about you or your (matter).

K'áë. A country brogue for laë, to claw, to scratch, as a hen in the dirt.

K'áêk. A coll. word, as in k'áêk, ch'ëk, to irritate, to provoke; k'áêk, lëk, ch'ëk, to cough, coughing, as from a stoppage in the throat.

K'áêng. A coll. word, as in k'áêng, ch'ëng, to claw, to scratch hard, as a place that itches; met., to embuzzel, to appropriate largely to private use: ch'ieng tu k'ëek, i k'áêng tu toé, 'u k'á, all the cash raked by him into his own pocket.

K'áï. Read k'vai'; used for the coll. k'áëng, as in k'áëng sau, to cough, to hack; k'áï k'áëng sau (or këw), sound of constant hacking; k'áëng ch'ëk, haik, to cough blood.
(305) K'ah.

Read k'aih,; coll. k'aih, a guest, a visitor, a friend; k'âh, a dealer; a customer; a foreign trader; k'âh, a guest; k'âh, shopman and customer; k'âh, siong, or kâh, siong, a foreign trader; k'âh, ngi'âw (or k'âhng, or tainy), an inn; k'âh, kâmg, the visiting officers, as the Imperial examiners, or literary chancellor; k'âh, a h, tâng, a parlor; k'âh, ching, or k'âh, â, polite manner toward guests; k'âh, hâo, goods from other districts, foreign goods; k'âh, teamen; k'âh, kìng, (our) little guests.

K'ah. A coll. word, as in k'âh, dîou, or k'âh, dîen, (or k'â dîen), to play, to ramble, to recreate.

K'âh. A coll. word, as in k'âh, k'âh, kîw, the chattering of magpies.

(306) K'âh.

K'âh. A coll. word, as in k'âh, k'âh, kîw, a sound, as of phlegm in the throat; k'âh, sîou, sîou miaw dîow p'ah, utter a word and I'll whip!

(307) K'ai.

K'ai. To open, to unfold, to spread out; to institute, to begin, to commence, to start; to explain, to disclose, to reveal: in the coll. read k'îi, q. v.: k'îi hoak, to distribute, as money; k'îi lîïk, ñî cho, "arranged on the left"—a phrase introducing items or names; k'îi tîen, an open, cheerful look; com., k'îi, chi, present of money to a bride's uncles; k'îi chong, a feast given by a graduate; k'îi sek, to release; k'îi, tîen, chi, hî, congratulations to a friend on his opening a shop; k'îi hâo, se', a Buddhist monastery near the West Lake, Foochow; k'îi, tîen, pîk, to form heaven and earth, the creation; k'îi kâmg ngi'âw, si, open the coffin and hold an inquest over the corpse; met., excessively particular or cautious.

K'ai.

To rub, to wipe: k'ai, pai, to rush forward violently.

A sickle, a bill-hook; to cut; to move; to whet a knife; diligently, assiduously: k'îi chîk, hîu, cîu, fully make it known to you—a phrase in edicts.

A clear and elevated eminence: sîng k'îi, a high and pleasant location.

Interchanged with the next: joyful, delighted, pleased; peaceful, contented; gentle, as a wind: the 2d also read k'ü, q. v.: k'îi, park, k'îi, the eight excellent ones—sons of an ancient worthy: k'îi tâ, k'üng, chî, a magnanimous officer; k'îi tê, kind and benevolent, gracious.

Victorious, triumphant; good, excellent; gentle, soothing; to celebrate a victory: k'îi chîk, to triumph; k'îi sîng, to return triumphant from battle; k'îi, kâ, peans of victory; k'îi kâmg, southern zephyrs.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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'K'ai.
The disappointment of
a brave man; loyal,
flexible in virtue; noble,
generous, magnanimous:
"k'ong k'ai" disinterested,
generous; "k'ang k'ai" moved
by, commiserating.

Also read ke' "the 2nd
also read kie;: to stop,
to cease; to rest, to re-
pose; also to covet; hasty,
hurried.

A river in Liautung;
to wash or scour, as cook-
ing utensils; to moisten;
to roll on, as a torrent;
to overflow, to inundate.

To moisten, to fertilize;
rich, fertile; to extend
to, the broth of boiled
meats, soup, gravy.

To daub, to plaster, to color walls; to stop holes
and cracks in a wall; to collect; to cease, to rest,
to take a breathing-spell.

The sun peeping out;
and, also, moreover, to-
gether with; the end, ex-
treme; exactly, just at:
"k'ai" king, just now;
"k'ai" daring, strenuous;
"k'ai" kik, and, together with.
概

Also read kii to plant close in deep-plowed soil; plants set out close together, grain growing thickly.

款

To cough, to belch; to hack, to hiccup; to call out in alarm: used in the coll. for k'æng, q. v.: "kwong k'ai" to bawl out.

礦

Read k'ak, in the dictionaries: the sound of two stones striking together, the clatter of stones: in the coll: read k'ak, q. v.

(308) K'aiK.

克

To be able, superior to; to subdue, to overcome; to bear, to sustain, adequate to, overbearing: "k'ak, ki, to subdue self, to repress one's lusts or passions; "k'ak, tong, to sustain; fit for; ke k'ak, envious and overbearing; com., "k'ak, k'ung k'ak, kieng" to be diligent and economical—as Yu the Great was.

Interchanged with the last: to subdue, to over come; to repress, to destroy, to exorcise; to insist on, urgent, in the coll. to deny self, Kē. to save by self-denial for the sake of others; also to stand close together, to crowd, to press, crowded: "k'ak, ki, a set time; com., "seng k'ak, to produce and destroy—said of the five elements; "k'ak, chi" to suppress or sub-
due, as one "element" does another; 'k'ak, sing chien a sacrifice (to expel) injurious demons; coll., k'ak, uju to save up by economizing; also to oppress, to force one; "k'ak, ch'oe, ch'un, "deny the mouth"—to save in eating; "k'ak, yek, heated by the crowd; cheng k'ak, or k'ak, tu pen very crowded.

刻

To cut, to carve, to chisel; to sculpture, to engrave; close, gripping, cheating; insulting; ¼ of a Chinese hour, 15 minutes; a little while: com. "k'ak, che' to cut characters; "k'ak, che', ch'ing an engraver; "k'ak, peng, cut (on) blocks, engraved, not written; "si k'ak, constantly; ¼ k'ing k'ak, a short time; "k'ak, ha', kwong 'king, the present state or prospects; "k'ak, chaik, to oppress; "k'ak, pok, to cheat, fraudulent; insulting; coll., k'ak, pauk, to break (blocks) in cutting; met., to exert, to exact oppressively; "sioh, k'ak, ku, a little while.

客

A guest, a friend; a foreign dealer; foreign; a stranger, a customer, a robber, a marauder; to lodge: in the coll. read k'ah, q. v.: "ping k'ak, guests; ch'iu k'ak, host and guest: po' k'ak, robbers; com., wong k'ak, strangers from afar.

嘔

The noise of retching; to expectorate violently, to hawk: k'ak, sau' to hawk and cough.
K'AIU.

1. "sang k'o'd 'k'iu k'aiu' three kneelings and nine knockings of the head—it is the highest act of worship.

2. To beat, to rap, to knock; to lead a horse; to hook, to clasp, to buckle; to deduct, to discount; a reduction: used in the coll. for k'au (to knock at a door); com., 'k'aiu t'iu, to deduct, to strike out, as from a list; "k'aiu 'ngu k'aiu' a reduction of 5 per cent.—i.e., 95 paid on 100; "k'aiu e'au, reduction, discount; "k'aiu p'wo a kind of narrow cotton cloth; "k'aiu k'ing ch'ien, to cut wages; "k'aiu t'ai (or ch'i'ong), discount on a string of cash, the amount by which it falls short—the usual rate is 2 cash on 1000.

3. A gold or silver rim on vessels; to carve, to engrave; to make a noise, as by beating gongs; commonly used for buttons; to button, to hook, to clasp; com., 'k'aiu k'wong, button-holes; "k'aiu si'ang medium-sized silk thread; "k'aiu t'ai a girdle with a clasp or buckle; coll., 'k'aiu h'o, to button properly; 'k'aiu sioh, ho' a set of (five) buttons; 'k'aiu sioh, k'k'ik, one button.

4. To rob, to plunder, to pillage; to riot, to do mischief; banditti, thieves, robbers, highwaymen, ladrions an enemy: cruel, tyrannical; "k'aiu chek, outlaws, thieves; ch'io k'k'au marauders; 'hai k'k'au' pirates; si k'k'au a criminal judge.
K'ak.

The reed or slae of a loom, a weaver's reed, made of bamboo.

The nutmeg: com., 'tain' k'ain' nutmegs—applied poetically to maidens; 'tain' k'ain' hwa, mace; 'nik' k'ain' the best sort of nutmegs.

(311) K'ak.

Dry, thirsty, to thirst; eager, longing for; anxious, desirous of (in a good sense): 'yang mui 'chi k'ak, hearing about apricots quenched their thirst—said of the soldiers of 'Cho ch'ü'; com., 'ch'oi' k'ak, thirsty; 'ki k'ak, hungry and thirsty; 'chi k'ak, to quench thirst.

To apply the mind to; opportunely, seasonably; in good time; to the purpose, fitly, exactly, just right: 'k'ak, sēw very much alike; k'ak, k'ak, the chirping of birds; com., 'k'ak, 'hō, opportunely, just right.

Read sik; used for the coll. k'ak; to collect, to gather, to pick up: 'k'ak, 'ki', to pick up; 'k'ak, 'ch'a p'wo', to gather chips or shavings; 'k'ak, tioh 'ngiung', to "pick up money"—get it luckily; 'k'ak, tioh, mīng to recover, as when near death; 'k'ak, 'ki, kiōng, take it up and shoulder it; 'k'ak, 'i, 'ch'i, 'a 'ch'iu, give him a hand, aid him (in his poverty); k'ak, 'o', or 'k'ak, kiōng, to perform the office of midwife.

K'ak, A coll. word, like the last: to collect, as money, to get subscriptions; to take (a census); to assemble: k'ak, hou to collect the quotas (for a village temple); k'ak, hoon to gather money for a (mutual-aid) club; k'ak, ting 'k'e, to take the census of males and females; k'ak, shih, teng (or pong), to assemble in a company.

To pierce with the nails, to press or dig the nails into; to claw, to lacerate by clutching and clawing.

Digit, 1. Read t'at'; sometimes used for the coll. k'ak; a superlative, in excess, too, very, superfluous: "k'ak, koo' over the proper amount or limit, excessive; "k'ak, sōng, too long; k'ak, ch'ing very mean or low; k'ak, sōng, 't'ai, very much too short; k'ak, ch'ing chong' a very excellent man—one who is provident for his family; k'ak, ch'iu nik, excessively polite.

Read hak, (fiery, flaming): used for the coll. k'ak, to cook thoroughly, to boil soft: k'ak, ch'üik, to cook rice-gruel; k'ak, mū lang to boil it very soft.

To strike, to beat, to thump with the hand or foot: coll., k'ak, k'ak, k'ue (or hiong), sound of thumping.
K'ang.

K'ang. To cut, to carve, to pare; to engrave (blocks for printing); to erase or cut out from a block; to hew down, to fell: k'ang k'aik, to engrave; pok, k'ang, unmutilated; met., imperishable, as the doctrines of a sage.

Like a dragon; to contain, to hold, to receive; to excel, to overcome; a sound; a niche for tablets and images; a movable shrine: com., pu sak, k'ang, an idol-shrine; k'ang po k'ang, an ancestral niche; coll., k'ang k'ang, niches; k'ang k'iang or k'ang k'ang k'iang, small shrines—sold as toys.

A ditch, a trench, a hollow; a hole, cave, or pit, natural or artificial; a den, as for wild beasts; to excavate; to throw or fall into a pit, to involve, to ensnare: shang chu, k'ang chu, burned the books and threw the literati into pits—as the "First Emperor" did (B.C. 246); com., sang k'ang, a mountain-precipice or pit; wang taung, chiung k'ang, a deep abyss; coll., wang seng k'ang, a pit into which the bodies of beheaded criminals are thrown; taung loh, k'ang lo, to fall into a pit.

To sustain, to bear; to be able, adequate to, capable of; fit, worthy of: k'ang chu, heaven and earth; k'ang s'eng, a geomancer; k'ang eng', able to bear a responsibility; com., pok, k'ang, unfit, unworthy.

K'ang. A coll. word, as in k'ang k'ang h'o, just right, adequate, sufficient; k'ang k'ang chiang' la' k'ang, just as (I) was speaking (he came).

K'ang. A coll. word: to clench, to clasp tightly: tau kou, k'o, i k'ang k'ing king tioh, clench him tightly by the neck.

Plain, rigid, faithful, as in speaking; grave and unceremonious, as Confucious was in conversation: k'ang k'ang i'ang, to speak perspicuously.

A pit, a hole, a dangerous place; to dig a pit; to fall into snares or dangers; noise made in striking, a whack, a smack, a rap; k'ang also the noise of straining; one of the diagrams, belonging to water; a small vessel: com., k'ang k'o "an uneven, rugged (path)"; met., the difficulties of life; coll., k'ang seng (or t'eng), the brainpan, the soft spot on the head of an infant.

Dissatisfied, discontented; sad, sorrowful. Read t'ang or k'ang: to covet, to desire.

To chop, to fell, to cut down: com., k'ang t'o, to fell (trees); k'ang t'iek, u na, cuts iron like mud.
A baluster, a lattice, the bars composing a lattice; a cage or den for wild beasts; to cage; a window: "k'ang k'ang, rumbling of carts; "k'ang ch'i'èh, a cart with a felon's cage on it; com., "k'ang onwong, a window, a shutter; "k'ang onwong ho'
wooden sockets on which a window swings.

A war-junk, a man-of-war with strong bulwarks; a fortified house or enclosure on the deck: "chieng" k'ang, a war-junk, a gun-boat.

Impeded, embarrassed: com., "k'ang k'ê" uneven, rugged; met., bad luck, to lose money and be in trouble.

"k'ang. A coll. word, as in "k'ang pêng, or "k'ang pêng tê' ground composed of broken tiles (mixed with earth).

Sometimes read "k'ang: to see, to behold, to view, to look at; to inspect, to examine; to regard, to esteem: com., "k'ang' kièng to see, to notice; "t'êng" k'ang worth looking at; "k'ang' ch'êng, to see the true or real (state of); "k'ang' ma and "k'ang' kièng show-horses and show-sedans, as in idol processions; "k'ang' p'êng to serve as night-watchman of a ward; "k'ang" miängº, "kièng siongº to practice both fortune-telling and physiognomy; "k'ang" mah, to feel the pulse; "k'ang" k'êng, to disesteem; "k'ang" kwang or (siong), to guard, to keep; "k'ang' p'êng to penetrate; to discover (the folly of); coll., "k'ang' anô, look! see! attend! "k'ang' ch'ê, "look at the water";
met., to spy out beforehand, as thieves do; "k'ang" wêng taiº to treat persons with partiality; "k'ang" man-ch'êk, can't see through or understand it; "k'ang" tiêng sisêh, p'oong to look at Heaven and eat rice, —i.e., gain an honest living; "k'ang" ngº siongº ngangº, to regard with disfavor, to despise, as small gains.

To view, to observe narrowly, to watch one furtively. Read "hang" spots in the eyes, an eye with much white in it; the whites of the eyes showing in convulsions.

Also read "hang" to spy, to glance at, to notice; to come down to examine; to hope for, to expect: the 2d read "hang", means a tiger's roar, or an angry tone.

Also read "k'ang" to compare, to examine, to investigate; to judge, or ascertain facts, by going to the place; diligent: "k'ang' ch'êngº to rectify, to straighten; com., "k'ang" ngiêngº to hold an inquest; tak; "k'ang" to go and investigate.
K'AU.

A cliff, a beetling crag; the covert under a projecting cliff.

K'an.

K'au.

Read 'k'iu in the dictionaries: lots made of paper or wood; a lot, a ballot; to draw lots or tickets; 'k'au hóng, to divide, as by the lot; comp., 'k'au chū, a record of the division of property; 'n i̍ng 'k'au (coll. pek, 'k'au), to draw lots; coll., 'k'au chó sioh, ki, to prepare lots (for drawing).

Read 'eu'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'k'au: to dig, or scrape out, to rake or scrape up with the hand: 'k'au باء, an opium-pipe scraper.

'K'au. A coll. word: to mix, to mingle; confused, mixed, miscellaneous; met., troublesome, difficult; to quarrel: 'k'au naung (or laung), to mix confusedly, a medley; 'k'au tek, 'chieu, mixed in (too) little; 'k'au sioh, to̍i, mix together; 'k'au tah, to lap, to lay over, to "break the joints," as in laying courses of bricks; so mēk, 'k'au o̍n, the accounts are confused.

'K'au. A coll. word: difficult, troublesome, involved, perplexing; quarrelsome, contending with; also to tack a boat, to put about: 'k'au k'e troublesome; to contend with; 'k'au hiong to tack ship; met., to have a difficulty or quarrel with.

K'O.

Read 'k'eu; coll. 'k'au: a mouth, entrance, opening; occurs in the terms for vows or imprecations before the gods: "k'á 'k'au, entrance to the street; "hái 'k'au, passage to the sea; "toi 'k'au, a hole, or small door, at the back of a prison (for removing dead prisoners); "di 'k'au, the top of a shoe; "k'au chi̍ng, mouth, entrance; "ch'ing 'k'au, or "hái 'k'au, to invoke curses (on an enemy); "k'au ngwoŋ imprecation and vow; "tô kau' ch'òi 'k'au po' mō sīth, (food) brought to the mouth and still not eat it; met., a matter failing when near completion.

K'au'. A coll. word: a tone of displeasure, scolding, chiding: 'k'au sioh, hio̍k, to give a scolding, to berate, as mischievous children.

K'ao.

A ditch, a pit; a fosse, a city-ditch; a valley, a gully, the bed of a torrent: "tai 'k'ao, the ocean; "ngui 'ngang chio̍k, 'k'ao, dangerous precipices and rugged gulleys; coll., "ch'ūi 'k'ao, a small collection of water, a plash, a puddle.

K'o.

Dry, dried up, exhausted: coll., "k'ao, 'k'ao, tu, thoroughly dried; dry, as rice that has not been watered to increase the bulk.

A plank or piece of timber over a stream, a drawbridge where toll is paid; a species of Hovenia.
### K'auk

To revere, to respect; awe, veneration; careful, attentive, vigilant, as one serving in a temple; 'k'auk, 'síu, to keep reverently.

**Ko.**

Like the last: careful, attentive; sincere, guileless; true, good-hearted, upright; 'myýong' 'k'auk, careful, diligent.

**Chiu.**

Hard, solid, firm; resolute, decided; truthful, sincere; really, indeed, certainly; *pok; k'auk, doubtful; com., 'k'auk; myýong, surely; tek, k'auk, faithful; 'k'auk, sik, or k'auk, ching, true, real, verily; coll., 'k'auk, o' myýong k'auk, truly there's evidence.

**Chiu.**

Hard, sturdy; woreied, fagged out: k'auk, k'auk, k'ung, ch'üng, woreied with labor the whole year.

**Kang.**

Read k'au; coll. k'auk, the clattering sound of stones; to "knock the head" before superiors; to thump, to knock: *k'auk, óu, the kóto ceremony; *k'auk, k'auk, su, very crisp, as crust or cake; *k'auk, ú òu, "knock (your head) on (my) shoe-toes,"—oil, and I can let you off—said contemptuously to an insolvent debtor; k'auk, óu p'ah, ch'eüng, to knock the head, kneeling on one knee.

**Ko.**

The skin or covering of fruits or eggs; shell or scale of mollusks, snakes, or chrysalides; a bark, crust, or covering; an old hollow tree: in the coll. read k'auk, q.v.: com., *ch'i k'auk, the seeds of the *Hovenia dulcis—used medicinally.

**Ko.**

A hole in the ground, a receptacle, a chamber; burrows, caves in which the ancients dwelt: *k'auk, sik, an underground chamber; *kien to, song k'auk, a cunning rabbit has three holes.

**Ko.**

Name of a village in Tayuen prefecture, Shansi; a surname. Read sik, as in sik, sik, to plow, to till.

**K'ang.**

Interchanged with the next: to oppose, inimical to; to mate, to match; to compare with; straight, direct: *k'auung la, a pair, husband and wife.

**K'ang.**

To lift, to raise with the hand; to obstruct, to oppose, to resist, to withstand; to screen, to shield; to save, to rescue: *k'auung ou, to rebel against; com., *k'auung k'ow, to oppose, to resist; to refuse, as to pay taxes.

**K'ang.**

A wide couch or sofa, a raised sitting place, a divan; a sleeping place of brick, warmed underneath—used in the north: *k'auung, a fire-warmed bed; com., *k'auung ch'üng, a couch, a settee.
K'aung. A coll. word: to knock, to thump heavily: $k'aung'$
p'wai? broken by a heavy thump; 
tô? $k'aung'$ knocked heavily together.  

(316)  

K'e.  

The primordial substance from which all things emanate; v a p o r, exhalation, steam, fume; ether, air, halo; the breath; chl. vital fluid, life, nervous principle which imparts substance; the spirit, temper, or feelings of men and things; the animal spirits; air, aspect, manner, bearing; influence, attraction; vehemence, courage, daring; an apparition; a semi-monthly term: com., *t'ing k'e' the weather; k'e' sek, breathing, respiration; k'e' e' vapor, fumes; flavor of; sek, k'e' (coll. nong' k'e'), dampness; k'e' haik, robustness; k'e' saik, color, complexion; no' k'e' anger; k'e' hiu, the system weak or debilitated; "hó ong' k'e' good luck; k'e' kwong, the windpipe; che' k'e' energy, nerve; k'e' chiok, (coll. k'e' taung'), dead; k'e' ch'iong' or k'e' p'ak, air, bearing; k'e'so' luck, fate; k'e' u htong, a bold, commanding presence; coll., ch'au' u k'e' a soul, earthy scent, as after rain; sew k'e' to get angry; k'e' téik, or k'e' ng' song' labored breathing; k'e' pick, stifled, suffocated; k'e' k'e' an angry appearance; k'e' 'si, angry to death!  

An offering of live animals; grains, fruits, meats offered in sacrifice; a formal entertainment; *'s i k', 'ling k'e' a stipend paid to siutsai.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 窮 | 不 | 困 | 酒 | 困 | 気 | 味 | 湿 | 気 | 血 | 気 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 | 色 |
A vessel, a vase, a dish; a tool, implement, instrument, utensil; capacity, ability; body, substance, as opposed to form or qualities: com., *k’ē kēth* or *k’ē dāng* utensils, implements; *sien k’ē* or *k’ē sien* mean, little-minded; close, stingy; *chī k’ē* porcelain-ware; *yūng k’ē* silver ornaments (for the head).

To reject, to cast off; to relinquish, to abandon; to refuse, to discard: *p’au k’ē* to throw away, to reject; com., *k’ē sī* dead; *k’ē hiēng*, to dislike; *k’ē nøok*, to sell real estate; *yūng k’ē* to loathe; *k’ē ch’ā tūng ch’iēk*, to hate the wife and love the concubine; *k’ē sīă kwī chen* "reject the corrupt and return to the correct"—to reform.

*K’é*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k’é k’a* to drive, as a stake; *k’é k’iē* (or *k’ọ*) to set upright.

Read *sō* in the dictionaries: the persimmon, Diospyros, or China-sycamore; com., *k’é wōng*, a small dried persimmon (from Shantung); *k’é ch’ō*, a date-like persimmon without pits; coll. *k’ōu k’ē* the monkey-persimmon—a wild, sour kind; *k’é pīang* persimmon-cakes—pressed and dried; *k’ōu k’ē* or *hōk*, the monkey-persimmon has (large) pits; met., said of a shrewd boy.

*K’é*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k’é k’iē* to stand, to rise and stand erect.
A hole or fissure in a wall; a crack, a chink, a crevice; a gap an interstice; an interval of time.

Chi., occasion or opening for variance: "k'ek; "wen a fend, a quarrel; "k’ong k’ek, an interval; col., "tung k’ek, to seek pretext for a quarrel; "heung k’ek, an occasion for variance; col., "ona k’ek, to have a quarrel with one.

Read chih, in the dictionaries: a stallion; to mount; to ascend; to raise, to elevate, to promote; to determine, to settle: "sung k’el, a benevolent act done secretly.

Also read kek, and k’ik; still, as an unoccupied house; quiet, silent; alone, solitary: "kel, chih, still; quiet.

Read ngel; col. kel; to bear, to suffer; to endure: "ma’ kel, tek, kek, to endure; "kel, kek, k’ik, cannot endure it, unendurable; "kel, k’ik, distress, suffering, in pain; "ma’ kel, tek, tek, slightly ill, indisposed; "kel, chih, hasty, irritable.

K’el. A coll. emphatic prefix, as in kek, kel, to pick up; k’el, k’iel, to pinch, to compress, as between two beards; to press, as tobacco, etc.

K’el. A coll. word, denoting cause, manner, or instrument; with, by, through; to use, to employ: the same as k’el, q. v.; k’el, chih, take or use this (for the purpose); k’el, k’ien, k’elang, " invite him to a feast: k’el, niok, ma: take or use how much? (521)

K’eng.

To pull, to drag; to lead, as an ox by a cord; to guide, to induce, to influence, as the mind of another; to connect with, to decline from; dragged into, held, as in suspense: used for the coll. k’eng, q. v.; "k’eng niok, to connect, to implicate; col., "k’eng ch’en, to take hold of hands; to grasp, to hold by, as a rope; "k’eng t’ik, to pull straight; "k’eng s’i, to stretch silk thread (in twisting); to make webs, as spiders; "k’eng yung, k’ung junk, lead an ox from the stall; col., "k’eng pek, to pull along; "k’eng s’i, k’eng, the 120th radical.

The shank bone of an ox: "song k’eng, name of a person who lived in the time of Mencius.

Read k’eng in the dictionaries: the cull or stalk of herbs and shrubs; a stem, a twig; the hilt of a sword.

The dull, heavy sound of stones, hard stones striking together: k’eng, k’eng, jingling of stones; also the appearance of a mean, worthless man.

K’eng. A ringing, metallic sound; to knock, to strike against, as sounding stones or glass: used for k’eng, k’eng, and k’eng in the coll. q. v.; k’eng ch’en, the jin-
gling of bangles; Ch'ing, k'eng, a man who reached the fabulous age of 767 years.

犬 Ch'uan A dog; the 94th radical: "k'eng, 'mu' chi p'o" humble service to requite favors; com., "k'eng ro" (coll. 'k'eng se?), a dog's kennel; "k'eng sung k'eng, (has) a dog's heart; "k'eng t'ou tai, dog treading a pestle, as taught by beggars to do; "t'iang k'eng, a mad dog; coll. "k'eng kaik; and "k'eng 'mo, bull and bitch; "k'eng k'iu, dogs; "k'eng t'ou shi, the dog-head pear—a hard species; "k'eng t'oung k'iu, a full-grown pup; "k'eng t'oung nyung, vow to the dog-headed god—as in seeking his aid against an enemy; k'eng, k'eng ts'i, k'eng, (like) dragging a dog into hot water—sell, to persuade him to do such a thing; "k'eng mung k'ieh' sung m'ii, a dog's face soon grows hair; met., said of those who soon settle their quarrels.

畎 To be willing, to assent, acquiescing; to allow, to permit: in the coll. read k'ing, q. v.: "pok, k'eng, unwilling to refuse; "k'eng k'én, k'eng, how consent to?—i.e., unwilling. Read "k'én: the attachment of the muscles to the bones.

慶 To congratulate, to bless, to approach with congratulatory presents or words; good, excellent; happy, blessed; path of rectitude, right principles; an initial particle, happily; com., k'eng ho, to congratulate: "ch'ing "ng, k'eng peaceful, lucky, and blessed; "k'eng s'ong nyung sien, the joyous nyung sien term (1st moon 11-15 days)—words inscribed on lanterns.

撲 To lay the hand on; to press down, to hold, to keep by a firm pressure.

鼓 To dry by a fire, to toast or roast; dried thoroughly.

磐 Ringing stones of prehinite or glass hung on frames—they are of various kinds; a musical instrument with a right angle, like a carpenter's square; hung up, suspended; to relax the reins: com. "k'eng ting, a lantern shaped like a k'eng; "k'eng ts'ai, a k'eng-shaped ornament—worn by women and children; coll. "k'eng k'eng projecting, prominent, as one's forehead.

罄 Formerly used for the last: an empty vessel; to exhaust, empty, exhaustible; all, entirely; firm, strict: com., k'eng Ch'ing. k'eng, empty, entirely gone or spent.

K'eng. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'eng, k'iang, to nod the head; k'eng, k'eng to look at; k'eng k'ang to store away.
K'ENG.

Read *k'eng*; used for the col. *k'eng*: to clutch, to grasp and pull; *k'eng* (or *taing*), to clutch tightly; *moh* *k'eng*, don't clutch (so) *k'eng* *k'eng* *t'iong*, to grasp and pull about.

*K'eng*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'eng* *k'iong* to shut together, as the leaves of a door; to gather together; to do in common; *k'eng* *k'eng* to strike against, to impinge.

(322) K'eng.

空

Read, *k'ung*; coll. *k'eng*: empty, void, vacant; hollow; in vain, vainly, to no purpose: *k'eng* *k'eng*, empty; in vain; *k'eng* te vacant ground; *k'eng* *ch'iu*, empty-handed; *k'eng* *leng*, a hole; *k'eng* *ngiou*, vainly, uselessly; *k'eng* *p'ang* or *k'eng* *p'ang* singing, hollow; *k'eng* *p'ang* *k'nek*, an empty shell; *met.*, a weak constitution (though the frame seems robust); *k'eng* *ch'ang* *hi*, premature joy; *k'eng* *lau* *lau*, very empty, destitute; *k'eng* *pok*, *sioh* *k'ung* *dau*, "receive (a blow of) the fist on an empty stomach"—to suffer an unjust imputation.

K'eng. A coll. word: a dry cough, a hacking: *k'eng* *k'eng* *saw* (same as in *kaeng*), to hack; *sioh* *nik*, *k'eng* *kau* *any* (or *wang*), to hack all the day long.

(323) K'eu.

A notch or catch at the end of a bow, in which the string is fastened; a ring.

Also read, *ch'eu*; to lift up the dress, as in ascending a flight of steps; to feel for and take with the hand; *k'eu* *i*, to lift up the skirts.

K'eu.

K'ou.

The mouth; a door, an entrance or opening, a narrow passage into; a pass in the Great Wall; speech, utterance; a classifier of persons, swords, fill of pines, draught of drinks, pans, betel-nuts in leaves, &c.; to say, to reiterate: in the coll. read *k'au* and *k'eu* q. v.: "ho* *k'eu*, population: "*meng* *k'eu*, persons, a family; C. O. M., "*k'eu* :chai, ability in speaking, eloquence; *k'eu* *kaik*, good utterance, gibbosity; *k'eu* *e* (or *k'ei*), the meaning of what one says; *k'eu* *e* taste, flavor; *k'eu* *k'ing* verbal evidence, testimony; *k'eu* *diong*, provisions, rations; *k'eu* *se* sing, *hi*, to speak hypocritically; *k'eu* *ing* (or *ngul*), dialect, tongue; *k'eu* *nguung* wish, vow and imprecation, as against an enemy; *k'eu* *sioh*, *deng*, *hua*, to utter words like lilies—i. e. sensible and complete; coll., *moh*, *k'eu* *siok*, don't wrangle; *t'iong* *sioh*, *k'eu*, one cooking-pan; *ping* *long* *sioh*, *k'eu*, one piece of betelnut, as prepared for eating.

咎

A fault, defect, error; crime, wickedness; a judgment, providential calamity; to blame, to reprehend, to criminate: *ong* *hii* *k'eu* to consult (fortune-tellers) about luck; coll., *k'eu* *kii* *tioh*, *i*, the blame is chargeable on him.

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Chü.


Read ‘kiu in the dictionaries; also read k'eu: to destroy, to overthrow, to demolish; one says also used for I, myself.

This and next read k'eu in the dictionaries: a chronic disease, protracted illness; grieved, dolorous (in connection with a negative), as in not sing pok, k'eu not grieved in mind about it—i.e. conscious of innocence.

A stable, a stall whose horses are kept; the common term is ‘ma pang.

A coll. word: stiff, as thick, or well glazed paper, starched clothes; &c. also stiff, tenacious, not soft, as rice cooked dry: ma k'eu not stiff, limber; soft; k'eu tang stiff; tenacious; i sing k'eu k'eu clothes (starched) stiff.

Read ‘k'eu; used for the coll. k'eu, a saw 'ngu, or coined word, meaning to eat: k'eu pa, to eat till satisfied; k'eu ma k'eo can’t eat it all up.

A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it: k'eu, chih, a hearse; song k'eu to accompany a funeral; com. jing k'eu the enclosed corpse.

Read k'eu in the dictionaries; in the coll. read keung, q. v.: the tallow tree (Stillingia sebifera).

A mortar for pounding things, anciently a mere hole in the ground, afterwards made of wood or stone; to pound in a mortar: in the coll. read k'o q. v.: k'eu, mortar and pestle.

To go away, to depart; to separate, to part from, to become distinct; to go out, from, or through; to proceed, to advance, to pass on in a regular course; past, gone, former; the 3rd and 7th tones of the Foochow dialect; as a suffix, denotes the completion of the action in a preceding verb: also read ‘k'ak; in the coll. read k'6 q. v.: k'ak sié dead; k'ak k'ak to go by, to pass away; k'ak niéng, last year; com., song k'ak and 'ha k'ak the 3rd and 7th tones, for which k'ak siéng is the common term.

To beg, to ask alms; to request, to intreat, to implore: in the coll. to give, to bestow; also a sign of the passive, to let, to allow, to permit, to suffer: k'ek, seiu to beg one to give; huk, k'ek, to beg humbly; com., jiu k'ek, to beg; k'ek, hoi (coll. k'ek, sihk), a beggar; coll., k'ek, 'ng vai, give it to me; k'ek, yong k'ak, a son given, or bought, to be reared (in one’s family); k'ek, sihk, stau, the chief or “king” of the beggars; k'ek, sihk, ng' kwo lang' cha kio, (even) a beggar will not cross a rotten wooden bridge; met., said of life which must not be exposed to peril; k'ek, i pah, beaten by him; k'ek; niéng kong, talked about by people.
K'êïng.

Crooked, bent, curved, distorted; devions, treacherous, meandering; to wrong, to oppress; depraved, false, scheming; songs, ditties, sonnets; a silk-worm tray; in the call, read k'êëk, q. v.: k'êëk, tik, crooked and straight, the right and wrong; k'êëk, tribe, crooked; oppressed, kept in a low position; com., wi k'êëk, grief, grievance; k'êëk, chieft, "crooks and bends"; the arts and methods of trade; the reasons, exciting causes, as of a quarrel.

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K'êïng.
To stand on one foot; incomplete, defective; one, single, not double: k'i chih, a single one; coll., k'i k'i k'iev, k'iev, one foot lifted up, (to sit) cross-legged.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'i k'wi, to open (doors); k'i k'u, to bind with hoops, to hoop; k'i k'au, to blend, to mix.

How! what! a particle implying a strong negative; with a negative, makes a strong affirmation; to desire; to advance, to ascend; to return victorious: also read k'ai, q. v.: com., "k'i pok, se how is it not! k'i pok, li, how do I not know it? k'i k'ung, how dare!—a polite reply to a compliment; k'i in 'eh hu li, how is there such reason—i. e., it is wholly unreasonable.

To rise, to arise, to stand up; to begin, to originate; to build; to make, to construct; to take, to undertake; to raise, to remove; beginning, commencement; before other verbs, denotes the beginning, and after them the completion, of an action: com., k'i ch'ing, to start on a journey; k'i ch'in, to put the hand to, to begin; k'i siah, to introduce reforms, as a good officer does; k'i sak, to remove a malign influence; k'i h'ei, to kindle a fire; k'i k'a, to raise the prices; k'i da, to remove a grease-spot; k'i ch'ang, to rise from a (sick) bed; k'i k'hong, the 3d section of an essay; k'i kai (coll. k'i ch'in), to build a house; k'i heng (or c'pi), pleased, elated; coll., k'i de k'iang, rise up and walk; k'i 'aang, peng tak, build a pagoda of broken tiles, as children do; met., unsteady, fickle; k'i siang, beading, molding; k'i tek, cho, rise early in the morning; k'i taang, I'll trouble you! I have troubled you, thanks! k'i sang, formerly, at first; k'i chan, k'i ek, at the very start; k'i 'to cheng' relapses in a sickness; k'i prang, dang ch'ieng, half-built, as a house.

Read 'eh'i; coll. k'i: the upper teeth, the teeth. a tooth, a tine, a prong: k'i cho, the jaw; k'i pau, a gum-boil; k'ie pa, k'i, harrow-teeth; k'ei' k'i, saw-teeth; t'au, s'ieh, k'di sih, k'ie, one tooth of the comb broken off; k'i tiang chih, hien tek, k'i tiang' ming, when one's tooth aches, he knows (how to pity) a person having the toothache; met., the suffering can sympathize with sufferers.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'i k'ei, to kneel, as before an idol.

Read k'i; coll. k'i: a leech; 'ma k'i, the leech; k'iu k'i, an edible worm of a greenish color—caught in rivers; ch'iu k'i, "water-leech"—a white, slimy...
worm, bred in moist places—sometimes called *hwaou*; *jong* a small land-crab.

Read *k'ieng*; used for the coll. *k'e*; a kind of small clamp of iron or brass, used in mending glass or earthenware; to close, fasten with clamps: *k'i* *kong*, to clamp jars; *k'i* *wang t'ang* a bowl-mender’s load (of stock and tools).

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'e* *k'ie*, to mount, to bestride.

(328) *

Read *k'ia*; coll. *k'ia*: one, a single one; the odd numbers: also read *ki*, q. v.; *k'ia* *k'ia*, odd numbers; *k'ia* *k'ia*, the odd days in a month; *t'ieh* *k'ia*, one, as of a pair of shoes, bracelets, earrings, &c.; *t'ang* *k'ia*, an odd one.

Read *k'wa* and *k'wa*; used for the coll. *k'ia*; to treat insolently, to oppress, to be overbearing; *k'ia* *ming*, to treat persons harshly; *k'ia* *tek*, to, or *k'ia* *joo* *t'io*, succeeded in crushing him; *k'ia* *mi* *t'ai*, can’t get the mastery of him.

Read *k'wa* and *k'wa*; used for the coll. *k'ia*; to straddle, to bestride; on, across, astride: *k'ia* *pweii*; bad luck, as from passing under what is regarded as unclean; *k'ia* *ma* *k'eng* (or *toa*) will be stunted in growth by being thus “bestrode”; *k'ia* *kong*, to write words on the line; *k'ia*

*k'a pang* a brought under one’s legs, as in a fight.

(329) *K'iaak.*

Read *kok*, used for the coll. *k'iaak*, as in *sang*; *k'iaak*, a gap or depression between hills; *sang* *t'io* *k'iaak*, *k'iaak*, there is a gap in the hills there; *k'iaak*, *k'iaak*, a gap, as in a road.

Read *hak*; coll. *k'iaak*, to press, to squeeze; caught, as in a close place or in a door when shut; pinched, jammed: *k'iaak*, ‘sir, pinched to death; *k'iaak*, *ch'ot*, *ch'ot* crushed into fragments; to cut, to mine, as medicinal herbs; *t'io* *ch'iu* *k'iaak*, a rat-trap; *k'iaak*, *tia*, to press shoes-soles; *k'iaak*, *cha* crushed.

*K'iaak*. A coll. word: to deduct, to retain or keep back, as one’s wages: *k'a* *t'io* *k'iaak*, *t'io* *t'io*, get back (my pay) from him by deducting.

1 Wooden-soled clogs, patterns: *muk*, *k'iaak*, wooden overshoes—called in the coll. *ch'iu* *tia* or *tia* *t'io*.

Read *k'ang* and *k'ang*; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. *k'iaak*, as in *k'iaak*, *k'iaak*, *sioh*, a stone lying unevenly, a tilted stone.

*K'iaak*. A coll. word: to add, to put into, to mix in: *k'iaak*, *sioh*, *tai*, to mix together; *k'iaak*, *sou*, to mix evenly or uniformly; *k'iaak*, *ngui* *chiang*, to mix in bad cash.

*K'iaak*. A coll. word: to prate, to jabber, verbose; to talk
 incessantly without regard to the truth: k'iâk, kaïng sî'è, accustomed to prate recklessly; eng k'iâk, pah, k'iâk, idle and mendacious jabber.

(330)

K'iâng.

Read, k'ëng; coll., k'iâng, as in k'iâng, k'iâng kieu' a ringing, or metallic sound; to rattle, to clatter.

K'iâng, A coll. word, as in k'ien k'iâng' chung, to tremble, to shiver, as from cold or fear.

Read k'ëng; coll. k'ëng, as in k'iâng, k'ëng kieu (same as k'iâng k'ëng kieu'), a ringing, a clatter, as of metallic things; k'ëng k'iâng huo poor or counterfeit goods, as alloyed articles of a head-dress; met., a bad woman.

K'iâng'. A coll. word: to nod, to bow, to incline the head slightly: k'ien' chau or t'an' k'ien' k'iâng' to bow the head.

K'ëng; coll. k'ëng, as in k'ëng, k'ëng kieu the ringing of metals; met., to "make a din," to scold continuously; k'ëng k'ien sau a hacking cough—the same as in k'ën, q. v.

K'iâng. A coll. word, as in k'ien k'iâng' chau, to run away, to go off in a hurry.

K'iâng'. A coll. word: to bring together, to place edge to edge; to close, to shut to: k'iâng' lâng, or k'iâng' king, to place close together; k'iâng' p'wai broken by knocking together, as two bowls; muony k'iâng' siok, a just close the door.

(331)

K'ëi.

Odd, single; odd numbers; remainder, surplus: also read k'ëi; in the coll. read k'ëi, q. v.: k'ëi so' odd numbers; k'ëi Chii. jing, a surplus; com., k'ëi k'ëi, something over, excess, surplus; coll., k'ëi p'wung' peng, an odd half-cash, as in a reckoning; k'ëi k'we jho, odd few-twentieths.

K'ëi. To oppose, the sun and moon in apposition; distant, separated from: k'ëi qitjik, kiu, a long time sundered, as friends.

To examine into, to consult, to deliberate; to unite, to regulate; to stop, to detain; to reach to: k'ëi cha, or k'ëi k'ëi, to examine, to investigate; hwoang sung siong k'ëi, mutual bickerings. Read k'ëi: to bow down: k'ëi sin, or k'ëi k'ëi, to bow the head to the ground.

To look furtively at, to spy, to peep at, as through a crevice; to observe, to take a view; a pace: k'ëi sung k'ëi, to look, as through a tube, to take a partial view of; k'ëi t'ang, to spy out; k'ëi sëi to wait for, to observe.

Interchanged with the last: to peep under a door, to look through a crack; to glance at, to observe, to view partially: k'ëi k'ëi, k'ëi, to observe furtively.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To open out, to explain, to make clear; to declare to, to inform a superior; to teach, to instruct; to reveal, to disclose, as by</td>
<td>'kíê' muàng, to teach the ignorant; 'kíê lik, to point out the right way; 'ek' kíê 'chíà, a postscript; com., 'kíê 'chíà, the informant, the writer—the opening phrase in a letter; 'ang kíê, “open it calmly”—a superscription on letters; 'kíê chuí, to state by memorial; 'kíê muàng, sing, “harbinger of light”—the morning star.</td>
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<td>A signal, an ensign; a streamer on a lance, with characters inscribed on it, borne in state or sent with messengers, as their credentials; a check or passport of carved wood; 'kíê kek, an ornamented lance, carried before kings and nobles.</td>
<td>'kíê wong, to look for, to expect eagerly; coll., 'kíê, 'kô and kíê tâ sodomites—used as terms of abuse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A kind of silk; the cover of a spear-head; an ornamented and scollopéd bandrol, borne by an escort or aid-de-camp. Read 'kêng', as in 'káí kêng' the attachment of the muscles and tendons.</td>
<td>An agreement, a contract, a bond, a deed; quipparas were anciently used; to unite or compare the two parts of a check; mournful, distressed; frightened; a spit used in scourging tortoise-shells for divination; devoted to a god or person, adopted: also read 'sîk, q. v.: 'chú kíê documents; 'kíê tung, a dynasty which ruled Northern China, A. D. 1118-1235, also styled the Golden Dynasty; com., 'kíê kûông or 'kíê yôk, deeds;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Also read 'ki: a gouge, a crooked graver or burin; 'kíê k'wok, a carving-gouge.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Read k'ie; used for the
coll. k'ie: inclined, sloping,
Ch'i. steep; k'ak, k'ie" too steep,
very steep; k'ie" ting, or
'kang peng k'ie" (written
'ang ming k'ie") the eminence,
or "broken-tile slope"—a locality
north of Fish-market Bridge,
Foochow.

Read s'au; used for the
coll. k'ie: to set upright,
to erect, to stand on the
end: "k'ie tik, set it up
straight; "k'ie" si'ang" to
raise the sections of the frame
(of a building): k'ie" kwang,
to erect an honorary portal; k'ie"
ti'ang, an erect collар; "k'ie"'
hang c'au, to display one's of-
official titles.

To bestriddy, to mount,
to ride horseback; to sit
Ch'i. astride or crosswise, horse,
cavalry: "ch' k'ie", light
horse—used as the imperial
body-guard in the Tang
dynasty; tang k'ie, to ride forth
alone; com., "k'ie" ma, to ride a
horse; k'ie" sui, k'ie" ch'i'ong, and
k'ie" hu, riders of lion, elephant,
and tiger, as certain gods are re-
presented.

Read k'ie; used in the.
Paik, Ing for the coll.
Ch'i. k'ie" to stand: "k'ie" k'ie,
to stand up; "k'ie" sing,
a personal attendant or as-
sistant; "k'ie" sic" "stand in or
before the world"—to abide in
widowhood; "k'ie" ti'ang, a cook;
"k'ie" tiing, to stand in a pillar,
as a criminal till he starves to
dearth; k'ie" p'ou, annilary guard;
"k'ie" taing employed in a shop;
k'ie" sioh, k'au, to stand for (have)
one share; k'ie" k'au o'i" ch'eo a
standing-place; met., means of
livelihood; k'ie" ma k'ie to
assume a posture, as a pugilist
or an archer; met., applied to atti-
uudes in talking.

K'ieiek.

Fearful, timid, timorous,
cowardly: "sing k'ieiek,
weak-hearted; "oei k'ieiek,
fearful, timid; com., "k'ieiek,
tang, of little courage,
pusillanimous.

Pleased in mind, grati-
fied; cheerful, active,
prompt, ready: "k'ieiek,
che" satisfied; com., k'ieiek,
e" pleased, gratified.

Pleased, cheerful, con-
tented, satisfied. Read
Ch'i. k'ieiek: angry, indignant;
dissatisfied, discontented.
Read k'ieiek: doubting,
suspicious.

To eat insufficiently; de-
ficient, scanty, as supplies;
to covet, covetous, dissatis-
fied: k'ieiek, swoi" year of
dearth; po" k'ieiek, to feel
deficiencies, not satisfied with.
Read k'wook; used for the coll. k'ieh; a flaw, a notch, a nick, as in a knife or pottery; wanting, defective: k'ieh, siah, tōi; a bit wanting, nicked; k'ieh, ch'ō, "too little saleratus—i.e. poor dough"—used only in a met. sense for one not trustworthy or competent; k'ieh, ch'op; a harelip; k'ieh, chü, a harelipped person.

Used for the next: humble, unassuming; the pouch in the mouths of monkeys and other animals; a bird's crop, the first stomach of ruminantia: also read k'ieh, in the following senses: to dislike; a little, a deficiency: k'ieh k'ieh, a little; k'ieh tōi, retiring, modest. Read k'ang: to hold in the mouth.

To revere, to show respect; respectful, yielding; lowly, humble, unassuming, modest, not self-sufficient: k'ieh yong to yield, give way to; k'ieh saung, to yield complaisantly; k'ieh huo, mild, placable; com. k'ieh pi, or k'ieh hū (coll. kū), humble, unassuming.

A fault, error, mistake, pecadillo; an excess, a crime; to exceed; a noxious disease: k'ieh ju, excess, crime; com. chōi, k'ieh, or k'ieh kwō, a transgression; k'ieh ngiek, crime (involving) retribution; coll., k'ieh k'ieh (or tōi), a grievous error; k'ieh ngiek, tek, k'ieh have fallen into a penal sin!—a jocose phrase.

Also read k'eng: saving, mean, stingy, niggardly; to be sparing of; k'ieh k'ieh, stingy, parsimonious. Read k'ang: experience of the aged.

Also read k'eng; a tributary of the Wai in Shensi; water forming in pools, stagnant water, a marsh: k'ieh yong, a district in the West of Shensi.

Also read k'eng and k'iong: to take, to seize; to pluck, as flowers; to exterminate: k'ing k'ing, to capture a standard in battle.

A belt, a girth; a horse which excels in racing; a horse diseased in the belly; to suffer loss, injured, failing; to advance nimbly; a surname.

United, attached: k'ieh k'iong, inseparably attached, as friends.

To question sternly, to blame, to reprimand; to rail at, to find fault with; k'ieh no, to speak angrily to; k'ieh chaik, to blame, to criminate.

To send, to let go, to depute, to commision; to send into exile; to chase away, to expel; to present to: k'ieh chōi.
exile for crime; "k'üng tank, to drive away; com., "ch'ü k'üng, to send on a mission or business.

欠
To stretch and gape when weary; to owe; to be wanting, deficient in; "k'üng sing, to stretch one's self; com., "k'üng song, wanting in comfort— i.e., ill, indisposed; "k'üng ch'ü (or haoing) to owe debts; "k'üng ho a debtor; "k'üng k'wen, wanting, deficient in; "k'üng k'uo, to owe taxes, as salt-merchants; "k'üng pu, am wanting in attention—a phrase meaning please excuse my leaving you; com., "chien k'üng to owe but little; "k'üng chüng tai, "poong, "prince of debtors"— one getting deeply in debt; "k'üng ch'ek, "ki puik, "haoing "owes the seven streets and eight alleys"— in debt to everybody!

英
Read k'üng in the dictionaries: a plant, also called fowl's head, whose leaf resembles the mallows; sometimes used for the coll. k'üng to stir, as flour in things while being cooked: com., "k'üng sik, a medicinal herb—tonic for the stomach and kidneys; coll., "k'üng k'hang, to stir flour in; "k'üng niing no, stir (flour) in till it is thick and sticky.

岑
A high, tapering peak, like an aiguille; a steep bank; a surname.

浙
Pure, crystal, limpid, as water; mountain rills; a fish-pool; to rear fish; to soak, to macerate; puddles after a rain: "n

k'üng k'üng, heavy rains; "k'üng lü, falling tears.

擒
To seize as a hawk does, to clutch, to grasp; to apprehend, to capture: Chin. k'üng ma, or k'üng ch'ieh, to seize; "seng k'üng, to take alive; com., "k'üng ch'ia, to grasp with the hand; something to hold by, as in mounting a ladder; "k'üng min, to clutch, to collar; coll., "k'üng phah, to seize and beat; "k'üng poong, to get back one's capital; met., (you intend) to get back the worth (of your presents) — said jocosely to a guest remaining long at a feast.

拚
Used for the next, as a verb, to pinch, to nip, to "Chien k'üng k'ou, to shut the mouth, contumacious.

鉗
To grasp with pincers, to gripe, to pinch; in Hu Nan, also means to rail at, to upbraid; pincers, nippers, forceps, tweezers, tongs; a kind of collar for slaves and culprits; in the coll. used for k'üng and k'ei, q. v.: "ch'ieh, k'üng, iron pincers or forceps; "k'üng k'ou, to gag one.

錬
Used for the last: pincers, nippers, a kind of bolt or door-lock; also an axle of a wheel; "k'üng, two stars in Scorpio, used in astrology; "k'üng ye a kind of stamp or seal, used by petty officers; com., "k'üng eng, to stamp edges, as of official documents or match bank-bills.
Like the last two: a pair of pincers; to lock; met., to forbid discussion: k'ıeng ʰyiy siu, chu, to to interdict free speech and burn the books.

Black, as applied to the hair: a name of Kweichow province: k'ıeng ʰi, black, as people's hair; k'ıeng ʰsin, "the black heads"—name given to the Chinese by the "First Emperor" from their black kerchiefs.

To remove criminals' hair, as a punishment; a wig made of such hair; a deep green or purple color.

K'ıeu.

To pry up, to raise with a lever.

To rap, to strike horizontally, to beat on one side with a club; a baton, a club: used in the coll. for k'a q. v.: k'ıeu ʰmwoman, to knock at a door.

Same as the next; also read k'ıeu: to raise the feet in order to ascend: also read k'ıeu and kiok, q. v.

To lift up the foot; to walk proudly, to prance; used in the coll. in the sense of tricky, taking advantage, as of another's necessities; indirect style of speech, to speak interrogatively in a tone implying the opposite sense: coll., k'ıeu ta, to take advantage of so as to injure; k'ıeu ʰkeng, to lift the foot high; i.k'ıeu ʰngwai, he took advantage of me, as in exacting a high price; k'ıeu ki ʰk'ı eu wo', indirect words, an interrogative phrase strongly implying the reverse idea; tak, k'ıeu, to wear the small ladies' shoes, as actors do; met., to act vainly, presumptuous.

Skillful, ingenious, clever, as an artisan; adroit, apt, handy, dexterous; subtle, wily, specious, crafty, deceitful; keen, shrewd, witty, pleasing; genius, ingenuity, talent: used in the coll. for k'ıeu, q. v.: k'ıeu ʰpiëng specious in discussing; com., k'ıeu ʰki, wily, cheating: k'ıeu ʰki ʰtuo' a cunning scheme; k'ıeu ch'ıong' an ingenious artisan; k'ıeu ʰch'ıu' fraudulent; k'ıeu ch'ı ʰsiong ʰw'ang' chook, hu ong, a clever wife usually mates with a stupid husband.

Read k'ı; used for the coll. k'ıeu: probably a corruption of k'ı ʰti, as in k'ıeu ʰch'ıu ti, how is there this doctrine!—i. e., it is unreasonable.

A hole, pore, orifice, aperture; a cavity, a hollow, an interstice; met., the mind, as intelligent or dull: k'ıeu k'ıeu the nine passages of the body; com., k'ıeu k'ıeu" intelligence; k'ıeu k'ıeu the mind, intellect; k'ıeu ʰpok, t'ıung, "not a passage open"—i.e., is thoroughly stupid; coll., k'ıeu ʰm pok, t'ıung, not comprehending; chi ʰua, ʰt'ıung k'ıeu the medicine has anatomic qualities.
Read 'kieu'; used for the coll. 'kieu', as in 'kieu' mieu skill, ingenuity; 'kieu mieu pok, still, their talents are different.

'kieu'; used for the coll. 'kieu'; turned or bent up, warped, twisted; bold, impudent, audacious, bragging; 'kieu ngaau, warped, as a board; 'kieu k'a, the legs thrown up, as when one falls; 'to tek, 'kieu k'a, tripped up, made to fail in a business; 'kieu 'kieu k' iel or 'kieu 'toau 'kieu 'na, a swaggering air; 'kieu 'neng, the chest thrown stiffly out—said of a rascal's impudent gait; 'kieu 'ki 'tieng, to fall backwards with the face toward the sky.

The nose turned up: com., 'kieu pe'a nose carving upward; kind of shoe with a single-corded, turned-up toe; pe' 'kieu 'kieu tioh, his nose is curved.

读 kieu and kieu; coll. kieu, as in kieu Chiao, uncertain as to the issue, not yet settled.

kieu. A coll. word: well-dressed, a fine toilet, as of ladies: i chong 'yu kieu, her toilet is very neat.

K'ih.

K'ik.

A tablet on which orders were customarily written; an official notification or summons; to give orders; in haste, urgent; a branchless tree: *t'iong k'ik, a sealed notice, a passport; "a k'ik, a feathered (i.e., urgent) dispatch; com., k'ik yung, an official summons or reprimand.

A sorcerer, a wizard, a necromancer: "seng", to believe in witches and wizards.

To interrogate authoritatively, to demand of, to Chieh.

To inquire into others’ faults; to blame, to reprimand; to prohibit, to impose restrictions; to regulate, to reduce rebels or order: "k'ik, k'ok, cacophonous, harsh or intractable, as sounds; "peang k'ik, to examine rigidly; "k'ik tieu, to-morrow morning.

Read kiek in the dictionaries: a stiff or straight neck; to fly upwards; to rob, to plunder; to diminish, to exclude: "k'ik, hwak, difficult to do; involved or incorrect, artful, as one’s language; com., "Ch'ong k'ik, name of the inventor of characters—in the times of Hwangte.

K'ik. A coll. word: dried, shrunk, shriveled; lean and stunted, as a child: k'ik, chieu, seared and dried up, as by fire or solar heat.

K'ik. A coll. word: to delay or hinder one, to put off: k'ik, k'ik, cheng yung, delayed by him a very long time.
K'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'ik, k'ok, to strike, to hit against; k'ik, k'ik, to mix in (the bad with the good), as cash, goods, &c; k'ik, tuk, k'ik, to tip, tilting, as a stone or board.

(337) K'ing.

The head leaning; inclined, lateral, aslant, falling, overturned; to subvert, to prostrate; wholly, entirely; to waste, to squander; to debate, to wrangle; to smelt, to assay, to purify metals: in the coll. read K'ing, q. v.: 'K'ing 'cb, to pour out; fallen, subverted; to convince or silence one; 'K'ing 'sing yok, hak, to submit cordially; 'K'ing 'ngi, to incline the ear; 'K'ing 'noing 'i chang' gave him my whole purse; 'K'ing 'chaik, inclined; 'K'ing 'ki, overthrown, ruined; com., 'K'ing 'ka taung 'sang, to ruin one's family and property; coll., 'K'ing 'spuong 'to' haik, to vomit blood profusely—an excessive hemorrhage. Read K'ing; coll. K'ing, as in K'ing 'kaik, a little while; in a short time, very soon.

To revert towards, what men look up to; a noble, lord, grandee, high officer; term of respect addressed by a prince to his minister; 'tek, K'ing, the presidents of the six boards; 'K'ing siong a grandee, a prime minister; 'K'ing, K'ing, nobles from 1st to 3rd ranks; *K'ing 'ka, our ministers; *ai K'ing, my wife.

To stretch and yawn; to respect, to reverence, reverential; that which is revered; imperial, governmental; considered as from or by the emperor: 10 'K'ing 'tek, letters-patent; com., 'K'ing 'meng a ukase; 'K'ing 'ch'd, an imperial envoy; 'K'ing 'teng 'hang 'ding, to designate academicians; 'K'ing 'ko' valuable, precious; 'K'ing 'cieung 'kang the imperial astronomers; 'K'ing 'ka, to confer an additional title.

High hills; the peaks of mountains; gaping, yawning; K'ing 'ving, a high, sharp peak.

The haft of apike or staff; to pity, to compassionate, to feel for; regretting, anxious for; to spare, regardful, careful of; to value, to esteem; bragging, boastful, conceited; to maintain one's self-respect; hazardous, dangerous; *K'ing 'i pok, 'ch'eng, to maintain one's dignity without wrangling; 'K'ing 'ming, to pity; 'K'ing 'ku sok, 'kwa, to commiserate orphans and widows; 'k'ó 'K'ing pitiable; com., 'K'ing 'kwa, to brag, boastful.

A coverlet or large quilt, a single coverlet; a shroud; *K'ing, clothes and shroud for the dead; *K'ing, K'ing, a figured quilt.
The lapel or fold of a coat; a cord to fasten a lapel; a collar; to fasten, to tie with strings: 'k'īng ch'uai, the bosom; "ch'ing Ch'ing. "k'īng, the "green lapels"—Siutsai graduates; com., "k'īng k'īng to those marrying sisters, brothers-in-law.

A light carriage; light, not heavy; small, paltry, frivolous; to disregard, to think lightly of, to disin-tem, to slight; lightness, levity; dissipated: com., "k'īng seng, reckless of life, bold, audacious; "k'īng seng' credulous; "k'īng kwong, frivolous, harum-scarum; "k'īng p'ok, disrespectful, shabby; "k'īng 'pwoong t'ai"e' small capital and heavy profits; coll., "k'īng 'sang, sparing, as of money or work expended; "k'īng 't'iong siang' very cheap; "k'īng 'ang' easily, carelessly or superficially; "k'īng p'ieu, p'ieu, very light; "k'īng 'k'iang, lightly, in a slight degree; "k'īng 'a' "k'īng 'ch'iu, with light feet and hands, noiselessly. Read k'eng: quick, fast, with alacrity.

"k'īng". A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "k'īng kwong, to place in a case, frame, or box; "k'īng k'iang, sound of mettals or gems.

A hundred 'meu, about equivalent to 15.13 sq. acres, the largest of land measures; an instant, a moment, a glance: in the coll. read k'ing, q.v.; "ngō 'k'ing, in a moment; "k'īng yok, a glance at, as in reading cursorily;

"k'īng seng, have just heard; com., "k'īng k'iai, or "k'īng k'ai, ch'iang, a very short time. Read k'īng: the head inclined; a kind of basket; in epitaphs, means trembling, respectful: "k'īng kwong, a basket.

To cough slightly, to hack; sound of a hacking cough: "k'īng k'ai coughing; to speak smilingly.

Read k'eng; coll. "k'īng: to assent, willing, acquiescing, permitting: k'eng. k'īng ch'o' willing to do; k'īng t'ieh, willing to study; k'īng k'ang, "willing to do"—free in spending money, more lavish than others; nü 'k'īng ng,' k'īng, are you willing or not?

"K'īng". A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "k'īng kwong, to chop, to cut up, as meats; "k'īng k'ang, to lop or cut off.

The feathered and flying tribe, the class 'aves, birds; pregnant animals; to seize in battle: com., k'īng 'n'e, birds; k'īng 'seu' birds and beasts.

A kind of Prunus: k'īng k'īng, a large kind of bullace, whose blossoms and fruit are red.

A Chinese lute, having five or seven strings; its music used to control men's passions, hence, met., to restrain, to control one's self; also applied to foreign instruments, as the organ, piano, seraphine, melodeon, &c.; hung k'īng (coll. t'ieh, 'ma), pieces of
A kind of salt marsh-grass or sedge, a species of Salsola (?); the seeds are eaten by cattle: com., 

**kiok**. A yellow root like licorice—used for its cooling properties.

**kiok**. To stop, to curb desires; to deny, to refuse, to decline doing or accepting; to retire, to go backwards; an adverbial particle, truly, really, certainly; preceded by **chi'wi** (though), it is a disjunctive, still, yet;

also a particle, marking a turn in the discourse, now, then, then again: **wong kiok**, to forget; **kiok**, to walk backwards; **kiok**, truly, really; truly it is thus; **chi'wo kiok**, to decline, to refuse; **liu kiok**, done and put away, or disposed of; **kiok**, we turn now to speak of; com., **ching pok**, **ko kiok**, the feelings make it impossible to refuse; coll., **a kiok**, **nopoi**, it is he that rejects me—seil., not I him.

A man without the right arm; alone, solitary, abandoned, orphaned; to come short, a remnant; behind, left; hale, strong; a kind of halberd; **kiok**, alone, preeminent; larvae of musketos; **keu kiok**, a halberd; com., **kiok**, **yong ek**, **sing**, solitary, quite alone, as one without relatives.

A frightened look, as of a bird; the fluttering, as of birds when caught; to look right and left, to glance about quickly; a wild look, a timid glance: **kiok**, **yong**, alarmed; **kiok**, **tek**, great;
K'iong.

K'iong.  A hollow bone; hollow, empty, vacant; the flank of a horse; a tune, a style of reading or singing; a dialect, patois; swelled, puffed up; vain, ostentatious, pedantic: 10 ch'iong k'iong, assuming, ostentations; com., "ch'iong k'iong, the native dialect; "k'iong tieu" the tone or tune in reading and singing; "k'iong taeng" a heavy brogue; "k'iong k'iong" the "banian" (i.e., Foo-chow) dialect; "k'iong k'iong ho," an excellent tone or style, as in reading and singing.

The ribs or skeleton of a sheep; a sheep's tendons. Read k'iong: dried mutton.

A horse walking along, the gait of a horse.

K'iong.

A coll. word, as in "k'iong e" to have in mind, to intend, to purpose—the same as ch'iong e' q.v.: k'iong e' teng niok, wai 1 ch'iong, how much cash do you intend to offer for it? ng 2 k'iong e' unexpected.

K'iu.

The first is the proper name of Confucius, regarded too sacred for common use, for which the second is often substituted: a low hill, a mound, a tumulus; a hollow hill-top; a high place, or leveled hill for worshiping; a plat of land; to collect; great, empty: the 3d used for the coll. k'iu, q. v.: "wong k'iu," and...
K'iu. round and square places for adoring heaven and earth; "sang k'siu, the three hills of the immortals; "k'siu tung, a mound, tumuli, graves; "ek, k'siu ek, k'zuk, "one hillock and one pool"—a small locality or dwelling-place.

An earthworm, called k'siu ch'ing, which makes humps in crawling; in the coll. k'a kung, q.v.

A pigeon, a wild dove, the turtle; to call together, to assemble; to rest, to dwell; in the coll. to collect, as money for public use:

"pang k'siu, the pigeon; "k'siu k'a, to dwell, as a bride in her new home; "k'siu ch'iu to assemble, to tranquilize; "k'siu t'iong an old man's staff; "k'siu jwing kok, mieng "a dove's form and a stork's face"; met., lean, emaciated; coll., "k'siu chieng, to collect money; chieng k'siu chik, t'eqg, to collect together the sums subscribed.

K'siu. A coll. word: bent, curled, warped; torn, shabby, as clothes; poor, inferior, as workmanship, essays, etc.; distressed, miserable, impoverished, pinched by want; k'siu k'siu, warped, bent; k'siu to'ei, shortened, contracted; k'siu t'eqg, k'o bent and contracted, as a finger having a boil on it; "meng yong, sang cheng k'siu, one born much deformed; che' sie tek, k'siu, the words badly written. (341)

K'o. A house for military carriages; an armory, an arsenal; a treasury, a storehouse, a magazine: com., "ch'ong k'o granary and treasury; "pung si k'o the provincial treasury; "chiu k'o a liquor-shop; "k'o orgung or "k'o hwung funds in the treasury; "k'o t'iang (coll. k'o twai 3 sai), a sub-treasurer; k'o le a treasury-clerk; tu k'o a store-room; hwi yoh k'o a powder factory and magazine; k'o do or k'o pang, a weight in weighing silver, 100 oz. of which equal 102 4 oz. of the sing ngit.

The first also read k'iao: a covering for the legs; drawers, breeches, trowsers: com., "to k'o overalls; "kak, k'o lined drawers; coll., "k'o t'oi, a sort of half-drawers, tied or buttoned at the waist; "pang t'oi k'o drawers, trowsers; "t'eqg k'o a kind of trowsers worn by boatmen; k'o t'ak, the dress-overalls of females; sek, k'o an embroider ed wrapper for a lady's ancle; chwi k'o and k'o t'eqg te short drawers, breeches; k'eqg t'au k'o a kind of open drawers—worn by small children; k'o siograph, teu, one pair of drawers.

Read k'ew; coll. k'o: a mortar: siograph, k'o or, chieng k'o a stone mortar; k'o trui, a pestle; siograph, tai k'o small stone-mortars; mwong k'o a wooden doorsocket; t'ak, k'o hollow, depressed, like a mortar; twai 2 chwi maia sau siograph, chieng k'o a fresh et can't float off a stone mortar; met., inflexible in purpose; secure in one's position, despite all calamity.

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The lower end of the spine, the os coxendicus; the rump, the seat.

Good, excellent, to commend; to be well off; to be able, can, may, might.

A helve, an ax-handle; a stem or stalk; a branch fit for a helve; a sort of javelin; a way, means, cause; a surname: 'hu k'6, helve of an ax; 'chek, k'6, to hold the helve (i.e., ax); met., to be a match-maker.

Read 'k'6; coll. k'6: to cook thoroughly; 'k'6 lang' or 'k'6 inauk, to cook soft; 'k'6 tai' ho' to cook bean-curd thoroughly.

A quartzose gem, of inferior value; a carnelian or whitish chalcedony, milky quartz; a sea conch, with a white nacre, used ornamentally: 'k'6 king, a sort of metal; one says, pure gold.

Small plants; petty, troublesome, vexatious; small, minute, trifling; to vex, to trouble; to annoy, as a people by needless examinations; to blame, to reprove sharply: 'k'6 cheng' an oppressive government; 'k'6 chik, a fatal disease; 'k'6 yong, a slight itching; 'hwang k'6, troublesome; com.,'k'6 shiu, to importune; 'k'6 k'ai, to be needlessly strict with, to harass; coll., 'che k'6, k'6 k'ai, he is strict with himself, close, parsimonious.

Wheels and axles connected with each other: also read k'6 'q. v.: k'ang k'6, a carriage dragging heavily; met., impeded, hindered, disappointed; maingk'6, surname and name of Men- cius.

A coll. word, as in k'6 tie' or k'6 tie' tai' why? wherefore?—about as k'6' & q.v.

To be willing, to consent, to permit; can, may, could; able, free to do; fit, proper; worthy, competent; used interrogatively and by way of invitation, or to soften an order; forms verbal adjectives, or gerunds ending in able; 'pok, k'6, ought not, must not; 'k'6 'p'eu, will it do or not; 'iu ch'6 pok, k'6, what forbids, why not? 'k'6 'k'eu, delicious to the taste; com.,'k'6 ch'ieu laughable; 'k'6 o' odious, disagreeable; 'k'6 ti, or 'k'6 kieng' whence it can be seen or perceived; 'k'6 sek, alas! how lamentable! 'k'6 se, to doubt, be suspicious; 'sieu 'k'6, trifling, unimportant; 'k'6 'pi, to illustrate, by way of comparison; 'k'6 'i, possible, it will answer; 'k'6 'i pok, pok, it will do, no need (of anything farther); coll., 'k'6 leng, to compassionate.

To grasp, to snatch violently; to beat, to torture in order to extort a confession: k'6 'ta, to cudgel; 'k'6 seng' to examine by torture.

The text appears to be a page from a traditional Chinese dictionary or reference work, with entries for various characters, words, and phrases. The entries include definitions, usage notes, and sometimes comparisons with English or other languages. The text is written in classical Chinese script, with some English translations or notes adjacent to the Chinese characters.
A tree yielding a gum used for varnish; a species of Dryandra? its wood is hard and whitish.

Old; a deceased father; complete, finished; to question, to examine; to beat, to strike; to investigate officially; examinations for the Siutsai degree; a prefectural examination; military examinations; ch'iu k'6, to examine, to investigate officially; k'6 ch'uk, to examine officially; "k'6 se" examinations for the Siutsai degree; "kh k'6", a prefectural examination; k'6 k'wo', an examination three times a month; woi' k'6, and k'wo' k'6, the two examinations in the three years' term of the literary chancellor; k'6 mi ch'ai, a trial-examination of the 3d class of Siutsai; k'6 ngieng a triennial examination of officers; k'6 k'ew to examine evidence, as in books.

To examine, to search into, as one's qualifications, in which senses the same as the last: k'6 sing, decision as to one's official merits.

A large galley, or barge; a war vessel, called k'6 'k'ang, in the sang kwok che' (Annals of the Three States).

To lean against; to rely on, to look to, to depend on another for aid; contrary, opposed to, rebelling against: in the col. fetters: com., k'6 ch'ing, a square pillow with rounded corners—used on couches; k'6 sang, against the hill side, as a grave; in met., sense, to rely on a firm friend; k'6 pwoi (coll. k'6, pi'ang), to lean the back against; coll., k'6 to rely or depend on; k'6 ch'iu peng, a rest-board for the hands (in a sedan); k'6 ch'ing sidh, poong "depend on Heaven and eat one's rice"—i.e., earn an honest living; k'6 tek, ch'ew (or tieu) he can be relied on; k'a k'6 'ch'iu k'6', fetters and manacles.

The first means rough, uneven, as a country or road; the 2d is also read k'6, q.v.: com., k'6 yang k'6 rugged paths; met., unsuccessful, unlucky; difficulties in life.

Read p'o and k'6; coll. k'6: a kind of sea-fish, salted and dried, of which there are several varieties: wong nong k'6 a small yellow sort; kak, ch'u k'6 a kind having thick scales; pwoh, pu'ui k'6 flayed k'6 fish.

To give extra pay, to reward; k'6 sii, to reward (victorious) troops; k'6 siong, to confer bounties; k'6 ngiun, bullocks given as a bounty.

Read k'6'w, coll. k'6': to go away, to depart, to separate; to go into, through, or out from; past, gone, former; as an adjunct, implies completion of action in the preceding verb: ch'ok, k'6 to go out; ti' k'6 to go into; sii...
can't decline or get rid of; "k'o' chá, to go to school; "k'o' té, go and take it; tek, tioh, k'o' positively must go; mó tek, k'o' can't go; will not contain it; "k'o' miéng, or k'o' miéng wúng, last year; "k'o' 'ma siāh, chá, gone to his grandmother's to eat ghosts' cakes—a coarse jest, used in the sense of gone away or dead.

Read k'o'; coll. k'o: to ground, to run aground, to strike the ground and remain fixed: sung k'o' ch'iéng, the boat has grounded on the shallows.

A coll. word like the last: k'o. to strike, to knock against an obstruction; also to defer, to put one off: k'o' siong, bruised by striking against; k'o' lau made leaky by a knock; k'o' t'ai kept in suspense, delayed; i k'o' ngwai, he puts me off, keeps me waiting.

K'o'. A coll. word, as in k'o', i.e. why! wherefore!—about as k'o' a? and k'o' t'ie, q. v.; k'o' i.e. ch'iong wúng why (do you) so!

Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; bashful, shame-faced; contrite, conscience-smitten: "su k'o' or k'o' ti, ashamed; k'o' huó.

Kuei. contrite, penitent; coll., ch'iong k'o' feel ashamed—often said affectedly by one when praised; "ch'en k'o' abashed, mortified; "su k'o' no shame, a sense of innocence.

To cry aloud, to lament with a loud voice; to wail, to groan, noise of excessive grief: "t'ung k'ok, to weep bitterly; "k'ok, song, to wail for the dead; "k'ok, k'ek, to cry and sob; "k'ok, song t'iong staff carried by a son at a funeral; coll., "k'ok, yá, ve ek, it is of no avail to lament (about it).

Bent, turned awry; to stoop, to crouch; to bow, to bend over, to kneel; to submit, as to necessity, to adapt one's self to circumstances; constrained, forced; grievance, wrong; affliction: "k'ok, k'et, bent, crooked; "k'ok, sing, to crook and to straighten; "k'ok, che' disappointed, grieved about; "k'ok, htk, or k'ok, ch'iek, to crouch meanly; k'ok, ch'ek, to kneel; "k'ok, sing, to bend the body; met., to submit, as to suffering; coll., "k'ok, ha you must stoop, Sir!—a polite form of invitation; coll., k'ok, chai o nióh, song, by count of the fingers how long has it been?

This and the next are like the preceding: to bend, to stoop; forced, constrained against one's will; a fold, a rumple, a wrinkle; an impediment in the speech, stammering.

Also read t'ok; crimson silk; to baste, to sew imperfectly; to bend, bent, constrained: used for t'ok, (to degrade). Also read chioh, as in sing chioh, to straight-
en out and bend: met., opposite, up and down, unequal.

K'ok. A coll. word: to hide, to skulk, to conceal one's self; also to be in, or at, a place: k'ok, mek, mek, to keep closely hid; k'ok, 'ch'au p'ong' to skulk in the straw; k'ok, t'eng 'nê, hid where? k'ok, sioh, to, to be together; k'ok, a'tiâ, is down below; a' k'ok, tek, tôh, can stay at, tolerable, as a place.

Read ak; in the dictionaries: to take; to strike, to knock, to touch lightly: colL., k'ok, tiôh, impinging; k'ok, nâh, indented; k'ok, sioh, a gave it a knock; k'ok, chau, a kind of game with cards; 'ch'au nêng mî' k'ok, tek, can't touch that person—colL., for he has such a quick temper.

Read k'uai'; coll. k'ok, as in k'ok, k'ok, kieu the sound of stones struck together; a clatter, thumping, drumming, as of the hands or feet on things.

K'ok. A coll. word, as in k'ok, k'ok, chung, to shake, to shiver, as from cold or fear.

K'ok. A coll. word, as in k'ok, 'kiang, slaves—an approbrious epithet; i ch'oh, k'ok, he is a slave!

K'ok. A coll. word, as in k'ok, k'ok, a kind of wooden drum, used by Tauiists and Buddhists; it has two carp (ti sîgâ) carved on it.

K'ok. A coll. prefix, as in k'ok, k'auk, a cavity or depression in the ground, with or without water; a hole, a pit, a plash, a puddle.

(345) K'ong.

The 2d diagram: the earth, inferior or obsequious to heaven; hence K'un. applied to the moon, statesmen, wives, and whatever has a correlative superior (kiêng); favorable, obedient, compliant: colL., 'kiêng k'ong, heaven and earth; k'ong ch'oh a female's horoscope; k'ong chî, a girl's betrothal contract—sent to the boy's family.

The same, alike or comparable; together, with, at the same time; to take precedence, before; an elder brother; descendants: k'ong ch'ing, all insects; haiû k'ong, descendants; colL., k'ong teûng' brothers; colL., k'ong teûng' o'sâ he has many brothers.

The Kwanlun or Koul kneeling Mts., between the Desert of Gobi and Tibet, about lat. 35°N.; regarded by the Chinese as the abode of the mysterious and supernatural: in the coll. a symbol of longevity: colL., k'ong dong, song, the Kwanlun range; coll., 'pai', k'ong dong'sau, to worship "the Kwanlun measure"—rites at the anniversary of one's birth.

Also read hong in the dictionaries: fiery, bright; luminous; the flame of fire: k'ong yeu' blazing; k'wo, k'ong, k'ongâ sing'.
The "K'ong" was a roe or spawn of fishes; a whale, leviathan, kraken: "K'ong hwa" ai, "peng," the whale turns into a roc.

A sort of gallinaceous bird, called "K'ong k"iē, perhaps a heath-cock or jungle-fowl.

Rest, repose, quiet; peaceful, blessed; good, excellent, delightful; a road or avenue: "K'ong ch"ōung, a fine level road;
"K'ong k"iōng, hale, as an old man; "K'ong wīng, health and tranquillity; com., "K'ong k"iōng strong, robust; "K'ong h"i the emperor K"āng"H, A.D. 1662—1723; "K'ong h"i che" t"iēng, K"āng"H's dictionary; "K'ong mō" a sort of wadded cap; coll., "K'ong h"i "peng" (or mō), the superior cash-coing of K"āng"H's reign.

The husk of grain, chaff, bran; poor, chaffy, despicable; troublesome, remiss: "pi K'ong, chaff; refuse; met., troublesome, petty; com., "ch'u K'ong, hawks; "K'ong t"ai, a grain-sieve; "k"ēu K'ong, sawdust; coll., "K'ong p"wōng" bran (mixed in) boiled rice (to feed fowls); "K'ong yōng tā mi yōng "pēng, "chaff nourishes pigs and rice nourishes people"—part of a ditty.

The neck of a man; the throat of a bird. Read "K'ang" kwang: strong, overbearing; unbending; to oppose, to resist; to carry to an extreme, excess; to shelter, to protect; a star near Arcturus: "K'ong kwang" alike domineering, are well matched.

The punishment of shaving the head, anciently inflicted on a prince's relatives; bald; a leafless tree.

"K'ong." A coll. word, as in "K'ong s"iōng, s"iēng, or "K'ong k"ōng k"iē" to give a ringing, metallic sound.

To open new land, to plow, to cultivate; to act vigorously, energetically; to wound, to injure: "K'ong te" new land; "K'āi K'ong (coll. k"ēi K'ong), to clear land.

Noble, magnanimous: "K'ong k"ōng liberal, high-minded; firm, unmoved by slander; disappointed, grieved, as at the faults of others.

To ask, to request, to beg; earnest, importunate; truly, sincerely: "K'ong kēk, to ask one to give; com., "K'ong kēi, to entrust, to importune; "K'ong kēng kēng nāng" to beg one's favor to save from distress.

"K'ong." A coll. word: to chop or break to pieces, as things while being cooked in a pan: "K'ong c"hōi" to chop in pieces; "K'ong kio, to chop or break egg-plant, as with the edge of the ladle.

To empty, to exhaust; empty, a deficiency; also read "K'ang" kwāk, a deficit, defalcation.
to draw, to pull, as a bow; to hold firmly, to check, to rein in; to inform a magistrate, to accuse, to impeach: *nîk, k'ung* to accuse falsely; com., *k'ung* kô to petition against; wok, k'ung to petition the highest provincial officers directly; siong 3 k'ung* to send in an accusation.

A bridle, the reins by which a horse is checked or reined in.

K’ung. A coll. word; to carry (on the shoulder); to bear, as a responsibility for another; to give bribes: k’ung kiueng t’au, to bear on the shoulder; *ngvcai k’ô, i k’ung kô “I bear it for him”—as said by one acting as surety.

(346)

Ku.

Read k’iu; used for the coll. k’u, as in *jou* k’u, the residual substance of expressed oils, pomace; *taw* k’u, pomace of peanut oil—used as soap; *taw* k’u, bean pomace—used as manure; k’iung 1 k’u, pomace of the tallow-tree oil.

A hoop; to hoop, to bind with hoops: com., k’u proak, to loop earthen basins; *t’eng* k’u, bucket-hoops; k’ing k’u, gold head-band (of Rationalists)—used in plays; k’u ‘pa, or k’u ‘pa ch’ê, bound bundles of wood; coll., k’u ’t’eng tang* a block for driving hoops tight; k’u pauk, the hoops have burst.

Read k’u; coll. k’u, as in *K’u* ‘ch’eng, a district of the Foochow prefecture.

| K’u. | A coll. word: to call animals; to hum, to recite, to repeat: k’u, kie, to call fowls; tâ k’á, i k’u *ti* di, call in the pigs; k’u paik, òng, or k’u, pang chah, to hum over words in the eight tones, as in making rhymes; k’u ch’ang, to say prayers in a low tone; k’u nieng kô yôh, a drawing-plaster.

Ku. A coll. word: sections, as of eels offered for sale: chak, siol, k’u, cut off a piece (of the eel); chak, k’u mwang, eels cut into sections.

A marshy plant, which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, unpleasant to the taste; painful, grievous, troublesome, pressing, urgent; earnest, painstaking; as a verb, to dislike, to mortify, to feel grieved for: k’u song, to dislike sailing; com., k’u ch’ê, extreme grief; k’u siu, to maintain painfully; k’u k’wok, a miserable (i.e., profligate) office; k’u miäng a hard lot in life; k’u k’wong* to exhort earnestly; k’u mui, a bitter taste left (in the mouth); k’u nang* afflictions; k’u seng, bitter ginseng—an inferior sort; k’iu, stinging; k’u, wearied; coll., k’u lâng, bilious spittle; k’u k’iâng ch’ok, sing, a poor man rising to a place
of wealth and honor: "k'u lo'' keng, as salt as brine; "k'u ch'ai'' moom, 'muang, the debt of misery not yet fully paid; "k'u pu na'' sang k'u pu'' kiding, the bitter gourd only yields a young, bitter gourd—proverb meaning like beggets like.

"K'u. A coll. word, as in jk'u sioh, wong, shrunk into a bunch, as a cock after a fight.

(347) K'ü.

Read "ku in the dictionary: to hide, to conceal; a place for storing things; a hamlet, a dwelling, a small house or store-room; to sort, to classify, to fix a limit or bound; a line of division, a boundary; a measure of four pecks; a surname: "k'u piék, to divide, to discriminate properly; puék, k'u, to conceal; "k'u k'ü, petty, trifling; one's own, as talents, opinions; "k'u, k'ü, chi, sing, one's private feelings.

A rugged peak, a steep ascent, declivity; rugged, uneven: com., k'ü k'ü, rough, as roads.

A sort of spinous tree; the pivot or socket of a door; the center, axle, that on which a thing turns; cardinal, fundamental, essential: "k'ü, k'ü, the hinge; met., a controlling power, a superior man; "t'êng, k'ü, the pole-star; "king k'ü, the moon; jk'u niu, the chief part, as that on which a machine works.

K'ü. Chü. The body, the whole person: "sing, k'ü, or jk'u t'ü, the body; oi, kwok, jk'ung k'ü, to offer one's self for the state.

A fleet horse; to run fast; to hunt, to drive beasts, as into an inclosure or pit; to lash, to switch; to urge, to exhort, to animate; to order into their proper place: "ji, k'ü, to whip up; "tieng, k'ü, the vanguard; "hau, k'ü, the rear-guard; "k'ü tiu, to expel and destroy; com., "k'ü t'ai, to drive away; "k'ü sî, to expel noxious influences; "k'ü tak, hang ings, "exclude idlers"—a notice.

A colt under two years old; a fine colt; a pony, a small horse: "ch'ieng ili k'ü, a swift, young horse; met., a sprightly lad; "t'ai k'ü, name of a ballad.

A crooked back, a curved spine: "k'ü leu, a hunchback.

Thread used in ornamenting the tops of shoes; embroidered figures on shoes: "k'ü leu' shoes with embroidered fronts.

Read "ku in the dictionaries: pork cut in strips and dried in the wind: "k'ü hu, jerked cutlets of pork.
To avert evil by sacrifices; to dissipate noxious influences: 1  k'ù huang, to expel windy humors; 2  k'ù sang to scatter;  k'ù k'ù, strong, durable.

The sleeve of a coat, the cuff, wristband: an ornamented cuff; to bind, to wind round; to whisk the sleeve.

To take away, to expel; to conceal, to stow away: also read k'èw q. v.;  k'ù awk, to "expel badness" — reform the heart and life.

A coll. word: slow to learn, dull, stupid:  k'ù tek, heng, very dull;  mèk, chiu k'ù, the eyes dull — i. e., not quick to perceive.

K'uh.

K'uh, a coll. word, as in k'uh, k'uh kieu the bubbling sound, as of boiling rice, etc.

K'uk.

Read  t'uk; used in a like sense for the coll.

K'uk; blunt, short, not reaching far enough:  k'uk;  mìn, a blunt end;  k'ak;  k'uk, too short, as a cord;  t'ó  yá k'uk, "the road very blunt"— in straits, penniless;  ch'ùn  ch'ai  fuk, the (ends of the) fingers blunt or stubby.

K'un. Empty, vacant, void, exhausted; at leisure; an opening or erevive; great, wide; the sky, firmament; poor, broken; the mind unoccupied, unprejudiced, able to perceive clearly; abstraction, as understood by Buddhists; also read  k'ung, and in the coll.  k'ung, and  k'ung', q. v.:  t'ai  k'ung, or  k'ung t'o', the firmament, heaven; com.,  k'ung hù, exhaust ed, as a treasury or granary;  k'ung  wù  ti', wholly destitute. Read  k'ung: a hole, a cavity, an opening in the ground.

Ignorant, simple:  k'ung t'ung, rude, ignorant;  k'ung  ch'ung, hurried by press of business, worn out.

Same as the last: ignorant, rustic; disheartened, as by ill luck; true, sincere:  k'ung  k'ung, simple.

A hill in Pingliang prefecture, Kansuh, called  k'ung  t'ung, the source of the river King:  k'ung t'ung, a high hill.

A kind of flat lute with 25 strings, called  t'ung  sien; a basket.

K'ung. A coll. word: to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine:  k'ung  t'ü, to root in the ground.

Corridors or passages between rooms for females in the palace:  K'ung, K'un, a virtuous woman.

An opening, a hole, an orifice; a cave, a hollow; through; great, deep, excellent; a surname:  k'ung t'o', a passage, thoroughfare; com.,  k'ung  ch'ü, or  k'ung  chü, proverbial;  k'ung  lu,  chü, Confucious;
"k'ung ch'iok, the peacock; "k'ung hwong hing, "square-hole brothers"—a term for cash in poems and epistles; coll., "k'ung chi tho, "sui kau, "siung ts'aik. Confucius would not receive a card (of invitation) to be kept over night—used as a proverbial expression for the uncertainties of life; "k'ung auk, to be overbearing.

'窘
Chün. Chiung.
Afflicted, distressed; poor, in urgent need of; to distress, to harass; as formerly, still: "k'ung p'ai, straitened.

'怘
Sincerity, singleness of heart; plain, simple, unadorned, as style: "k'ung p'ai, sincere in feeling or aim; unadorned; "k'ung ching, true, faithful.

'捆
Similar to the next: to arrange, to place together; to tie, to beat and bind; to work at; to make firm by pounding: "k'ung lei, to weave sandals.

'緐
To bind, to tie with cords, to fetter; to plait, to braid; to hem, to put on a band or fold; a border, as on a skirt for ornament: com., "k'ung lei, strips, or tape, for binding and hems; "k'ung pong, to tie the hands behind the back; coll., "k'ung a k'au, to bind the tops of shoes; "k'ung sioh, "k'ung, to bind in a bundle; "k'ung p'ei, to tie, to bind; met., cramped, distressed.

'困
Chün.
Also read k'ung and ch'ung: a round granary or receptacle for grain; a spiral, twisted; used for the coll. ch'ung, q. v.; "chung k'ung, spiral, contorted as roots.

To bind with cord; a bundle of rope; full, well provided: "k'ung ching, ch'ing, to return home well laden—successful in business.

'菌
Chün.
A small kind of mushroom, regarded as pernicious to health: "k'ung kie', a sort of fine-quilled cassia.

'閘
A threshold; posts of a door; door of the female apartments; met., females: com., "tu k'ung (or "tu sì), a military officer of the 5th grade.

'麂
Chün.
Also read k'ung, or ch'ung: a name for deer, specially the antelope; Antelope guttulosa? the doe is hornless, and both the buck and doe are very timid.

K'ung. A coll. word: to coil, as rope; coiled, curled up; also bound, wound tightly: "k'ung yèng yèng, coiled up, as rope, a snake, &c.; "k'ung sioh, hwo, coiled into a bunch; "k'ung sioh, sioh, Ad, cuddled together, as animals.

(351) K'üng.
Lofty, vast and high, as the firmament; to exhaust; spacious, empty; very eminent; to stop, to obstruct: "ch'üng, the azure sky, empyrean;
to exalt one's family by diligence and economy; "k'ung "iu, k'ung hi', diligence has merit, play is profitless—two sentences near the close of the Three Character Classic.

Like the last: diligent, earnest: com., "k'ung "ch'ing, anxious about duties; zealous, pressing on in spite of difficulties.

Celery or parsley; cress: "ch'iu, k'ung, water-cresses; 'ch'ai k'ung, to pluck the cress—i. e., become a Siutsai; com., "k'ung "ch'ing' ch'ai celery.

Read 'k'ung, k'ung, and 'k'ung; used for the coll. 'k'ung: a stack, a pile, as of straw; a heap, as of wood, earth, or stones; to pile, to heap: 'sih, 'k'ung, a stack, a pile; 'k'ung 'sih, 'to, to gather into a heap.

Also read 'k'wa'; interchanged with the next: great, prodigious; to brag, to vaunt; magniloquent; vain, conceited: 'k'wa, pi, servile, cringing.

To talk largely, to boast, to brag; bragging, grandiloquent, arrogant, conceited; wide, ample, as a dress: 'k'ing 'k'wa, to boast; com., 'k'wa 'keu (coll. 'k'woa 'ch'oi'), boastful, braggart; 'ch'en 'k'wa, self-laudation; coll., 'k'ong 'k'woa va', fond of bragging; 'k'woa ch'dh, 'k'wa, very boastful.
Good, neat, pretty; vain, conceited: 'k'wa siu, to act decorously; k'wa chiehk, fastidious, finical.

Also read k'wa: to bestride, to straddle, between the legs; to pass over, to encroach on; to surpass, to excel: used in the coll. for k'ia ch'iu, one cowed or forced to submit; seiu ding k'wa hao, ashamed by being made to go between another's legs, or submit to him.

Read k'wa; used for the coll. k'wa as in k'wa so' or k'wa siou, pek, to take account, as of sales: k'wa k'iu, one cowed or forced to submit; k'wa li mo' to note a balance; k'wa chang peng le, note it on the tablet or slate.

K'wai. A coll. word, as in k'wai ch'iu, to run across on shallows—same as k'6 ch'iu, q. v.

To pull or flow in different ways; different, parted, divided; absolute, certain, the 54th of the 64 diagrams.

'k'wa. A kind of rush or grass, used for making sandals, ropes, and mats; a surname: k'wai k'hen, cord wound on a sword's hilt.

Also read k'wai in the dictionaries: a clod, a lump; a piece, fragment, fraction of; a classifier of lumps, dollars, and small flat things, such as boards, panes, slices; met., stupid, doltish: sometimes used in imitation of the col. read t'ui, q. v.: tui k'wai heaven and earth, nature; k'wai sung u, ti, doltish and ignorant; tsu k'wai a clod of earth; coll., kwang ek, k'wai one dollar.

K'wai. Glad, happy, cheerful, contented; pleasure, good health and spirits; quick, prompt, ready; alacrity: used in imitation of the coll. mandarin: in the coll. read k'ia q. v.: k'wai ma, a courier; k'wai 'ohu, chopsticks; com., k'wai' k'wai' make haste; k'wai pan, lectors in yamuns; song k'wai' well and happy; k'wai' sing (or lok), pleased, joyful; ma k'wai' an official thief-catcher; k'wai' ch'iu, aptly, adroitly; coll., ng song k'wai' indisposed, out of sorts; k'wai, si, be a little sly!

(354)

K'wak. Wide, broad; large, ample; far apart, distant; liberal; diligent; to enlarge; to widen: su k'wak, long separated, as friends; com., k'wo k'wak, chah, wide and narrow; k'wo k'wak
K'wán.

Large, wide, spacious, ample; easy, indulgent; kind, clement, forgiving; slow; to relax, to enlarge, to widen: "k'wán ch'êng" over-indulgent, conniving; com., k'wán ch'êng, gracious; k'wán shiù to forgive; k'wán shí (or ch'iông) spacious, roomy; k'wán aing or k'wán kwáng to allow a longer time; k'wán ch'êng kwáng, Loo Choo cash; k'wán sing, or k'wán kwáng, to exercise great forbearance; coll., k'wán laúk, laùk, very spacious; very large or loose, as a shoe; k'wán k'wán peng, slow, not urgent.

Something desired; sincere, single-minded, true; to revere, to treat well; to knock at, to seek for; to reach; a record, K'wán memorandum; to enumerate; a numerative of articles, classes, affairs, etc.: ti k'wán, to write an autograph; k'wán shiù, to detain, as guests; com., k'wán shiù, to repay a loan; k'wán t'ai to treat politely; k'wán sek, or se', or yong), a form, style, manner; k'wán t'ai to embrace, to environ; com., k'wán t'ai, circles and dots, to punctuate; k'wán, k'wán, full

K'wán.

An empty place; dry, dried up; hollow, as empty vessels; met., uninformed, inexperienced, ignorant of: k'wán k'wú, a hole, hollow place; k'wán k'wú, uninformed.

To wash the hands, to wash before sacrificing; k'wán so, to wash, to perform ablutions.

K'wán. A coll. word, as in k'wán k'wú, a clattering, as of tiles; rattling sound of thunder.

Complete, round, circular, a circle; to revolve, to circulate, to environ; to look alarmed, in which sense read k'wán and h'wáng in the dictionaries: k'wán sê i k'êi, he started up and looked about; k'wán h'wóng, cash; k'wán t'ai, a prison; coll., k'wán kwáng h'wáng, encircling, stretching around, as walls, hills; k'wán kwáng ch'êng, the border on all sides; k'wán sêh, shui, to go about once; k'wán pâo, a tonal mark at the corner of a character.

Interchanged with the last: a ring, a circlet, a bracelet; to ring, to encircle: k'wán pâo, girdle-jingles; k'wán pâo, to embrace, to environ; com., k'wán t'ai, circles and dots, to punctuate; k'wán, k'wán, full
of circles, as a good essay so marked by the critic; twórî țwâng chak, to circle, make a complete circuit; țwâng țwâng șô ț a kind of crownless cap—worn by Manchus; K'îwî liêng țwâng, a chain-puzzle.

Like the last; a metal ring; a ring, a link: com., șîwông țwâng, a door-ring; "kî' k'wî, a finger-ring; ștîu țwâng, bracelets.

Also read țwâng: a ring of iron; also a weight of six taels: șang țwâng, a brass ring for a door.

The imperial domain; a wall about a palace; a circuit, a district: țwâng șô, the world; țwâng șô the emperor’s land.

A market-place; the gate leading to it: țwâng hîowî the wall and gate of a market.

To dress the hair in rings on the crown, as ancienly done; a tuft, a knob, a knot; the rounded crests of hills: hîowî țwâng, a lady’s coiffure; ștîu țwâng, a slave-girl, maid-servant.

A coll. word: the heavy sound of gongs when struck: țwâng țwâng sound of a gong, clang! clang! (356) țwî.

Short breath, to pant; a failure, defect, deficiency, diminution; waning, as the moon; broken, injured: ștîu țwî șk'wok, deficiency; nôwôk, șwông șhîak, țwî, the moon waxes and wanes; com., "k'wî șhîak șk'ông" defalcation, arrearage; țwî șwông, loss of capital; țwî șîn, ingrate; coll., șék, țwî, distress, suffering.

Read țwî; coll. țwî to open, to unfold, to spread out; to begin, to commence, to institute; to enact, to perform, as rites; to explain, to disclose; to perceive clearly; to open, or clear, as new land; to dig out; to remove, do away with; to write, to make out, as shop-bills; to show (favor); "țwî ț'î, to open, to unfold; șwî șhîu, to begin to do; șwî șâ to open shop after the New-year festivities; "țwî șhông, to recommend animal diet; șwî șk'ông, to clear new land; șwî șô to clear the way, as before an officer’s sedan; "wî șhîu șhîu to give (a school-boy) his first whipping; "șwî șhông, to flower; "șwî slông to "open the eyes", as of idols by certain rites: șwî șhông, to write a medical prescription; șwî slông, to show favor to; șwî șêng, to remove a prohibition; șwî, șêng, to perceive clearly; perspicuous, plain; șwî șîn, to speak out; șwî șê to explain; șwî șîu, or șwî șu to set sail; șwî șêng, reader, shopkeepers; șwî Su to "open the big doors"—i. e., let all know it, there’s nothing to fear; șwî șêng șk'êk, pek, șêng șîh, șwî, "dig a well for others to drink the water;" met., one has all the trouble and others reap the benefit.
Erroneously read k'wî: to measure, to calculate; to guess, to surmise; to weigh in the mind, to consider how; to examine, to reason out: k'wî toq, to estimate, to reason upon; paik, k'wî, a general superintendent.

K'wî.

A basin, a porringer; a casque, a helmet, a defense for the head; com., k'wî kak, helmet and mail, armor; k'wî m'o, or k'wî, a helmet or casque of iron plates.

A star; the head, the chief; the first or highest in a class; com., k'wî, sing, the north star—attendant of the god of Literature; 2 k'wî nyo, lofty, as hills; met., high, tall in stature; k'wî sîu, the first Kujin, or Chinsz, graduate; k'wî, from the 2nd to the 5th Kujin graduate; a k'wî, from the 6th to the 12th; sang k'wî, from the 13th to the last of the class; hâo, k'wî, from the 2nd to the 18th Chinsz graduate; k'wî mu, the 2nd of the Kujin; coll., k'wî, peng, the loft part of the k'wî character—a phrase used opprobriously for cunning, knavish; k'wî sing tek, tâu, the Star-god kicks the Dipper—is so represented.

The same as koi (to kneel); used in the Paik, ing for the coll. k'ê, to kneel in worshiping; k'wî pai, to kneel and worship; k'wî sang, to kneel before idols; k'wî sang p'ai, to kneel thrice with the head to the ground.

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K'wo.

A kind of halberd, with a cross bar used as a hook; k'wo, a spear, a javelin; k'wo, shields and spears; tong k'wo, to take up arms, go to war; k'wo tai, tong lay on their arms till morning.

A root, the hollow culm of grain; empty, hollow, a vacuum; a rule; medical practice; a class, series, order, rank, gradation; a literary examination; to examine (and decide); in the coll. to reckon, to estimate, as prices; k'wo, a series, rank; k'wo, bareheaded; coll., k'wo, examination for literary degrees; k'wo, the examinations for Kujin degree; k'wo, an examination by (imperial) favor; k'wo, the six departments in a yamen; k'wo, internal practice, physic; k'wo, external practice, surgery; coll., k'wo, reckon somewhat under (the price mentioned).
K'wo.

A wry month, a month disturbed naturally or by disease.

Kuo.

To beat, as a bell with a stick: 'k'wo ku, to beat drums.

Chua.

Grass, plants; wide and large; hungry, famished; a large whip, a switch, a lash, in which sense the 2nd is also read ch'wa.

Kuo.

Boots: com. 'h engage k'wo, satin boots; 'k'wo seik, boot-shape or fashion, as a kind of shoe is made; col., k'wo hong' boot-tops; 'k'wo 'eing, the inside of a boot-top; 'ch'eng pr'e k'wo, sharp-toed boots; yang 'au k'wo, boots with square toes.

Kuo.

Read k'i; used in the Paik, Ch'au for the coll. k'wo: to ent, to clip, to pare off, to round; also to reap with a sickle: k'wo yeng, to cut round, as collars; k'wo sioh, kieng, to pare off an edge.

Ch'au.

Read k'wei; coll. k'wo, as in k'wo loi h'ie? puppet play; cho k'wo loi, to hang one's self—a jesting phrase; k'wo loi theng 'tiang h'ang' "the puppets again pulled (i. e., played) don't look well;" met., said of certain acts repeated, as begging.

Kwei.

A small head, lump, or clood; a enumerative of things, as beads, pearls, shot: 'ek, k'wo, ch'io, one head; 'ki tó k'wo, how many of them?

To try, to essay; to deliberate, to plan; to lead on; an order, series; to advise, to exhort; a task, a lesson, an exercise, an example; literary pursuits: 'k'wo song, essays; 'sioh' k'wo a tax, a duty; com., 'kiong k'wo' literary work; 'nik, k'wo a daily task;

K'wo, k'wo' monthly trials in composing; 'h'wo k'wo a literary club; 'j'k'wo to examine essays; 'sioh k'wo or 'k'wo ying, the duty levied on salt-merchants; 'k'wo ch'au, the couriers of a salt-office.

Read k'i; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. k'wo, as in k'wo ku, or k'a k'wo, one foot drawn up, to hop on one foot.

Read wo; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. k'wo, as in k'wo noi siik, kauk, sprained leg and broken bone—an imprecation; k'wo teu, strained, sprained; k'a p'wo, k'wo, the foot sprained by a fall.

(K'woh.

Read k'ë ak'; coll. k'woh: bent, crooked, twisting about, winding; a song, sonnet, ditty; k'woh, ch'ioh, a carpenter's square; k'woh, d'â kiang, boatmen, fishermen; sawng k'woh, or k'i k'woh, crooked, winding; k'woh, k'ie kaik, "crooked cock"—said of one who is perverse or
mischievous; ch'iong k'woh, to sing songs; k'woh, p’ron, a song-book.

K’wok.

A hooked stroke; a hook, hooked; the barb of a weapon; a catch or mark; to mark off; k’woh, to mark off criminals for execution, as done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

Broken, defective or cracked, as a vessel; deficient, wanting, short; deficiency, defect; a vacancy in an office; a post, situation in an office; duties of an office: k’woh, an easy office; k’woh, an important office; k’woh, a vacancy occurring; k’woh, to fill a vacancy, get an office; k’woh, insufficient; k’woh, destitute; colt, k’woh, p’ron, deficient supply of goods; k’woh, k’a, want of requisite number of players, as in a game of cards; k’woh, chiue, coming short, too few or little.

A personal pronoun; be, she, it, his, hers, its; that, that one; short; to project stones; to bow; k’woh, mui, a stunted, bare tail; k’woh, ka’e, to bow the head to the ground.

A gouge, a chisel, a burin, used by carvers and carpenters: k’woh, a graving tool.

A post in the middle of a gateway; a stake, a pile; a stick, a piece of wood; the bit of a bridle; a drum-stick: in the colloq. read k’woh; q. v.

Rude, unruly: k’woh, violent, ferocious, as robbers, or animals.

An edible fern, whose stalks are cooked for food when tender; supposed to resemble an aspidium, or the foot of a tortoise: in the colloq. read k’woh; q. v.: k’woh, hing, farina of fern-root.

An animal that is said to carry another; refers to some marsupial animal (?)

To stumble, to fall, to slip down; to fall in; prostrate; to leap, to jump: also read kwoi; q. v.: k’woh, overthrown, subverted.

A lookout above a gate; imperial; defective, wanting, lost; to err, to miss; faults, deficiencies; disrespectul: k’woh, unron.

His Majesty’s palace; k’woh, the waning moon; k’woh, ‘tli, a place in the south of Shantung, where Confucius taught; com.: k’woh, ting, one of the three internal diseases (‘tiu’ ing, ‘sien’ ing, and k’woh, ting) “which are hard to cure”, disease of the liver and kidneys.
To shut the door, to close the office; to stop, to cease, to rest; to make, to do; end of a song: *k'wok, k'wong, to take off mourning; ngok, k'wok, to stop the music.

Read k'wok, coll. k'wook, a block, a stick, a piece of wood: similar to k'wook, q.v. k'wong: k'wong, saw off a block.

A vessel for containing rice; a square box, case, or frame; regular, square, rectangular; to frame, to place in a frame; to rectify, to reform; to assist, to deliver:
in the coll. used for k'wong q.v.: k'wong ko to save, to reform one; com., k'woong, k'wong, door-framed; k'woong, a door in a wall; k'wong, sing, to confine the mind, as of a child at study; coll., k'wong kau, or k'woong ting, ruled lines to write by; k'wong, square ornamental frames or lanterns; k'woong, k'woong, a kind of fruit-plate divided into sections; k'woong: k'woong, to put (things) together in a box or frame; k'woong, k'woong kiek, jamb of a wall-door.

Hasty, prompt, eager, zealous: k'woong, k'woong, stong, urgent, hurried, an emergency.

Socket of the eye; the canthus: k'woong, k'woong, sunken eyes; coll., k'woong, k'woong, u'nguyu twat, the eyes large; met., pron., aspiring; k'woong, k'woong, u'nguyu sii, the eyes small; met., of moderate desires, as in making small gains.

Lying talk; to deceive, to swindle: com., k'woong, p'ing, to cheat, to defraud, to humbug; k'woong, to entice one to gamble; coll., k'woong, t'o a scheme to entrap one.

A square basket; a basket without a cover: k'woong, ji', baskets for sending presents in; k'woong, a bed, a couch.

A coop, a pen for animals; an enclosure, a prison; met., a trap, a snare; cups or bowls of bent wood; to encircle, to surround; a ring, a circle, a stop, a period, to mark or punctuate, in which sense k'woong is used in the coll.: com., k'woong, t'o a gin, a snare; met., a plot to entrap one.

A wooden bowl or cup; vessels of bent wood: ch'ien, k'woong, cups and bowls.

The vault or cavity of a tomb; a desert, a solitude: k'woong, k'woong, k'woong, a wilderness; com., k'woong, k'woong, k'woong, vault of a grave; ch'ung, k'woong, to vault (a coffin); huing, k'woong, to close a vault; coll., k'woong, k'woong, a'nguyu chih, sacrifice in front of a grave.

Raw cotton; the fibers of cotton, cotton in a silky state.
K'wong. A coll. prefix, as in K'wong k'wong, frames, as for doors; spaces marked off in a regular series.

K'wong. A coll. word, as in the duplicated form K'wong K'wong, holes dug in the ground.

K'wong. A coll. words; to govern, to rule, to manage; to oversee during another's absence: K'wong chá, to take charge of a school; K'wong kah, to manage the household; and nieng K'wong, no one to take charge of.

拉 La. To pull, to drag along; to pull or bend, as a bow; met., to appropriate, to embezzle; imperfect, confused: La chié, or la 'chié' chié, to embezzle; la i chá k'o pull him along with (you); Li la, not clear, confused and wordy, as an essay. A coll. word, as in La cha, foul, dirty, filthy.

Read K'wong; used for the coll. k'wong: squares, rectangular spaces; also the eye-socket, called mek, chiu k'wong: k'wong twai the spaces (are) large; k'wong kah, (or tany), paper ruled in squares, a writing-slip—same as k'wong kah, q. v. (362)

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读 Lak, and lak, in the dictionaries; used for the coll. la: a particle like 'chié, a, an, a certain one; o' la nieng, there was a

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man; "mò "la mà" chóng" nothing that he can't do.

Used for the coll. "la", as in kō, la, shuffling, tricky, artful, knavish.

Read 'la'; used in the Paik, "la" for the coll. "-:-", rustic, vulgar; rude, coarse; jesting, trifling; also sociable, affable, not reserved; "la sōk" or "chū la" rustic in manners; "la dī", light, trifling; "chū la dī", coarse, as workmanship; "yā la", very sociable.

'La. A coll. word, as in "da lī", a name for the "ch'iong sang kak", the manis.

'La. A coll. prefix, as in "da lang kieü", a jingling, as of metals; "da la kieü" a rattling sound, as of things dragged on the ground; "da jėng", void, empty, as from want of food.

Lá. A coll. word: to thrust the middle finger insultingy toward one who is speaking: "li sōh", "la", or "la sōh", to make an insulting motion with the finger.

Rites, ceremonies, acts that are suitable in serving the gods; propriety, etiquette, decorum, the rules of social file; good manners, politeness; worship, official obeisance; courtesy prompted by good feeling; offerings, gifts or presents required by usage: "la so" or "la chēk", rules of decorum, politeness; "lā man" good manners; "lā uk", presents; "lā yī", the forms of propriety; met., gifts, offerings; "lā pēo" the Board of Rites; "sōng" "lā", to send presents (to the bride before marriage); "che k'ien" "lā", an introductory present to a superior; "ch'iū" "lā"; "yǒu lā", and "lā ke" are three of "the thirteen classics"; "lā p'ai" to worship; "un lā", impolite, rude; "sek", "lā" have failed in politeness—an apologetic phrase; "lā sōng", a master of ceremonies—familiarly styled "lā pah"; "Hung lā", meat offerings to the gods; coll., "lā "jie" pā" bowing (before certain idols in the streets) with incense stuck in stools; "lā sōng & tê" "ceremony-master's younger brother"—i. e., "lā têng" (an waiting), an ironical phrase denoting refusal.

Lá. A coll. word, for which the last is often used in coll. books: Before verbs, makes an active participial sense; after certain verbs, is euphonic or implies completion of the action; after nouns, means in, at, from, out of; k'i ê "lā", standing; "lā sōng", is thinking; tōh, ch'ō "lā" is in the house; ch'o "lā" t'ūn, done, have finished it; "ch'ī "lā di lē wā "k'ō" "comes from water, goes by fire"—to expend as fast as one earns; "lūng" "lā wak", as spry as a dragon!

Name of a river flowing into Tungting Lake: "Lā" ch'ūn, an inferior prefecture in the north of Hunan; "lā ch'iong", an excellent fountain; met., wine.
Interchanged with the last: sweet wine, newly distilled spirits; met., sweet, excellent, as fountains or showers: *(chiong) *lá, an imperial feast.

A wood-borer, bugs which eat wood: *(pang) *lá, the name of a marsh; the middle portion of Po-yang Lake, as marked in some maps. Read *die*: a calabash: *(di, die) ch'ai-kèn, hai, measure the ocean with a gourd — presumptuous ignorance.

Lá. A coll. word: to pass close to, to graze, as projectiles: *(na lá) *ch'ü-kù, just grazed past him.

A plow; to plow, to prepare ground for crops; just before dawn, daybreak; a piebald ox; forms part of the names of hordes of Huns: *(lá) *ló, old and wrinkled; stained, begrimed; *(tang) *lá, hordes of Huns; coll., *(di) ch'êng, to plow fields; *(táu) *ló, or *(táu) *t'êk, a plow-share; *(má) *t'ôh, *(yâ) *t'ôh; if the plow can't reach it, the harrow can; met., he will effect his object in some way; *(sái) *sá di, "use a pig to plow with," met., to insist doggedly.

Lá. A coll. word: to strike, to rub or brush against; to strand, as boats; to do toilsomely, to push one's way through, persevering, persistent: *(mìng) *lá to have a hard lot, to toil at; *(pa) *pa, to do persistingly; *(păng) *lá to press by; *(chüng) *lá ch'êng, the boat stranded on shallows; *(păng) *lá, even, level, as a steel-yard-bar in weighing.

A precious stone, a gem: *(trö) di (coll., *pö diá), vitreous substances, glass.

A kind of herb; its leaves are eaten when young, and its stalks are suitable for canes: *(lá) *t'îng, a cane; *(chik) *lá, a spinous-plant used in ophthalmia; *(p'ö) *dá, spread forth, confused.

A kind of glutinous paste, used in making shoes; dark brown, black; many, numerous; interchanged with dá (to plow). In the phrase *(mìng) *lá, early dawn: *(mìng) *lá, the black-haired people—the Chinese.

Also read *die*: a fleet horse, a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses: *(ká) *dá a carriage and span; *(tö) *dá, a swift steed.

Read *die* in the dictionaries: a yellow bird, the *(swong) *dá, or mango bird, of a dark yellow color.

Used for the next four: a whetstone; to rub, to grind, to sharpen; to begin, to commence; to excite, to stimulate, to discipline; stern, severe, majestic; violent, raging; cruel, tyrannical; ugly; dangerous, virulent, as disease; to ford streams: *(kòi) *dá, a fierce demon; *(jüng) *dá, to sharpen weapons; to animate
troops: 'lā' ming, to oppress the people; com., 'ting' lā stern and strict.

To exert strength; to arouse, to animate, to encourage, to urge: com., 'lā' che' to bend one's mind to, to do resolutely, "mieng lā" to urge, to rouse to effort.

Read liè in the dictionaries: to cross a stream on stepping stones, to ford streams; 'ch'ing chaik, lā if deep then use stepping stones.

Virulent ulcers, noisome sores, plague spots; a pestilence, epidemic; noxious vapors.

A coarse sandstone, a grindstone, whetstone for sharpening tools; to grind, to sharpen.

Unhulled rice, rice not cleansed; coarse food, rough fare: 'lā sik; coarse food; 'ch'un lā' rough, plain, as one's fare.

Read liè in the dictionaries: a rock oyster, called "meu lā"; the shell (lā yung) is used medicinally: used in the Paik, 'ing for the coll. liè q. v.

A stag walking and then stopping; an adjective of praise, elegant, graceful, adorned, good, fine, lovely, fair, beautiful, glorious, bright, flowery, luxurious, extravagant; to couple, a pair; attached, belonging to, relying on; to strike, to hit in shoot-

A pair, a couple, as husband and wife; mates, fellows, companions; and, together with: "k'awng' lā" a match, a pair, conjugal union.

To stoop, to bend; curved, crooked, distorted; perverse, stubborn, rebellious; set, fixed, determined; criminal, guilty; to extend, to reach to: "chōi lā" wicked; "pō lā" rebellious; tyrannical, fierce; "yong' hi lā" tieng, the kite soars to heaven.

Like the last: perverse, intractable, to oppose; to bind so as to force out the blood; virulent, incurable; a plant which yields a green dye: "lā' chu', an unreasonable fellow; "ehok, lā" perverse, reckless, as thieves.

The chirping of birds: "sien' lā" the scream of storks or herons; "sien' lā" chirping, twittering.

A plectrum for thrumming a guitar; to thrum, to snap the strings; to twitch, to snap asunder; to guide as a helm.
Laęk. A sort of small plum, in size like the cherry; a wild cherry found in Shansi; piece of wood under a carriage.

Laęk. Joined, attached, belonging to; official attendants, underlings; base, menial, as services; low, abject, vile, ignoble: 'tisk, laık, las' ser vant's, a suite; 'tik, laık' directly attached to, as the chu'u and ch'ing departments are under the control of officers above district magistrates; com., 'tik, laık seng, the province of Chihli; 'laık' chü or 'laık' che the plain, square character; chö' laık official runners, lectors; laık chok, underlings.

(364) Read lew' col. laęk: a file, a rasp; to file; also to rub, to scour, to give polish to: laık tong, the file is dull; laęk kéw' to file a saw; laęk jeng, to scour brass; laęk kwong, to polish, make bright or smooth; laęk meng' to rub the face, as with a cloth.

Laęk. A coll. word: to claw, to scratch, to scrape or rake; to scrape, as rice into the mouth with chopsticks: laęk siok, toi, to scrape together; 'pa laęk to scratch, as a hen in the dirt.

(365) Laęk. Laęk. A coll. word: to become loose, loosened, parted, separated; to become tired of, to give up: laęk te' stem dissevered, as of ripe fruit; 'p'i laęk, k'o' the scab has come off; jing laęk, to fall off, intermit gradually; k'ek, lack, to tire of, disgusted and giving up; niu tek, lack, can't stop or get rid of; 'ka 'ch'in laęk, laęk, song, the feet and hands relaxed and aching, as from fatigue.

(366) Laęk. Laęk'. A coll. word: an interval of time or space; a crack, crevice, interstice; to leave spaces or intervals; not doing, unemployed: laęk' siok, nik, interval of one day; laék' hwoong' a wide interval; laęk' p'ong' an interstice; laęk' k'aeng' interval, vacant space; 't'ung' laék' to wait or wait for a leisure time; laęk' la ti' to leave a road or passage way.

The first read tung and tong', the second read haeng'; used for the coll. Tung. Laęk: a narrow street, an alley—mostly narrower than a haeng': jeng Hung. Laęk' a lane, alley; 'tio' laęk' a path, a passage to; 't'ei ch'iong laęk' a way between walls; 't'uk, fan laęk' an alley shut at one end; 'ch'iong' fan laęk' spaces or passages at the two ends of a bed; laęk' p'ung' a straight passage, as in front of rooms.

(365) Laęk. Laęk. A coll. word: to make sport of, to use badinage; to tease, to annoy, to trifle with; to make, to prepare, as dishes of food; to plan, to work for, or get by scheming: 'hi' laęk' or 'chauk, laęk' to trifle with, to annoy; moh, laék' i, don't tease him; 'laék'
kwong, to have influence, as a favorite servant; .linalg p* to cheat, to embezzle; .linalg* siok, k*wok, to scheme so as to get an office; .linalg poong* to cook rice; .linalg k*ien houng cheok, scheme cleverly and have it turn out stupidly—to overreach one's self; .linalg* nui cheek, dieng poak, 'to, he fools you topsy-turvy most completely! (367)

Lai.

Lai. A coll. word, as in .linalg, lāi, filthy, dirty in person and dress; an untidy, seedy, appearance.

Read 'lambda; used in the .linalg, Ing for the coll. 'lambda; a small bamboo basket, called tōek, 'lambda, having a contracted top; it is worn by fishermen at the girdle for containing shell-fish, etc.: .linalg k*ien, small fish-baskets.

瀞 Water flowing over sand; shallows in streams, rapids: coll., lāi, 'ya 'ch*ien, the rapid is very shallow.

Lai? A coll. word, similar to .linalg and lāi as in lāi *kuo to graze, to rub or scrape past or over.

Lai? A coll. word: the opposite of huk, tak; mild, amiable, not gruff, not morose: ch*o pieng lāi lāi tioh, he is a very mild, pleasing person.

籁 A musical pipe with three tubes or reeds; a combination of pipes, as in an organ; a moaning or soughing noise: 'tieng

lāi, a whirring in the air, whistling of the wind; 'tielk, lāi' sough among the bamboos—a poetical phrase.

To come, to reach, coming, arriving; to effect, to attain, to bring about, to induce; denotes the future or succession of time; after verbs, implies action or its completion; with a negative inserted between, expresses impracticability of the idea of the preceding verb; joined with k*ē, denotes coming and going, here and there, again and again; after the verbs k*ē and ch*ok, it means to begin and expresses the commencement of the action of a previous verb; in the coll. read di, q. v.: 'siong pok, k*ē lāi, can not recall it; tōlek, lāi, have obtained it; com., 10 lāi *wong, or *wong lāi, coming and going, intercourse with; 12 lāi dūi, to and fro, both ways; 13 chung lāi, hitherto; 11 hain lāi, hereafter; 'kieng lāi, just now, recently; 16 lāi song, a great-great-great grandson; 'lāi siew the future world or life; 'lāi sin, the origin, cause; 14 lāi lik, the history, antecedent circumstances of; prestige, as of rank; 15 lāi e' the object of one's coming; 16 lāi tông, the coming dragon—a geomantic term; 17 lāi sung k*ēn 'ngu, three in and five out—to spend more than one gains; 18 'ngong lāi, originally, yes, so of course; coll., lāi wau, immediate help or relief; lāi tioh a resonace, an opening, as for one without employment. Read lāi? to meet, to receive kindly one coming.
LAI.

Used for the last and the next: chu lai, name of a hill.

To warn and encourage, to reward, to induce one to come: also read t'ek, q. v.

A mountain in Sz'ehuen, a peak of the Min Mts., near the confines of Shen-si.

A local name for wheat in Shantung.

A species of bamboo; used for the coll. lai, a bamboo basket, a kind of basket mostly without bails: lai tung a cooly's two baskets; lai ch'ioh, yong k'ang kié, a basket of paddy to rear a pound-fowl; met., small gains at great expense.

A thistle, wild herbs in waste places; sterile, untitled ground; to clear up jungle: tiéng lai, a fellow, neglected fields; lai 'ch'ó, an esculent sow-thistle; com., prung lai tó, the enchant ed isles.

A mare seven cubits high; a tall, strong horse: lai ping sang chiéng, 3000 tail mares.

Read loi; coll. lai; thunder: loi kung, the god of thunder, thunder; lai p'ah, hôi sien, the thunder strikes and fires (lightning) furus; met., hasty, urgent; lai p'ah, ch'ek, sie'

6t'óng, the thunder smites (him for) the crimes of his seven transmigrations.

The pupil of the eye distorted to squint: miéng lai to glance sidewise; to look at earnestly.

A virulent eruption, a chronic cutaneous disease; sores, blotches, scrofulous affections, itch, impetigo; specifically, the leprosy: lai, ch'ong, ulcers, itch sores; com., siong lai (coll. pang lai), leprosy; k'ung lai dry leprosy; hui lai the virulent, running leprosy; 'lai tiéng, leprosy-worms; kuo lai "the leprosy contagious," met., a troublesome affair shifted onto another.

To break, to destroy; fallen in ruins: in lai to curse one. Read tung: remiss in sacrificing.

A water vegetable, a sort of duckweed, called ping lai: to shade, to cover, shaded.

To depend, to lean on; to rely on, to confide in, to trust to; to get advantage, to profit one's self; to assume, to trump up; to calumniate, to accuse falsely; to blame, to charge on one who is innocent: com., wong lai to defame; in lai to criminate the guiltless; in lai, chi in, an unreliable fellow, a loafer, a suspicious chap; in lai ok, to stick to a house; - sel., and refuse to pay rent for it; 'lai tiéng a usurping farmer, one in arrears for his field-rent;
To confer, to bestow on an inferior; a reward, a largess: lai 賞, to bestow; to grant; bó 獨 to reward for services.

Laing. A coll. word, as in 『pa laing』 to turn the wrong side up, to invert; met., to talk inconsistently, to contradict one’s self; 「i ch’i chi 『pa laing』 his talk is contradictory; 『pa laing』 『li 『pa laing』 k'è to turn up and down; full of inconsistent (assertions).

Laiu. A coll. word, as in lai 賞 or lai wèi k'è to slip, as a child from a chair; to slide, as one does in a sitting posture down a steep place.

A man’s name; a surname; the name of a state.

Read liè pies in the dictionaries: commonly read lai 賞 in the following senses: stuff, materials of which things are made; vitreous substances, glass; a mineral substance of which ornaments are made resembling nangool; ability, talent, cleverness, as of an employé; grain, provender; manure; to reckon, to consider, to suppose; also read liè and liè q. v.; 「lai 賞 k'è」 glass-ware, ware like ngyow h. (gems); 「lai 賞 ch'io, glass-beads; 『sieu lai 賞』 ware of melted vitreous substances; 「yoh, lai 賞 materia medica; 「ma lai 賞」 horses’ provender; 『ch'ien lai 賞』 spices; 『ch'ilai 賞』 timber, lumber; 『k'eng lai 賞』 work and materials; 「lai 賞』 to assortment of relishes; 『lai 賞』 siong, to reckon, to suppose; coll., 『k'wi ch'ilai 賞』 dried fruits; 『ch'ok, lai 賞』 to give out the strength, as things steeped; 『sich, lai 賞』 one lot of ingredients.

漏 To drip, to leak, to ooze out; a clepsydra; to forget, to lose, to let slip; to moisten, to bedew; to evade, to escape from; met., to disclose, to divulge, to blab; a crack, an aperture, a leak: in the coll. read 『lai 賞』 and 『lai 賞』 q. v.: com., 『tièng, ki pok, k'è lai 賞 sioh, you must not disclose celestial secrets; i.e., don’t predict such calamities; 『swung 『lai 賞』 cong, tung, pao lai 賞 di, when the boat has reached the middle of the river it is too late to stop the leak—an exhortation to prudence.

A scrofulous swelling, as on the neck; an old sore, a running ulcer: 『lai 賞 sung, an ulcer breeding worms; coll., 『lai 賞 kwong, the tubercles in piles; 『sang chiu 賞』 to have the piles.
陋

LAK.

A strait, a narrow place; a vile, dirty residence; low, mean, rustic, vulgar; ugly, ill-favored; ignorant, unimproved, simple: 'lai* laik; mean, useless; "ku lai* lone, solitary; "ch'iu lai* ugly and deformed; 'ch'iu lai* hueng' in a poor, narrow lane—where Yentz'l lived; coll., lai' aik, tek, Ting, very mean and stingy.

(370)

Lak.

Read lak; coll. lak, as in lak, sak; mean, shabby apparel; this phrase is not very commonly used.

Lak.

A coll. word: bald, bare; worn, rubbed off; peeled, flayed; all gone, stripped bare: lak, 'cu, a bald head; lak, chu, or lak, k'o, a bald person; "pru* lak, k'o* a fur (garment) worn bare; lak, quot lo chu' (like) a scalded rat—in. e., worn off, rubbed bare; lak, chu cho' hwo siong' the bald man is a (ready-made) Buddhist; met, opportune, just the thing; lak, chu sidh, k'iek, chu, the bald living on the hair-lipped; met, one beggar borrowing of another, etc., lak, 'vak, cheng, kwong, completely stripped, all gone.

Lak.

A coll. word: to move or slip up or down, as a string or ring which binds something; similar to lak, q. v.: lak, kia' slip it down.

Lak.

A coll. word, as in 'ka, lak, to repair, to mend; to adjust, put in order.

Lak.

A coll. word: to catch, as with a lasso or noose;

met., to entrap, to overreach, to injure by enmuring: k'o* shak, ch'ing lak, k'o* inscribed by others; lak, i sian' la, noosed his head—i.e., entraped him.

剌

Often confused with ch'ehn (to pierce): perverse, intractable, wicked; harsh, inhuman, unkind; to mau- gage, to lacerate: 'kwoi lak, perverse; 'peau, lak, the twang of a bowstring; 'pak, lak, noise of fish springing out of the water.

喇

To talk rapidly: in the coll. used for 'la and 'la q. v.: 'hak, lak, precipitate utterance; coll., 'lak (or 'la); pa, cheng, the Lama of Tibet, a Llama-priest.

喇

Inward pains, pain in the bones; bitter, painful: 'do* lak, an incurable disease; 'tong* lak, poisonous drugs.

喇

To turn over, to spread out, to extend; in the coll. to take off; to rub or scrape, as with the hand; to slip, to shove up or down; coll., 'lak k'o', to take off, as a ring from the finger; 'ch'iu 'wong lak, sheng, to shove up the sleeve; 'lak, k'o' scrape it away; lak, kwong, kwong liok, rub it smooth.

喇

To pull, to drag along, to induce one to go; to break, to destroy; used for the last in the coll. senses; in the coll. also read da, q. v.: 'lak, hick, to break one's ribs.
粒
A kernel of rice or other grains; met., food; a pellet, a numerator of small round things, as pearls, beads, grains, buttons, pebbles, etc. "lak, sible, rice, food: com., lak, so the number; as of seeds, grains, etc.; coll. "puiong" lak, grains of cooked rice; "lak, taiying" lak, all the fruit plucked off; "ch'ing tov" lak; tooaR is large as a field-bean.

To hold and manage; to break off; in the coll. mixed, confused: "lak, laka, noise of breaking, as of branches in a violent wind; coll. "lak, chak, mixed, heterogeneous, odds and ends:

Fiery, blazing; the cracking of flames; used in the coll. in a sense similar to "puk, q. v.: coll. "lak, nük, to smoke pork; pooh "woi, into "la lak, to cure in the smoke.

To hunt wild animals; the chase, gunning; fowling, hawkimg; to shake, to move; to get by experience, to pursue earnestly; as one's studies: "siék, lak, to waste and hunt (through books); com., "lak, ho, huntersmen; "la lak, to hunt; "lak, king, a hunting-dog.

Dried meats; sacrifice after the winter solstice; to dry flesh: "ken" lak, the 12th month; "lak, ngiok, the 12th month; "lak, pah, the 8th of the 12th month—when meats should be cured.

Wax, bees-wax; waxy, waxed, glazed; com., "puong lak, yellow wax, bees-wax; "pah, lak, white wax—obtained from bugs on the "lak, séi (wax-tree); "lak, ch'ing, paper polished with a waxed stone, glazed paper; "lak, jiné, a flower (Chimonanthus fragrans); com., "lak, chion, wax-candles; "lak, chern, a hawfish (Coccoendron austes melanura).

To tread, to stumble; to go out of the way, to stride or pass over, to overstep: "lak, jeng, to overstep (i. e., disregard) the regular order; "siék, lak, to travel over; met., to acquire experience or knowledge.

Also read lek; the bristles of a hog; a horse's mane; long pectorals or cirri of fish; stiff hair on avianis' heads; stiff, bristly, hairy, bearded: in the coll. read lek, q. v.: kong lak, a hog; ştong lak, long beard.

A common term for many fishes like the perch, having strong spinous dorsals.
Hot, as pepper; biting, piquant, pungent, sharp, acid; used in the coll. in a met., sense, severe, stringent, injurious, formidable: *lak, kiong, ginger-root; *hai lak, mustard; *lak, ch'iu ch'iong, strong pepper sauce; *lak, ch'ai, "hot vegetables"—i.e., the heart of mustard plants boiled up; coll., ch'iu lak, pak, strongly scented; met., unsavory, as one's name; lak, ch'iu, lak, or lak, k'iong, k'iong, very biting or pungent; ch'iu y'a lak, has a very hot hand—is formidable in his plots.

Read *sieh; used for the coll. *lak; to pass through water, to ford, to wade across: *lak, ch'iu, to wade in water; *lak, *kao, *ka, to wade a brook or stream; *la lak, wet, sloppy.

*Lak. A coll. word, as in *pa lak; to give a twisting motion to, to turn, as a key in a lock; *pa lak, *wau, to shake the head—unwilling, dissenting.

(371) Lang.

Lang. A coll. word: the sound of bells, a metallic sound; to clink, to tinkle: *lang *lang *kien to tinkle, tinkling.

Lazy, listless, remiss; indolent, averse, disinclined to do; sluggish, sleepy: coll., *lang to; lazy, indolent; "to *lang, to shirk work; coll., *lang *se, lazy carcass, you lazy hound! *lang *song, to slight work; "*lang ch'or to idle, to laze; *lang ch'ok, unwrong, indisposed to go abroad; *lang liuck, to tire of, to stop and leave incomplete; *lang *fung, foul, filthy; as one's dress.

To behold, to survey, to contemplate; to look at carefully, to see from a distance; to perceive, to understand: *kung *lang, to survey; *tek, *lang, at one view; *pak, *lang, extensively read, learned.

To grasp, to carry firmly; to gather, to carry in both arms; to usurp, to monopolize, to hoard; grasping; in the coll. to clasp, to encircle with the arm and hold close to one's person: *kang *ch'or, to take or seize all; coll., *fau *lang, to engross, to monopolize; coll., *ka, *lang, sing *li, hold him (the child) close to the person; *lang *k'iong (or *song), to hold loosely in the arms.

The Canarium, or Chinese olive, called *kang *luang, *pek, *lang, the Canarium album; *ka *lang, Canarium pinela; coll., *ka *lang, olives; *ka *lang *p'iong, olives pressed and sweetened; *mi, *kao *ka *lang, a kind of small, sweetish olive; *ti *mo *ka *lang, a large variety of olive.

Read *lang in the dictionaries; a rope, a hawser, a painter, a cable; to tie, to bind; to drag with a rope; to tow: *ka *lang to, to loose the hawser, to weigh anchor.
Mallows; budding flowers; variegated, flowery: 

'Chang 長, the Hibiscus mutabilis.

'Lang. A coll. word: spittle, saliva; the watering of the mouth: 'ch'iou 之語, spittle; 'p'ou' 之語, to spit; 'hung 之語, frothy spittle; 'ch'ü ch'iia, a child's bib, pinafore; 'ch'iia 之語 a long bib with pocket at the bottom; 'ch'iu 之語, particles of spittle, as forced from the mouth in speaking; 'ch'ang 之語, phlegm; 'ch'ang 之語, to spatter, to drool; 'ch'ing 之語, watering of the mouth; 'mu 之語, sin 'ch'ing, can't stomach (such food).

Lang. A coll. word, as in 'ch'iia 之語 insipid, too fresh, as things not salted enough.

Covetous, greedy of gain, extortionate; to covet, to desire, to long after: com., 'ch'ang 之語, avaricious, niggardly.

Vapor, cloudy mist on hill-tops, called 'sang 之語, 'k'o 之語, a hill near Ta-yuen-fu in Shansi.

As in 'ch'ang 之語, thin and widely spread; in the coll. means large rocks, bowlders: com., 'ch'ang 之語 (or 'k'ung), caves in rocks.

Basket, usually with cross-handles and made of bamboo or rattan: 'ch'ang 之語, baskets; com., 'ch'ai 之語, a vegetable-basket; 'ch'ung 之語, baskets which students carry to the examinations; 'ting ch'eng 之語, a basket in parts or sections; com., 'hui 之語, 'ch'ung, a provision-basket.

藍 Used for the next: a plant used in dyeing blue; a surname: 'ch'ang 之語, the Blue Field, a famous place near Si-ning-fu in Shensi; com., 'ch'ang 之語, a blue or indigo color; 'ch'ung 之語, native indigo; 'ch'ing 之語, Prussian blue; 'ch'ieng 之語, light blue; 'ne' 之語, navy blue; 'k'eh 之語, a fine, light indigo; 'ch'ung 之語, a blue robe—worn by Sin-sai graduates.

A coverlet or covering; a single garment, one without collar, lining, or border; mean, ragged clothes: com., 'ch'ung 之語, or 'ch'ang 之語 dirty, shabby, as raiment; com., 'ch'ung 之語, 'k'ek' 之語, 'chun 之語, one clad in tattered clothes is imposed on by others.

關 A door-screen; to screen, to seclude, to separate; late, evening; failing, fading; exhausted, finished; few, rare, scarce; in limited quantities, moderate: 'ch'ung 之語, to enter abruptly; 'ch'ung 之語, door-screens; 'y'a 之語, late in the night; 'ch'iu 之語, the wine nearly exhausted—the feast almost over; com., 'ch'ung 之語, 't' 之語, leavings of a feast.

To stop with the hand, to hinder, to prevent; to obstruct, to impede, to embarrass; to screen off, to separate: com., 'ch'iu 之語, to screen from view; 'ch'ung 之語, to screen from view;
Lan. to stop an officer's sedan;  "yáng k'ien" to  "yáng, stopped the sedan and presented a petition;  "kwang-yáng, a hindrance, impediment;  "yáng  "chén, to hinder, to stop one;  "ch'ìn yáng, to restrain with the hand; conv.  "yáng, pi'âng  "k'âk, i  "pi'âh,  "shâh, or  "bêan by him on the back;  "yáng  "châw  "mênî (mailed) on the head and face.

A balustrade, a railing, a row of bars below a window; a  "pin, a den for wild beasts; to cage, to shut up, to rail in; conv.  "yáng  "yâng, a railing; in the col., also means dress-trimmings;  "tê  "yáng, a pig-sty;  "yên  "yáng, a cow-pen; conv.  "yâng  "ô, a balustrade, a board-fence.

Great, swelling waves, surges, waves rolling continuously; water in which rice has been washed;  "pô  "yâng, rolling waves;  "yâng  "long, far-reaching, as follows.

A general name for gynandrous flowers, and some others with single or alternate flowers on a peduncle; also applied to a variety of woody and herbaceous plants; met., fragrant, good, excellent; a surname:  "tiâu  "yâng, an epipendrum or air-plant;  "yâng  "yâng, good words;  "yâng  "yâng, fine cloth; in the col., dress-trimmings; conv.  "têk;  "yâng, a flowerless shrub with jointed stems, used medicinally and for incense;  "yâng  "hâo, a plant having lily-like leaves and bearing greenish white flowers, alternate on a common peduncle;  "chio  "yáng, the Chloranthus inconspicuous;  "shâh  "yâng, a tree bearing yellowish seed-like flowers, as the  "chio  "yâng; other varieties of the  "yâng are  "k'âng  "yâng, the Kwan-yin,  "shâng, the white heart, and  "swâi  "hâng, har- 

tinger-of-the-year, blooming in the 12th month;  "hô  "yâng, Holland;  "hô  "yâng, or  "hâng,  "yâng, France.

An unintelligible talk, a gabble, gibberish;  "yâng  "ô, jargon.

A mixture of colors on animals; mortled, speckled:  "pêng  "yâng, veined, striped, brindled.

To overstep, to lean or pass over; to excel, to surpass.

"yâng. A coil. word, as in  "yâng  "ch'êng, excessive, much, increasing, worse and worse, as a quarrel, an illness, etc.,—similar to  "yâng  "pâo, q. v.

"yâng. A rising of water, a freshet; overflowing, inundating; to throw into the water, to soak; an excess, excessive, profuse, beyond bounds; intruding, encroaching on; loose, careless, irregular, lawless; in the coll. wet, moist, soaked with water;  "ô  "yâng, no excess; conv.  "yâng  "hô, to associate with the low-born,  "yâng  "hâng, illegal punishments;  "yâng  "ô, excessively addicted to gambling;  "yâng  "sien  "hâng
"two hills, please go out!" — a witty phrase referring to the character che'ok, as composed of "two hills".

(372) Lau.

Lau. A coll. word: to lift, to draw up, as the skirts in walking; to appropriate fraudulently, to embezzle; to put in and take out soon, as in cooking slightly; to draw toward one, as in reaping with a sickle; see also in la: 
- lau, keng, lift (the skirt) high; 
- lau sioh, a or lau sioh, 'kung, give it a slight cooking; lau sioh, to embezzle an amount.

Read 'leo; coll. lau: done, finished, completed; always, of course, spontaneously; after verbs, a sign of the past tense, have, has; "ch'ı' lau, has done, finished; "wong lau, completed; all exhausted; 'ch'ı' lau, chiong wong, he always, or of course, will do just so.

Liu.

Read 'lei; coll. lau: to flow, to run out; to drop, as grains from a hole; to drink in; to pour, as melted lead in adulterating money; to put, to slip in slyly; to go about: 'lau yong, to adulterate with lead; "lau tong, to drink broth; 'lau, t'ang, or lau a t'ang, to insert the cord at the heels (of girls' shoes) lau lau sii, thoroughly acquainted, glib, as in reading; lau sioh, lau, to take a turn, to go about; lau ch'ın, t'ong, slip it into the sleeve.
漏

Read laù; coll. laù: like the last; to drip, to ooze out; to overlook, to let slip, to miss: laù kâm, to overlook a lot or ballot; laù sà to miss entering into the account; laù sào to shirk roll, to smuggle; laù pê, a sort of skinner; laù sioh, che to leave out a word; laù tek, sà much oozed out, or missed.

劉

Read liù; coll. liù: a surname: liù pê, a famous general of the Three States—the prince liù-siông-chiao, A.D. 221; liù liù liù-siông, Lannah angling for the three-footed toad—for a picture; liù kun 'mu nêng' tung sài, Lankan's wife mistakes another for her husband; met., to mistake, take the wrong for the right one.

樓

Read liù; coll. liù: a loft; the upper floor or story: liù hung, a wooden terrace on a roof; liù ting and liù or the upper and lower stories, above and below; liù sai, a ladder; liù chung, a sky-light; liù koh, a loft; liù liù, the drum tower, as over South street, Foochow; sà chung liù, a dressing boudoir; chung mua liù, a veranda; yong liù, the north tower of Foochow; chung liù, a belfry; liù bak, the floor crushed or fallen in.

流

Read liù; coll. liù: to flow, as water; to drift, to float, to glide down; a time, once over; liù kék, to flow swiftly; liù chow, water flowing; liù mek, chui, to shed tears; liù pê chow, running of the nose; liù lâng, to slaver; liù pah, chok, white urinary emissions; liù liù, twice over.

留

Read liù; coll. liù: to detain, to stop, to stay; to retain, to keep back, to keep by one: liù sêng kah, to stay a guest; liù ka, let me detain your honors! liù sêng, keep the city-gate open as awaiting the return of officers or idols; liù sài, to leave whiskers unshorn; liù liù 'môi', to leave a balance, as of debts, work, &c.; liù mûng kah tâi sêng, to enjoy some prosperity (after a hard lot).

老

Read laù, A coll. word, as in ku laù, to roll about, as round things do; ku laù hêng, dizziness of the head.

Lao. A coll. word: used with sioh (one) as an emphatic suffix to adjectives: very extremely, very much indeed: yû têng sioh, laù, exceedingly heavy, very weighty indeed.

The first read 'ê, and the second liù; coll. liù: old, aged, advanced in years; a term of respect, venerable; to die, deceased—said of the aged and adults: liû sêng, an aged person; liûng kung and liûng ma, husband and wife; liû hêng old man; venerable Sir! liûng ngôi and liûng tang the characters of old men and old women in plays; liû sêi, a snake; liû hêng old people's
whims; lanj, yoh, a species of hawk; a kite; lanj chien mO ch'ung, old trees without roots; met., old, in-firm people; lanj muffing si-ch'ung, or si-ch'ung), will risk my old life in the contest with him; lanj new, or lam muffing t'ung, old blockhead! lanj ko' deceased; siong long in old age.

Read lai'd; coll. ban', to leak, to run out; leaking, leaky: ban' ti' a leaky bottom, as of a tub; ban' ch'ying, has leaked (till the water is) shallow; ch'ing ban' the house leaks; siong ban' to catch leaking water; k'auk, ban' to arrange tiles so as to stop a leak. (373)

Lauk.

Clear, open, manifest, patent: low, kauk, to excel; distinguished, preeminent; lauk, lauk', clearly understood. Read lok', a specked or brindled cow.

Lauk'. A coll. word: to samutter; to put or fit in; to tread, as into mire or a hole; put in, fitted: kauk, kauk, to samutter about; kauk, ti' e, to place, to thrust into; to slip, as the foot into a plash; kauk, kauk, siong, rambling genius; met., persons strolling about at leisure; kauk, kauk, k'auk swang, large, fitting loosely, as shoes. (374)

Laung.

Laung. Read siong and diong; coll. laung', a mountain, a mountain ridge or slope; a classifier of hills and mountains; chi laung', laung' these two hills; ch'iong, siong, ch'iong laung' the whole hill or ridge, as bought for a grave-site.

Read laung' in the dictionaries; coll. bun; as in laung' laung' to dry in the sun, as clothes; pung' wak, or ha' laung' sioh, c2 put it in the sun and dry it.

Laung'. A coll. word: to open, to make trial; to rehearse, as in learning songs; laung' t'ang' to open a new shop, to commence selling.

A tomb, a cemetery: laung' laung', a burial place; k'iu laung' laung' a desert wild.

Waves, billows, surges; a drum; dissipated, dissolute, prodigal; wasteful, extravagant; careless, unsettled; rude, impertinent, disrespectful: ren'lling laung' reckless, rude, bragging; ngiok, laung' to mock, to ridicule; com., k'iu laung' or han laung' waves, billows; su laung' k'iu laung' waves raised without wind; met., causeless trouble; laung' t'ang' inconstant, vagabondish; t'ang' chi, a spend-thrift; t'ang' chung', wasteful; coll., chung' chiuyu, or k'iu tek, laung' well-water can't raise waves; met., incapable, without skill to effect a thing. Read diong, as in ch'iong diong, a river in Shantung.

Read t'ang' in the dictionaries: a tribe of the Miantis'; an egg: com., k'iu laung' hens' eggs; laung' chiong or k'iu laung' po, the white of an egg; laung'
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"Clever, cunning: com., "ding le' clever; also trim, shapely; as the person; coll., chui we' tek, "ding le' this (map) is finely drawn; ma le' expert, active.

A flower highly prized by the Chinese, called musk, (coll. mèk) le' huo', the white jasmine; also the name of a popular song.

Rushes, aquatic grasses; to come down, to descend towards, to arrive at; to enter on the duties of an office; the official seat or place; the first and second also mean water running down; le' eng' to go to one's office; le' ming, to govern the people; le' sèn' to attend actively to business; le' k’'mang, official rule or conduct; le' le' sound of flowing water.

An officer; magistrates, rulers; a subordinate executive, as a deputy or secretary; to rule: com., "'le' p’'wó' government writers; "le' p’'wó' Board of Civil Office; "le' p’'wó', department in a yamun which receives officers;

"le' t’'wong' one who is promoted from the clerksip; "le' t’'wong' treasury-clerks; "mèng le' term of clerksip completed.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in, le' t’'ô' to go on a round of inspection; le' t’'ô' to lean against; le' liao' to beat, as a drum or door; le' lien' to stir, as things being cooked; le' liao' to withdraw; le' liao' to strain, to filter; le' lô' to sort, to class.

A coll. word, as in, le' 'tô' to recline at full length; le' tik'lik' to stretch one's self out straight; le' sioh' tô', to fall down sprawling.

Read lu'; coll. le', as in, le' le', dull, obtuse; le' lu', a dull person.

Read di'; coll. le', an ass; "le' k’'eng', a jackass; "le' ma k’'au' term for Mohaninedanism; "le' k’'au' a kind of hair: le' sèn' took, a kind of hair stocking from Shantung; le' k’'au' wô' k’'au', the ass will not pass the post-house; met., obstinate, decided, as not to give more; "k’'au' le', a country clown—used derisively.

A coll. word: to project, to extend, to put forth; le' sên', to thrust the head forward; le' sên' k’'ang' to put out the head to see; ch’'iu le' t’'wong k’'au' le' t’'ô', reach the hand far out and take it.

A coll. word: to curse; to rail at, to blackguard; le' pô', to revile scurrilously;
LEK.

A chestnut; chestnut wood, often used for tablets; firm, solid, durable; severe, strict; to overpass; to exceed; to respect, to revere; full-grown grain: in the coll. read "lek; q. v.: "chwi lek," water-caltrops; "lek, kai, to pass over the steps, to trespass; "sirk, lek, ripe grain; "lek, lek mild and dignified.

LEK.

A bridle-bit, a curb; a bridle, a headstall; to curb, to rein in, to restrain;

LEK. to require, to oblige;

lieh. to force to do; to vex, to exact, to extort; to cut in stone, to engrave; to bind, to tie up, to strangle: "lek, hui, to require one to resign; comm., "mu lek," a horse's bit; "lek, ma, to curb a horse; "lek, sauk, to extort from; "lek, pi'ek, to force, to insist on one's doing; "lek, cha' to oppress in order to get money from; "lek, pi, to engrave on tablets; "lek, sa'ek loawong, to compel one to give a written agreement annuling his betrothal-contract; comm., "ak, lek, to force by oppression; "lek, si, to strangle to death—to oppress severely.

The veins of rocks; to split rocks according to the veins; to condense, to congeal; to write: "lek, wong, veined rocks;

"ming leng" lek, my name is elsewhere written—phrase used instead of a signature.

To divine with 50 straws between the fingers; one thus describes the process—the 50 straws 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 are then selected to put with it, the remainder of the parcel being distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is divided in the same manner on the other hand, and the lengths, of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to ascertain the luck; the word also means to bind.

劳

A sort of rush or sedge; spines on plants; prickly, grass, the Spinifex squarrosus; a medicine to check hemorrhage.

肋

The ribs, the sides of the body: in the coll. read lek, q. v.; the ribs; lek, men's ribs—though having little meat, they are not to be thrown away; met., said of an employment which is better than none. Read käng: power of the muscles, sinews.

读

Read lik; the scrofula, scrofulous sores on the neck below the ears, which sometimes induce a rigid deflexure of the head: sang lek, to have scrofula; lek, k'ang, scrofulous scars.

Lek. A coll. word: to draw, to pull; lek, k'ing k'ing tih, pull it very tight.

The second read luk; in other senses; used as a complex form of the first: the cardinal number six; com., sek, lek, sixteen; la, lek, la, thirty six; lek, six pairs or couples; the six points, north, south, east, west, zenith, nadir; the 12 horary characters in pairs; lek, sek, k'ak, k'it, the cycle of 60 years; put, lek, Saturday; lek, k'ak, hexagonal; lek, k'it, six-tenths, as paid in compounding for a debt; lek, chiong, the six assistants of the god T'ain, Sang—in the coll. song, pang, a pait, k'it, so, quy, rau, na m'ing; lek, ngwok, siok, a kind of pear; lek, ek, sang, a cooling medicinal powder; coll., lek, eng, the six reds—red beans, used as dice with white ones in the streets; also a kind of wine; lek, m'ah, ny dien ch'wo, the six pulses not composed—applied to one who is fearful or apprehensive.

读

Read lek; coll. lek, as in lek, t'ek, a roller of stone or wood for leveling fields; p'ah, lek, tek, to use the roller; ak, m'o, tang isk, k'it lek, tek, p'ah, the duck coveting food is crushed by the roller; met., one injuring himself by covetousness or gluttony.
肋

Read lek; coll. iék, as in lek, den kauk, the ribs; lek, den, the spare-ribs, as of pork or mutton.

鹿

Read lek; coll. iék; a deer: lek, sáng, tips of deer’s horns—used medicinally; lek, hu, dried deer’s meat; lek, kíng, deer-tendons; zhong, hao lek, the white-spotted, axis deer; lek, kaék, ka, the viscous extract of deer’s horns; lek, kíng tíáng, magistrate of the Lék, kíng district, Formosa.

Read lok, and lek; coll. lek as in lek, chéng, a horse’s name.

Lék. A coll. word, as in lek, chéng, to wade, or walk about in the wet; lek, zu tóng kó, to wade home in the rain.

Lék. A coll. word: to dip up; to strain, to filter: lek, quei, to dip duck-weed; lek, peóng to ladle rice (from the cooking-pan); lek, lek, “scoop them up indiscriminately”, as in buying or eating things, or employing persons.

Lék. A coll. word: to curse and rail, as women do; lek, kauí, in the habit of cursing.

Lék. A coll. word, as in lek, píek (falling of hail); used wholly in the met., sense of urgent, pressing, rapid; lek, piék, kíng kauí to arrive and crowd in rapidly, as a multitude; lek, piék, tóíng lóh, di, to rattle down like hail, as the rain or failing tiles.

(379)

Leng. A coll. word, as in leng, long, sated and indifferent to, as food, small gains, etc.

Cold, ley, chilly; indifferent to, frigid, cool, neglectful; still, quiet, clear: leng sáng, a cool, indifferent look; zhong leng, Leng, cold, chilly; cou, tóíng, leng, chilly weather.

Leng. A coll. word: a carpel, a lobe; a triangular section, natural or artificial, of round things, as fruit, etc.: leng sáng, leng a section of a cooly-orange; lek, leng lobes of a mandarin orange; met., the pieces composing the crown of a child’s cap.

Leng. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in leng tóíng, to roll, rolling about; tossing about, as on one’s bed; leng húúny, to make trial, to rehearse, as songs, to dry in the sun.

The lotus or Nelumbium; cou, leng, húúny, water-lily; zhong leng (coll. zhòng yíng), the
Read 慈; coll. 慈, as in 慈 filed, to pity, to 
compassionate; to show 
kindness or sympathy to 
ward.

Law, rule, orders; to 
command, to enjoin on, to 
warn against; a period of 
time, season; good, excellent, 
worthy; hence in 
direct address, your, your 
head; used for 慈 in the 
coll. q... "sì 慈 times 
and seasons; "long taik, virtue, 
great excellence; "kaung 慈 a 
district magistrate; com., "men 慈 a 
command; "hwaik, 慈 or "chok, 慈 to issue orders; 
"long, chung, your father; 慈 
your wife; 慈 your son; "long 慈 your son-
in-law; "long ch'ien 慈 a triangul-
lar warrant, as issued to patrols; 
a flag stuck in a criminal's ears; 
a warrant from an idol, as used 
to expel demons; 慈 pā, an 
official tablet by which orders are 
conveyed. Read 慈: to cause, 
to occasion; to serve of, to send: 
"sit 慈, to employ; to send one 
to do.

另 2 To be or dwell apart, 
separate, distinct, alone; 
particular, another; be-
sides, furthermore; to cut 
open, to divide: com., 
"long nagwāi 慈 besides, in addition; 
"long 慈 by itself; "long 慈, to 
dwell apart; "long 慈, to give 
special regard to; "long 慈, another 
day; "long 慈, additional paper for 
rough drafts—call, must not be taken 
to the examinations.
Avaricious, stingy, mean, sordid, sparing; to dislike, to part with, to spare; regretting, ashamed of: 'leng' saik, close, niggardly; 'hwa' leng regretful, disconsolate; com. 'pi leng' avaricious, sordid.

Read 'seng'; coll. leng, as in leng, 'pü', the scrotum; leng hok, (or k'ok) 'chi', the testicles.

Also read 'neng': a rush suitable for making mats; a surname, name of a place: 'mu leng' the iris or fleur-del-lis; leng sîk, stones on walls for casting down on an enemy.

Also read 'neng': the rut of a wheel; to pass over, to run against or drive over one: 'in leng' to tread, to trample on.

Lêng.

Lêng. A coll. word, as in lêng lië, a kind of screen, fixed in the center of the fronts of rooms; lêng lië in wong, a screen with doors.

Lêng. A coll. word, as in lêng lêng, a cave, grotto; sung lêng, a mountain cave; ke lêng, a hole, orifice.

Lêng. A coll. word: a cool or chilly sensation: 't'ân k'êng lêng lêng tioh, the head feels coolish (without the cap).

Read 'lung'; coll. lêng, to cause to approach, to bring near, to draw close to; to gather together; met., to open a negotia-

 tion: 'kiông lêng', to walk close to; 'sung lêng' lêng ngiông, pole the boat close to the shore;
'lêng sîat, toi to gather (things) together;
'lêng tau or lêng keîg' to place close or near to;
'lêng sîng, to press near one, as in a fight; 'lêng k'o' overlills worn by boatmen; 'lêng t'ai huok, to comb the hair in a knot, as girls about 16 years old; k'o lêng ja, go and negotiate with him.

Read 'lung'; coll. lêng, as in teîk, lêng, or 'lêng sîong, a kind of bamboo box or chest; also read lêng in the coll. q. v.

Read 'lung'; coll. lêng: a cage, an open-work basket of bamboo: 'kie lêng t'ai' a movable hen-coop; 'cheu lêng, a bird-cage'; 'huî lêng, a hand-stove, consisting of a basket with an earthen pot holding coals; 'pwoo lêng, a clothes-drying basket or frame of bamboo.

Read 'lung'; coll. lêng: a hand-mill for hulling rice; to remove the husks, to hull, for which the last is commonly used: 'en lêng, a hulling-mill; lêng piê the handle of a hulling-mill; lêng chiôh, to hull paddy; lêng k'o' hulling-mill and mortar.

Read 'lung'; coll. lêng, as in ho lêng, or hé lêng, the trachea; the throat; ho lêng t'oî (or te), the top of the throat—under the chin.
Read leung; coll. deng: a cage, a den; a wooden stockade or inclosure, as for animals: ch'iu deng, a cage for carrying prisoners; kwong deng lai, shut up in a cage.

Read leung; coll. deng: clear, translucent; met., discerning, perspicacious: t'eng deng, translucent; se' p'ek, deng deng, the four walls letting in the light—i.e., broken, dilapidated; t' pok, to tie mui? t'eng deng, his mind is not clear, he don't understand it.

Read leung; coll. deng: deaf, hard of hearing: deng chu, a deaf man; nge' deng, deaf, deafness; t'ien deng te' a, very deaf and dumb!—stupid, dolitish; ch'ui? deng, you stupid fellow! deng deng, half-deaf, as from disease in the ears; t'eng, to pretend to be deaf, to feign ignorance of.

Leng. A coll. word, as in deng tan, to put out the head and peer at; deng sioh, to take a stealthy look.

Len. A coll. word: to stir up, to excite: se? t' eng kao' di, it is he that stirred up (the quarrel).

(L31)

Leu. A coll. word; : "leung, to dig into, to scoop out, to gouge, to excavate; t' eng t' ao? to dig through, as a wall; t' eng ch' iing, to dig deep, as into the rotten part of fruit; t' iu sioh, k' ieng, or t' eng k' ieng k'a?eng' dig a hole through.

Leu. A coll. word: to lick, to taste with the end of the tongue: t' iu sioh, tek, take a little on the tongue; t' iu k'ang take a lick and see.

Leu. A coll. word: a strip, a slice, a piece; an incision, a stroke, a gash: chai sioh, leu, a strip of paper; tsu k' ang leu, a transverse slit, one made across the grain; tsis sioh, leu, to cut a gash; leu 'p' ao, to cut out and insert, to patch.

Liu. A river in Kwangsi; to flow, to issue forth; the eaves, a gutter under eaves; in the coll. to slide, to slip down; to slip out, as slippery things from the grasp; a fatal current on the Formosan
coast—said to carry junks away and detain them many years: 'vàng' leu, the flow of water; coll., 'leu' k'o' (or 'chau'), to slide away, as an eel from the hand; 'leu' siō, to, to slide down, catch a fall; 'kwong' leu, shavings; 'kok' leu, slippery; hang tek, 'mà lón, leu' thought you had dropped into "the current"—said to one who has been long absent.

To take earth and daub it on, as in building walls; to spread out, to level with the hand. Read leu' to lead, to draw out.

Read leu' in the dictionaries: the seal character, called 'leu' yung, invented by 'Chok'ên'-si', the Great Historian.

The 16th zodiacal constellation; it is in the head of Aries; a surname: 'Liê leu', an ancient worthy noted for his keenness of sight. Read leu' to tie up an ox; troublesome, as a number; often, maids; a mound; simple, stupid.

A hunchback; stooping, bent over, curved: 'pibô' leu', humpbacked; 'chinh' leu', a crooked hand or arm.

Talkative and troublesome; loquacious: used for 'diu' in the coll. q. v.: 'leu' lâi, chirping of birds; 'liêng' leu', loquacious; also troublesome, embarrassing;

com., 'leu' dô (coll. diu dô), a highwayman's fellows.

Diligent; pleased, contented; joyous, gay: leu'.

To draw, to pull, to drag; to throw the arms about, to hug, to embrace; to carry off, to elope with:

An upper story; a loft, a tower, a staging, an upper floor; in stories, storied; to assemble; a peak; used in the coll. for cheap, low in price: in the coll. read leu', q. v.: 'kwong' leu', a lookout tower; 'hî leu', an ancient movable tower for spying into an enemy's citadel; 'kî'êng' leu', a lofty peak; com., 'kô' leu', a high story or loft; 'p'îng' leu', a meat-coveredovel or lodge; leu' dê, a staging, as for feats of pugilism; coll., 'leu' siâng' cheap; leu' chîh', leu', very cheap.

A vessel, called piôak, leu', having high stern galleries, or frames in stories.

An edible plant, called 'leu' kô, like the artemisia; it blooms early and its stalks are white; used to boil with fish to impart a pleasant flavor: in the coll. read leu', q. v.

A sow in heat; also a certain wild beast: leu'.

1 'lôii'), a sow.
As in 'leu, ku, the mole; cricket; a kind of ant; 'tun leu, a fabulous four-horned goat; 'leu kwok, a small, green frog.

A skull without flesh and skin: 'tak, leu, the skull, upper bones of a skull; 'leu leu, a dry skull, a skeleton.

Read leu; coll. leu: to steam over in order to preserve from spoiling: leu koi, to steam rice cakes over.

Leu. A coll. word: quick, spry, swift, expeditious; sprightly, nimble; 'king ya leu to walk very swiftly; ma la leu as nimble as a cat.

Leu. A coll. word: to employ busily, to send to and fro on business, to weary one, as by onerous duties; to lead about, to exercise: leu kaing or leu sük, accustomed to being wearily employed; leu sioh, tio, (or dau), sent on a round, as of errands; leu 'ma, to exercise a horse; leu yok, fagged out by imposed labor.

Leu. A coll. word: the first appearance or sprouting of a bud or shoot: sing yong chi, pook, leu the new bud has just sprouted.

Leu.

Often, many times, frequently, repeatedly; reiterated, continual; quick, prompt: leu chieng frequent battles; com., 'leu ch'iu often, many times; coll., 't'ang leu (or nêu), repetitious, as talk.

Shoes or sandals, anciently made of coarse cloth: 'chek, leu to make sandals; 'pi leu leather shoes (for winter).

Poor, miserable; rude, rustic, unpolished, uncereemonious; dwelling at ease, without ceremony: 'leu ping, rustic and poor; 'leu so a defence for the head in carrying burdens.

Fiber of hemp or silk not yet spun; a hank or knot; a forfeit of cloth: 'pio leu coarse cotton cloth; 'ek leu sít, a thread or knot of silk-floss; 'leu shang leu sek, to arrange and speak of points in order; 'kiêk, leu a kind of grass.

Also read 'la: torn, spoiled garments: in the coll. read lew q. v.: 'lang leu a ragged, seedy garment; 'leu liêk, torn and spoiled, as the clothes of the poor. Read leu: the lappet of a cont.

A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to file smooth, to polish, to give luster to; met., to correct, to reform one's self; in the coll. to cut or saw off with a knife: also read lae in the coll. q. v.: 'año leu to polish; coll., 'leu taung or leu tó, t'âng, to cut or saw in two with a knife; pong tâ leu set to be sawed on — i. e., killed by inches, as said of one being gambled out of all his money.
虑

To think upon anxiously, to feel concern, to care about; to consider, to plan, to devise; to cogitate, to revolve in one's mind; concern, anxiety, doubt, suspicion: "思慮" to think seriously of; "慮不慮" not to particularize, to take a general view; com., "慮不慮" anxious about; "慮不慮" to be needlessly concerned; "慮不慮" to think of the future; "慮不慮" full of doubts and cares; coll., "慮不慮" full of doubts and cares; "慮不慮" solicits about others in everything.

濾

To filter, to strain liquids through cloths; to wash, to cleanse, to purify; in the coll, to wade about, to dabble in water; com., "濾不濾" chiong, to strain starch; "濾不濾" cha, to separate the dregs by filtration; coll., "濾不濾" chiong, to tramp about in water; "濾不濾" hui, "濾不濾" to dabble in it with the hands.

巴

False, deceitful; to deceive; a man's name, "巴" Chow-puh-"l" in the Sung dynasty.

読

Read "巴" and "讀"; coll., "讀" as in "讀" his clothes are mean and tattered.

李

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "李", to throw away; "李" tao, to grasp and pull, to clutch; to take greedily, as food; to filch, to embezzle; "李" la, or "李" la, la, to mix in, have connection with; much, miscellaneous, as talk; "李" 李, indistinct, as one's speech near death; a confused jargon.

里

A plum, prune, apricot; to get ready for a journey; a surname: com., "李" "李" a red plum; "李" "李" a kind of blue or greenish plum; "李" "李" lug, gage; "李" "李" a noted scholar of the T'ang dynasty; coll., "李" "李" salted plums; "李" "李" and "李", two preparations of preserved plums, halved, or sliced, and dried.

俚

A residence, place of abode; a neighborhood, a village, originally of 25 or 50 families; a lane, a street, a place or court in a town; a measure of 360 paces, the Chinese mile; it varies in length, usually being (as computed by some) 1897 ½ English feet; the geographical "里" is the 1/290 of a degree, or 1460.44 feet, or 1/10 of a French astronomical league; sad, mournful, alas! the 166th radical: "里" "里", a neighborhood; com., "里" "里", a village; neighbors, townsmen; "里" "里", a courier; "里" "里", ten Chinese miles, one p"veo; coll., "里" "里" distance of one "里" and over.

俚

Rustic, vulgar, lowbred; gross, vile; to trust, to depend on; a trust, protection, dependence, resource; used for "里" in the coll., q. v.: "里", helpless; "里" "里", rustic, vulgar; "里" "里", low expressions; "里" "里", a term for the people of Wuchou-fu, Kwangsi.
"chö"-siō, yòng to do only one kind of work.

The carp (Cyprinidae), the king of fishes and fabled to change into a dragon: "sēng li̍_, an epistle; "K'ung li, the son of Confucius; com., "li ngū, a carp; "li ngū kāk, scales of a carp; met., carving or embroidery like carp's scales; "li ngū t'ieu, ling mhwong, the carp leaps the dragon-gate; met., to gain a literary degree.

A leather shoe; to put on shoes; to tread or walk on; met., to act in a certain way, actions, conduct; a salary, living, subsistence, dependence: "li īng, to do humane acts; "li īng, to walk; the conduct; "hok, "li, subsistence; "a li pok, ping, like treading on thin ice; met., need of caution; com., chío "li a, red shoes—such as worn by retired officers or those having honorary titles; "li lik, a record of good deeds; statement of one's antecedents (to a superior).

The inside of a garment; a lining; the inner surface of, inside, within; home: used for the coll. ti̍_, q.v.: "pien li, outside and inside; Li. coll., "li meng inside and outside, inner and outer surface; "li nēɪ, the lining wrinkled; chiong t'u̍'i, the lining all of one material; peng t'iong "li, to turn the inside out.

"Li. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "li ti̍u, to gouge, to cut or scoop out.
A basket or hod for carrying earth; a spade or narrow mattock: 闩, a hod, dirt-basket.

A pear: tong' di, the "cold pear", met, a face discolored with age; com., tong di, the native sugar-pear; siok, di and ming di, two varieties of russet pear from Shantung; 椿, a kind of large, darkish pear; chiu pah, di, the autumn-white — a clear-skinned sort; wong di, the pineapple; di shong ch'ou t'ai play-actors; com., ch'eng poong' di, the cold-rice pear — so called because it is dry and mellow like cooked rice; 闩, sing k'i' te pear-heart and persimmon-stem; met, small, trifling, worthless.

A sort of small yellowish clam, called kak, di, found on the coast of Fookien; coll., kak, di p'ong to have the edges of boards in laying floors.

A name for small animals like the fox, raccoon, wild cat, &c.: ma di, a seal; hiong di, the civet; ngiu must di, the ox-tailed fox — a white-faced species; com., at di, the fox; hu di ma, or hu ma chidung, the fox-elf — i.e., the fox which can assume a human shape.

Read dai; coll. di: to come, to arrive, to reach; after verbs, implies completion of their action; in apposition with k'o' (to go), denotes coming, here, again, &c.; after the particle tek, it expresses the practicability, and after the negative ma' the impracticability, of the idea of the preceding verb; after k'i', it marks the beginning of an action: "tei di, to come in; to return, come back; di a niao' has he yet come or not? "li lau, has come; di do, come! arrived! "kong di, to speak out; "to di, to bring; ch'6' ma' di, can't do it, impracticable; di chou tek, di, practicable; "chieu tek, di, he rarely comes; di k'ang' come and see; di tek, cha, to come early.

Li. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in di la, to plow; di do, to grip and twist with the fingers, as one's flesh; di do, to scald or cook hastily in boiling water; 闩, to rail at.

Liè. A coll. word, as in liè lïw or liè sek, beautiful, elegant, as dress; Li siong ya liè the clothes are very pretty.

Liāh. Read lik; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. liāh; to tear, to rend a part; to slit open, to split, as with a knife; a rattling sound, as of bamboos dragged before idols: liāh, tôh, di, split down, riven, as a wall; liāh, tōh, pêng, split in two; liāh, liāh, kieh sound of tearing; the rattling of bamboos.

Liē. Read lik; coll. liāh; the crashing sound of thunder: liāh, sih, siang, shen.
LIÂN.

or liān liāh : sioh, siāng, a peal, a clap.

A vulgar character used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. liāh, as in tēak, liāh, a large, round bamboo-tray to dry rice-flour on: liāh, sioh, chiāh, one tray.

Read tōk; used for the coll. liāk, to lap, as a dog; the sound of lapping or gobbling up food: liāk, liāk, kēng, licked dry, dried up, as a well or pond; liāk, liāk, kēng, a gobbling sound, as of pigs eating.

Read ngēk, and sak; used in the Paik, Ing for Sa.

Liāk. A coll. word, as in liāk, hīāk, gaping open and hanging in strips, as timbers or plastering about to fall.

(387) Liāng.

Liāng. A coll. word, as in liāng liāng, cool, chilly, a feeling of chilliness; sīng tō kiāng liāng, liāng tioh, the body feels quite chilly.

Liāng. A coll. word: shrunk, as the staves of buckets, tubs, etc.: chiā tōng liāng, this tub is shrunk.

Read ˈting in the dictionaries: a break or pass in a mountain where a road passes, a road over a peak; a ridge or chain of mountains: tōk ˈting, the Plum ridge in the north of Kwantung; coll. ˈpōek, liāng, the North ridge—is a few miles north of Foochow; ˈting ˈting, summit of a ridge; ˈting ˈpī, hill-rice, barley; coll. ˈting ˈtē, in the hills; ˈpā, sāng wāk, liāng, to clamber over mountains.

Read ˈting; coll. ˈliāng: a collar, a band or neck-cloth; taw ˈliāng, a collar for the neck; ˈliāng wū, the neck of a dress; kūng ˈliāng, a collar-binding; ˈkūng ˈliāng, leather collars; ˈkūng ˈliāng, a standing-collar; pōang ˈliāng, strip of trimming about the neck of a lady's dress; ˈliāng kū, or ˈliāng tō, a kind of vest to which a collar is sewed.

Read ˈting; coll. ˈliāng: to take, to receive from; to govern, to manage, to attend to; to head, to command, to lead: ˈliāng chōng, to receive money; ˈsīu ˈliāng, to receive, take charge of; kwang ˈliāng, to govern; ˈliāng ping, to lead troops; taw ˈliāng to monopolize; chō ˈliāng, a major-general of Manchus; tai ˈliāng, to command, to head; ˈliāng chuán ˈliāng a receipt for government-money; ˈliāng sēn ˈliāng one who receives orders, a consul.

(387) Liāng.

Liāng. A coll. word: to expose to the air in order to dry, to cool, as hot things: liāng huo, to cool; liāng ˈngū, to stiffen by drying; liāng tāng ˈliāng cool it in the air.
**LIÉ.**

1. **Read leng**, used in the coll. for **liàng**, as in *chih liàng* a forfeit to drink wine, as in the coll.

2. **Lié.** A coll. word: to lay, as bricks in building walls: *lié chiông, to lay bricks; lié* *kí, to lay a foundation; lié chau*, to build a kitchen-range.

3. **Li.** Sadness, sorrow, to encounter, to incur, to meet, to happen on: *poik, lié* manifold griefs; *lié* *kí hùng hai* have suffered malicious injury from him.

4. **Li.** A fruit tree, the *lichí* (dimocarpus leechii); a kind of flag having fibrous roots: in the coll read *lié*, q. v.: *p'ek, lié* a kind of fragrant flag.

5. **Li.** To scold about, to blame or be angry with: *lié* *ma* to rail at; *lié* *uk* to disgrace by obloquy; *lié* *paung* to blame covertly, to slander.

6. **Lieh.** Read *liék*; used for the coll. *lié* to cut apart, to slit; to tear straight, as paper after folding it: *lié* *chai*, to slit or tear paper; *kak, lié* *kí* *tá*, a theme composed of parts of consecutive sentences.

7. **Li.** To stretch or open out, to spread forth, as wings; to set out, to place in order, to display.

8. **Li.** Water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin, poor: *lié* sound! of falling rain; *tieu* *lié*, false perseverance.

9. **Li.** A vitreous, translucent substance; glass, in the coll. *po* *tá*, q. v.: *tiú* *lié* beads; coll., *lié* *puí* *song*, large, flowery, glazed jars.

10. **Li.** Used for *lié* (a mountain elf); interchanged with the next: bright, clear, elegant; the 30th diagram.

11. **Li.** A yellow bird of a beautiful plumage; to leave, to part from; scattered, dispersed, absent, separated from; to divide, to cut in two; arranged, as in pairs; the 30th diagram; a mountain elf, a fairy: also read *lié*, q. v.: *lié* *ming*, the morning; *lié* *song*, a sister's grandchild; *pok, lié* *hi* *neu*, (the parrot is still nothing but a bird; com., *lié* *piék*, to part from, to leave, as friends; *lié* *sang* scattered, dispersed; *lié* *chaú*, a bill of divorcement; coll., *lié* *hu*, widely astray, as doing improperly; *lié* *lié* *chí*, to keep the hands off, to stand aloof, have nothing to do with; *p'ong* *lié* *hwa*, the althea.

12. **Li.** A bamboo hedge, call.
ed *hwang* *lié*, to fence, to enclose: com., *lié* *pa*, a wattle or fence of bamboo; coll. *chí* *lié*, a bamboo-ladle, skinner.
To adhere, to attach to, to stick on; sticky, pasty, glutinous: dìe, ken, bird-lime.

A saïn, an ornamented girdle, put on a bride by her mother; a perfumed bridal veil; to sew shoes; also sharp, piercing, as a cold blast: kiék, dìe, has the girdle put on — is married.

A dragon without horns, or just molten; term applied to cruel men: chèk, dìe, the female dragon; lük, dìe, ch'ung, the green-dragon horse — a fine steed.

A mountain elf or demon, a goblin, called dìe mwoî, supposed to be malicious.

Deceitful language; jests, jokes, sportive talk, bantering; to ridicule: dìe tô verbosie, exaggerated talk; not trustworthy.

Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor: dìe lok, the dregs of liquor.

A woman whose husband is dead: dìe ho' a widow; sok dìe, to relieve or support a widow.

Used for li (to govern): to rule, to regulate, to cause one to submit; the 1000th part of a taël, nominally equivalent to the coin called a cash; the second term in fractions, the hundredth, as of an inch; a grain, a very little; twins, a pair; to give, to bestow: te dìe, geometry; bâk, dìe, paper made from sea-weed; com., dìe ting, a small money-steelyard; dìe diô, a small fraction, a trifle; dìe king, an extra local duty levied on goods; sek, chî dìe ch'ia t ch'êng li, a trifling mistake makes a difference of a thousand miles!

Read dìe'; coll. dìe: a fruit tree, the lichei (dimocarpus leche), called dìe, chîe ch'ên; trai hok, dìe chîe and cheu hok; dìe chîe, the large-pitted and small-pitted sorts.

To compare, to classify, to adjust, to arrange; laws, by-laws, rules, regulations; the mode or custom; order, arrangement, disposition of: shâik, dìe regulations, rules of the Boards; pî dìe to compare together; com., lük, dìe laws; suk, dìe custom, common practice, dìe keng forbidden by the rules; dìe hó, or liá hó, the ordinary expenditure, as in lawsuits, village-fees, &c.; sing dìe to become a custom; com., to liá to receive customary fees, as from dependents, unlicensed establishments, &c.; mô chîa liá there is no such rule.

To cross a stream on stones; to lift the clothes in crossing streams.

To retire, to withdraw, to separate from, to leave; removed, withdrawn, distant, a certain interval from: also read dìe, q. v.:
LIEK.

Also read liè⁴: a kind of wild chestnut, a hard, tough wood, used by cartwrights; trees growing in rows.

Liang.

A raging fire; hot, flaming, burning, ardent; impetuous, energetic, daring; zealous, enthusiastic; fierce, cruel; faithful to principles, meritorious; excellent, eminent, dignified, majestic, imposing: used for lièk, in the collog. q. v. "lièk, sêw a patriot, "lièk, sad, mournful, majestic; "lièk, chu, eminent ancestors; "tâng lièk, zealous; com., "lièk, ho or lièk, nû, a chaste woman, one who hangs herself at the death of her husband; "hûi lièk, fierce flames.

Remnants, the clippings of silk; to tear, to rend in two; to split, to crack open: used for the collog. liè⁴, q. v.: "p'ô lièk, to tear open; "mièk, lièk, to destroy, to subvert, as principles or customs; coll., lièk, k'wî, or lièk; lièk, rent asunder; pek, pek, lièk, lièk, seamed, marked with cracks, as crockery.

(390) LIÈNG.

To gather in, as harvests; to receive, to collect; to hoard, to amass; to husband, sparing of; a hoard, ingathering; also read lièng q. v.: "sîu 'lièng, to gather in, to harvest; in the collog. careful, cautious, prudent; "lièng chêa⁴ to collect; "lièng chong, to hoard up.


**LIENG.**

Water overflowing; to overwhelm in the waves; the edge of waves: "lieng yeng" brimful, running over; hiaong lieng, to float on the water.

The cheek; the face; met., one's reputation, honor; com., "lieng mieng," the face; met., shamefacedness, modesty; "tie lieng," to feel ashamed; "chieu" lieng, a smiling face; "au lieng, or pok, ko lieng, shameless, brazen-faced; "lieng mieng" ho chong, what has become of your shame! com., dau la lieng kéuk, i leave him his face—don't wholly ruin his good name.

To draw the hands into the sleeves: "lieng ing," to sleeve the hands, a courtesy; "lieng ing par" pays her respects—phrase on a lady's card.

To bear, to carry in the hands; to remove, to transport, to convey, to take things to one: "lieng pid," to carry earth, as insects in making their nests.

Vases or chargers to hold grain at sacrifices in the ancestral hall, called dau lieng.

A sort of barrow or hand-carriage, called "li eng," kúa; the imperial chariot; met., the court, the emperor; to draw, to take to; to transport, to convey: "lieng hai at court; "i kú lieng mu, took his mother in the carriage; com., "lieng kôi" a long box or safe on wheels; coll., "lieng chi," a wheel; rollers to move heavy things on; i kâ "ngwai to di choi lieng chi, he makes a roller of me—uses me as a drudge.

"LIENG. A coll. word, like the next, but less frequently used: to turn; to revolve, to roll, as on wheels; to roll to and fro; as animals on the ground: "lieng chio ch'iü ch'i, small ornamental rings, finely braided and worn at the sides of a finger-ring.

"LIENG. A coll. word: to turn about, to revolve; to roll, as round things: "lieng lieng" "tieng, to roll to and fro; kieu lieng" sic, "tieng, turn the sedan round; lieng lieng" pó, gaming with the pó tau and pó chi; "kieng lieng lieng" to revolve incessantly; met., persistent, pernicious.

To connect, to continue, to join; reaching to, connected, contiguous, annexed; connection by marriage; a junction, a succession of; an adversative, connective particle at the beginning of a clause or sentence, and, also, even, with; a surname; in the coll. to occur suddenly, just at the time, unexpectedly: used for lêng in the coll. q. v.: "lieng ing, allied by marriage; "lieng sek, tiu ore; com., "pi lieng, connected, adjoining; "lieng chiek, to gain degrees at successive examinations; "lieng k'aiok, or "lieng peo" at once, instantly; "lieng lôi" to involve; "lieng kong, the district of Lienkiang in the Foo-

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**ALPH. DICT. 64**
A screen or curtain of bamboo-splints: com., "teok, lieng, bamboo-blinds; "kwong lieng, roll up the screen; "nōi lieng kwang, examiners of essays appointed by the governor.

A coarse sandstone, unfit for polishing; met., spurious, hypocritical; a red color; "lieng āng, feigned kindness.

Fringes on flags; the embroidered quartering on a banner, on the inner edge near the staff.

The calf of the leg, the shin: coll., "ka lieng, the shin-bone; long" "ka lieng, a festered shin.

A sickle, a reaping hook; com., "lieng to (coll., "lieng kaik), a sickle.

Unrefined lead or tin; connected, locked together, as by a chain.

A species of carp, the Abramis bramula (?) ; the fish called "lieng yu in Foochow (? ), for which see under the word "lieng (lotus).

A lady's dressing case, a toilet-box, a perfumery-case: com., "chung lieng, a bride's trousseau; "ch'iang kwang lieng, please (come and) see the bridal outfit—words written on cards.

Connected, joined, as the ear to the head; to combine, to unite harmoniously, to assemble, to

A curtain; a screen of cloth, hung before doors: Lien. "muong lieng, a door-screen; "kieu lieng, sedan-curtains.

Ripples on the water, a rippling appearance; name of a river; weeping: "ch'ing ch'üa lieng, pure and rippling; k'ek, ts'o lieng lieng, to shed tears incessantly.

A mountain stream falling in a sheet of water, a cascade; thin, poor.

On one side, a corner, angle of; economical, sparing, moderate; pure, disinterested, incorrupt; to examine: com., "lieng 'ti, modest, shamefaced, regardful of one's name; 'u lieng 'ti, shameless, avaricious; "ch'ing lieng, incorruptible, as an officer; 'hua lieng, filial and pure—applied to the literary Kūjin; "yong lieng, anti-extortion allowance to officers; "ka' lieng, not high-priced.

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Connected, joined, as the ear to the head; to combine, to unite harmoniously, to assemble, to
associate; to join in a regular order; a distich, parallel aphorisms; com., 1đieng k'wong, distich-frames; 2lői đieng, antithetical couplets on scrolls—hung up in houses; 3so đieng, funeral couplets; ch'ung đieng, inscriptions on red paper at new year's; đieng kak, unions, an organization of families by tens; coll., t'ai đieng, flat or oval tablets on posts.

A flag showing where wine is sold: ch'in đieng, a tavern-signboard; met., a tavern.

A tree bearing a sour berry, a species of cherry or bullace (?); the fruit is bell-shaped, and river-dragons are said to abhor it: com., k'ao lieng 'chi', the bitter lieng berry—a medicine.

Interchanged with the next: to fuse metals, to purify from dross; met., to discipline, to test and perfect the character; com., lieng yoh, avong, to make up pills; lieng tang, to refine pills; met., to become immortal, as Tanists say.

To smelt ores, to refine and work metals; to forge; wrought, forged; the mutual action of the five elements; met., to discipline; matured, disciplined, exercised; expert, skilled, practiced; a chain of any metal; path, lieng thoroughly refined; lieng, ch'ing, well disciplined, perfect, as Tanists say; com., 't'iek lieng, an iron chain; 'sin lieng, to practice austerity, to become religious; "kwa" lieng bound with a chain on the neck; coll., tâ 'mô lieng' an iron cable; t'awng lieng to remove the chain—release the prisoner.

To boil silk, to soften its harshness by boiling; to try, to experiment on, to learn by practice; to drill, as troops; accustomed to, skilled; to select, to choose; white, shining, a whitish color; a piece of silk: "kang lieng to select veteran soldiers; "lieng i, mourning for a year or thirteen months; com., "lieng sik, experienced, mature; "kwang lieng ward—organization and drill; ch'au lieng parade-drill; coll., lieng kung t'ai, to practice in pugilism; kwang lieng accustomed, skilled in.

To gather a harvest; to collect, to amass, to hoard; to extort money; avaricious, extortionate; also read lieng, q. v.: "lieng 'chú', to harvest the ripe grain; "sin lieng to gather, to harvest; "chou lieng to hoard up; to extort, as illegal duties.

To dress a corpse, to lay out a body in all its clothes for the grave; the shroud, bandages of cloth or silk tied in knots about the seu' i (grave-clothes): "sin lieng or peng lieng to shroud and encoffin; com., "lieng k'ew the shroud or bandages for the corpse; ch'oung lieng and peang lieng the complete, and the half, sets of bandages.
Lieu. A coll. word, as in lieu^ k'iew \ carled stiff, rigid in death!  

Li.  
Strength, muscular power, brawn, nerve; the full use of an organ; force, vigor, spirit, mental energy; divine help; the material properties or strength of things; the stiffness of a bow; active, energetic, vigorous; a surname; the 16th radical: com.,  

Lao.  
1 To judge, to measure, to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; in the following senses usually read liä'; stiff, material; ability, cleverness, talent, as of an employer, grain, proverber, manure; also read lün, q. v.; com., lün' 'siông, to judge, to estimate; pok, lün (coll. n') lün', unexpected, sudden; liä' lün' to disparage, as for a trivial matter; coll., liä' ma' ch'ok, or ma' liä' tek, ch'ok, inexpressible, inscrutable.  
2 To grasp, to catch, to take hold of; in the coll. to disturb, to molest, to interfere with; to stir, as things while cooking; also read lün, q. v.; coll., lün sêk, stir it till done: miâh, lün' don't molest (the things), as said to a child.  
Lao.  
1 To cure diseases, to heal; to stop, to appease; medical practice: liä' peng' to cure an illness; liä' ki, to appease hunger.  
2 To ease diseases, to heal; to stop, to appease; medical practice: liä' peng' to cure an illness; liä' ki, to appease hunger.  
Lao.  
1 A coll. word, as in liä' liä' a sort of vegetable like garlic; it is salted and seasoned for food.
to resolve; lik, ngyek, to acquire property; to enter a profession or calling; lik, sii, to found an ancestral temple; lik, kuik, instantly; lik, kung hung charm to make a military vow, as to destroy the enemy; met., to contract under heavy penalties; coll., lik, tech sin, to kill on the spot; lik, 'ta lik, 'sl, to die while being beaten.

A pen or inclosure, a basket for confining or carrying pigs; a medicinal plant, called pek, lik.

A rain hat, made of splints and leaves; a conical cap of braided straw; an open basket or hamper; com., lin lik, a ceremonial cap of finely woven straw or rattan; "wok lik, a tasseled silk hat; "cheau lik, a broad-brimmed straw hat; lik, r' the inner ring or lining of a hat; coll., lik, k'uek, or lik, iu, the bodies of ceremonial hats; lik, kwong cap strings; tan lik, an umbrella hat of bamboo splints and leaves.

Read lik; coll. lik, as in lik, ichi, a chestnut; lik, ieci k'uek, chestnut shells.

A sort of oak, bearing edible acorns; a pen, a stable: chang lik, frames for worms to weave cocoons on; ana lik, a stable; lik, sli, to squeeze the fingers between sticks; thumb-screws.

A kind of hard, tough oak, considered a useless wood, not even fit for fuel; in some places used as a deprecatory term for one's self; name of a bird.

The course of the spheres, a representation of the heavenly bodies; to calendar times and seasons; an almanac, for which the next is also used; lik, chin, representation of the heavens; lik, hauk, astronomy; com., kwong lik, an almanac.

To pass by or over; to pass, as ages and generations; to pass through, to experience; to transgress, as the laws; arranged, in order, orderly; successive, next in order; disordered, confused; to extend, to exhaust; to say all; silent, retired; wide apart; lik, ko to make a full statement; lik, ch'ei, the teeth wide apart; lik, kwong, confused; lik, lieng experienced in; com., lik, tai (coll. lik, toi), successive generations or ages; lik, qieong, a series of years; lik, dai, from the first till now; yok, lik, to pass through, have experience of; lik, a report of one's merit or antecedents.

To drip, to fall in drops; a very little left in a cup; lik, seik, lik, sound of rain or hail; lik, lik, the drops of a cup; lik, k'uek, to shed one's blood; lik, chin kau, kwong, to petition humbly and sincerely; tek, lik, to drip, to drop.
LING

A Coll. word; barely sufficient: similar to lek, q. v.: ling ting, scant, y' sufficing; ling ling kieng, just at the edge.

LING. A Coll. euphonic prefix, as in ting lang lang, or ling ling lang lang, to throw the arms over another's shoulders, to embrace.

材料的加工处理，目的在于使学生能够运用，因为是领受方面。
An insect; some say a grasshopper; *ch'ing ching, an insect found on mulberry trees; *met., an adopted child; *ch'ing ching, dragon flies (Libellulidae)—called *ma ch'ing in the coll. q. v.

To walk or samter about: *ting ting, to walk sidewise, to walk irregularly.

A small bell like a sleigh bell; they are hung on horses' necks and on flags to announce approach: *com., *ma ting, horse bells, sleigh-bells; *pang ping, bells with handles; *ma tao ting, the capsules of lilies—used in pulmonary complaints; *ting ch'ing ch'ing, a sort of medicinal nut—a specific for stomach-nachos.

A small bird, the wagtail, called chek ting; *ting, some say a kind of titmouse; *com., *paik ting, a singing lark.

The front teeth; *met., the age, years: *ho k'ing, storks' age—longevity; *ho ting, old, gray-headed; *miew ting, young, under age.

A kind of tonic medicine, the China root: *ting *ngi, a sort of edible boletus or fungus; *com., *hak ting, China root; *ting k'ing, the Yunnan root; *tin ting, a dark, reddish sort of China root.

An aquatic vegetable, the ding knuck, water caltrops (Trapa bicornis or tricorns), also called buffalo's horns; in the coll. read ding, q. v.: ding ch'ing, a poetical term for a mirror.

The tinkling of gems: *tong ting, a tinkling sound, as of gems or metals.

A sort of precious stone, called *kin ting, perhaps a kind of prase quartz.

A veined appearance, like that of agate: *ting pi'ing, streaked, variegated; *ting p'ing, lustrons, chatoyant.

A disease of the bladder or ureter; a strangury or dysury: *com., *haik ding, bloody urine; *kek ding, the gravel.

A clump of trees, a grove, a wood, a forest; a luxuriance, abundance of; a group, a company; one's native groves, home: a surname: *ding ch'ing, a note in music; *haik ding, a mountain in Hupeh; *met., a den of thieves; *kiu ding hu to retire to one's home, as an officer; *com., *ngi'ing ding kung, the Imperial Guard; *huip ding ying the Hanlin college.

A wooden lattice, window-bars; beams over doors; a plate under the eaves: *ting k'ing, a window having lattice or bars.
Interechanged with the next: a square piece of timber; a corner, four-cornered; a beam in a temple-roof; "ku jing," the highest point of a house; "en" jing, to aim at two objects, fickle, time-serving.

An angle, a corner; a segment; a kind of rice, called "ku jing," a classifier of fields; "ki jing," angular; "wi jing," grand, awe-inspiring; "ki jing jing," how many fields?

Thin silk having a fine, glossy surface, thin satin; damask: coll., "nong jing," a thin, yellow silk; "hwa jing," damask; "la jing," lastings; "yi jing"; "ding jing," funeral aphorisms on white silk; "jing to p'eik, taung" silks, gauzes, and satins.

Interchanged with the next: a large mound, a barrow, a hillock; a cemetery, mausoleum; to insult, to desecrate; to invade, to usurp; to aim high, to aspire; "la'iu jing," a high mound or hill; "pok, jing chieh," not act disorderly; coll., "jing ci si" kuk, ignominiously cut to pieces—a punishment like quartering.

An accumulation of ice; an ice-house; to insult, to disgrace, to dishonor, to put to shame; shameful, injurious; to advance, to have high aims: "jing sek," an ice-house; "jing hung," aspiring to the clouds, ambitious; "ki jing," to abuse, to insult; coll., "jing."
A spirit, a soul, a mysterious, disembodied agency; a divine influence or energy; spiritual, incorporeal, subtle, ethereal, pervading; efficacious, miraculous, felicitous, able to act effectively on other powers; intelligent, discerning, penetrative; the type or most excellent of a class, as man of created things; ingenious; obscure; lucky, opportune, as a rain: sē'ān dīng, the four superior of all feathered, scaly, shelly, and hairy, beings—i.e., the phenix, dragon, tortoise, and unicorn; dīng kāi, a curious contrivance; intelligent, astute; sī'ēng dīng, one's ancestors; dīng ēng, ghosts, the dead; sē'ōng dīng, animated beings; sāng dū, sun, moon, and stars; com., dīng huāng, the human soul; dīng kēn, the coffin with the corpse in it; dīng wēi, place of the spirit (of the deceased)—where his picture and chair are set; mī dīng wàng, chī dīng, man is the most intelligent of all beings; dīng jùn, an efficacious charm; dīng tóng, active, lively in mind; dīng piēng, apt, ready, having tact; dīng kēn, the mental apertures—astute, perspicacious; dīng mōng, or dīng kēn, a divine response; sē'ōng dīng, the Holy Spirit, as used by some; coll., dīng jù, chìng jùn, a dog-headed attendant of the god Nywóng sī; dīng jùn, a fragrant plant used with hair-oil.

A precipice, lofty peaks of mountains: dīng sōng, a lofty cliff, mountain heights.

To pity, to compassionate, to have charity for, to sympathize with: in the coll. read dīng, q.v.: dīng sōng, to pity; com., dīng mōng (coll. kēn dīng), to compassionate; kēn dīng, to show pity toward; dīng peng, ēng dīng, those in the same distress sympathize with each other.

An ignis-fatuus, supposed to be an exhalation from the blood of murdered persons; shining, sparkling: kēn hōo dīng, the devils' fires flash about; ēng dīng, the sparkling glow-worm.

Water purling among the stones; the clear water flowing over a rocky bottom: dīng dū, clear, pure and sparkling. Read dīng: to rub thin; a thin stone, shingle, gravel.

To choose, to select with care: dīng sōng, to make a careful selection (of the talented). Read dīng: to walk with difficulty; covetous, grasping: tāng dū, to covet, niggardly.

Also read dīng: a piebald horse; a horse having black lips: tāng dū, a piebald horse.

麟

Near, neighboring, contiguous, proximate; connected, associated, assisting as ministers do; a neighborhood of five families; neighbors: "ling, the neighbors; "ling kwok, adjacent countries; com., "ling k'ing near to, in the vicinity of; "ling kau, or "ling si to the next house, a house near by; coll., "wong, "ching moh, in the neighborhood, "kieng, a relative far off is not as good as a near neighbor.

The rumbling of wheels, for which the last is also used; full, abundant; a threshold: "ling, rumbling of chariot-wheels; "ho" "ling, a doorway, threshold.

The track or traces of; to follow the track, to run over: "ling lik, the rut of a wheel; to crush under wheels.

To look down upon, to superintend; to go to, to regard, to condescend, as superiors do; to descend, to visit, as with blessings or curses; at the point of about to, to commence; during, when, at the time of meeting; makes the present gerundive; large, great; the 13th diagram: "chien" "ling, to shine upon, to illuminate; "ling t'ai, to imitate a writing; com., "ling "au, to descend into the world, as a god; "ling "au, at the critical time (of death); "ling chung, new decease, dying; "kaung "ling, to descend; the advent, as of Christ; "ling si, at the time; "ling "au, time of parturition; "ling chung, "chi, "nang, name of a book on diseases; "ling "chieu "n, the Mother-goddess, guardian of children—a native of the southern suburbs of Foochow; "ling "ku, "chi, "tung "heng at the street and in short alleys—sei, one must speak low; coll., "ling "au, "au, "au "au song, "au "au song on arriving look at matters all around, as said by a poor debtor to his creditor.

Generous, rich spirits, made with great care, called "ling lik.

麟

A mountain sheep; an antelope or chamois: com., "ling, "yung kwok, and "ling, "yung "ching, chamois' horns and tips of the horns—used medicinally.

The female unicorn; also used for "ling (bright, clear): "ling, "chi "ling "siong, the unicorn's hoof brings luck; met., an heir is born; com., "ki "ling, male and female unicorns; "tieng "sew, "ling "sew, Heaven grant a fine child!

麟

A species of carp, the Lenciscus or dace: "sik, "ling, name of a medicine; "ling "li, the pangolin or manis—the Chinese say that it is transformed from a fish and grows as large as a kraken.

麟

The scales of a fish; scaly animals, as fishes and snakes: "ling "uk, the scaly tribes; "ling "kak, scales.
Lio.

(394) Lio.
[The next eight are interchangeably read "two").

To seize, to capture, to take prisoners in war; to take alive; captives, prisoners; a slave to, devoted to: "lio liok "to capture; sin ch’ing lio, a slave to money.

Interchanged with the last: to seize, to capture prisoners; to seize and detain persons as slaves, or for ransom: used for "lu" in the coll. q.v.: "lio sook, to kidnap people.

Fruits ripening on the ground, those growing on vines and herbs, as melons, tomatoes, water-celtrlops, etc.: "kwo lio, the two sorts of fruits—those borne on trees and those on vines or herbs.

To wind around, to bundle, to wrap up; to envelop; the capsule or receptacle of flowers, place where the fruit sets; anything wrapped up, a bundle: "lio long, to put up provisions for a journey; "pun lio, to wrap up; "lio cheuk, to bind the feet, fettered.

Naked, nude, bare-backed; the upper part of the person stripped; to strip, to make bare: "lio sing, or "lio siihng, nude, stripped; "lio sing, the naked insect; met. man.

Also read "lu" in the dictionaries: the king's evil, called "lio lik; refers to scrofula only as it appears in the neck.

Lo.

As in "kwo lio, the solitary wasp or sphen, which imprisons caterpillars in its nest and "makes them turn into wasps": also read "lou, q.v.

Read "lio" used for the coll. "lou", as in "lio lio" sound made in calling dogs; "ya liao chow se "lio lio" if I am telling a lie, then I'm a dog!"

(395) Lioh.
[The next three are interchangeably read "iow").

Read "luh", coll. "liih": green color: "liih, ch ’i ch’i, or "liih, g’ang g’ang, very green; g’ang, kwong liih, green (cloth) smoothed by the rolling-stone; "teng liih, winter-green—a common wood-dye used in cold-weather; "jioh, to paint green; "liih, tueh sieu, spirits distilled from green beans; "liih, gu’ kung, shoe-welts of green leather; "teng liih, or "liih, tang, verdigris; "g’ang liih, French green; "luj liih, no, to wear a green cap—be a cuckold.

Read "luh", in the dictionaries: a metallic luster or color; veins on a shell; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to register, make a note of; an order, a series, an index; the teeth: "liih, chik, record, as of a family; com. "liih, ch’a, to select, as the essays of candidates for a degree; "liih, emi, to enter (the names of) de-
ferred Siutsai, as candidates for the Kūjin degree; "teng liok, to copy (essays); "muk liok, an index; "sa' wong liok, a book on wounds and other causes of death—a coroner's manual; "ma' liok, to sell copied lists of graduates; "sung hāng liok, a record of words and acts; "liok, 'wen king, to take minutes of evidence; coll., liok, "ch'ok; "li write it, copy it off.

Read liok; used in the Paul; "ing for the coll.

liok: to strike, to level, as a measure; to wipe, to rub, to smooth with the hand: liok, "jang, to level, make even; liok, "kai, or liok, "pieng, to brush aside; liok, "nu hoek, to smooth or comb the hair.

(396) Liok.

[The next three are interchangeably read liok].

Infirm, weak, feeble; poor, humble, insignificant, a term used in a depreciating sense, as of one's own talents; a little, scarcely, barely; rustic, vile, rude, mean: "liok, "sing, depraved gentry; "vuk liok, very bad; "liok, "teng, the inferior grade—Siutsai who cannot pass review; "liok, "chui, my poor talents; "in liok, capable and incapable; "liok, "pok, poor, inadequate; "liok, "mu and "liok, "sing, the wives of brothers so style themselves in epistles.

A low bank or wall, a mound; to mark on survey lands, and designate their limits; a mountain tarn, a pool; the same, alike, equal; a class: "mu liok, a bridlegate-path; "teng liok, the same sort; "chwi liok, a tarn.

To grasp, to take or clasp with the fingers, to Lieh, to draw through the hand; Lieh, to rub or stroke with the fingers: "liok, "chui, to pluck; "liok, "ta, to milk.

To take by force, to rob, to plunder; to invade, to waste, as in making forays; to beat, to punish with a stick: "chui liok, to plunder, to filech; "chung liok, to invade, to make a plundering foray; "pong liok, to bastardize.

To divide and mark fields; the limit, boundary; to plan, to contrive, to counsel together, as tute, shrewd; to abridge, to diminish, as labor; a Liok, a resume, digest, abridgment of; in general, for the most part; a little, almost, about; rather; to slight, to disesteem; a path, a rule; to take, to seize; to offend, to transgress; to walk, to go; to sharpen: "kung liok, to manage; "aue liok, to contrive; clever at, forecasting; "liok, to enter, or pass through, a region; "yen liok, the important parts of; coll., "tue liok, or "yok liok, in general, about, for the most part; "huok liok, cursorily; "liok, "te to, me to understand a little about it; coll., liok, "liok, "nue (brogue, lio, "lio anie); a little, about, nearly.
Liong.

Two, a couple, a pair; doubled, twice, again; a tael, a Chinese ounce, equal to 1¼ oz. av., or 583½ grs. tr.; the highest nominal money of China, worth about $1.39, or 6s.

A plank across a stream, a foot-bridge; a dam or piles to stop a current; a ridge-pole; a lintel, a beam, a stretcher; the fastening of a cap-knob; met., the chief, principal; trustworthy: "jong Jong, atrocious, worthy of death; "tong" Jong, the main support; met., an able minister; com., "kong Jong, a beam, a girder, as over front doors; "kio Jong, the beams or ties of a bridge; com., "long Jong, the ridge-pole; pe' Jong, bridge of the nose; "ong Jong, the center or movable part of bucket-bails.

Used for the last: mast of a boat: com., siong' Jong, Jong tai' kek, good luck to raising the ridge-pole—a sentence written on red paper and pasted on it.

Large-grained millet, a species of Holcus, of which there are yellow, green, and white, varieties: "long stung' Jong, a term applied to weeds, tares, etc.; com., "kó Jong 'sieu, spirits distilled from the Barbadoes, or tall, millet.

Food, provision, victuals; soldiers' pay, rations; land taxes: com., "mit Jong, rice; "li Jong chieng, the land tax; "i Jong chieng, taxes or their commutation; pay;
LIONG.

'liông 'ch'o, food, victuals; 'liông ch'îông' a receipt for payment of taxes; 'ch'ô 'liông and chêng liông, home and traveling expenses; 'liông tê' commissioner of the land-tax; a liông pok, chêw', pîng, can't keep soldiers without rations; col., sîâh, chêng liông, to eat rations—in government pay, as soldiers.

Gentle, mild; benignant, liberal, kind-hearted; excellent of its kind, superior, perfect, valuable; a term of praise; loyal, obedient; able, capable; a long time: 'liông sing, my good-man; my good wife; 'liông yâ' late at night, past midnight; com., 'liông sing, desiring to do right, a good conscience; 'liông mîng, a loyal people; 'liông siêng' or siêng' liông, good, virtuous; 'sung liông, gentle, mild, docile; chêng liông, to become virtuous—i.e., forsake vice and marry a husband; liông kîông, galangal; col., mîo liông sing, bad, unconscionable, oppressive; liông sing siêng 'li tiêng 'la mô 'mi, good and honest, but no rice in the pan—i.e., honest and poor.

To measure; to take counsel, to deliberate upon; to consider, to think about: also read liông q. v.: com., "liông 'chung, to measure accurately; "sû liông, to think of; "song liông, to deliberate; coll., liông tiêng' to give full measure; liông chîôh, ch'âung' to measure in feet and inches; liông chêng kauk, 'tau, to measure the pints and strike the pecks—i.e., to retail, as rice, etc.

To jump: 'liêu liông, to hop and dance about.

Read liông, as in liông pong, to wish to go, ready to start.

Read liông; col. liông, as in pa liông sung, to paddle the dragon-boats, as at the festival of the 5th moon; liông sung ku, the dragon-boat drums.

To measure, to judge, to estimate; to consider, take account of; view of the mind, opinion, estimate; measure, capacity, limit, determinate point or quantity; a liberal mind, good feeling; generosity, magnanimity; ability to eat or drink; also read liông q. v.: com., "liông liông' limited quantity; "to liông' generosity, ability to bear or forgive; "pok, chêw' liông' to over-estimate one's self; col., liông liông' to consider and judge; liông pok, sîâh, chôi, "calculate capacity to drink water"—to estimate one's ability to do a given thing.

Clear, bright, as the sun or moon; light, lustrous, illumined; transparent; trusting, believing in, in which sense used for the next; in the coll. clear, sonorous, as the voice: "kwông liông' bright, lustrous; 16 tiêng liông' daylight; com., "liông liông' discerning clearly; "liông' sa transparent gauze; "liông' ëaw' the
LIONG.

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scil., because used by Tauists to expel imps.

Every ten threads in a woof of cloth; twenty threads of silk; also used for a knot of thread of a hundred lengths; in the col. a classifier of beards, lappets, and periwigs: col., chéng sich, liu, one lappet, one false eye; ngü, liu sì, the five beards—fully bearded.

A bamboo trap or net for catching fish and crabs, made somewhat like a seine.

To kill, to slaughter; to arrange, to set in order, to lay out; a certain weapon, a kind of sword; in the coll. read dau, q. v.

Deep, clear water; a strong, swift wind: 'liu le the rustling sound of foliage; 'liu yong, a river in Huan.

To flow, as water; flowing forth; to pass along, to go from one place to another; to spread, to be diffused; to shed, as tears; to shed (blood); to seek, to select; to beg, to entreat; to cast off restraint, to become vicious; a class, an order, a profession; the vicious, low people; roving, vagrant; shifting, floating; to be transported: in the coll. read dau, q. v.: 'liu míng, vagrants; 'liu lot to shed tears; 'kiiu liu, the nine professions; 'nu liu, females; com., 'liu hong, those banished for crime; 'hing liu, to take turns in doing; 'liu tungs, current, as good bills; 'liu lok, or 'liu lueng, to wander, to vagabondize; 'liu chhi prä a day-book; 'liu qiông ong' k'e the luck of the current year; 'liu huo chung, inflammatory rheumatism; coll., mwong' liu, banishment, transportation.

A pearl; a vitreous substance; glassy, shining: com., 'liu siu, a vitreous substance; 'liu kiu (also spoken, 'liu kiu), Loochoo; 'liu kwoeng, small cups used for oil-lamps; 'liu kiu kwong, the Loochoo quarter in the suburbs of Foo-chow; coll., 'liu kwoeng t'ek, the brass or pewter frame of the oil-cup lamp; 'liu hie pok, a clear, discerning mind.

The narrow pendants of a flag, called 'kiu tai; the pendants of a crown, hung before and behind.

Sulphur: com., 'liu shung (spoken 'liu shung) brimstone, flowers of sulphur.

To stop, to detain, as guests; to hold, to keep by one, to retain; to keep back; to delay, to procrastinate; slow, dilatory; a long time; a surname: in the coll. read dau, q. v.: 'ti liu, to delay; 'chü hie, a complimentary display in honor of a good officer; 'liu pick, a parting gift, keepsake; com., 'liu eng, to keep in office longer; 'liu lïung tenderly attached to; 'liu
**Liu.**

- *liu,* to take care of one left, as an orphan; *liu sing* (or *sing,* or *e*), to keep in mind, to remember carefully.

**Jiu.**

- The pomegranate tree: *com.* 'sioh, *liu,* the pomegranate; *hoang sioh,* *liu,* the guava; *coll.* *liu,* *sing,* a pomegranate; *hoang sioh,* *liu* má *siong tek,* *sang kai* tóh, guavas can't be put (as offerings) on the tables of the gods; *met,* applied to worthless persons.

**Chek.**

- A kind of bamboo rat: *chiok,* *liu,* a species of dog—famed for catching birds, etc.

**Lo.**

- A tumor, a swelling, a wen, an excrescence on the neck: *com.* 'hing, *liu,* a wind tumor; *hai,* *liu,* bloody tumors; *ke* *liu,* a swelling in the neck aggravated by gusts of anger; *cha* *liu,* a wen, a tumor.

**Tain.**

- Lingering, detained on a journey: *taiw* *liu,* to loiter; making no progress, hindered.

**Chi.**

- A chestnut or bay horse, with black mane and tail: *chi* *liu* *ma,* a sorrel horse with dark mane.

**Seo.**

- The soughing of the wind: *seo* *liu,* sighing or whistling of the wind.

**Chieuk.**

- A species of owl, called *liu diew,* or *liu tek,* and noted as a bird of bad omen—said to eat birds and mice.

**Lo.**

- *liou,* coll. *liu,* as in *liu diew,* subordinate banditti, the band of a chief robber.

- *liu,* a coll. word, as in *liu diew,* girl, trim, ready for work.

**Lo.**

- *liou,* coll. *lo,* brine, pickle; briny, saltish: *lo* *chaik,* brine; *sieng lo,* brine from salt; *hua* *lo,* relish of salted prawns; *ho* *lo,* brine-besprinkled; *met,* shameful, scandalous.

**Lo.**

- A river in Yunnan: *com.* *lo,* *ang,* a department in the south-east of Shan-si; *lo* *tong,* *seng,* a sweet, tonic root from Lo-ang.

- A road, a path, a way traveled over and made plain; a passage: *met,* a way of action, duties; overthrown, destroyed.
chief, principal, great; a carriage; 
a large gate: in the coll. read tio. 
q. v.: lik' lo' land travel; com., 
lo' keng or lo' diâng, ways, 
roads; lo' têng, way-lanterns— 
those hung in front of horses; lo' 
'ing, an itinerary—also called lo' 
diâng.

Name of a gem: 'pó lo' 
a valuable and beautiful 
stone.

A fine, lithe species of 
bamboo, good for making 
arrows.

A long-legged bird, a 
heron: com., 'chío lo' the 
red-headed crane—name of 
a song; 'páh, lo' a white 
egret-heron; coll., lo' di 
(or 11), the fishing cormorant; 
lo' di p'áung tioh, tâd, "the 
cormorant falls in with the otter" 
— rivalry, as in trade, conflicting 
interests.

To give money to one, 
to bribe, to corrupt; to 
leave; a sacrificial vessel; 
in the coll. to mock with 
vain promises, to deceive, 
to annoy: com., "wèi lo' to bribe, 
bribes; coll., "mi lo' ngoua', you 
mock and disappoint me; cheng' 
k's lo' siâng' shamefully humbug-
ging.

A large car, a state 
carriage; the traces of 
the harness; great, large: 
-ngâk; lo' the imperial 
chariot; lo' 'ch'ing, a 
post-house for the emperor.

Read lo; coll., lo', as 
in lo' sô, troublesome, 
annoying; cheng' kô' lo' 
sô, exceedingly vexations.

A coll. word: slow, dally-
ing, putting off; lo' lo' 
peng, or lo' lo' tioh, slack, 
negligent.

A coll. word, also spoken 
lo': a euphonic particle, 
equivalent to commas and a 
period in a vocal enumeration 
of subjects or articles: 'ie' lo', tâh, 
lo', chû, lo', chairs, tables, books.

Old, seventy years of 
age; used long, old, out 
of date; old at, skillful; 
aged, venerable; a term 
of respect and honor, pre-
fixed to relationships and sur-
names, Mr., your; to grow old; 
the 125th radical: in the coll. 
read lâu. q. v.: com., "lo' yok, old 
and feeble; "lo' mu, my venera-
ble mother; "lo' eu old and young; 
"lo' sing, mature, like one hav-
ing the experience of age; "lo' 
"ch'iu, skilled at, practical; "lo' 
ing, Mr. Ling; "lo' tiâ, an offi-
cer; "lo' âi, Sir, Your Honor; 
"lo' hung, Lautsz', founder of the 
Taist sect; "lo' qâ, one who 
arranges and drums in Taist or 
Buddhist rites; "lo' sik, honest; 
coll., "lo' siâk, a wife; "lo' "peng, 
the master of a shop, the boss; 
"lo' tó, a leper; "mâ' lo' tó' lo', short-
lived; can't continue long, as a 
poor business; "lo' "chío kâh, or 
"lo' kîn' kwang, have traded (with 
him) long; "lo' shu, a crow, a ra-
ven.
A basket; a bamboo pan or tray, curving up from the bottom: nath, mi lao, baskets in which rice is exposed for sale; vong, shoe-basket, lady's work-basket; vong lao, a market-basket; coll., jio lao, baskets; jio, pwo, a large bamboo-tray.

Read jio; coll. lao, a particle following kier or ching, as in yuâng kier, qu sia, or by what name is he or it called?

To tear, to rend; to split asunder; to choose, to select.

A great rain; an inundation, a rushing torrent caused by rains; a collection of water; to soak, to macerate: vong lao, water collected and running in a road, a torrent; vong jio, self-reliant; rough, unmanly, coar., jio, chio, careless, remiss.

“Lo.” A coll. word: to expose to the sun or a fire; as things still damp; to dry thoroughly: jio, sioung, to dry clothes.

To toil, to labor, to exert one's self; to trouble one; toil, fatigue, hard service; distressed, anxious, careworn; exertion for others, worthy deeds, merit; also read lao, q. v.: coar., jio, kiu, toilsome labor; jio sing, jio, to be diligent; jio loek, (coll. jio suk), wearied and distracted; jio dung, jio, merit; jio sing hic? lik, careworn and fagged; jio tong, jio, to trouble;

le one (for a favor); jio ke, I trouble you; Sir! coll., jio pwoong, a hard (earned) livelihood; jio tieng, (or tieng); to impose on, to harass one, as with arduous duties.

Wasting of the body, consumption, atrophy of the viscera; a pining away from care or grief, in Corea, a term for poisonous drugs: com., "jio cheng" (coll. jio pang, or ting, jio), consumption, phthisis; coll., tao jio, has become a settled consumption.

A kind of univalve shellfish; also a small species of cicada, called jio lo.

An inclosure or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals, a corral; domestic animals; a granary; a prison, a jail; firm, secure, strong; to grasp firmly; to remember or know certainly: tao jio, an ox; tieng jio, a sheep; kieng jio, firm, secure; jio ke, to remember well; jio lang, a cage; met., a scheme to injure; com., kieng jio, or jio ngwoh, a prison.

A spring-net for birds; a kind of dress-silk, woven like gauze; to spread out, to arrange in rows; a surname: tio, tio, to spread a net; met., to borrow money; tao jio, the great canopy, heaven; com., tao, kings; or jio pang, a compass; jio hang, distinguished disciples of Budh, of whom 18 were personal; "jio "wong, a fowler's net; met., a
snares, the net of the law, "li sieng", a gauze-silk fan; "lo" ngwoong, the Loyuen district in Foochow prefecture; "lo" ma, Rome, Roman; coll., "lo" ta sa, gauze for sieves; "pa" lo, hang "Buddh's disciples arranged"; met., persons sitting in a row.

A final sound in singing: the prattle of a child; in the coll. uoise, clamar; also used as a final, emphatic particle in the coll. read, "lo" and "lo", q.v.; com., "lo" ché a clamar, hubub; "lin lo, banditti; "lo" has come; "lo" go, good! well done! "lo", it's so, yes; "lo" ko, "lo" pa, has he gone?

Lo. A kind of tree growing in Hunan, which readily ignites. "lo" lok, a fence made of stakes.

A river in Hunan, called Mik, "lo", in which Ch'ü yüan drowned himself; it flows into Tungting Lake.

Bamboo baskets, usually without covers or bails, used to contain fruit or grain; baskets with eared holes for cords to carry by.

Parasitic plants, as dodder and convolulus; the small stems of plants: "kiel, si "lo", the vines interlaced — marriage alliance, in allusion to the twining plants, "to" si and "ni" lo; com., "lo" puk, a carrot; a turnip — radish, termed in the coll. Ch'ai" d'au; "ngong "lo" puk, the yellow carrot; coll., "ngong "lo" puk, red carrots; "lo" puk, ch'ai, a mixed dish of turnips, etc.

Lo. A gong; it is used in armies for wash-basin and boiler: com., "lo" ke peng, gongs, drums, and rattling-sticks; "lo" ngwoong, a brass wash-basin; coll., "kien" lo, "bien" lo, and "chou" lo, the names of small gongs; "lo" puk, a kind of small cymbal; "lo" kwang kwai, sany ko, "pah, carry the gong over the hills to beat it; met., to make gain abroad or of strangers.

Lo. Also read wo: lines in the palm of the hand, by which the Chinese pretend to divine one's fortune; the strine on the ends of the fingers.

Lo. The thick dregs of spirits; strong wines: sany lo, highly flavored spirits, generous wine.

Lo. A mule: com., pah, "lo", a white mule; "ko" lo, to ride a mule.

Read yoh; used in the coll. Puik, Ing for the coll. "lo": to cook hastily in boiling water, to scald: "lo mieng" to scald vermicelli; "lo" kie, to scald a fowl (in order to pluck off the feathers).

Lo. A coll. word: a sort of bamboo or brass horn, curving up at the end, called "lo" pa'; it is used at dragon-boat festivals and in processions in the first moon.
Also read 'lo: to hang, after, to dote on; lustful affection, concupiscence; also to envy, to be jealous: liang 'lo to long, to lust for; 'Lo' tak, a paramour of the mother of Ch'in-shih - huang; hence a libertine.

To reward labor, to note and recompense services; to commend, to encourage, to console: also read 'lo, q. v.; 'oi' 'lo to console.

Also read 'lo, and similar to 'lo (a great rain): an inundation, a torrent; great floods; to steep, to macerate.

To make a circuit, to spy, to inspect, as a guard does; a guard, a patrol; to inclose and screen, as mountains about a valley: 'ting 'lo to guard, as a patrol; com., 'sung 'lo to patrol; 'lo 'ká, to go about the streets; coll., 'lo 'lo 'ting, to saunter about.

Read 'lo; coll. 'lo², as in 'kó 'lo² the itch; 'sang 'kó 'lo² to have the itch.

'Ló². A coll. word, as in 'lo² onwong, to shut and fasten a door.

'Ló². A coll. word, as in 'lo² pié, a silver probe, used by coroners in examining a corpse.

Read lok; used for the coll. 'ló, to put, as a box into a net of cords; a net, slings made of cords; a case, a cover; see also in 'lóh: 'sang 'lóh, an umbrella-case; 'ch'iu 'lóh, gloves, mittens; 'lóh, 'ti, put it into (the sling or cover).

Read lok; coll. 'lóh² to fall, to descend; to tumble, to fall down; met., to become bad, to degenerate, to decay; to set, as the sun; to place, to put in; at, in; a suite of rooms, a building, usually with front and back courts: 'tang 'lóh to fall down, as things; 'lóh ch'iu in the house, at home; 'nik, 'lóh, 'sang, sunset; 'lóh siok, to snow; 'lóh, 'sung, to take boat; 'p'ah, 'lóh, 'sing, to produce abortion; 'lóh, niok, the falling of leaves; 'lóh, ka prices fallen; met., a fallen reputation; 'tang 'lóh, two suits, two buildings; 'yék, 'lóh, good and warm, as clothing; pok, 'ti ha' 'lóh, wandered to parts unknown; 'lóh, 'tá, originally, formerly; 'lóh, 'k'wong 'tö fell into his snare—cheated by him.

Read lok; used for the coll. 'lóh, a net of cords, as used to send a present of caskets in: see also in 'lóh: 'lóh, 'lóh nets, slings; ak 'lóh, box-nettings.
LOI.

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Read ʻchui; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'loj, a knot in wood; 'loj ʻau, a knot; ʻchua 'loj, knots in wood; 'loj, knots, knotty.

Read 'loj; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'loj, knots in silk, thread, or cord; ʻloj ʻau, a knot; ʻloj kaik, 'king, the knot tied tight; ʻloj ʻah, sioh, chiah, tie a knot; ʻpah, sioh, ʻloj, knotted, tangled, as thread.

ʻLoi. A coll. word: to strike, to beat: ʻloj sioh, ʻkung ʻau, to give a blow with the fist.

ʻLoi. A coll. word: used somewhat facetiously for gor-mandizing or stuffing with food: ʻloj siong, all devoured; ʻloj ʻpa, has eaten to the full; ʻcheng ʻah, ʻloj, he is very capable as an eater.

ʻLoi. A coll. word, used in the country for ʻih, to pull, to pluck, as flowers or fruit: ʻloj sioh, ʻwo, to pluck a flower.

'Loi. A deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like; a surname: in the coll. read ʻloj, q. v.: ʻloj ʻku, an octagonal drum; com., 'loj kun, Jupiter tonans, thunder; 'loj ʻhwo, a thunderbolt, lightning; 'loj aik, killed with lightning; 'loj hiong, sound of thunder; 'loj ʻteng, the same as another, alike, as two essays.

A porcelain wine vase or goblet with looped ears, having clouds painted on it to denote its inexhaustibility; a large bowl or goblet used in sacrifices.
A coll. word: the crown of the head; curved striae on the tips of the fingers: *šeng loi*, a double crown; *loi ped*., the crown awry, or to one side; *ch‘in ch‘ai k‘wi loi*, a few finger-striae.

Interchanged with *loi* (to grind): also read *dui*, q. v.: to beat a drum or gong, to drum; to turn over stones: *loi* ² *ku*, to beat a reveille.

To shed tears, to weep, to cry; tears; grief, sorrow: *² w loi* to rain tears; *loi* ³ *ngang*, weeping eyes; *ch‘io loi* pearly tears; *h‘o loi* or *lin loi* to weep; coll., *mek* *loi* matter in the corners of the eyes.

To involve, to implicate, to compromise; to bring evil, as on posterity; to put an affair on another; involved, embarrassed, troubled with many affairs: also read *dou* *loi* or *liéng loi* to involve, to implicate; *pau loi* to suffer or make amends for another; coll., *loi* ² *tioh*, *pek*; *niéng*, to involve others; *loi* ² *tou* or *loi* ³ *tou* troublesome, perplexing; *loi* ² *par loi* *niá*, to involve one’s parents in trouble.

Knots in silk thread; a flaw, a defect; confused; harsh, perverse, unmanageable: in the coll. used for *loi*, q. v.: *qu loi* no defect; *chiung loi* morose and harsh.

Like the next: a kind of hedgehog or porcupine; a class, a series; many of the same sort, a collection; to classify; dense, abundant: *che loi* a dictionary; * loi* ³ *ch‘i to* collect; coll., *loi* ch‘i to arrange books; * loi* ³ *teng* to arrange and edit collections, as of essays; * loi* ³ *mung loi* to classify according to subjects.

Good, excellent, unselﬁsh; a class, sort, kind, species; imperial sacriﬁce; to class with, to become one with: *he‘ul* *loi* domestic animals; *sung* the same sort; *siéng* the good; * loi* ³ *nyó* to become like me, one with us; coll., * loi* ³ *ting* the book of collections—a work topically arranged; *sung sek*; *tek* *loi* the 36 classes, as of miserable ghosts in the *pio to* rites.

Also read *loik*, to pour out a libation in worship: *ch‘iu loi* te to pour the wine on the ground.

Read *loit*; coll. *loit* to perforate, to bore, as with an awl or gimlet: *loi* ³ *la k‘eng* k‘eng, to bore a hole; *loi* ³ *sioh* ch‘aung to make a hole with the awl.

Read *dou*; coll. *loit* to drum; to beat or pound with the ﬁst: *loit* ² *ku*, to beat a drum; *kung *au loi* ² to beat with the
The handle and beam of a plow, the plow—invented by Shin-nung to plow; the 127th radical: lôi, a plow; met., agriculture.

To bore; also a plane: coll. lôi, chang, an instrument for boring holes, the Chinese auger or gimlet—usually called, tiêng lôi, also, pu lok, lôi, and pa lok, lôi.

Lôi. A coll. word; used for di (to come): lôi, lô, he has come.

A green-colored stone, chrysoprase or malachite?

As in Lok, li, siêng, seng, one of four noted graycards in the Han dynasty: usually read, kaêk, q. v.

Lok. A coll. word: to slip out of place, to slip, as a knot; to escape, to sneak away: lok, chau, to get away, to run off; lok, ch'iu, to slip from the hand; lok, k'o, "slipped from the mortar"; met., has come out, di-vulged, as a secret, one's poverty, etc.

To dispute; disputations, contentious. Read kauk, the cry of a cock or wild fowl.

To burn, to burn in, to brand; a heated needle, a branding-iron; red-hot: p'au lok, the ancient punishment of embracing a heated brass column.

Hemp not yet macerated; silky cotton fiber, staple of cotton; continuous, joined; to bind, to tie around; to inclose, to wrap; slings, thread-nettings for boxes; the blood vessels: used for the coll. lôh, and lôk, q. v.: mek, lok, the pulse; liêng lok, joined, continuous; com., king lok, the blood vessels; sing, pau lok, the pericardium; kek, lok, (coll. kek, mok), the inner pellicle of orange-peel.

The thick part of milk, cream; dried milk, curds or liquors of mare's milk; fat, greasy, unctuous; com., haing lok, tong, a sweetened emulsion of almonds and rice.

The fall of leaves or rain; to fall, to tumble down, to fall into; to come down, to descend to or into; to let fall, to lay down; to put into, to enter, as items in accounts; the place to which one goes, the place of gathering; settled, fixed, arranged: in the coll. read lôh, q. v.: ch'iong lok, a village res-
in vain, profitless, empty, worthless, vain, off, as long as. 'lok, lid or lok, wealth, poor; 'lok, to certain, as a trace of, 'chh ài kain "fall into," and become a robber"—compelled by poverty to steal.

Pleasure, delight, joy; happiness, ease; mirth, gratulation; to rejoice, to delight in, to esteem a certain, as a trace, a portrait of a living person; 'tłong lok, (spoken 'tlong lòk,) the Changloha district in Foochow prefecture; 'lok, e pleased, content.

Name of a river in Shantung. Read p'ok; a bank; a large pool, an estuary.

A river in Honan, a large tributary of the Yellow River; a dazzling glare from water; com., 'lok, gong, the ancient Lohyang in Honan, capital of Fuhbi; 'lok, gong, kio, a famous bridge near Chinch ew.

A white horse with a black mane; an ancient state near Annam or Cochin China: com., 'lok, tó, a camel.

Clear, bright, lustrous, as the moon or sky; clearness; distinct, as utterance: in the coll. cool, coolish; thin, as gravel with only a few kernels of rice: 'ming 'long, clear, light; 'long chiew ask your aid, blessed by you—a complimentary phrase in epistles; 'ngwok, 'long, moonshine; com., 'siding 'ing 'long 'long, the voice distinct; 'long 'long ch'ing ch'ing, bright and clear; thin, as gruel.

An unauthorised character used in the Paik, 'Ing for the coll. 'long: a garment worn next the person, a shirt, a tunic; 'tit lòng, a shirt; 'tàng 'long, a shirt or jacket of net-work; t'éak, 'long, a shirt of netted bamboo-bingles; 'sieu sau 'long, a lady's tunic or undergarment; 'long 'long
only a shirt and a cap, very poorly clad.

A flags, empty, and dining-room of the great chamber full of people, a salad, and excellent company.

A long pole supported on the crevices of two bamboo sticks.

A pair of summer clothes in the family, a term of respect for officials, and others; a gentleman's a middle size.

A pair of legs, a kind of tear, like an old grape.

A kind of wood called, a kind of tree, a kind of wood, a kind of tree, a kind of wood.

Young branch, a kind of wood for building, and indistinguishable persons.

Wild, cruel, oppressive, brutal, wild, cruel, oppressive, brutal, cruel, oppressive, brutal, cruel, oppressive, brutal.
A kind of arundo, a sedge growing in marshes: tong taung¹ scummony or comfrey, whose seeds are said to craze people.

A mantis, called tong dong; met., ineffectual efforts; tong dong pu² siéng, the mantis catches the cicada, (and the shrike catches the mantis). Read âiong, as in âiong âiong, the tumble-dung or pellet-beetle.

As in tong k'ong, tall in stature; coll., dong k'ong, large, bulky, unwieldy, cumbersome.

Long. A coll. word, as in k'o dong, whole, entire; k'o dong teu, the whole piece, or strip.

Long. A coll. word: to "over-hand" in sewing; also a numerative of lengths of grass-cloth-nettle thread, each consisting of four or five separate threads.

Lu. A coll. word: a noise made in calling dogs or hogs; similar to âio¹ q. v.

Lu. A coll. word, as in lu âi, to carry off things, to take them without leave.

Blunt, dull, stupid; obtuse; a feudal state; now the province of Shantung; a surname: "lu tong² dull in intellect; com., "lu kwok, the native country of Confucius; "Lu pang; the patron of carpenters; "Lu weng 'chi¹, name of an ancient worthy; met., a strict moralist: coll., "lu peki, a small bird of a changeable ash and green color; "lu peki, sung angie lamg⁴ the "lu peki, laying goose-eggs; met., a small thing producing great results.

The scull on the stern of a boat; the first also means a great bucket of wood used on walls, also a high, movable tower: Lu. com., "yeu 'lu, to scull; coll., "lu âek, the scull-pivot; "lu âiong the scull-socket; "lu tai² or "lu kwang² s6ôt, the scull-tie.

Salt, rock salt; salt lands, salt ponds or licks; a salt marsh, barren lands; rude, rough, uncivil; the 197th radical: "lu pu² order of the imperial cavalcade; "sung 'lu, barren land; com., "lu ak, corned duck; "lu châik, pickle; "lu âiong, spice for pickle; "lu nong, or âch'u 'lu, ride, boorish; coll., "lu ang a wager between students at an examination.

Fierce, harsh, violent; to shake violently; to act in an arrogant manner.

Read âio; coll. 'lu, as in âio 'chi¹ 'lu tok, to take violently—a phrase used chidingly to one taking things without leave.

A coll. word, as in âio 'lu, or 'lu hê a small yellowish or ash-colored crab; it is salted for the market.

A thatched hovel, a hut, a cottage, a choultry by the roadside; a shed, a lodge in a field; for workmen; a poor house, my
mean abode; to pass the night at: 『ê hu, my house; 『tieng hu, a lodge in a field; 『man hu, a thatched shed.

Interchanged with the last: a rush-like bamboo; 『Lu. a large covered basket; the handle of a spear; a prop: com., 『du téak, the rush-bamboo; 『du kwang ju pek, a superior kind of pencil.

Interchanged with the last and the next two: a vessel for holding rice; a pan for fire; a grog-shop; a black color; used in the names of a sword, a spear, a bee, and a calabash; a kind of rush; a surname: 『du hu, or 『du chü, to laugh; 『du hu, a calabash.

Black, stiff clods, ground not yet harrowed; yellow earth: 『chü hu, a wine-shop; 『wong hu, the yellow clods— the grave, hades.

A vessel for spirits; a tavern; a furnace, a fire-place: 『hwong hu, a wine-vessel; 『hak, hu, a long, slender arrow; 『tong hu, a shop where hot spirits are sold.

High rushes along river courses, rushes before they have flowered; reeds for repairing dikes: 『du 'ei, rushes; com., 『tá hu, hellebore; 『du kwói ales; col., 『du ch'au ch'ioh, rush-mats.

The blocks of wood between a post and the rafters; a queen-post; the peduncle of flowers: 『du kek, the loquat or Chinese medlar (Eriobotrya Japonica); 『ké hu, tie-pieces supporting the rafters.

A river in the east of Kiangsi; an inferior prefecture in Sz'chuen on the R. Yangtsé: 『Lu 'choi, the tributary of the Yangtsé in Sz'chuen.

A furnace, brazier, grate; a fire-place, a stove; a chafing-dish, a portable grate for coals; a censor: com., 『hoi hu, a fire-place; 『hiong hu, an incense-urn; 『chü hu, a brass hand-stove; 『chüi hwo hu, a hot water urn, as in wine and barber shops; 『hu chau the furnaces—number of families, population: 『hu wó tâ 'chü, the disciple below the censor—i.e., the worshipper.

A kind of precious stone, a gem of a green color.

A species of hemp; hempen threads; to hatchel flax or hemp, to make it ready for weaving.

The skin; the abdomen; to arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to transmit, to convey, as orders; to hand down, to show, to intimate to: 『du lück, to arrange; 『du ting, to communicate, to state; com., 『hung hu se the Court of Ceremonies; 『tung hu, the fourth among the Hanlin.

A name for boats; the stem or stern of a vessel: 『Lu. tak, hu, a boat's stem and stern.
Read the text and extract the information:

To rub fine, to triturate with a pestle, to pulverize:
also read *lei* q. v. = con
due punk (or worse), another dish to grind paints or medicines by;
lei means lead to grind paint or ear or lead, mow, to grind fine.

A large rope, black rope, to bind with cords as criminals, 'lei sok, letters, heads.

Interchange with the last, to join in a regular form, to concentrate, to place up, to superimpose, to involve to entangle; to arrest, to detain, to bind a prisoner; a wind, to sprain; keepers, the body parts of armor 'lei,' armor in heads; the last, disconnected, return; the lie to bind with cords.

A kind or bed, a basket for carrying earth; a basket place, 'lei shi, a bed or basket, 'lei sok, a basket full.

Learn, unmade, a large rope, black rope, used in a net, net, as in lei, the lead and ambiguous language.

Law.
To rub fine, to triturate with a pestle, to pulverize; also read *lei* q. v. = con
due punk (or worse), another dish to grind paints or medicines by;
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Learn, unmade, a large rope, black rope, used in a net, net, as in lei, the lead and ambiguous language.

A small card, when by
true, card, card, card
lei punk, card, card as by
tool or excess cut, also know, lei, overharmed several days.

Law.
A fixed law, a statute or law: in a regulation a
command, a command, a military code; to divide, to adjust, to state, to declare, to record; to estimate the merits of, to train the heart to
the rules of versification; the yard, or shaped mice in music, a
stream, a ditch; *lei, lei, the six shaped notes; com, 'lei,
word, police, public statutes; 'lei, lei, commandments; 'lei, lei,
the statutes, code of a country; 'lei, book, many, hard to
es, up the penalty of law.

A general number; the
stretch, as of a bow; a
seam or opening, as of the
hand in a garment; sum
of an officer; also read
words, q. v.

A large bamboo rope
or browser or trunking;
heat peculiar for bowing
notes or falling down
into music; in the cell, to
raise or lower by cords to
draw upward as that by a pole, near to
rise, 'lei, move, move; lowering a coffee; etc., 'lei,弹簧
rise; to climb up; 'lei, to
lower, 'lei, to copy a person or
lei, leave descending, to draw up.
a wall, as by a pole set against it; luk, sōh, a pulley-rope; luk, piāng, a pulley.

The fat about the inwards of a sacrificial animal, anciently burnt in temples: luk, lieu, the inside fat.

Read luk; coll. luk, as in luk, jū seu ambiguous language, double entente.

(410) Luk.

A stag, a deer, cervine animals; the 198th radical: in the coll. read lèk, v. q.: iū luk, a doe; com., luk, ming yēng, a feast to Kūjūn graduates at the governor's; ting yēng luk, ming, a second feast furnished them 60 years after the first.

To move, to shake, to agitate; to shake, as a rattle, to ring: 'luk, tok, to rattle a bell.

The rut made by wheels; a wheel, a roller: in the coll. read luk, v. q.: lik, luk, a wheel-rut; also a spinning-wheel.

The foot of a hill, a slope; a wooded declivity: luk, siu, a forester; ding lūk, wooded places on hills.

A high basket for enclosing fowls: chū luk, a basket for books.

A map or chart; ancient records, books: tu luk, a chart; hu luk, a written charm.

A river in Chansha-fu in Hunan; to ooze out; clear water; water drained off: luk, chaik, 'swe te' the dripping water sprinkles the ground.

The emoluments of office, salary, income, pay; prosperity, enjoyment of good things; to enjoy an income; to salary: hong' luk, salary; sik, luk, pleasures of the table; kwong luk, se' the Banqueting Office at Peking; com., hú luk, god of fire, a conflagration; ti'eng pok, seng a luk, chi, Heaven does not produce men without the means of living.

Green color: in the coll. read lioh, q. v.: luk, i long, a rising man, one distinguished for his talents.

A pleasant kind of spirits, called ding luk, made with water from Lake Ling in Hunan.

A famous steed, called luk, ngi, belonging to the emperor Mu-wang of the Chow dynasty.

A kind of plant or grass, called luk, lik, of which cloth may be made.

Long and large, as vegetation or grass: also read lieng, q. v.: luk, luk, 'châ zūgo, the long, large rush.
Interchanged with the next: to disgrace, to put to shame, to injure; to act foolishly: "lai" (a), great disgrace.

To kill, to slay, as in war or for crime, to massacre: to mangle, to disfigure or disgrace a corpse; to disgrace; to act shamefully:

"sak, luk, to slaughter; "luk, uk, to disgrace; "luk, sik, united effort; com., "luk, si, to treat a corpse barbarously.

Late planted grain which ripens early in the season; that which ripens late though planted early is called "luk; the second, read "kiu, means a species of grain.

High, dry land, terra firma; land, as distinguished from water: used as the complex form of luk (six):

"chou luk, by water and land; luk, die, mixed, confused; uneven; com., "luk, sik, in succession, successively; com., luk, tik, chief of the land forces, a major-general.

Lung.

Also read "luk: to grasp, to seize, to hold; to pull, to drag; to charge on, to attack; to bring close to, to collect; to exert one's self; to operate on, to act with; to effect an end: in the coll. read "luang, q.v.: "luang halluc, to bind the hair; "luang, to draw lots for drinking at feasts;

"luang tiok, to plunder.

Also read "luang and "luk: a hole, and aperture, a fissure or wide cleft; a den: "kiu "luang, a hole, an aperture.

Also read "luang: a mound in a field, as for graves; a tumulus, tomb grave; to engross, to buy, up goods: "kiu "luang, a mound, a grave; "luang tiang to engross, to speculate in.

Also read "luang: an embankment, a dike to prevent the irrigation of waters: used in the coll. phrase for all, the whole: "luang, an old name for the west of Shensi; "luang meiu, dikes and fields; com., "taik, "luang wong sik, having got Shensi he wants Sz'chuen; met., to covet something more or better; coll., "luang chung, all, entire, the whole; "luang chung, all, come; to take or buy all.

Lung.

A coll. word: to swing, to vibrate, to move to and fro, as things suspended; to go about busily, hurried, pressed: "luang tek, tioh, swung so as to hit; "luang naah, (or nahn), to indent by swinging against; "luang lang, to swing to and fro; to go about busily.

Constant, regular, what is regarded as right and proper; a species, a class, an order, a sex; natural law, affinity, relationships; to choose, to distinguish:
A kind of boat, called "lung ai;" the bow-timbers of a vessel.

The crawling of insects and reptiles; a large frog, said to eat snakes; some say, a kind of serpent.

A wheel with spokes; a wheel; a disc, a round surface; a round, a revolution, a circuit; to roll around, to rotate; great, large; also to do by turns; in rotation, by turns, a turn: "kwong lung, longitude and latitude, the expanse of a country; com., "ch'iu lung, a wheel; "lung hui, transmigration; "lung t'iong (coll. lung wok), circulating, as money or goods; "ch'iu lung, by turns, in rotation; "lung nik, to rotate by the day; "kwong lung, the axes of a Chinese door; lung "iu k'ang" su, to watch by turns; coll., lung tioh, ngei, my turn has come; lung wang t'd to take turns in work; lung k'ai, "kwong, "rotation by the button holes"—i. e., regular turns, as in gaming, &c.

The throat: in the coll. read "deng, q. v.: "heu lung, the gullet, the throat.

The rising sun obscured, the sun dimly seen: "tung lung, the break of day.

The moon just rising: "mung lung, obscure, dim, as a clouded moon or stained glass; "tung lung, the rising moon.
A stockade or wooden inclosure for animals; a prisoner's cage: in the coll. read 'deng, q. v.: 'lung deng, a barred or railed inclosure.

Also read: 'lung a pelting rain; moistened, soaked with rain; a stream in Kweiyang prefecture, Kweihsan; a place in Loting-chou, Kwang-tung: 'lung tong' wet, moistened.

A dragon-shaped gem, used in deprecating drought: in the coll. read 'deng, q. v.: 'lung deng, the tinkling of gems; the sighing of the wind; clear, bright.

A mill for grinding; to grind grain; to rub, to grind down, to sharpen: in the coll. read 'deng, q. v.: 'lung kok, to grind grain; 'lung to, to sharpen a knife; 'mò 'lung, to grind; met., to study hard.

An open-work basket for holding earth or animals; a cage, a den; a quiver; to monopolize goods: in the coll. read 'deng and 'deng, q. v.: 'lung huo' to buy up or monopolize goods; 'chi' deng, a quiver.

Deaf, hard of hearing; hidden, unpercieved, as things covered up: in the coll. read 'deng, q. v.: 'chi' lung, silly and deaf.

A species of water polygonum: 'mang lung, overgrown with weeds, hidden, covered.

A kind of leggings or overalls, worn by Chinese in the winter.

A dragon, the chief of scaly animals, supposed to have supernatural powers; the Chinese say there are several kinds of this animal, and its name is much used in geomancy; an emblem of imperial majesty and power, dragon-like, imperial; to pervade; budding forth; kind, gracious, harmonious; a fruit, the lungan or dragon's eye: used for 'deng, 'lung, and 'tep, in the coll. q. v.: 'sing 'lung, to take a wife; 'kun 'deng, the scaly dragon, one like a boa; com., 'lung 'hui, arms of dragon and tiger—the left and right sides of a grave; 'lung of' the throne; 'lung mung, the dragon-door—second door of the examination-hall; 'lung hau, dragon's bones; met., strip of red silk or cloth between the 'clothes' and 'knotted shroud' of a corpse; 'te' deng (coll. ka 'kung), an earthworm; 'lung ogang chin, an inferior prefecture in the south of Fookien; 'hai deng mung, Neptune; 'ru 'lung ting, to maneuver the dragon-lanterns; coll., wak, 'sidang 'lung, as lively as a dragon, very agile; 'ho' chin 'lung, an assistant, accomplice; 'lung hong' chih, the bridal candles.

Grand, eminent; over-topping, rising above, exalted, conspicuous; abundant, opulent, fertile; to
exalt, to magnify, to glorify; to rise up; reverberating, as thunder; "k'ang lâng, the azure expanse; "lîng sêng, affluent; "liâng pok, thick and thin; met., generous and mean; "liâng têng, winter, cold season; com., "liâng lâng, the emperor Kienlung.

Weak, old and infirm: "lîng peng, diseased from age.

(413) Lwa.

Lwa. A coll. word: to pull, to draw, to drag, to pull down, as branches, for which "la is commonly used; a sort of embroidery, called "lwa 'sô, in which successive loops made by one thread are stitched to the cloth by another.

Lhwang.

An egg; the roe of fish; the testicles: "lhwang sêng, oviparous; "hông ék, to cherish, to bring up; "hông "chü, testicles; "siê", a hok, "hwang, a state of affairs like crushing eggs—i.e., perilous.

Also read "hwang: to cut off corners, to go across; crosswise.

Handsome, beautiful, as a female; to love, to long for; to follow, to be attached to: "hwang "hwang, elegant, graceful; "sî hwang, to think of and long for.

To bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change: "hwang sêng, twins.

Also read "hwang: to bind, to connect, to tie together; to grasp and drag along; a contraction of the hands or feet by disease, bent, crooked: also used for liông to think of, to long for: "hwang kût, to take and bind; bound, contracted; "ch'êk, "hwang, crooked legs.

To mince or cut meat into thin slices; jerked meat; a fish's stomach, the maw cut into strips: "hwang wûk, sliced meat; "hwang hwang, a thin, lean appearance; tai "hwang, a fish's belly cut open.

The vertex or peak of a hill; a pointed or conical summit: "hwang hwang, a succession of high peaks; com., "lông "hwang (coll. lông "hwang), your wife's brothers; "hwang "hing and "hwang tâ, wife's elder and younger brothers—are epistolary appellations.

A kind of tree, called "hwang k'ing, having yellowish wood and red branches, used medicinally; a sort of gynandrous plant; the ends or corners of an angular bell; the appearance of bamboos, slender, graceful: "hwang hwang, poor, emaciated.

Little bells hung on imperial cars; imperial, royal: "hwang lêng, small bells; com., "hwang kût, the emperor's car or chair; the imperial cortege; met., a great idol's sedan; his godship;
Used for the last, because the bells were suspended from a phenix's bill: a fabulous bird, the phenix, the symbol of perfect beauty and grace; the cock is "wang", the hen is "kwe"; "wang kie" the argus pheasant; "wang hony" "kwo ming", the phenixes sing in concert—a marriage; "ku wang kwa sew" the solitary phenix and lone star—unmarried.

To injure, to destroy, to injure mutually, as in a fight: "koi" "lo" puppets, automatons—in the coll. "kwo loi" q.v.

A sort of flying squirrel, called "lwi chi", allied to the bat; they are supposed to possess medicinal properties.

The stamens of flowers, the pointals; flowers in spikelets, opening successively; a leafbud; met., virginity: "sik", "lwi", lichen; com., "hwa boi", a flower-bud, pointals of blossoms; kie, "lwi", to put forth buds; coll., "lwi muoi", "kwi", the bud has not yet opened; "boi siah", "lak", one bud; "p'ah", "lwi", to bud; "pwoing" "lai", rice when half-boiled.
A flower-bud; flowers partly opened, just beginning to bloom.

To write an epitaph, to eulogize the deceased; a eulogy: "tui suk, to narrate one's virtues; "tui ung, a eulogy, prayers burnt for the dead.

Lwo. [This word is interchangeably read lie, q. v.]

Lwoh. [This word is interchangeably read lieh, q. v.]

Lwok. [This word is interchangeably read liok, q. v.]

Lwong. [This word is interchangeably read liang, q. v.]

Ma.

A common appellation for mother: coll., ma or id ma, mamma! mother!

Ma. A coll. word: to take with the hand, to grip, to grasp: ma king, to grasp tightly; ma ch'he to take things when a full year old, as a child is allowed to do from a tray set before him; ma sioh, pu, to grasp a bunch.

Ma. A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; a posture, the right foot put forward; small posts in a house; surname; the 187th radical: fieng 'ma, Pegasus; cox., 'ma ping, cavalry; "kie 'ma, to mount a horse; "ch'ieang 'ma, a courier, an express; "ma ung, a saddle; "ma kwok a dress-sack, a jacket; "ma kwou the official thief-catcher; "ma si' a posture in archery or boxing; "ma siong on horseback; met., at once, quick; also said of a good office; "ma t'ou a race-course; "ma si', notice borne by an avant-courier; "ma hu, a hostler; "ma pyung, a stable; "ma ch'iong, a horse-shed; met., place where able composers hire themselves to write essays for competitors; "ma t'au' (coll. 'wong), the Manchoo style of cuff; coll., 'ma pau a curry-comb; 'ma meng a horse's face; met., long-visaged; 'chau 'ma sau, a veranda; 'ma nho hio, (to work like) a horse without rest; t'wai 'ma and 'sieu 'ma, large and small sunken rocks; 'ma laung large puffed balls, made of rice-starch and boiled in oil; 'ma ka, a fish like the mackerel.

Ma. A mare; a dame; a grandmother; a female attendant; a mother, Ma. Ma. mamma, in which sense read ma: cox., "keung 'ma, paternal grandfather and grandmother; "Ma chu, the goddess of sailors; coll., "law 'ma, a wife; "ngei 'ma, maternal grandmother; id ma, paternal grandmother; "tou 'ma, paternal great-grandmother; "6 t'wai 'ma, paternal great-great-grandmother; p wan 'ma, also called 'ma ma', a bride's female attendant; 'ma dau, 'ch'ou, 'ch'ing, relatives of a paternal grandmother; 'chio 'ch'iu
used in the south for the measles or chicken-pox; torpidity, paralysis, stagnation; numb, benumbed: in the coll. read mvaei, q. v.; com., 'ma hung, leprosy; 'ma yoh, benumbing applications, as in surgical practice; 'ma pe' stagnated, as the blood from a sudden fright; ch'o' e' ma, the mouth is torpid, as from eating unripe persimmons, etc.

The second is unauthorized: hemp, the female plant; the linen of the Chinese, Cannabis; sackcloth, mourning apparel; a kind of drum; in the coll. mean, defrauding; troublesome; indistinct, not complete; lively, prompt; scarred, disfigured; the 200th radical: in the coll. read mvaei, q. v.: "sing hoaung" ci ma, the mind troubled like tangled hemp; com., "ma teak, a large species of bamboo; "ma 'sung, edible bamboo shoots; "ma 'wong, a sudorific; coll., 'ma meng,' or meng 'ma 'chau, the face pock-marked; 'ma lak, hak, pock-marked, bald, and blind; 'ma le' quick, prompt; 'ma 'cha, to insist perversely; troublesome; rough, incomplete; a' 'mu tai' fraudulent practices; hou (or hui) 'li ma 'cha, rough, rudely executed.

Read mieu in the dictionaries: a cat, puss; com., "yâ 'ma, a wild cat; "ma 'do, shoes with cats' heads figured on the toes; "ma 'ch'a tung 'ming, the cat and rat sleeping together;
MAEK.

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Mā. To sell, to transfer or dispose of for money; to inveigle, to betray; to make game of; to show off, as one's charms: com., "ch'ū mà" to sell in small quantities; "mā săng," to sell into slavery; coll., "mā k'o" sold off; "mā tio" "sold the road" — said of one afraid to pass a yamun or a creditor's door; "tien ch'ing mà ch'ai" to hawk vegetables, etc. (for a living); mà tek, sāng" to sell cheap.

Mā. A coll. word for which the last is often used: cannot, will not, is not; with yong, means not much, not very, only somewhat: mà ò can't, unable; mà tō, not short, not too short: mà sāng" not efficacious, as an idol; cho mà ni, or sāng mà, ta, can't be done; à mà can or can't? will he or not? mà sāi tek; will not do, must not; mà yong yek; not very hot, only a little warm; mà ke săng, a poor memory, forgetting.

Mā. A coll. word for which

To buy, to purchase; to win, to obtain, as by bribes or presents: com., "mā mā" buying and selling, trade; "kiong mà", to purchase arbitrarily, to exact a sale; "mā pāing" a comprador, purveyor; "mā māng" săng, to win the people's hearts (by cunning); "mā twang" to buy finally or by an irredeemable bond; "mā chēk, kwang thu", to get official favor by bribery; coll., "mā tio" to "buy (right of) way", as of highwaymen, or of demons by scattering mock-money before the coffin; "mā sāng" to hire persons to find a clue to; "tāu" mà, a run of purchasers; "sioh, tāng" mà, bought at the same shop; met., the same, alike, as two having a like design.

Mā. A coll. word: to bend the body, to stoop, as in passing under something low: mà k'i" or mà à, to stoop low.

Sāng. To rub or spread with or by continuous pressure; à sāng, to rub or spread with or by continuous pressure; à mà, to make dry, as by repeated pressure of the fingers; mà à, nga" kāu mà à, sāng, not even enough to be wet with spittle—a very scant supply of food.
Maeng.

'k'ing (or kek), a quick pulse; 't'ok, mah', ng' siu hwo, his six pulses are not equable—he is excited or uneasy; mah', tio, chek, sioh, w to press on and stop the vital current (of an opponent in fighting).

Mac

A character found in the Puik, Ing: a fishing-net; coll., 'maeng' sioh, p'siong (or sioh, ch'ih), one net; 'ngu maeng' a fish-net; 'pa maeng' to cast a net; 'maeng' t'ai, a girdle made of a strip of an old net; also a long, flat fish caught with the net—in distinction from the tien t'ai or angled girdle-fish; ch'iakh, maeng' to weave nets.

Máh.

the bleating of sheep and goats: gong mah, a bleating; met, a sheep, a goat; mah, mah, sound in calling goats; mah, máh, ch'oi, the mouth flat and sunken, as when toothless; ch'oi, meh, meh, máh, máh, pwoh, tié, his mouth flattens and he is about to cry!

Máh, A coll. word: low, squat, low in stature, stocky; low, as a hill, a chair, etc.; flattened,
as the worn toe of a shoe; mā̄h, mā̄h, low, flattened; 'á̄ mā̄h, low, not high, as a person, house, &c.

Mā̄h.  A coll. word, as in ch'ǖ wén kau mā̄h, a place made muddy by throwing water on it, a puddle, a splash.

(426)  Mai.

Read mā̄w; used for the coll. 'mā̄i': a hobgoblin, a sprite said to come from old things: nō̄h, piēng 'mā̄i, things changing into sprites; kē̄h, 'mā̄i tuh, to have the nightmare; met., un-lucky; 'mā̄i kwi, mischievous imps.

'Māi.  A coll. word: to fade, to decay; to become bad; spoiled, worthless, lost: hwa 'māi, a flower not opening; chāng 'māi, the seed has died (in the ground); 'māi chū̄h, low and worthless; shabby, seedy; mā̄n̄g siāng 'māi, his reputation decayed, as said of a physician.

'Māi².  A coll. word: worn, wearied out, as with waiting: 'tō̄ māi' wearied in a (fruitless) search for; tu 'tī̄ng māi', kō̄ waited till I am all worn out!

To bury, to inter; to put in the ground, to cover, to secrete, to conceal; to harbor, to cherish: in the coll. read mā̄wāi, q. v.; 'māi chaung' to bury a corpse; 'māi chung, to secrete; 'māi huk, to lie in ambush; 'māi roong' to harbor resentment; 'māi nūk, buried, not developed, as talents; 'māi mā̄ng, a buried name, as said of one not gaining degree and rank.

Storms of wind and dust or sand; a sky clouded and dark from fog or dust: 'māi hōwōi' smoky, foggy; 'chāng, hōng ch'ā̄ māi, wind and clouds of sand all the day.

To go away, to travel far; to wax old, senile; aged; to go beyond, to exceed, to surpass; vigorously, strenuously: mē̄ng māi or 'tō̄ māi old; 'nīk, ngwōk, ki māi the days and months pass away; 'māi māi regardless, remiss; 'māi chū̄ng, vigorous.

(Maing.

A coll. word: to carry on the back or shoulder; met., to owe, in debt: māi sek, che' ka' to bear the cross; māi peng, one-sided, inclined; māi chāi to owe debts; māi māi, māi kō̄ kē̄h, tō̄ tai 'carry, carry, carry, carry you off and give you to the Taoist'—sung to a child.

(427)  Maing.

The eldest, the first, senior; the first of the series, first month of the quarter; great, large, eminent; to begin, the commencement of; to use effort, to exert; a surname: 'maing chēng' to advance vigorously; maing laūng exaggeration, bragging; com., 'maing, chū̄, or maing, hu chū̄, Mencius; maing tēeng kiō̄ the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, of a series; maing chaung, the 1st month of Spring.
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<td>慢</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td>Exuberant</td>
<td>To barter, to trade, to exchange; to do business, to carry on trade; commercial transactions; dim, obscure; maiw ik, trade, commerce; maiw maiw dim vision.</td>
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<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>lewd</td>
<td>中</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interchanged with the next: to exert one's mind, force of moral purpose; full, abundant, luxuriant: maiw 'miow, to put forth effort; mai, mai u strong in virtue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>茂</td>
<td>Exuberant foliage, rank, luxuriant; flourishing, thrifty, highly developed; a high rank, superior quality of; fine, elegant; to use effort, to endeavor; strong, vigorous; a group of five persons: 'yung maiw' cyclic years with the word sok, in; 'mai w se ng' exuberant, flourishing; 'mai w chai, fine talents; 'sew maiw, rich, thrifty foliage; coll., 'kueng, i 'ya maiw very intimate with him.</td>
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<tr>
<td>睛</td>
<td>To look down intently at; to incline the head to see, as when the eyes are dim; indistinct vision; diseveled, as hair; 'ngang maiw the eyes dim; mai w 'twang confused, bewildered.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(429) 韦

Read mok; coll. mak, as in "mak, ngid, or o mak, ngid, mo" a head-band or fillet, worn by elderly females; "mak, ngid, sii k, the tongue-shaped piece on the center of the band; "mak, ngid, hong the bridal phenix-fillet, as used in plays. |

(430) 随

Read meng; coll. mang, strong and active, quick, vigorous; hot, glowing, as fire; "mang tak, active, vigorous in doing; "mang, 'mang hum, a very hot fire; "mang 'mang sii quickly, vigorously; hot, glowing. |

猛

Read meng; coll. mang, as in cheau 'mang, a grass-hopper. |

猛
Mang.

Read "mwang; coll. "mang: a corruption of "mang (full, fully), following "chi or "hü; so very, so much: "chi "mang "hü, so very good; "hü "mang "keng, so very high.

"Mang. A coll. word: a corruption of "mó "kang, as in "mó "kang "dare not do it.

"Mang: A coll. word: a corruption of "mó "kang, useless, worthless!

Read "mung; coll. "mang, as in "mang "muoi (or "pwoo?), dull of apprehension, simple, ignorant.

Blind: from loss of the pupil or optic nerve, the eye sightless; blind in mind, obtuse, deceived: "mung "yang, a swift or variable wind; "mang "sing, an ignorant mind; coll., "chi"ng "mang, blind; "pung "chiddy, "mang, half-blind, like sparrows at twilight.

Read "meng" in the dictionaries: simple folk, country-people; vassals, fugitives from other countries; "sing "mang, recent fugitives; "kwe "mang, to teach rustics.

A gadfly, a breeze; a fly or gnat that infests animals: "ung "mang, mosquitoes and gnats; "hi "mang, a sort of arrow with three barbs.

A very weak worm; the aboriginal tribes of the south; barbarians, those not reformed by Chinese civilization; external; outer, barbarous; fierce, savage, brutalish, unreasonable; used in the coll. to jest, to joke, to make sport of: "mang "i, barbarians; "mang "keng, an old term for southern Chinese; com., "mang "li, "mang "hook, barbarous principles, unreasonable and lawless; coll., "au "mang, fierce, ungovernable; "ching "chüng "mang, very fierce indeed; "ta "ta "mang, to feign fierceness; "mang "chüeH or "mang "mang "chüH "chüeH to jest, to laugh at.

Interchanged with the next two: a shaggy dog; the long pelage of dogs; mixed, variegated, as furs: "mang "chak, mixed, confused.

Large rocks; abundant, liberal; numerous; bulky; mixed, blended: "wuH "mang, abundant, affluent.

A high house; filled full, abundant; mixed, confused; a surname: com., "Mang "tung, a famous officer in the time of the Three States.

Read "mung; coll. "mang, as in "mang "nieng, or "mang "nieng, next year; "au "nieng "mang, the year after next; "mang "AUTO "nieng, next year or the year after; "koH "nieng "mang, last year; sick, "mang, yesterday.

Read "mung; coll. "mang, dark, obscure, night: "mung "ang, dark night, it is very dark;
MANG.

.man.  To slight, to contemn, to despise; to insult, to disgrace, to treat contumeliously: 

慢.  To be indifferent to, negligent, remiss, careless about; rude, disrespectful to, proud, supercilious; to contemn, to treat haughtily; slow, sluggish, dilatory; remiss, easy about: in the coll. read māng¹ q.v.: māng² proud, haughty; com., māng² to treat with disrespect; māng² to insult, to blaspheme; māng² to contemn the gods.

慢.  Often used for the last: an expanse of water; to break bounds and destroy, as a flood; diffused, spreading, reaching everywhere, as water; to let go; loose, disso- lute; vague, diffuse, as writing; the color of clouds; māng² scattered, widely diffused; sēng¹ māng² a slow or careless disposition; com., māng² māng² dispersed, scattered; diffuse, as an essay. Read māng: a vast expanse, a broad sheet of water; to swell and spread, as floods.

慢.  To deceive a superior, unfaithful to a trust; slow, remiss, careless; to insult: kí māng² to deceive superiors; t'ai māng² great disrespect, insult.

慢.  Also read wāng¹; a sort of creeping plant, of which cloth may be made; one says, a kind of bean (Dolichos); vines, creeper.

Read māng; used in the Paik, In for the coll. māng: to put on a cover, to close, to cover, as with leather, cloth, etc.; met., filled up, full to the brim: māng 'ku' to cover a drum; met., brimful, flowing, as the wine-cup; māng ta'ing² cover it tight; māng wēng² 'ch'oi' to close or seal up a jar's mouth.

曼.  Also read māng and wāng; to cover with earth, as a wall; to paint walls; ornaments on walls.

慢.  A curtain, a blind or screen; tapestry, silk hangings; to curtain off: ti'ing² māng² a screen; com., 'p'oo' māng² a cloth curtain, an awning; māng² ti'ing², to screen off the light or heat.

曼.  Interchanged with the next four: slow, leisurely; remiss, negligent 'pok, māng² not slow or remiss.

曼.  A coll. word, like the last: evening, the evening meal: māng ch'ē'k, evening meal of rice-congee; sidh, māng, to eat supper.

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ers; to shoot forth, to ramify, as vines do; spreading, as vegetation; tangled, intricate, abstruse: used for mau in the coll. q.v.: 'mang' 'mang' to spread widely, perpetuated; 'ngiông mau' to expatiate, diffuse, as style.

(431) Mǎu.

Mǎu. A coll. word: to close the lips or mouth; still, silent, as from diffidence: mau 'king,' to close (the lips) firmly; k'ang 'meng chee' mau, is silent as soon as he sees a person.

A horary character, the fourth of the "twelve branches"; belongs to wood and is referred to the rabbit; 5 - 7, a.m.; morning; a time, a set day, a term an installment; to bud, to blossom; luxuriant; "mau ngvok, the 2d moon; 'k'ai 'mau, to commence terms, as in offices; com., "mau si (or k'ai), 5 - 7, a.m.; "mau chee'ng 6 o'clock; "mau kí, the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, and 28th, of the month, when papers are received by magistrates; set times when returns of taxes are made; "tong 'mau, to call the roll; "pi 'mau, to bamboo remiss policemen or recurrant debtors; "t'ien kwong 'mau, the light 'mau hours, as in summer; "mau niông 'mau ngvok, the 'mau years and days—a long time, indefinitely protracted; 'ngvok 'mau, to miss the set times, as the police failing to render the tax accounts; coll., 'ni hie tek, 'sng ka'ing 'mau, does he know the 'sng, from the 'mau, hour?—

i.e., don't know even that, is a numskull.

The eighteenth of the 28 constellations, answering to Pleiades; the constellation of the white tiger.

An aquatic vegetable like mallows; the leaves are large, thick, and smooth; also used for mau reeds; high, rank grass.

Mǎu. A coll. word, like mau: to close or compress the lips; to take in the mouth, to close the mouth on what is taken; met., to estimate, to judge, to calculate: 'mau sioh, ch'ou' to take a mouthful; 'mwoong 'mau k'ang' ch'iä just calculate and see.

Mǎu. A coll. word; to turn or fold over, as the edge of; to clinch, as nails: 'mau 'tie, fold it in; 'mau sioh, k'ieng, to turn an edge over.

A hooked weapon, a spear, a lance; the 11th radical: "mau 'tony, Miao, spears and shields; met., Mou. a contradiction, opposing words; "t'ien mau, star B in Bootes; "ch'eu siong mau 'tony, to contradict one's self.

Mǎo. Reeds, high rank grass, couch grass; grass used for thatching; a low palm like a Thrinax, or perhaps a scrub pine: com., "mau 'ch'au, rush thatch; "mau jen, a thatched lodge (in fields); "mau siong, the Mow hill—seat of heterodox Taisism; "mau siong 'shid hauk, the
weak in texture, as clothes: mauk, mauk, or mauk, k'6' soft, as by cooking; rotted soft, reduced to a pulp; mauk, mauk, sio' in a soft state; tender, scedy, as a garment.

A grub which destroys the roots of grain, called ‘mau chek,’ ‘pang mau,’ cantharides, a beetle like Spanish-fy, used for blistering.

Read ‘meu’ in the dictionaries: an ancient state, situated in what is now the province of Sz'chuen.

The outward mien, aspect, manner, form, gait; the appearance, look, visage, countenance; in definitions, expresses the abstract quality of a thing; to draw a likeness: com., ‘siong mau’ the form, figure; ‘ho’ ‘p'ing mau’ an elegant form, personable; ‘ngwoi’ mau the outward appearance; ‘ch’iu mau’ ugly, homely; ‘mi mau’ handsome; ‘siong’ mau the countenance, appearance; ‘la mau’ politeness, etiquette; coll., ‘ma’ mau’ destination of good looks, not attractive.

Maun'. A coll. word, similar to ‘mau: to calculate, to make an estimate of: mau' k'ang' estimate and see; mau’ la’mbo (or ‘t6), to make a general calculation.

(432) Mauk.

Mauk. A coll. word: soft, tender; rotten, decayed, as fruit, paper; broken, worn till

MAUK. MAUNG. ME. 533

The outward mien, aspect, manner, form, gait; the appearance, look, visage, countenance; in definitions, expresses the abstract quality of a thing; to draw a likeness: com., ‘siong mau’ the form, figure; ‘ho’ ‘p'ing mau’ an elegant form, personable; ‘ngwoi’ mau the outward appearance; ‘ch’iu mau’ ugly, homely; ‘mi mau’ handsome; ‘siong’ mau the countenance, appearance; ‘la mau’ politeness, etiquette; coll., ‘ma’ mau’ destination of good looks, not attractive.

Maun'. A coll. word: to feel after, to search or find out, as an unknown road; to make trial, as in a business whose profits are uncertain; also a mode, example, precedent, as in k’6ik, meng cho’ ‘chu maung’ (this is) a mode or example for others.

Maung'. A coll. word: a signal-pole, erected on a reef or sunken rock; a float or buoy is called ‘voeng’.

(434) Me.

Me'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in me’ ma’ to scold, to rail at; me’ mo’ to pound, to beat.

1. 無 2. 靜 3. 無 4. 3. 無 5. 無 6. 無

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ME.</th>
<th>MEH.</th>
<th>MEK.</th>
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<tr>
<td>婚</td>
<td>Smiling, smirking, ogling; engaging, bewitching; to speak soft words to, to adulate, to flatter; blandishment, dalliance: <em>kieu</em> me⁶ fascinating, bewitching; <em>me⁶ t'ai³</em> a mincing, seductive gait; com., <em>&quot;tieng</em> me⁶ to flatter; coll., <em>chê</em> me⁶ to cajole, to toady.</td>
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<td>麻</td>
<td>To rest from labor, to sleep; sound sleep; sleepy-headed, stupid: <em>&quot;rgwo¹</em> me⁶ waking and sleeping; <em>&quot;mong</em> me⁶ to dream; <em>&quot;sük³, hing yâo me⁶</em> to rise early and go to bed late.</td>
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<tr>
<td>谜</td>
<td>An enigma, a riddle, a double entente; to make an allusion, to puzzle by ambiguous words: <em>me⁶ jang</em>, enigmas; coll., <em>&quot;chung</em> me⁶ to guess riddles; *me⁶ mo², written enigmas; <em>&quot;p'ai⁷</em> ting me⁶ to compose riddles for lanterns; <em>me⁶ &quot;chung</em> (or <em>&quot;ch'ai³</em>) me⁶ tioh, can't guess the riddle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>A coll. word, as in <em>me⁶ choi¹</em>, to dive under water; <em>me⁶ t'au¹ siu</em>³, to swim with the head under water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>稽</td>
<td>A coll. word: to go about and search, as for stolen things; to look for, to prospect; to examine, to study, as a lesson: <em>k'o</em> me⁶ <em>&quot;k'ung</em> to go and prospect, as for a place to rent or buy; <em>me⁶ tioh</em>, or <em>me⁶ tek, tioh</em>, searched out, found; <em>me⁶ sioh</em>, to make a search; to study over once.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>脉</td>
<td>A coll. euphonic prefix, as in <em>me⁶ mo²</em> to grind in a mill; <em>me⁶ ma²</em> to sell off.</td>
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(435) **Meh.**

**Meh.** A coll. word: to drink, to take a swallow: *meh*, *niâ nôi²* to swallow a little; *meh*, *wong* (or *kang*), drink it all up; *meh*, *sioh*, *ch'ô oô¹* to take a swallow.

**Meh.** A slight contraction of the muscles of the mouth: *meh*, *meh*, *lâ ê ch'ie¹* (or *hô ê ch'ie¹*), to smile pleasantly; *meh*, *meh*, *mâh*, *mâh*, to contract or flatten (the mouth), as when about to cry.

(436) **Mek.**

**Mek.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *mek*, *meuk¹*, to rub, to rub on; to blot out; *mek*, *miâk*, to throw, or stick on, as mud; to splash, as wet and soft things in falling.

**默** Dark, cloudy, somber; night; still, silent, retired; to meditate; *memory*, meditation; internal influence, inspiration; not at ease, dejected: *"mek*, *niêng⁷* to meditate on; *"chêng³* mek, still, retired; com., *"mek*, *chêak⁵*, to pray silently; *"mek*, se² a spiritual communication, a revelation; *"mek*, *mek*, ao®giong, not speak a single word; *"mek*, *chê*, to write from memory.

**脉** The pulse; the blood circulating in veins and arteries; *met*, the current of thought, full idea of; lineage, descent, race, parentage: in the coll. read *mah*, q. v.: *te* mek; geomantic marks on the earth, supposed to influence the
luck of localities; subterranean springs; 'ek, mek, siong sing, unbroken succession, as of race or doctrine.

Mist, small rain: 'mek, muk; fine rain, a drizzling rain which falls silently.

Sometimes used for the next: a tribe of northern barbarians near the Tik; still, silent, quiet, settled: the 2d also read hok; q. v.; 'mang mek; the Man and Meh barbarians.

A tapir, the Malacca tapir or a similar animal, of which many fabulous stories are told; it probably exists still in Yunnan.

To mount a horse; to jump, to leap over: 'mek, wok, to leap over anything.

Wheat, grain with an awn, bearded grain; the 19th radical: in the coll. read mah, q. v.: 'ch'u mek; oats; 'tai mek; barley; 'soök, mek; winter wheat; 'mek, 'ch'u, wheat harvest in the 4th moon.

Read muk; coll. mek, as in 'mek, 'ch'u, the eye: also read mek, in the coll. q. v.

Read mik; coll. mek, thick, close together; still, covert, secret: 'mek, mek, close together; secret, concealed; 'mek, saik, secret, not openly; 'ch'ia mà' mek, cannot cover it close; cannot conceal it.

Read mek, in the dictionaries: ink; dark, obscure, black, as ink; met., writings, letters; to brand with ink, to tattoo, as the face; a dejected countenance; a measure of five cubits: "ch'ing mek, sorrowful, dejected; "ung mek, literature; com., 'u mek, black ink, ink-marks; "king mek, or ng'iu mek, imperial ink; "mek, mek, writing, penmanship; "ch'iu ung'wong mek, a kind of inferior ink; "mek, t'ui, ink in round sticks; "mek, chu, a round cup for liquid ink, an inkhorn; "mek, kwong' a volume of select essays; "mek, hwi s'ik, ash color; mek, ang, the cuttle-fish; coll., mek, 'tau siang' a carpenter's marking-line; mek, ang'wong the milk or roe of cuttle-fish; mek, sioh, kwok, a cake of black ink.

Also read mek: a cord, a two-fold cord, a rope of two strands or twists; to bind, to cord up: 'kiu mek, to wind up, to bind.

Read muk; coll. mek, as in 'mek, ch'iong' or mek, sa ho' a carpenter.

Read mwaik; coll. mék, as in mék, le' (or mek, le') jua, the jasmine; name of a song; mek, le' kiu, a bouquet of jasmines; mek, le' ta, tea flavored with jasmines.
Read mük; coll. mēk; the eye; a theme, a text; also read mēk, in the coll. q. v.: mēk, chiū, the eye; mēk, chiū mēng (or chi'); the pupil; the eyeball; mēk, tātk, the eyeball; mēk, tō, upper surface of the eye; mēk, ch'i, tears; mēk, k'wōng, socket of the eye; mēk, ēu, tears, as filling the eyes; tā mēk, a theme; tē k'woo mēk, a staple, loop of metal; mēk, t'au ch'ēng, the inner corners of his eyes are shallow—covets things as soon as he sees them; mēk, chiū ne' ne' near-sighted; mēk, tā ngō ngōng, supercilious, conceited, as an upstart; mēk, chiū ch'īa'ng, squint-eyed.

Mēk, A coll. word, as in mēk, saik, (or mek, saik), a bedbug; mēk, saik, chung. sā (or kau), the bed-bugs are very many.

Meng. A strong, fierce dog; strong, resolute, determined, brave; stern, severe, rigid; cruel, inhuman; hot, as fire; sharp, cutting, as wind; to rouse, to inspirit: in the coll. read 'mang, q. v.: 'meng liēk, ferocious; 'meng ch'iōng a valiant general; hung, the wind is cutting; at, 'meng, majestic, stern; 'meng sōng a violent temper.

A grasshopper or locust, called cha' meng: in the coll. read 'mang, q. v.: 'chō 'meng, a grasshopper.

A small boat: cha' meng, a pinnace, a gig or jolly-boat.

Meng. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in meng' mōng to ask, to interrogate; meng' maung to eat, as an old man without teeth.

Meng. An oath, anciently taken by smearing one's self with the blood of the victim; a contract, an agreement, alliance, compact; to swear, to bind one's self by oath before the gods; a chultan or corps among the Mongols:
'meng sî' to take an oath; 'meng sing,' a solemn purpose, one that is guileless; com., 'meng yok,' a sworn contract; 'meng hîng tâ' sworn friends.

The budding of plants; a sprout, a shoot; to bud, to germinate, to shoot forth; incipiency, first risings of; met., the renewal of old evils or habits; to blow up: 'meng nga or meng ngiêk, to germinate; 'keu' auk, huk, meng, former bad tempers again rising.

To order, to command, to direct; a decree, an ordinance, a rescript, a direction; a polite request, an expressed wish; heaven, fate, destiny or lot in life; luck, fortune; nature, physical habits; the natural life of beings; living, animated creatures: in the coll. read miêng q.v.: com., 't'iêng meng,' the decree of heaven; 'meng' têng, a command, an order; 'seng' meng, life; 'meng' ang, capital cases in law; 'hong' meng, to receive orders; 'woong meng,' chû tu, those subject to a death-warrant, fugitive desperadoes; "sû, seng 'tu' meng, death and life are ordained; 'meng' pok, hûng sî, one's lot unseasonable—i.e., unlucky; coll., 'woong meng' piê' to run precipitately.

Often read me': a sleeve or cuff, a wide sleeve; to take hold of and open, to draw, as the arm from the sleeve: 'hung meng' to part sleeves—to take leave of; "pa meng' to seize the sleeves, as at meeting.
the coll. read 'mu, q. v.: "ping
'meu, female and male, cow and bull; "meu tung (coll. 'meu tang),
the Mowtan peony; com., 'meu la'4 the rock-oyster—its shells are
used medicinally.

A Chinese acre, which has varied much at dif-
derent eras; estimated at
260 pu, it equals 733.4
sq. yards, or 6.61 'meu to
an Eng. acre; met., fields,
'meu, arable land; in the coll.
read 'mu, q. v.: "tiêng
'meu, fields and farms; swoi' 'meu,
taxable fields.

To make plans, to
'scheme, to devise, to con-
trive; to ponder, to delib-
erate about, to consult with;
to plot, to cabal; a device, a
scheme, a stratagem, an artifice:
com., 'meu liok, or 'meu hak, a plan,
a plot; 'meu seng or 'meu sik, to
plan for a livelihood; 'tung 'meu,
to conspire, to cabal; 'meu hai
' to plot against; 'tang 'meu, to
scheme sordidly; 'meu sêd' chai
'sing, sing sê d chai' 'tiêng,
man devises his ways but heaven com-
pletes them; coll., 'meu tiêng
pu' wang 'wang, to scheme to get
another's living or place; 'meu
'tiêng cho' 'tiêng pu' 'tiêng'
he plans to get the heavens for a pan-cover
—i.e., is rash and grasping; 'meu
kwo' 'ch'iu (or siêng'), to succeed
in a plot.

Used for the next: to
low, to bellow; to take, to
'susu, to encroach, to de-
prive of; to pass beyond,
to surpass; to love, to like;
to double; great; an earthen uten-
sil; a Manchu surname: com.,
'meu ná huk, (coll. 'mi ná huk),
the past Budh.

Early wheat; also bar-
ley: 'dai 'meu, spring
wheat; 'meu mek, barley,
or barley and wheat.

Even, equal, alike, of the
same sort or class; to ac-
cord with: "meu, a, tiêng,
equal to Heaven; 'pok,
siong 'meu, unlike, dis-
cordant.

The pupil of the eye; the
eye: 'meu 'châ, the apple
of the eye; 'ho' chî minh
'smeu, white teeth and
bright eyes.

Also read 'mau: an iron
pan, a boiler; a kind of
hat, turned up at the sides:
'teu 'meu, an ancient hel-
met with a flaring brim,
worn by officers.

(441) 'Mi.

'Mi. The mewing of cats:
'mi, mi and 'mi kiâng are
terms used in calling cats.

'Mi. A coll. euphonic prefix,
as in 'mi mo, to grasp;
'mi mwo, or 'mi mwo mwo, to
touch, to feel of.

'Husked or hulled rice;
the small grains or seeds
of plants; provisions of
rice; the 119th radical:
com., 'mi kok, rice; 'mi
'hung, rice flour; rice-vermicelli,
also called 'hung kant; 'mi saik,
a yellowish white; 'mi 'lang koi
rice is dear; 'ha 'mi, dried
prawns; 'mi 'dai, a two-eared
rice-basket; 'cha 'mi, and goong
chiêng 'mi, rice of the early and
the late harvests; "mi chiong, rice ground wet; "suk, "mi, glutinous rice; coll., "mi, p'eu, or, p'eu, mi, rice not cleansed, as that from Formosa; lak, "mi mwoi, ch'eng aga, not a grain of rice has yet wet my teeth—have not yet eaten; "sieu "mi, sago—so called in Foochow; ch'a "mi hwa, popped or roasted rice.

Sweet, delicious, well-flavored, savory; good, excellent, beautiful, handsome; happiness; to esteem, to delight in; to praise, to commend; "hwa "mi, elegant; "mi lâ
fine, as gems; com., "mi mieu very excellent; divine, mysterious; "chang, "mi, to praise; "mi ch'ing tu, picture of a beauty; "mi e a fine idea—usually in a bad sense; "tai, "mi, American, the United States.

Dust or motes in the eye, obscuring the vision. Read me: the nightmare, vulgarly called "mai tah, q.v.

"Mi. A coll. euphonious prefix, as in "mi, "ma, to buy; "mi mâu, to fold over, as an edge; to clinch (nails); to estimate.

The eyebrows; old, aged; "ching, "mi, the brink of a well; com., "ngó, "mi, arched eyebrows; "mi ngó ngwok, the moon crescent or waning; "wu, "mi, to paint the eyebrows; coll., "mi t'au k'ak, ch'ing, the eyebrows contracted, rueful, sorrowful; "mi ngó kwâ tu, tang, "the brows clothed in pig's gall"—a very doleful look; "hwa, "mi, a greenish yellow, white-eyed thrush, a songster.

A famous peak, called "Ngo, mi, in Kiating-fu, Sz'chuen, near the Ta-tu river.

The lintel of a door or window; the plate of a roof: com., "mwoi, a lintel; met. a daughter; "mwoi, a cross-timber, as over large doors; "mwoi, ch'ai, festoons over doors.

A district city, south of the river Wei, in Fungtsiang-fu, Shensi.

The margin or brink of a stream; plants growing on the banks, tangled like a thicket.

A slight shower of rain; a torrent flowing through a ravine.

Name of a river near the Shantung promontory; a district on its banks.

Also read "mi and "ni: a vast expanse of waters; "mí, "mi, water flowing along; "ni, vast, boundless, as the ocean.

A species of monkey; "ni, "heu, a female monkey.

A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach or pervade everywhere; full, universal, extensive; to terminate, to end; more,
still more; long, distant: "mi ngwok, a month old; "mi to, more; com., "mi jhng, to patch; met., to cover over, to palliate; "mi 'pro, to supply a deficiency; "mi jhng, to seal, as the names of the writers before their essays are delivered to the examiners; "mi mák húk, the past Budh; "mi má ch'ong, a kind of bedstead with curved feet.

A curtain or cloth screen; a veil; a tent; an apron or skirt: "mi mok, a curtain; "mi pok pok, sín, the curtain became thin and (women) did not cultivate (modesty); com., "tiong "mi, a strip facing the top of a curtain.

Used for the next two, as a conjunction: but, only; alone, simply, merely: also read 'wi, q. v.: "mi tiëng "mi tai² only Heaven is great.

To think on, to consider, to plan; to have, to be, is consists in; but, only; just, precisely: "mi ek, only one; com., "mi tu, but, only; "mi 'iu, only have or is; "mi ngó tu, chang, only I am honorable or great!

A carriage-curtain; to tie, to bind; attached, connected; to think on, to consider; a rope, a halter; a boat's painter; a net; a conjunction, but, only, only that; is, belongs to: "mi sì, at that time; "sì "mi, to think, to ponder on; "sów "mi, the four cardinal virtues, propriety, right, integrity, and modesty; the four cardinal points; "mi hie² to tie up.

A halter for an ox; to tie up, to tether, to fasten: "kie "mi, fastened, confined to a place.

Rice-gruel, thin congee; dissolved, macerated, as by the action of fire or water; entirely, utterly: "michëák rice-gruel; "mi lang¹ boiled to pieces; met., oppressed, harrassed into rebellion; "mi hie² to waste extravagantly.

A spirit made from wheat, and drank from off the dregs; double-distilled spirits: com., "mi ma, a flower, probably the cinnamon-rose.

Small, trifling, insignificant, mean; minute, delicate; in a slight degree, rather, hidden, concealed; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to fade, to decay, to diminish, to dwindle away; to repress, as grief; to hide away, to conceal; not, without, not having; an ulcer on the calf of the leg: "mi sá¹ or sá² "mi, small, fine; insignificant; ching "mi, subtle, recondite; com., "mi pok (coll. "mi mok), petty, trifling, as gains; "mi chiëng low, base, servile; sè "mi, a little of, a trifle; "mi ch'ieu a passing smile; "mi "hwí, a little fire; "mi "mi a, a small, fine rain.

A kind of pot-herb; herbs, table-vegetables; com., pah, "mi, swallow-
wort, an asclepias; 'ch'iong mi, or 'tu mi, the cinnamon-rose.

A sort of rose, called 'ch'iong mi, or 'tu mi, the cinnamon-rose, in which sense the same as the last.

To deceive, to delude, to beguile; to charm, to bewitch; stupefied, bewildered, blinded, as by various allurements; charmed, ensnared by; stupidly attached to: 'ching mi, enslaved, as by vice; com. 'mihek to deceive; seduced; 'hwoong mi, in a stupor, insensible; 'hwoong mi hung, possessed by a siren or female demon; 'mi hung teng, a company of the bewitched, as in plays.

To leave, as at death; to entail, to bequeath, to will; a will, testament; to leave, to forget, to lose; to emit, lose unconsciously; to omit, to retain, to keep back; a residue, surplus, leavings: 'mi ke to forsake, to cast away; 'mi wong, forgotten; 'sieu mi, to urinate; 'mi 't, the body left—by my parents; com. 'mi meng, a will; 'mi diong, handed down, as property or a profession; 'chu mi, bequeathed by ancestors; 'mi sek, to lose; 'mi ch'ieu wong ming, infamous a myriad of years to come; 'mi pok, 'chu, a posthumous child. Read mi', as in koi 'me' to make presents, to give things.

A dike, a mud wall, a low dike about an altar: 'mi king, a house inclosed by a mud wall.

A large species of deer, an elk, a stag: 'mi lik, a stag.

A young fawn; the tender young of animals: 'mi kiu, garments made of the furs of young animals.

A coll. word: to incline, to bend the head, to stoop or crouch, as in passing under a low place: the same as mi, q. v., 'au, 'mi kia sioh, tek, kiang, to bend the head down a little.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'mi mai (or 'mowai), to bury; 'mi mi, to stoop; 'mi mowai, to grind, to whet.

(442) Miak.

Miak. A coll. word: to smear, to plaster, to daub on, as by throwing mud; to fall with a splashing noise; met. to patch, as by sewing a piece of cloth over a rent; to fall to, or come on, a surety, as the payment of a debt: miak, ngai, spoiled, as by a muddy splash; miak, 'ngwai, sing siong, has come on me (for liquidation); miak, luh, di, to fall splashing, as wet cloth, etc.

Miak. A coll. word: old and shabby, seedy, worn threadbare; weak, debilitated, prostrated by sickness: miak, miak, very weak, strength all gone; miak, miak, 'to, to recline weak and exhausted; siong seng, yu miak, siok, luh, is wearing very shabby clothes indeed!

Miak. A coll. word: to strike with a stick, to beat, to cudgel: miak, siok, kon to beat with a club.
Mięh. A coll. word to beat, to throb, as the heart; "mięh, mięk; taęng" (or kiew'), throbbing, palpitating.


Name Mięh.

Read "mięh"; coll. "mięh" a name, an appellation; the given name, as distinguished from that of the family or clan; met., a person; fame, reputation; eulogy, merit, distinction, honor; to name, to designate; "mięh che" (or hō'), name, designation; "mięh saiek", a name, as being well known; "mięh sidő, reputation; "mięh ëw' distinction; "mięh mięh", or ton'), the name, that by which a thing is called; "mięh mięh", the infantile name; "hwa mięh", a fictitious name, nickname; "hong" mięh, to forge a name; "mięh tori", or prięng", a visiting-card; "mięh tek, hō', well-named; "ch'ok, mięh, to appear, to act for (others); noted, famed; "mięh yong kimag, to name a child before it is born; met., to say or do before-hand, to anticipate.


Read "meng"; coll. "meng" the natural life or being; fate, destiny, lot in life, as appointed by Heaven; fortune, luck: "meng, mięh" one's natural life; "meng, mięh" life, as tenacious or surviving; "sięh, teu mięh", a life; "meng" pawk, ch'ok, to venture one's life in; "meng" ong, a horoscope and its correlative, ruling character over five years; "meng" kah, the aspect of a horoscope; "k'ang" mięh to tell fortunes; "k'ang mięh" to toil and struggle on; "mięh nygai" (or pok, or k'y'), a poor, wretched lot; "mięh tai kō' ing", a horoscope which indicates honor or rank; sięh, t'au ona kau teu mięh, a cat has nine lives; cheng se' ong chiong, t'ing sé mięh, the first degree is got by an essay, the second by destiny!


Read "mięh" in the dictionaries, meaning oblique, squinting: in the coll. "mięh", what; the same as the coll. "się? q. v.: mięh, nōh, what? mięh, nōh, nōh, what thing? mięh, sięh, what time? kō'g mięh, toil for what purpose (has he come)?


To strike with the hand; to pack, to pull up or out; to push; to feel of: "měi mięh", to rub, to feel of; in the coll. to toil, to drudge.

To beat, to strike: mięh, sięh irregular, distorted, not square or exact.
Miek

To destroy, as with fire, to extinguish; to finish, to exterminate, to cut off; to destroy utterly, to abolish: "chau miek"; to extirpate, to raise to the ground, as rebels and their towns; com., "tu miek"; to destroy, to abolish; miek, wong, exterminated; pok, seng pok, miek, fit neither to live nor perish—utterly worthless.

Interchanged with the last: to pare, to scrape thin; small, minute, worthless; not, without; to despise, to reject: "miek", yong, dull in vision, downcast; pok, miek, not disregard or reject; miek, cha, deserted, hopeless.

The skin of the bamboo; reeds or bamboo split into slats; splints, as for hoops or baskets; splinters, lath-like slips; small, as the ends of twigs; com., miek, wong, the part of a splint next to the skin, inner splints; miek, k'U, bamboo-hoops; k'U teng miek, splints for bucket-hoops; coll., miek, nak, (or k'U nak), a bamboo tow-line.

Sand-flies, ephemera about stagnant water or damp places, which light and heat destroy: miek, mong, gnats, ephemera.

Blood, gore; the nose-bleed; to smear with filth, to defile: u miek, to smear with filth, to pollute; met., to asperse, to defame.

Mieng

Read ngak; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. miek, to gnaw off, to strip, as meat from bones by gnawing.

Mieng. A coll. word, as in mieng mong, or mieng mong, mong, adjusted, well arranged, in their proper places, as things; tai' i' cho tek, mieng mong, the business all done properly.

To put away, to free from, to dispense with; to spare, to excuse, to forgive; to avoid, to evade, to escape from; avoided, escaped; to remove from office; as a negative, do not, no need of: "mieng kwang, to take off a cap; com., "mieng choi" to pardon crime; to escape punishment; "mieng db, spare the trouble, don't inconvenience yourself; "si" mieng, to forgive; mong mieng, can't escape, as a penalty; "mieng chieng pi, a flag of truce, "the white feather"; coll., mieng tek, to avoid, lest, so that it may not; ma' mieng tek, ko' inexcusable, unavoidable; mieng sidh, cha, to excuse from a police duty; met., to dispense with one's going to do.

A crown or coronet; diadem of the Chow dynasty with pendants, made like a Cantab's cap: kwang mieng, a coronet; com., mieng diu kwang, the Chow diadem—cap worn by idols and in plays.
To bear children, to bring forth: the first also read 'wang, q. v.: hung mieng, the act of bringing forth, parturition.

To urge, to animate, to stimulate, to persuade one; to force one's self, to use effort; constrained, compelled, urged by circumstances: com., 'mieng kiong, or 'kiong mieng, to force or constrain; unwillingly, by constraint: 'mieng lik, to exert one's self; be diligent in; 'mieng lai, to urge, to animate.

Like the last: to excite, to stimulate, to urge one.

To exert the mind; to recall; to think of; to consider, to reflect on.

Interchanged with the last: fine silk thread; to imagine, to think of, to consider; absent, remote, distant; light, inconsiderable: 'mieng siong, or 'mieng haoai, to ponder; com., 'mieng tieng kwok, Burmah.

Intoxicated, drunk; fuddled; addicted to, sunk in vice: 'mieng 'mieng, drowned in excess; 'liu 'mieng, wholly addicted to; 'mieng 'chiu, fuddled, constantly drunk.

A lake near Hanyang in Hupeh; name of the R. Han near its mouth; the waters exuberant, overflowing the banks.

To look askance; to glance the eyes, to ogle; to look fixedly at: 'siong 'mieng, to ogle each other; 'liu 'mieng, to look obliquely; 'mieng 'mieng, to look stupidly at.

Mieng. A coll. word: a corruption of miēh, as in 'mieng miang, what name? what is the matter?

The cotton plant, cotton; a cotton-comfortable: 'muk, 'mieng, the cotton tree (Bombax ceiba); com., 'mieng hao, raw cotton, cotton bowed or flocked; 'mieng 'chai, cotton paper; 'mieng sa siang cotton yarn or thread; 'tang 'mieng, to bow cotton; 'p'wo 'mieng, to wad with cotton; 'mieng yong, a sheep; coll., 'mieng p'wo? cotton-wadded bedclothes; 'mieng tui, the refuse in cotton; 'p'woai, 'mieng chêw? refuse cotton-batting or bedding; nik, 'mieng, to slip a cotton-bed into (its cover).

Interchanged with the last; soft, cottony silk, as raw silk or floss; drawn out, extended, prolonged; uninterrupted, enduring; Mieng. lasting; small, minute, weak; wound close or thick: 'mieng siu 'mieng, weak as floss; 'mieng tiung, perpetual; 'tieng 'mieng, bound by
many ties, intimate; in the coll. protracted, as rain or a disease; com., 'si mieng, silk sheets—like cotton-battling; coll., mieng mieng, soft and flexible; weak, relaxed.

To close the eyes, as in sleep, to go to sleep; the sleep of animals and plants; a dim, confused vision: in the coll. read 'mieng, q. v.: 'liu mieng, the sleep of the willow; 'keng sik, pok, mieng, a sleepless night; 'ngiu mieng te' sleeping cow's land—i.e., a lucky spot or site; 'tiong mieng, the long sleep, death.

Mieng. A coll. word: to shave off; to pare, as fruit: 'mieng li, to pare plums; 'mieng ka neng, to shave off the hard skin of the feet.

The face, the countenance, the visage; the front, the top or surface of; that which is anterior; a side, a face; the direction, points of compass; face to face, openly, in one's presence; to front, to turn the face to; to see or visit one; personally; honor, character, respectability, self-respect; a classification of drums, gongs, and mirrors; the 17th radical: in the coll. read meng q. v.: 'pok, hok, mieng, ch'iong, he who does not study is as one who faces a wall—i.e., makes no progress: com., 'mieng eü' to give direct, verbal orders; 'tä mieng' honor, respectability; 'mieng sieng' a familiar face; 'sëu kwong paik, mieng' the eight points of the compass—in all directions; coll., 'lan sioh, tek, pok, mieng k'ëuk, 'ngwai, leave me a little self-respect.

Wheaten flour; vermicelli made of flour: com., 'mieng' pau, vermicelli and small loaves, as presents; wheat bread; "mieng' Mieng. 'prieu' tickets for vermicelli, as issued by the shops; 'mieng' liung (coll. mieng' mook, or mieng' mok), wheat flour; 'ch'ieq, mieng' and 'sôh, mieng' the sliced and the thread-like kinds of vermicelli; coll., mieng' nêng kidang, dough images; mieng' sioh, kaik, a knot of thread-vermicelli; mieng' sioh, 'pêng', a folded slice of vermicelli.

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Mieu.

Obscure, as the sun setting behind trees, dark, dusk; distant and indistinct; profound, abstruse, not clearly perceived: ni, 'mieu' 'mieu, the sun setting, evening; "mieu, mieng, obscure, dull; profound; "mieu ,.. naugiong, no word from him.

A small branch or twig, the small end or point of a tree; the tapering end of a post; the limit, end of a season or year: 'ding 'mieu, skirts of a forest; snoo' 'mieu, the close of the year; coll., 'mieu 'mieu, fine, small, as thread—the opposite of k'aoq; 'mieu miang' the slender, fragile form (of a child); net., fine, attenuated.
The boundless, indistinct, dazzling appearance of the ocean: "mieu 'mieu", vast, unfathomable; com., "mieu 'mong", or 'mieu 'mien", immense and indistinct; confounding, doubtful, scarcely suspective of proof or belief.

One eye small or wanting; a contracted, sunken eye; to glance, to look at with one eye, to examine minutely; small, trifling, minute, subtle, abstruse; to complete, the utmost, all, nothing beyond or better: "ch'ing 'mieu", mysterious; "mi 'mieu", minute; "mieu muk", small eyes, near-sighted.

Also read 'yeu: deep, hollow eyes; distant, remote, profound; vast, extensive: "tieu 'mieu", distant, profound. Also read 'mieng, as in "mieng 'yong", charmed, insolable.

A plant yielding a purple dye, in which sense also read mao; small, little, petty; remote, distant; to slight, to look down upon, to regard contemptuously; proud, supercilious: "mieu 'wong", distant; com., "mieu se" to slight, to regard with disdain.

Interchanged with the last; deep, hidden, distant, mysterious; to look at from a distance: "mieu 'mieu", distant; sad, mournful: "mieu pok", 'k'o 'mwo' deep and unfathomable.

The tender blade of grass or herbs, the shooting up of grain; progeny, descendants: "ha' 'mieu", the imperial summer hunt; "wo 'mieu", paddy-sprouts; "mieu yo' posterity; "mieu ming or "mieu 'chu", the Miao, aborigines of southern China; "mieu", prolific, many; com., "mieu 'chieng", small salted prawns.

To trace, to line, to design and sketch; to copy paintings or drawings: "mieu 'wut" to copy a drawing, to sketch; "mieu 'king", to make designs in gold; to gild, as china-ware.

Also read mao in the dictionaries: a cat, a puss; the mewing of cats: in the coll. read, mao, q. v.: "chang 'mieu", a tiger cat; a tiger shedding its hair.

Also read mao: an anchor; a grappling-iron: mao, "p'au 'mieu", to cast anchor; 'ki 'mieu", to weigh anchor.

Read mao in the dictionaries: hempen threads bound around, to intertwine; met., intimate, familiar, closely united by ties of friendship: "tiu 'mieu", wound about, intricate, closely united. Read mieu: erroneous, wrong. Read kiu: mourning clothes, sack cloth: kiu 'si", to strangle one's self. Read muk, as in 'chieu muk, the order of precedence in the ancestral hall.
### Mortuary Temple

A temple of idols, an ancestral hall or temple; the front hall of a palace:  

**Miao.**  

miêu a, a temple; dòng miêu, ch'iên, a palace utensil; met., a rising man; com., "miêu chêuk" (coll. k'ang miêu), a temple curator, sexton; miêu hoǐ, sacred names, as of the imperial ancestry; k'ang tâ miêu the temple of Mars; coll., miêu sung ma, (like) horses (of clay) before temples—i.e., well appearing, but worthless; miêu tî̂e, tû, a pig's head (offered) in the temple; met., already sold or betrothed, as a female slave.

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### Read miêu in the dictionaries

**Miu.**  

Read miêu in the dictionaries: extravagant words, as of fools; an error, mistake; to err, to mistake; to deceive, to defraud, to irritate, confound or mislead: "miêu ngiông, silly, extravagant gabble; "miêu ngêu, an error; com., "pwoi miêu contrary, refractory; opposite, wrong, as the idea in an essay.

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### A coll. word: to tread into, to sink, as the foot in mud: k'a miêu, tî̂e, the foot steps or sinks into; miêu a or miêu lô̂k, to sink down, as the foot in mire.

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### To cover things with a cloth, to veil; a napkin to cover food with; the first is the 14th radical.

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### At rest, still, quiet, silent; secret; to stop: com., "Ching miêu, a sage noted in the history of the Three States.

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### Thick, close together; fine, small, minute; hidden, secret, occult, retired; mysterious, profound; to stop, to rest; intimate, friendly: in the coll. read mek; q.v.: "pe miêu, hidden, secret; "ch'ing miêu, very intimate; "ki miêu, a secret spring, hidden cause of; com., "mik, 'iu, intimate friends; "mik, chiu to memorialize secretly; chiu miêu, complete, nothing wanting, as work, etiquette, etc.

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### To speak in a low tone, to whisper; quiet discourse; still, silent; careful, attentive: "chik, miêu, silent, still; "mik, yong, at rest, reposeing.

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### Full, overflowing, as waters; in the coll. overflowed, submerged, as by an inundation: coll., k'ô̂k, 'chwi miêu, covered
with the waters; *mik, kwo’ t’au,* overflowing higher than one’s head.

As in *Mik, j’o yong* (coll. *Mik, j’o k’eng*), a stream in Hunan, entering Tungting Lake on the southeast, in which Ch’t’u-yüan drowned himself.

Read *kauk,* to regulate; to open out, pervious; confused, mixed; to rise, to float; the noise of rising waves.

Honey, nectar; sugared, luscious, sweet; *mik, kwo,* honied, eyeled, flattering; *p’re j’o mik,* the jack-fruit; *mik,* the honey-Mi. bee; *mik,* ch’o,* sweet dates—boiled in sugar; *mik,* saik,* a yellowish color; coll., *mik,* chieng,* preserved in honey or sugar; *mik,* kwo’ ka’lang,* a very fragrant olive from Ang, mik,* k’a; *mik,* ching king (or k’ing), a species of small apple; *mik,* chieng,* p’ie song,* "arsenic steeped in honey"—the flattering words of a scoundrel.

A marine animal, fabled to spurt sand at people, or bite their shadows, and so injure them; *mik,* to, a crafty, masked enemy: *ui, kwo,* mik,* plotting, traitorous.

A frontier, a boundary; a place, region, territory; *s’o mik,* lands, states; the borders of graves: *s’o mik,* western regions, states beyond the western frontier; *seng* mik,* Confucian groves; *chiok,* mik,* remote regions.

A drag-net having nine sacs or bags woven in it: *kwo mik,* a drag-net for small fish.

A seam in fur dresses; to sew fur garments; to stitch, to sew together.

The threshold of the door, which is not to be trod on: *heng pok,* ti’ mik,* in walking don’t tread on the threshold.

To go about and seek, to search for; to examine, to seek out, as quotations: *mik,* to’ to look for the road; *mik,* kwo’ to search for quotations.

*Ming.* A coll. word: to lie still, though unable to sleep; to keep quiet, to hush, to be silent about; to stop, to cease, as from lustful ways—used sarcastically: *mwong,ming, ming,* just lie still, as said to a child.

*Ming.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ming,mang,* to cover, as a book with cloth, to put the cover on (a cotton bed).

An expanse of water, watery; to flow off; exhausted, drained off; finished, destroyed; obscure, distant, confused: *ming hoang,* in confusion, anarchy.

*Dishes, vessels used in eating; a sort of dish or plate; the 108th radical: *ke’ ming,* utensils used in eating.
worship or eating; com., 'king kê 'míng, a casket of gold head-ornaments.

敏

Active, quick; clever, smart, capable, skilled at; serious, sedate, respectful, attentive; the great toe; 'ch'ung 'míng, clever, of quick parts; 'míng kiu, to seek earnestly; 'míng à sê' efficient, having executive skill; com., 'míng chieh, ready, prompt, of quick perception.

鰨

A salt-water fish; a fish like a perch, common at Macao, having dark brown spots, the Corvina catalea.

閔

Used for the next: mourners at the door; to mourn with, to commiserate, to feel for; sick at heart, as from grief or trouble; indisposed, sorrowing, grieved; to urge, to exert one's self: 'Míng 'song, a disciple of Confucius.

憀愍

To pity, to compassion-ate, to mourn or feel concern for: 'míng siong, grieved, sorrowing for others; com., 'ching 'míng (coll. kô 'deng), to pity.

啇

Strong, robust; capable, able to do, having executive ability.

茗

The young, tender leaves of the tea plant: 'hiong 'míng, fragrant tea; 'ching hiong 'míng, a kind of white rose (Macartney's?).

酩

A kind of liquor, called 'lê 'míng, made from glutinous rice and wheat: 'míng 'ting, very drunk, intoxicated.

甕

A kind of dark stripped toad, sometimes called 'keng 'míng, or 'tu ak, (earth-duck); to urge, to press on; to strive, to use great effort; forced beyond one's strength or inclination, by constraint, unwillingly; the 205th radical: 'míng 'míng, to exert one's self, constrained to do.

名

A name, that by which a person or thing is called; the given name, as distinguished from the surname; met., a person, being; a designation, a title; fame, reputation, distinction, honor, éclat, credit, renown; literary or official merit; famed, noted, eminent, renowned; to name, to designate: in the coll. read 'míng, q. v.: 'sing 'míng, to obtain a reputation; com., 'míng hong' relative duties; 'míng sêa a distinguished scholar; 'míng kua, an illustrious family; 'míng le' fame and wealth; 'keng 'míng, merit, reputation, official honors; 'míng 'síng che 'wá' the writing and painting of a famous artist.

銘

To inscribe on the memory, to remember; to note, to keep a record of; to engrave, to carve on metal.
or stone; a record, book of precepts, guide for one's conduct: 'ming sing, engraven on the mind; "pe ming, a stone tablet; com., 'ming ching, a eulogistic banner borne at funerals.

Dark, obscure, dismal, doleful; deep, dark recesses; carvenous, gloomy, as night; the approach of night; the nether world, place of the shades, sheol, hades; uninformed, immature, as a child's mind: 'hui 'ming, lost to sight, the abode of spirits; 'ming hui, or 'ming kung, limbo; 'ching 'ming, heaven; 'ming ngwang, uninstructed, stupid; com., 'ming i ch'ieng 'chai, paper clothes and cash—burnt to wretched ghosts.

The boundless ocean, the great deep; a drizzling rain; a fine mist, fog and clouds on hill-tops: 'ming hai, the deep, blue sea; 'ming 'ming, misty.

An insect that devour grain and produces blight: 'ming jing, a mulberry-caterpillar, which the sphex is said to adopt as its young; coll., 'ming 'jin ski 'k'iang, an adopted son.

A lucky plant, called 'ming kick, which grew in Yu's palace; its foliage followed the moon; probably a sort of bulb whose leaves alternately sprouted and died.

Also read 'ming: to close the eyes, as in death; a dull, indistinct vision: 'ming 'ming, obscure sight; 'kung 'sing 'ming muk, to close the eyes cheerfully in death; 'sing 'sing, the blind statesman—epithet of Sz'kwang of Tsin, b. c. 510.

The sun obscured; dark, obscure, the darkness of night: in the coll. read 'ming, q. v.

Bright, clear, brilliant; plain, evident, open, manifest, patent, apparent; Mich. brightness, splendor; astute, intelligent, perspicacious; to distinguish, to understand clearly; to illustrate, shed light on, as by explanations: in the coll. used for 'ming, q. v.: com., 'ming pek, plain, manifest; to understand clearly; 'kung 'ming, plain, perspicacious; 'sing 'ming, the gods, idols; 'sing 'shu, the Ming dynasty. A. D. 1368-1628; 'teng, to show one's innocence, by an oath before the gods; 'k'iei 'ming 'sing, the morning star; 'ming tieng (coll. 'ming tang), to-morrow; 'sing hauk, ting, transparent horn-lanterns—made of sheep's horns; 'ming 'li, 0 comprehend the reason or propriety of; 'sing 'ning 'yang pok, 'ming, blind in both eyes; 'sing 'ti ko' chauk, to do wrong knowingly; dai 'sing k'oe pok, all clear and plain, all properly done; coll., 'ming 'teng' any sick, apparent gain, but actual loss, in trade.

The autumnal sky, the period when leaves fall; to pity, to feel for, to sympathize with: 'ming tieng, autumn; met., the clear expanse, sky.

The multitude, the people; subjects, embracing the un instructed and those not in office; com., ming ka, the people, subjects; ming ka, the dwellings of the people; ming wang ming, the cabin, ruffian; ming ming, to steal the people's hearts; ming ching, the popular feeling or spirit; ming chang, class of policemen, followers, runners; chih ming, the people, you poor people; ming hai injuries to the public; siew ming, the four classes of subjects; chiong ming, loyal people; ming ping the people changing—i.e., becoming rebellious; ming chik, a registry, census.

A range of mountains in the north of Sz'chuen, a spur of the Philing range, separating the valleys of the Yellow river and Yangtsz: Ming keng, a large tributary of the river Yangtsz; Ming chiu, an inferior department of Kansuh.

A fine kind of stone, like alabaster or marble, but not classed as a gem: pek ming, a white pebble.

Read mieng; coll. ming: to sleep; sleepy, drowsy, dozing; ming neii drowsy; ming ch'ong, a bedstead; ming d, women's sleeping-shoes; kwong ming, to cry out in sleep; ch'ung ming, sleepy; ngo ming, to go without sleep; kwong loh, ming, to fall asleep; kwong sioh, kok, (or ku) ming, to take a short nap; hang ming, hang neii half asleep.

A fishing-line; a string, a cord; to string, as cash; a string of cash, to give or use garments as bedding; abundant; grieved, pained: ming chie, a string of cash.

A species of serpent; the ancient name of Fookien; the river Min in this province: com., ming wok, the Fookien and Canton provinces; ming chie, the provinces of Fookien and Chekiang; ming seng, the Min province—i.e., Fookien; Ming kaing the chief of the ten departments of the Foochow prefecture; ming ang seng (or teng), a military post at the Minan pass in the Min; coll., ming kaing, seng, kwang ping, “biscuits (made) in front of the Ming district magistrate's”; met., things large and showy (but not superior).

The cry of a bird or animal, a crowing, a song, a buzz, a hum, a yell; sound, as of drums and other sonorous articles; to sound, to cause to emit sounds; birds calling to each other; to resound, as one's fame: kie ming, cock-crowing; ming chung, to sound a bell; ming wong, to call for redress; com., ming lo, to beat gongs; chea ming chung, a clock; ku chiong nang ming, it's hard to clap with one hand; met., to need others' help.
Read *mû*; coll. *mû*; *mûng* as in *mûng* *ûau*, steamed bread, leavened wheaten cakes or loaves — offered in piles of 36, or more, to hungry ghosts.

**Ming.** A coll. word, about the same as *mû*: to incline the head, to stoop: *ûau* *mûng* *kiû* *sioh*, tek, *kiûng*, bend the head a little.

**Ming.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *mûng* *mûng*, to cover, to stop with a cover, as of paper or cloth; *mûng* *mûng*, to shave, to pare, as fruit.

(452) **Mô.**

**Mô.** A coll. word: to swell, to rise, to bunch, as from the bite of an insect; to jut, to protrude, to rise above the surface, as hillocks; a bunch, a swelling; *sioh*, *mô*, a swelling; *mô* *sioh*, * tô* to jut or rise in a bunch; *mô* *kí* di, rising, swelling; *sioh*, *sing* tu se *mô* *mô*, the person covered with small bunches (from bites).

**Mô.** A coll. word, borrowed from Shantung and equivalent to *pau*, bread: *mô* *mô*, bread, loaves of bread; *mô* *mô* *pau*, a pantry.

Read *mû*; coll. *mô*: a female, that which produces, the female of animals, *met.*, principal, substance: *õi *mô*, a cow; *kîê* *mô*, a hen; *mô* *chíêk*, a large species of female erab; *mô* *kaêk*, the female and male; *la* *hu* *mô*, a tigress — a fierce woman; *mô* *siong* an effeminate, appearance; *õong* *mô*, a barren woman; *mô* *le* principal and interest; *ûchô* *mô*, the mother in vinegar; *tsiê* *mô*, or *ûchong* *mô*, the substance, an epitome.

**Mô.** A coll. word: to beat, to pound; to strike with a club: *mô* *ngâi*, to spoil by pounding; *mô* *sî*, to beat to death.

**Mô.** A coll. word: to beat, to pound; to strike with a club; *mô* *ngâi*, to spoil by pounding; *mô* *sî*, to beat to death.

Small, minute, delicate; a final interrogative in questions answered by yes or no; a particle expressing doubt, surprise, etc.; in the coll. the sound *pê* is more common as a mark of interrogation: *yeu* *mô*, minute, small; *sêng* *mô* (coll. *sî* *mô*), what? *tai* *tieu* *mô*, has he come? coll., *kâng* *mô*, lo! behold!

To rub, to touch with the hand; to handle, to feel the texture of; to rub, to polish; to destroy: in the coll. read, *mûvo*, q. v.: *ûkhu* *mô*, to pat gently; *õi* *siong* *mô*, to "rub each other"; *met.*, to instruct or reprove mutually, as friends; *mô* *sô*, to feel of; to toy with; *mô* *trûng* the operations of nature; *sieu* *mô*, to wear away, to destroy; *com.*, *õîch* *mô*, to reflect on, search out the sense of.

To grind, to sharpen by rubbing; to rub, to polish; *met.*, to study, to examine closely; to afflict; afflicted, distressed, over-
come by trials; also read mó¹ and in the coll. mowai, q. v.: 'mó lá² to examine, to study diligently; ³,ú tank, ú mó, like chiseling and grinding; met., perfect, finished; thoroughness, as in learning; com., 'mó nang' to be afflicted; to suffer from toilsome labor; 'mó miek; distressed; to waste, to destroy; 'mó liéng to practice diligently, become skilled in.

A bowl, a cup for water or tea; a drinking-vessel.

A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon: 'soi' mó, oppressed with sleep, drowsy and stupid; com., 'mó koi, a devil, a demon; 'sí ái mó koi kwai' demons and frightful imps; 'chiu, mó, delirium tremens; ³,ú, mó, poetic ravings.

To cut, to dissect, to cut open; to pare off; to slice or divide up.

The covering of brutes, hair, pelage, wool, fur; ³, Wu. máo. The human hair; hair hanging over the forehead; tufts on a child's head, trimmed on each side; the long hairs; met. eminent, courageous; 'lióng, mó, the two tufts on an infant's head; 'mó sëi' an eminent scholar; 'chong, mó, superior to others.

Read ²u; used for the coll. 'mó: not, no, none; ³, Wu. máo. without, destitute of, wanting; equivalent to the syllabic prefix ² in certain English words: '²óm yë; king, unimportant; 'mó sing sëi² no heart for it; 'mó hwerk, tek, no resource, no help for it; 'ó a mó, have you or not, yes or no; 'mó tó, no property, poor; 'mó nôh, kong, nothing to say, 'mó 'chï chëi² no such thing, entirely false; 'mó, 'tang, tong, cannot; 'mó neng² ashamed; 'mó tó² (or nó²) 'mó, no place to buy it —not in the market; 'mó tioh, or 'mó tó² not present; 'päh, mó, lost; 'mó kó² gone, disappeared; 'mó niah, not equal or compara-
A head-covering; to go on blindly and rashly; to press heedlessly on; to assume, to feign, to presume; to usurp, to take upon one's self without authority; to venture on, to brave; rash, venturesome; to falsify, to counterfeit: *"mō* tocovet and strive rashly for; *"mō* chik, to envy; "mō* ha* a jealous woman.

A hat, a cap, a turban, a covering for the head: com., "ch’ieng mō* a felt cap; "kwook, kung mō* an ancient ducal cap of a square form; "k’ying mō* a kind of hood or winter-bonnet; "ta* mō* to wear a hat; "wang mō* the bowl (i. e., common) cap; "mō* ting, a cap knob or button; "k’ui mō* a helmet; coll., "mō* a red-tasseled official cap; "mō* tsun, a cap without tassels.

A sort of scepter, or badge of imperial authority: also read ngpcoi* q. v.

A quern, a hand-mill; a mill for grinding grain; to grind grain: also read "mō*, q. v.: com., "mō* sing, the pivot of a quern; "mō* to push the quern; "mō* cheng and "mō* p’weng, the upper and nether millstones; "ch’ui mō* a water-mill; "n’gung mō* a buffalo-mill; "mō* mieng chung, to grind wheat; "mō* chiong, to grind rice wet, make rice-starch; coll., tong mō* to dress or pick millstones; "mō* cheng tah, ching kang, "a millstone pressing the heart"—i. e., undisturbed, fearless.

Overgrown with grass; herbage; to gather plants; vegetables in soups: *"mō* kung, meat-pottage; *"mō* ch’ait’ pot-herbs, greens.

An eye with a small iris; a dull eye, dim sight; stupid, bewildered: *"mō* confused, perplexed.

An old man of ninety years; old, senile, decrepit, in second childhood: *"mō* an aged person; *soi mō* infirm and aged.

Mōh.

Mōh., A coll. word: to feel after, as in the dark; to say at a venture, to guess at; *"mō* mōh, just say or guesst; just feel after, as in the dark; mōh, tioh, hit upon, guessed; ang* mōh, mōh, very dark.

Mōh., A coll. word: a technical or coined term for 5, 50, 500, &c., as used by traders to indicate prices: mōh, mōh, 55 cash.
Read mok; coll. möh: the filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis, or between flesh and fat; the thin skin or peel inside the shells of eggs and rind of fruit; möh, möh, a thin film; sœu möh, the reed of the mouth-piece of a clarinet; laung möh, the film of eggs; kah, sioh, t'ang möh, divided by a film; met., not closely related.

Read mok; coll. möh: a negative of prohibition or admonition, do not, must not, no need of: möh, k'iü, don't laugh; möh, k'iü, don't insist, don't be ceremonious; möh, sœu, don't trouble him; möh, nîâh, (or mö nîâh), not equal to, not as good as; ko' möh, nîâh, ngouî yong still not equal to my mode or style.

Moi. A coll. word, as in moî, moî fine, drizzling, as rain; a moî or moî, moî, a drizzling rain, a mist; moî lang' wet with mist.

Mok. A coll. word: a small, black gnat, sometimes called mok, chok; met., a worthless fellow; mok, or chûi mok, infusoria, such as are generated in ponds.

Mok. A coll. word, as in mok, a, fine sewing-silk. A negative of prohibition, do not, no need of; if, unless; preceding an adjective, it denotes the highest degree of, incomparable, nothing like; to plain, ample, great; thick, luxuriant; peace, tranquility; in the coll. read möh, q. v.: mok, yok, or mok, sô, nothing like, incomparable, very proper; mok, tai, if, there is nothing greater than heaven; mok, hi, it certainly is, unless (you) have; kwong mok, large, ample; com., mok, pok, so it must have been, it probably was.

Mok. Also read mauk: a sandy plain, moving sands; mok, dry, clean; careless, indifferent to; arranged, spread out; lang' mok, simple, retiring; mok, mok, vast; sau, mok, the northern desert, Shamo or Gobi; sa mok, (or mauk), a sandy plain, the desert of Shamo.

Sick, silent, as at night: com., chik, mok, quiet and still, retired, solitary.

Sickness, disease; some say an itching complaint or eruption.

The thin film or skin between the flesh and epidermis; any membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the cornea, mesentery, &c.; the thin peel inside of eggs, grasses and certain fruits; in the coll. read möh, q. v.: teak, mok, the inner peel of bamboo; kûng mok, membranes in meat. Read amwô: to bow; to soothe by submitting, to kneel and receive.

A two-edged sword, called mok, yâ, celebrated in the Liel-kwoh-chi.
A curtain, a screen, a canopy; a tent, a marquee; greaves, defences for the legs and shoulders; to cover; a private military secretary, a confidential clerk: 'mi mok,' a screen; 'mok,' hu, an encampment; a secretary's official rooms; 'tu mok,' a secretary on a circuit; 'tien mok,' the universe; 'mok,' ping (com. mok, 'iu), an officer's adviser or secretary.

Mong.

Mong. A coll. word: a kind of grass, called ,mong 'ch'au, gathered for fuel; 'mong ek,' (or kek), a kind of candle with a single pith-wick attached to the ,meng 'kó stalk—also termed 'taí' ek, by shopmen.

Mong. A coll. word, as in ,mieng ,mong or ,mieng ,mong, all properly arranged, put in their places, as things.

Mong. A coll. word, as in ,mong ,mong or ,mong ,mong 'kung, fluttered, distracted, harassed.

A dog in the grass; thick grass, weeds, underbrush; a plant noxious to fishes; indistinct, confused, tangled; r u d e, rustic, clownish: "ch'ó 'mong, tangled, jungly; r u d e, boorish; ch'ó muk, 'mong 'mong, a thick, tangled underbrush; com., 'tu 'mong, rough, impertinent.

The boa or anaconda, largest of serpents: 'mong tiang, a species of caterpillar; com., 'mong, stié, the boa; "mong pó, a court dress embroidered with boas; "mong, t'ung, a skirt embroidered with boas or dragons.

To d r e a m, to see visions; a dream, a vision; a vanity; obscure, without evidence, visionary: in the coll. read maeng' q. v.: Meng. "mong' t'ien prognosis of a dream; "mong' me' chi séü a visionary affair; "ek, t'iong tai 'mong, "one long dream"—i.e., this life, the world; com., "mong' t'iong pok, tō before one could dream or think—seil, it occurred.

Dull, stupid, obscure, not intelligent; vexed, perturbed; grieved, sorrowful; ashamed: in the coll. read 'mung, q. v.: 'mung' Meng. 'mung' ignorant, stupid.

The m i n d distracted with cares, fluttered; busy, hurried, much occupied: com., 'huong 'mung, hurried, perturbed; "tu séü, 'mung, to hurry about needlessly; 'mung, t'ien 'ch'ó 'ch'ó, to do superficially when in a hurry; coll., 'mung 'mung 'ch'au, to hurry to and fro, driven with work and cares.

Name of a hill: 'mung t'auk, (or t'auk'), a rocky mountain; com., 'mung, sieu (or p'auk, sieu), a kind of salt, like Epsom salts.

The awn or beard of grain; the sharp, spinous points, as of grasses; any sharp point; close, crowded, great; fatigued: in the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mong.</th>
<th>Mu.</th>
<th>Mean.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mong</td>
<td>ch'ing</td>
<td>mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>mong</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>a mother, she or that which produces; a female, the female of animals; met., earth; the source of; large, superior: in the coll. read 'mó, q. v.: sek, 'mu, the ten stems; com., 'mu ch'ing, a mother; 'mu, husband's or wife's mother, the mothers-in-law; 'kie 'mu, a step-mother; 'ó 'mu, a nurse, a foster-mother; 'pwong seng 'mu, own mother; 'mu keu maternal uncles; 'tung ho 'mu, step brothers or sisters; 'kwok 'mu, the empress; 'tiêng siong seng 'mu, Matsu, goddess of seamen; 'ho 'mu kwang, a district magistrate; 'chü 'mu, inferior and superior, small and large, as sorts of; 'pwoi 'mu, a medicinal herb, used as an expectorant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mong</td>
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<td>a mother</td>
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<td>mong</td>
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<td>own mother</td>
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<td>mong</td>
<td>pok</td>
<td>edged, sad, dejected; 'ok, mong vexed, unhappy; 'mong mong pok, lok, disconsolate and joyless; coll., 'mu mong disconsolate; mong sî nord, to grieve one's self to death.</td>
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</tbody>
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A coll. word: to fry with a seasoning of oil, soy, etc.: mong nük, to fry pork thus; mong chau, to fry (meats) with a seasoning made of distillers' grains. |
The page contains text discussing various Chinese plants and terms related to them. Here are the translated and transcribed contents:

**读 meü; coll. 'mu', as in 'mu tang', the Mowtan peony; 'mu tang da', the Mowtan camellia.**

**读 meü; coll. 'mu': a Chinese acre, which has much varied in size; as now estimated, 6.61 'mu' equal an English acre:**

'chüeng siok', 'mu', an acre of arable land.

**读 meü; coll. 'mu liok', nearly, approximately; 'mu liok, nioh, wai' about how many or much?**

(458) **Muh.**

**Muh.** A coll. word: to strike, to beat with the fist, to pound, as something soft: 'mu', 'siohk', 'mu', to give a blow with the fist; 'mu', 'muang', 'sing', 'si', to beat half to death.

(459) **Mui.**

One who negotiates marriages, a matchmaker, a go-between; the efficient agent or cause of an effect; to covet, to be officious: coll., 'siok', 'mu', to make presents to a matchmaker; 'mu', 'mu pok', 'sing', 'ching', without go-between marriages can't be made; coll., 'mu', 'noung', a matchmaker; 'ching', 'mu', to complete a marriage-contract (left unfinished by the former go-between); 'cho', 'mu', to act as a decoy at a gambling-place.

**Soot; coals, embers; coal, charcoal: com., 'mu', 't'oung' fossil or hard coal; 'chai', 'mu', a paper match; 'hooj', 'mu', embers; also paper-matches.**

Sacrifice or worship offered by an emperor to obtain a son and heir.

To conceive, incipient conception; quickening: 'mu', 'mu', fat, lusty, good-looking; 'mu', 't'ai', to quicken in the womb.

The flesh on the breast or between the heart and mouth; flesh by the backbone.

A plum, a prune, an apricot; the flowering almond: 'pin', 'mu', marriageable; 'mu', 'mu', dull, obscure; 'mu', 's', spring rains; com., 'mu', 'ho', the flowering almond; 'song', 'mu', pickled apricots; 'mu', 'hiong', almond-fragrance; 'mei', a young female slave; 'yong', 'mu', (coll. 'chi', 'muang'), the Chinese tree-strawberry (Myrica); coll., 'mu', 'eng', a light red; 'mu', 'sak', to chaffer, as a buyer does; 'mu', 'ho', 'tieng', sick; (or 'pieng', sick) 'tang', a small yellow-coated pill (from Peking)—used on sores, &c.

A shrub or stalk of a plant; a cane, a stick, a switch; a gag; a classifier, as of rings or the seeds of fruit; each, one of: 'sun', 'mu', branches and stems; 'kang', 'mu', to hold a gag in the mouth; 'ch'au', 'mu', to guess the fingers—game of morra.
A bright red stone, red coral: com., "mu'i koi' red jasper; "mu'i koi', hwa; a kind of red rose.

A sort of large, double lock, a ring having in it two locks to bolt a door: "tung, muá', a double lock.

A kind of edible berry, like the raspberry, called "muk, muí; moss: in the coll. read "muí, q. v.; "muí, t'ai, moss and lichens, as in damp places.

Summer rains, damp weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew, spoiled by mold: com., "muí 'a, incessant rains; "muí, "tieng, damp, molding weather; coll., "muí, muk, soft, rotten, spoiled by mildew.

"Muk. A coll. word, similar to muk, in meaning, as in ch'au, kau, muí, a place where water is thrown, a filthy puddle.

"Muk. A coll. prefix, as in "muí, mwoi' little sister! Miss!

Wood, wooden; a tree; one of the five elements and eight sounds; plain, unpretending; stiff, honest, unbending; the 75th radical: in the coll. read mek, q. v.: com., "ch'o muk, grasses and trees, plants; "muk, lai'w timber; "muk, ch'iong, putchuck; one says starwort; "muk, sing, the planet Jupiter; "muang muk, a surname, Mr. Twangmuk; "muk, ch'iong, a carpenter; "muk, ch'iong, "ngwong, "root and fountain—

one's ancestors; coll., "ch'iu' muk, trees; "t'u so' muk, teu, images of clay and wood; met., a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

To wash the head, to cleanse and anoint the hair; to wash, to bathe; to enrich by kindness, to receive favor; favored, enriched; to rule kindly: com., muk, ony, to receive favor; "muk, uk, keng 'i, to wash, bathe, and change the clothes, as before an act of worship.

To sink in water, to perish, fall into oblivion; to die, to finish one's course, dead, annihilated, gone; to exceed, to surpass, to transgress; to enrich one's self by swindling; a negative, not, without, nothing of, none at all, not the least; "muk, "tung' useless; "muk, "tu, not to have, has none; "ch'ok, muk, to come forth (and prowl) then skulk, as robbers, rats, etc.; muk, si' (or 'ch'i) pok, wong, till death I will not forget you; muk, goh, myrrh; muk, kwang, confiscated or appropriated by the officers; ch'iong 'ka hok, muk, the whole family has perished.

Ornamented bands of leather, put about a car to strengthen it.

Mallards or wild ducks; a duck of any kind: ku, muk, a wild duck.

The eye; met., the mind, mental perception; to eye, to look at; to designate, to quote or speak of, to
particularize; a director, a leader, the chief, the principal person; a list, a summary, an index; meshes of a net; squares on a chess-board; the 109th radical: in the coll. read mek, and mek, q. v.: 'teu muk, a list, summary; "hwang muk; to turn against, unfriendly; "kwo muk, literary ranks above Sutsai; com., 'mek, hat before the eyes, now; 'mek, lieng, an index, table of contents; 'mek, kek, ngo, to see with one's own eyes (or) hear by report; 'mek, lieng, chong chid, the honorable Muk, lieng—an ancient worthy to whom vows are paid in puppet-shows.

An herb: muk, sok, a trefoil or clover on which cows and horses are fed.

A kind eye; kind, benign, harmonious, peaceful; harmony, concord among relatives; to make peace, to agree with: 'ch'ing muk, affectionate; com., 'kwo muk, harmony, concord; pok, muk, discordant.

To tend cattle, to pasture, to lead a flock to pastureage; a shepherd, a cowherd, a horse-keeper; to superintend, to watch over; ruler of a district, one in charge of a place; applied to religious teachers: "mek, sing or mek, hu, a herdman; "pi, i ch'ing muk, to be humble; "mek, ming, to rule the people; "mek, mung muk, to be a district magistrate; com., "mek, su, an overseer, a shepherd; a pastor or christian minister.

The fine appearance of grain; pleasing, handsome; some; majestic, inspiring respect and admiration; to please, to gratify; to revere; used in books for Mohammed: muk, muk, admirable, grand, royal; chieh muk, order of precedence of ancestral tablets from left to right, as of grandfathers, fathers, sons—the chieh being always superior to muk.

Small rain: "mek, muk, a fine, drizzling rain.

Read, meng and, meng; used in the Paik, ching for the coll. mung, as in "mang, mung, dull, stupid; mung, mung tioh, a dull, confused look, as of one awaking from sleep.

To tend cattle, to pasture, to lead a flock to pastureage; a shepherd, a cowherd, a horse-keeper; to superintend, to watch over; ruler of a district, one in charge of a place; applied to religious teachers: "mek, sing or mek, hu, a herdman; "pi, i ch'ing muk, to be humble; "mek, ming, to rule the people; "mek, mung muk, to be a district magistrate; com., "mek, su, an overseer, a shepherd; a pastor or christian minister.

Read mong, call. mung, as in "mang, mung, t'ing, dark, gloomy weather; mung, mung, mung, mung, dusky, as skies threatening rain; mung, mung t'ing, a slight pain; mung, mung k'ek, fretting, brooding over.

Mung. A coll. word, as in mung, king 'king, to cover closely, to conceal, keep dark about.

Mung. A coll. word: to heat over: mung pwong, to warm up cold rice.

Read mong; coll. mung, as in "mung, tung, dull, not intelligent, confused in mind; "mung, tung ong,
confused destiny, as of one always unlucky.

Also read "mung" in the dictionaries: ephemera or sandflies, insects that fly over water: in the coll. read "mëng", q.v.: "miek", "mung", gnats.

A kind of moss; ignorant, immature, as a child; dull, simple, beclouded, perceiving obscurely; a child, a pupil, a youth; to cover, to conceal; to deceive, to cozen; to act rudely, rash, precipitate; thankful, obliged for, grateful for favors; the 4th of the 64 diagrams: in the coll. read "mang", q.v.: "hong", "mung", to teach youth; "hung", "mung", chaos; "to", "mung", many thanks, much obliged for; com., "mung mwoi" dull, ignorant; "mung ong", to receive favors; "mung hong" confused, deceived; blended, mixed; "mung pe" to cover, to conceal; met., tempted, seduced by; "mung ku", the Mongols; coll., "mung kung" yoh, a medicinal powder, said to be used by thieves to stupefy sleepers.

Dim-sighted, weak eyes; unable to see clearly from a disease in the optic nerves, amaurosis; ignorant of one's self, untaught; "mung" seu, blind, as minstrels.

A covering; to screen off above; to shelter, as from sun or rain: "ping", "mung", to screen; "mung", abundant, luxuriant.

The sun obscured or not yet risen: "mung heng", early in the morning, daybreak; coll., "mung lung", tieng to, confused, jumbled, as the thoughts.

Similar to the last: the moon about to rise or set: "mung lung", dim, obscure, as the moon beclouded or about to rise.

A tree like the cassia, having a yellow leaf; some say it resembles the ash: "mung kwo", the mango, as some use the term.

Small, drizzling rain; misty, foggy: in the coll. read "mung", q.v.: "mung hung", or "hung" "mung", vapors, primitive chaos.

A long, fast-sailing war-junk, called "jung", a large sort of vessel.

A dish filled with food, hence an abundance of food, a plentiful table: "iu", "mung kwi", song, to have a repast on full dishes.

A small rain; fine drizzling show'ers: "mung", incessant rains.

"Mwai". A coll. word, about the same as "moi": a fine, drizzling rain or mist; wet or saturated with mist: "mwa" "mwa" "iu", a fine rain; "mwa" "sioh", "sii", the whole person wet with drizzle.
Read ㎡ai; coll. ㎡wai: to bury, to inter; to secrete, to conceal, to put under ground; "㎡wai i chung" to inter; "㎡wai i huk" to lie in ambush; ㎡wak, ㎡wai, to bury alive; ㎡wai ㎡ak, buried, undeveloped, as one's ability.

Read ㎡a; coll. ㎡wai: a cutaneous, spotted disease, like the 'mèng (measles), but much less severe: "ch'ok, ㎡wai, to have the ㎡wai eruption.

Read ㎡a; coll. ㎡wai: hemp, the female plant; sackcloth, mourning apparel; hempen: "㎡wai ㎡eeo" hempen cloth; "p'ie ㎡wai, to wear mourning — term used in coll. books;

"iu ㎡wai", the sesame; "㎡wai iu", oil of sesame; "㎡wai ㎡ie", a kind of doughnut, incrusted with sesame-seeds and boiled in fat or oil; "㎡wai se ㎡wai tau se tau" "sesame is sesame and beans are beans"—to discriminate and perform accurately.

Read ㎡ó; coll. ㎡wai: to whet, to sharpen, to grind; to rub, to polish by rubbing: "㎡wai ㎡bo", to whet a knife; "㎡wai ㎡mek", to grind ink (on the stone); "㎡wai kwong", to polish; "㎡wai ㎡le" to sharpen; "㎡wai ㎡iating" to toil, to druge.

(463) ㎡wak.

Mo. To daub, to smear, to rub on; to color, to anoint; to rub out, to wipe clean, to sweep away all; to blot out, to erase, to obliterate: in the coll. read ㎡ak, q. v.: com., "du ㎡wak, to blot out; "㎡wak, so" to cancel an account; "㎡wak, ㎡yeng ㎡chit, to apply rouge, as to the middle of the lower lip; coll., ㎡wak, ㎡toh, ㎡tioh, to draw out a card; lau ㎡yoh, ㎡wak, ㎡chit, the hawk swoops up the chicken.

A branch of the river Y angt ㎡z' in Sz'chuen; foam, bubbles on water; froth at the mouth, spittle: "㎡yong ㎡wak, froth, saliva; "㎡keu ㎡wak, expectoration; "㎡o" ㎡wak, to spit out, to sputter.

Provender for cattle; to feed horses with straw, to give hay to cattle: "㎡chit ㎡wak, provender, fodder.

The ends of branches, the outermost twigs; the end, the termination; the last of, the fag-end, the meanest the least important; opposite, of the origin or the root; small, weak; used for I, myself; far off, distant; the leavings, remnants, dust-powder, refuse of; the limbs; traders, as the least of the four classes: ㎡wak, "iu, no more of; ㎡wak, ㎡chit", I, the general; "㎡yong ㎡wak, origin and end; ㎡wak, ㎡chit", the limbs diseased; "㎡ni ㎡wak, insignificant; com., ㎡wak, ㎡wak, small particles, powdered; "㎡wak, ㎡tie", "end of the world"—a waning dynasty; coll., "ta ㎡ioh, ㎡wak, remnants of tea leaves; tea-dust.

Anapkin, a handkerchief; a turban; a kind of sash: in the coll. read ㎡ak, q. v.
The jasmine, called "mwaI, le' juaa, the Jasminum grandiflorum; name of a song: in the coll. read mēk, q. v.

Wang. A coll. word, used by boatmen, as in mwaI, t'iong fou, to turn about, as a ship anchored in the tide; mwaI, p'woong' to swing with the ebb.


Full, filled up; replete, stuffed, surfeited; entire, all, complete, all that the subject includes; to fill, to abound, to suffice; finished, ended, as a set time; forms part of the name for Manchu: in the coll. read 'mang, q. v.: com., 'ch'ang 'mwaI, or 'mwaI chēük, full, filled, abundant; "mwaI sing, the whole mind or heart; "mwaI chiu, Manchu, Manchuria; "mwaI ki, the set time fully come; "mwaI hang sik, a feast in which animals roasted whole are served up; "sing 'mwaI e' chēük, satisfied, fully contented; "mwaI k'eu jiu siok, his mouth is full of lies; coll., 'mwaI sǐ' or 'mwaI tōi' everywhere; 'chi 'mwaI hō (usually spoken 'chǐ 'mang 'hō), so good, so very good; 'mwaI sang ēng, the red Azalea.

A flat eye, one whose canthi are nearly level with the face; dull or half closed eyes, obscure vision; to blind, to deceive, to cheat: to conceal from, to impose on: 'ak, mwaI, the infantile name of Tsao Tsa'o, A. D. 250; com., "mwaI p'ieng to deceive; "chī́ mwaI, to conceal, to hide from; "mwaI kwang mōh, k'i kwang, deceive the officer, but don't insult him; coll., 'che' mwaI che's self-deception; "mō mwaI q'ieng mō mwaI te' not deceive Heaven and Earth—a form of strong asseveration.

A gem, a valuable stone of a reddish or carnation color.

Also read: mwaI in the dictionaries: to walk lame, to move the feet irregularly in walking: "mwaI t'iong, to jump a wall.

Read mang' and wang'; coll. mwaI, as in mwaI ch'ing, a coarse vegetable, like the turnip; it has many fibrous roots, and its leaves are called mwaI ch'ing.

A trowel: na mwaI, a plasterer's trowel; mwaI ju for term for a spear or halberd.

Steamed bread or wheat loaves, leavened and light, called mwaI t'ou, in the coll. ming t'ou, q. v.

An eel, called mwaI jai, like the conger eel, having large pectoral fins: com., l'iu mwaI, a large kind of eel; "mwaI sióng, eel's salted and dried;
"Mwi. A coll. word: used to designate the daughters of a family in the order of ages: twai, mwi, ne, mwi, sang, mwi, the first, second, and third daughters.

Each, every, each one, all, any one; usually, always, constantly; although; to covet: com., 'mwi', mwi, always, constantly; 'mwi, mwi or 'mwi ch'ew' every time; 'mwi ugwock, ch'ek ek, on the first day of every month.

The tail of an animal; the end, extremity, termination of; the last, remnants, driblets; little things; the bottom, the hinder part of; a stern; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals; the 6th of the 28 constellations: "so 'mwi', petty, trifling; 'che' mwi, copulation of birds; com., 'mwi twai' a rudder; 'mwi ch'i'u, afterwards, at last; 'mwi t'o ne' the second from the end; 'pê 'mwi, to wag the tail; coll., wa' 'mwi, kiu k'o' to take back one's words; 'mwi 'chai, the little finger; toi 'mwi, at the end, finally; 'ch'au, mò 'mwi, a beginning without end, incomplete; 'mwi, pau te' bottom of the spinal column; 'mwi kid'ang 'mwi, ching chiao, "the last child is the last pearl"—the last one is the pet.

To defile, to foul, to stain, as with dirty water; used affectedly, to annoy, to request, to ask favors: "mwi t'auk, to request one's kind offices. Read 'mieng': to glide smoothly, as water.

Also read 'ni: continued effort, unwearied, indefatigable; to do willingly: also read 'mwo', q. v.

The first read 'mwo, the second, 'mwo'; coll. 'mwo: to lay the hand on, to feel, to touch; to examine, or search for, with the hand; to rub, to soothe: 'mwo tioh, touched, found by feeling; 'mung' any 'mwo, dark, obscurc; 'mwo, soiled by handling; 'mwo sak, skilled by practice in; 'seng 'chiu, mwo, t'ang, touches the sky with both hands—has a towering ambition; 'mwo sok, to stroke and soothe; 'mwo mah, to feel the pulse.

A coll. character, used in the Paik, Ing: a wife; "mwo sai' wife and husband; "mwo 'kid'ang, wife and children; povang ch'io' p'ah, taung', mwo, in removing to a new abode lost his wife!
墓

A tumulus, a mound; a barrow; a tomb, a grave, a sepulcher: com., "mwo" te' sites of graves, a cemetery; "chien mwo" graves; "chie" mwo or siong mwo to sacrifice at graves; "mwo" pa', a grave-stone; "mwo" kwong, the pit or vault of a tomb; "mwo" tiang, the level space before a grave; coll., mwo k'ah, one in charge of a grave.

The fourth concubine of Hwangti, n. c. 2600; plain, ordinary, ill-looking; coll., kaing mwo 'mu siok, yong' as ugly as dame Mwo.

A pattern, a model, a mold; a form, shape, or guide for imitation; a rule, a law; "chien mwo, a form, model; com., "mwo yong" a pattern; "kie mwo", a rule; manner, example; "mwo hu", obscure, illegible; coll., "neng mwo", one's figure, as emaciated or seen dimly.

Interchanged with the last: a rule, a pattern; to follow a pattern, to copy, to imitate, to sketch; to feel with the hand: "mwo wai" to copy pictures, to sketch; com., "mwo huwong", to follow the pattern; "mwo che" to take a copy or impression, as of graven words.

Counsel, consultation, a matured plan; a rule, a settled course of action or conduct; to imitate: "mew mwo", to devise plans. Used for "u" (not), as in "mwo seng" not faithful, insincere.

Mwo. A coll. word, as in "mwo o" fog, mist; "mwo kau" a dense fog; "mwo la" mist and dew, dew.

Mwo. A coll. word: dim, obscure, darkened, obscured: "mwo gauo", obscure, as the weather, glass, etc.; "mwo mwo kwong", a dim light, day-break.

The fifth of the ten stems, which answers to earth; a fortunate day; abundant, luxuriant.

To think of with affection, to remember fondly; to long for, to hanker, to be fond of; to aspire, ambitious: "ngiong mwo" to look up to, to revere; com., "si mwo" or "siong mwo" to think fondly of; to long for; "mwo" ming (or "miang"), to aspere after fame.

To invite, to solicit, to call on people to do; to give bounties to, to enlist; a public invitation, a general call: "eng mwo" to respond to a levy; com., "chie" mwo to enlist, to levy; "mwo""yong", to enlist braves; "mwo" hwa to beg alms, to get subscriptions, as priests do; "mwo" yong, a general appeal or subscription.

The evening, the sunset; decline of life; close of a period of time: "tieu mwo" morning and evening; "nik", mwo sunset; mwo kin, the state or prospects of the aged; com., mwo nieng, evening of life, old age; nieng, chung sio, mwo close of the
year; coll., *mek, *chii mwo* the eyes dim, dim-sighted.

Read *mok*; used in the Puk, *Ing for the coll. mwo*: *mwo* *mwo* dim, obscure; *t'iong* *mwo* *mwo* *tioh*, the sky obscured.

(MWOK.)

A younger sister; one's daughter; a sister, a miss:
*kiw mwo* marriage of a girl; the 54th diagram; nwo* *mwo* half-sisters; coll., *chii* *mwo* sisters; *pa* *mwo* own sister; *mwo* *ha* younger sister's husband; *ting* *mwo* your sister; *sien* *chii* *mwo* female cousins; coll., *muk* *mwo* little sister! siss! *mwo* *kii* (or *kwoh*), his or your daughter, Miss.

(MEI.)

Name of a stream; the name of a city of the ancient Wei state; dark, obscure.

A plant used in dyeing scarlet; a kind of leather covering for the knees, used by soldiers.

Read *ei*; used for the coll. *mwo*? not yet, not now: *mwo*? *li*, has not yet come; *sidh, pwoh* *mwo*? have you eaten rice yet? *mwo*? *p'ah, seng kieh* cries out before he is whipped; *mwo*? *kii* *ki*, not yet come to the set time.

(MEI.)

No sun, twilight, dull, dark, obscure, somber; not understanding, blind, ignorant; false, perfidious:
*mwo*? *song* and *mwo*? *kok*, dawn and dusk; *m6* *mwo*? rash, inconsiderate; coll., *mung* *mwo*? (coll., *mung* *mwo*?), dull, ignorant.

(MEI.)

An ogre, a demon-brute, which seduces and frightens people; supposed to have four legs and a human face; used in the coll. for *miu*, q. v.: *mio* *mwo?* elves and ogres.

Also read *lwoi*: infirmity, disease induced by care or vexation; anxiety, distress of mind: *sing* *mwo* sick at heart.

(MWOK.)

Read *i*; used for the coll. *mwo*: to heal, to cure: *mwo*? *pang* to heal disease; *mwo*? *lla* healed, cured.

(MWOK.)

A coll. word: to kill, to slaughter; to kill and dress: *mwo*? *ti* to slaughter hogs; *kii* *mwo*? *sioh* *lla* to kill and dress a fowl.

(MWONG.)

Read *'woh*; used in the Puk. *Ing for the coll. *mwo*; as in *mwo*? *ting* (or *kwoh*), the second crop of rice—reaped in the 10th moon; *mwo* *teh* the second crop in the ear, or ready for the sickle.

(MWONG.)

A coll. initial particle: just, merely, only, only just; the more, still more, increasingly; falsely, confusedly, in any way, no matter how: *mwo*? *siih*, just listen; *mwo*? *chieh*, the fewer, fewer and fewer; *mwo*? *po* increasingly rich; *mwo*? *kii*
"mwoong k'o the more (one) calls, the more (the other) goes off; mwoong k'ing, just say or speak on; to lie; mwoong ch'io to make up a story.

A coll. 'character: to ask, to inquire of or about; to search into, to investigate, to demand of; to convict and banish for crime; t'iola, mwoong you must ask; anoh, mwoong nothing to inquire about; mwoong mwoong just ask; mwoong t'ing to interrogate sharply; to berate one; mwoong t'o, to ask or demand it from him; mwoong sioh, to make an inquiry; mwoong t'ou, to exile for three years; mwoong ch'ing k'ang, to banish to the garrisons; mwoong ch'io to exile for crime.

门 A door, a place of ingress and egress, a gate with two leaves, a gateway; met, the household, family; an opening or entrance; a sect, a class, a profession; a classifier of cannon, etc.; the 169th radical: mwoong, the medical profession; com., mwoong ho' or mwoong sioh' doors; mwoong yii, a lintel; ch'ok, mwoong, to go out, to go abroad; mwoong p'an, or mwoong t'a, a present to the door-keeper; mwoong lan ying, the porter's lodge; mwoong seng, or mwoong sii, a pupil, disciple; huk, mwoong, Bund'ism; mwoong sioh (coll. mwoong t'ou), an officer's servant, a major-domo; ch'eii, a mwoong, no door in any quarter; met., no resource, desti-
tute and helpless; coll., mwoong tak, a door hasp or ring; mwoong rii (or taing) a threshold; mwoong tio a door-way, passage; mwoong, or k'ain, mwoong, to knock at a door; mwoong k'au, or mwoong ch'ioi by the door, the entrance; mwoong chiu chio, a regular customer or employer; hoi tok, sioh, mwoong, to light one light; ch'ing sioh, mwoong, one gun; mwoong p'ong k'ang, neng, k'ang' pieng, look at a man through a door-crack, and he appears flat or thin; met., to disparate one unjustly; mwoong ki'ak, or mwoong lun ki'ak, a porch-like covering over the outside of a gate.

們 The sign of the plural of persons; fat, plump: ngu mwoong, we, us; t'a mwoong, they; com., i'e mwoong official attendants, you, gentlemen!

𨧴 A narrow entrance like a door, where a stream or a stream flows between hills: also read mui, q. v.

文 Read sing, used for the coll. mwoong, as in mwoong, a government document, or official dispatch; mwoong chü, or mwoong p'ou, (or t'ou'), an official envelope; p'ou mwoong chü, to bear dispatches.

(470)

拿 Na.

To lay hold of, to seize; to take; to arrest, to apprehend; met., to get an idea of, to ascertain, to appreciate: in the coll.
read redd, q. v.: "na, t, to bring; "na hek, to arrest; "na ong, to seize and interrogate; com., "só "na, to arrest and chain (criminals).

A demonstrative and interrogative pronoun; an adverb of place; that, that one; then, there; which, what, where, how; Nén. also read "nó, q. v.: "na Néng. kó that one; "na ch'ún there; com., "na t'á, how is there—i.e., there is not; "na ti, where? how? coll., "na t'ó, where find—not to be found, is none; "na t'oth, a kind of fence or bar, on supports like an X, as used in front of temples; met., to strut, to make a swell.

Na. A coll. word: to evacuate, to void, as urine or excrement: "na nieü to urinate; "yó "na, to have frequent or irregular stools; "na le, a dysentery, flux.

Na. A coll. word: to measure with the thumb and middle finger extended: sioh, "na, one such measure or space; "na k'ang' nioh, "wai measure and sec how much.

Read "nó; used for the coll. no: but, only, simply, merely; if, but if: "na ch'ún, only this; "na'la "ná, only you (do thus) !na'kó chiong wong only well thus—this is best or will suffice; na'ny king, but if unwilling; na' só, if not or none.

Na. A coll. initial particle, as in na' 'lá chó' to do freqently; na' pák, k'á' instantly, expeditiously, at once.

(471) Na. A coll. word: feminine; easy, flexible, as speech; slow, easy, as one's manner; dragging on, dilatory: "ní na k'ing, a slow, easy manner; "ní sóiöh, hiok, to put off a while, dilatorily.

Read 'ni and 'nai in the dictionaries: the female breast; nipples, teats,udder; milk; common term for mother; a nurse: com., 't'á, 'ná, an officer's mother; "t'á 'ná, mother; the goddess "mother", also called 't'á Ling 'chöi 'ná and T'ak, 'ting 'ná; 'ná ma, a nurse; coll., 12 pa 'ná, parents; 13 mò pa 'mò 'ná, orphaned; 15 'pó 'ná, a midwife; "chüa 'ná, a father's concubine; "nà' ná, a step-mother; 15 'í 'ná, mother! nurse! 19 'ná 'ná, an officer's wife, her ladyship; 26 sieu 'ná 'ná, officer's daughter-in-law.

Read 'nai, as in 'wong 'nai, to sleep in the day-time.

To agree, to accord with; near, agreeing; a nun: also read nek, q. v.: com., 'ná ku, a Buddhist nun; 'ná ku 'ng, a nun's name; t'iling 'ná, name of Confucius.

A twittering, a humming; to speak low, to murmur: also read 'nii q. v.: 'ná 'nii, the twittering of swallows, incessant talking.
Naé. A slave girl; also used in the term for a nun: com., 'ná , ku, a nun.

Also read nêk, : to blush, to redden, to color up; ashamed: nêk, (or 'nê'nd), to blush from shame.

To decide rigidly; fixed, inflexible, set, obstinate; pertinacious, bigoted; attached to, doting on; in the coll. similar to 'ná, to daub, to plaster; soiled, besmeared; to press one, to insist on his taking or buying: also read 'ná, q. v.: com., 'kà ná, set in one's way, bigoted; coll., ná , seu, to plaster evenly; *ná , peung, a mason's mortar-board; 'ná , moeng meng' the face daubed all over; ná , peung tih, to force one's choice, to insist on his buying.

Naë. A coll. word: fat, obese, fleshy, corpulent: *pui naë* naë very corpulent.

Naëng. A coll. word: soft, not hard, yielding, penetrable: *ya naëng* very soft; *niông naëng* pliable and soft, downy, as a bed; *kê naëng* the soft persimmon.

Nah. A coll. word: to abate, to slacken, to stop, as rain: 'u nah, the rain slackens; *'u* naí, the rain will not abate or cease.

To decide rigidly; fixed, inflexible, set, obstinate; pertinacious, bigoted; attached to, doting on; in the coll. similar to 'ná, to daub, to plaster; soiled, besmeared; to press one, to insist on his taking or buying: also read 'ná, q. v.: com., 'kà ná, set in one's way, bigoted; coll., ná , seu, to plaster evenly; *ná , peung, a mason's mortar-board; 'ná , moeng meng' the face daubed all over; ná , peung tih, to force one's choice, to insist on his buying.

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Read *au*; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. *nah*; the opposite of *tu* (to protrude); indented, sunken, concave; an indentation, a hollow, a cavity: the same as *náh*, q. v.: *te* nah, a depression in the ground; *nah*, *ti*; sunken, indented; *nah*, *yeu*, a hollow waist; met., a depression, as in the ridge of a house or wall; *nah*, *tak*, *kô*; hollow as a mortar, indented, sunk in.

Nah. A coll. word: to abate, to slacken, to stop, as rain: 'u nah, the rain slackens; *'u* naí, the rain will not abate or cease.

Read *au*; used for the coll. *nah*; the same as the last, concave, sunken, indented; a hollow, a cavity: *tú* *náh*, protruding and sunken; *tí* *tú* *ná* *náh*, uneven, as a surface; *tú* *ki* *tú* *náh*, *ki* *náh*, rough and irregular; *tú* *chôi* *náh*, pê; the mouth pouting and nose depressed, as in anger.
NAI.  A coll. word: dull, stupid, unintelligent: น้ำหมา, หมา, a stupid woman; หนังน้ำ, dull, blockish.

(476)  Nai.

Nai.  A coll. word, as in น้ำ, น้ำหนัก, fat and plump, fleshly, corpulent.

An adversative conjunction, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; an illative particle, then, thereby, till then, if, certainly, to wit, in which sense it often needs no rendering; also used for the substantive verb, to be, is; you, yours: น้ำยอก, but as to; น้ำก็, then it will do; น้ำหู, น้ำ, this is.

奈奈  A kind of bullace or wild plum, sour yet edible; to occur, to meet with; a remedy, a resource; how, in what way? คุณ, ดี, น้า, a kind of plum or bullace; น้ำที่, what resource? น้ำน้า 2 (coll. น้ำน้า น้า), no help for it, irremediable; น้า, น้าเข้า, a Tainist bridge over the Styx; met., a very bad road.

奈奈  To shave the whiskers as a punishment; to bea with, to endure, to suffer, to forbear, to be patient with; patience: คู่, ทางน้า 2 to bear patiently, to endure; น้ากิง, a patient mind; น้ำกิ่น, to last long; น้าห่วง, to bear trouble and trial; น้ากึง, patient in work.

黯  น้า 2 Dull, stupid, unacquainted with affairs; น้า 2 นำ, ignorant, doltsish.

黯  น้า 2 A metallic tripod of a great size, called น้า 2 นำ, having two ears.

黯  น้า 2 A coll. word, as in น้า, น้าน้า 2 a name given to beggars to frighten children; น้า 2 นำ, นำ, the beggars are coming!

黯  น้า 3 Read น้า 3; used in the Pali, In for the coll. น้า: to stand on the toes, tiptoe: น้า, น้าน้า, to stand on the toes; น้าน้า, น้า, to walk on toes; น้า, น้าน้า น้า, น้า, on tiptoe and light-fingered, as a thief.

黯  น้า 3 Read น้า 3; coll. น้า: to repeat memoriter; to read aloud, to chant in a set tone, to dronе: น้า, น้าน้า, to say prayers and live on vegetable diet; น้า, น้าน้า, to recite spells; น้า, น้าน้า, to state in order, to tell; น้า, น้าน้า, นำ, น้าน้า, to talk wildly, to prattle, as children; น้า, น้าน้า, to recite once.

黯  น้า 3 Read น้า 3; coll. น้า: wrinkled, creased, corrugated; furrowed, contracted, frowning: น้า, น้าน้า, น้า, น้า, the clothes wrinkled; น้า, น้า, น้า, creased, wrinkled up.

黯, 黯黯  น้า 3 น้า, น้า, น้า: wrinkled, creased, corrugated; furrowed, contracted, frowning.
NAK.

NANG.

Nang.

Nang.

Nang.

Nang.

The reins of the inner span of a team of four horses: "kiok, nak, a carriage ring to which the reins are fastened.

Also read nok: to hammer iron, to beat it to a point; to sharpen wood, as for the handle of a chisel.

To press the hand heavily upon; a dash to the right in writing: "prick, nak, left and right strokes.

A rope of braided bamboo-splints, used in towing boats: com., "miok, nak, a tow-line of splints; "kud nak, bamboo rope, as cut up and used for torches; com., "pek, nak, to pull the tow-line, to track a boat.

To grasp with the hand; in the coll. to push away or out, as with the hand or foot; used for nag in the coll. q.v.: coll., "nang krei, to push open; to push, as a boat from the shore; "nang kri, to push up, to raise, as a screen or shutter; "nuang tii, to push down.

Boiled flesh, dried meat; in the "nang, hun, dried meat.
The south; to face the south, to go southward; 

Nang. A coll. word: to force one's self, as when weak or fagged; to arise or advance with difficulty, to drag one's self along: \( nang \) meaning to toil up the stone-steps; \( kiong \) to force one's self, as to labor, eat, &c.; \( nang \) 'ki' unable to rise, as from weakness; \( pah \), \( nang \) hardly, laboriously.

The south; to respect, to venerate; to fear, to be in awe of.

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The south; to respect, to venerate; to fear, to be in awe of.
Read *nang*; coll. *nang*,
as in *nang chô*, a species
of date from Lanchou,
Chekiang.

Read *nang*; used for
the coll. *nang*; to push
with the hand or foot;
*nang hîd*, or *nang k'êi*,
to push away or open;
*nang 'ö*, to push down.

*Nang*. A coll. word, as in *nang
'meisiang*, a fire-fly or glow-worm.

Trouble, adversity, calamity;
difficulties, misfortune;
to administer reproofs, to
reprimand: also read *nang*, q. v.: com.,
*hwang* *nang* affictions, trials;
*nang* *ming*, distressed people—
from other districts; *nang* *sing*,
a star bodings calamities; *nang* *mâoang*,
the measure of adversity full—sel.,
then good fortune comes; *pîê* *nang* to avoid evil;
*sung nang* to submit to sufferings and death;
*sung nang* death from childbirth;
*mô nang* distressed, harassed.

(481) *Nau*.

Read *nau*; used for the
coll. *nau*; to grasp, to
clutch with the fingers
close together; to crumple by clutching; pucker-
ed, as on the face: *nau* *kîng* *kîng*,
to clutch tightly; *nau* *sîoh*, *sîong*,
crumpled into a ball; all pucker-
ed up; *nau* *châin* crumpled in
the hand; *nau* *nau*, pucked.

Also read *nau*; to disturb,
to disarrange; to t r o u b l e,
to vex; to scratch; to t w i s t,
to wrench, to distort, to per-
vert: used for *nau* in the coll. q. v.: *nau* *hwang* *se* *hi*, to con-
found right and wrong; com., *nau* *nau*, an ancient crest or turban—
now imitated in the costumes of
certain idols.

To wind, to twine about;
to be entangled in; to
make the tour of, to go
around; to compass, to en-
v iron: *tiêng* *nau*, to cord
about; *vi* *nau*, to encircle;
*nau* *tô* to make a
circuit.

*Jiao*. Crooked, bent, as a
stick; distorted, tortuous;
met., perverted, prejudiced,
unjust; to bend, to
wrench, to break; slender,
weak, lithe, flexible; to disperse,
to scatter: *sîu* *nau*, weak, fee-
bly; *wong* *nau*, distorted,
bent; *met.*, to misrepresent, unjust
in judgment. Read *njieiu* or
*njieiu*; a short ear.

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1. 艱
2. 難
3. 劉
4. 多
5. 難
6. 思
7. 難
8. 星
9. 進
10. 足
11. 異
12. 瘦
13. 難
14. 磨
15. 難
16. 難
17. 纏
18. 非
19. 柔
20. 柔
A kind of cymbal, anciently used to stop the music in the army; the clang of martial instruments: ¹ naung ko, martial songs; ² king, naung, military cymbals.

To bawl out angrily; to argue loudly; noisy debate, contention, wrangling, disputing, as among s e c t a r i e s : naung naung, noisy disputing; ³ hiong naung, to clamor.

Noise, clamor, wrangling; a bother; unintelligible talk.

Interchanged with the last two: a clamorous noise; vociferation, wrangling: ⁴ hiong naung, a clamor, uproar.

Perturbation, confusion of mind; disordered, confused, beclouded: ⁵ nau twang, the mind bewildered; ⁶ hiong naung, confused, befogged.

A mountain in the ancient state of Chi or Shantung.

A natural salt from Tibet, called naung sa, sal ammoniac.

Naung. A coll. word, as in naung kung (also spoken na , kung), the sailor-hero, who is said to have introduced the Mings to Foochow; also styled ho kwok, kung, Preserver of the State; naung kung mieu a temple of

Naung kung—near Great Temple hill, Foochow.

The noise and confusion of a fair or market; a noisy wrangling; a bustle, a great stir, as at a festival or funeral; hum, tumult, crowd; to scold, to rail, to make a great ado about; to embroil, to make a disturbance, to be obstreperous: cox, ⁷ naung yék, a great stir, bustle; ⁸ naung chiu, a drinking carouse; ⁹ naung chie, a lively market; coll., ¹⁰ naung a, to bawl one’s self dumb; ¹¹ naung p’wai (the matter) divulged by a brawl; ¹² naung siah, tions, to make a stir or tumult.

Naung. Name of a lake; mud, clay; muddy, miry; thoroughly wet. Read chau: harmonious. Read ch’tok, as in “ch’tok, yok, easy and graceful.

Naung. A coll. word: interlocked, tangled, as thread; confused, disordered, as the mind or affairs; confusion, disorder; anarchy, riot, rebellion: hung hung naung in great disorder; naung pah, ch’ia “tangled white hemp”; met., confused, as matters, or one’s thoughts; naung ki li, anarchy rising; ¹’ naung hook, naung the hair disheveled; hair for braiding false cues.

Naung. A coll. word: swelled, puffed, dropsical, bloated: meng naung the face bloated; k’a ch’iu naung feet and hands swelled.

1 鐫 2 金 3 造 4 醜 5 悽 6 悴 7 鬧 8 砂 9 鬧 10 鬧 11 鬧 12 鬧 13 鬧 14 鬧
Naung'. A coll. word, as in naung' lí, to wander or stray to a place; naung' k'o', wandered off, as a child.

Naung'. A coll. word, as in naung' chén, a disease complicated and hard to cure, as consumption.

Naung'. A coll. word: to ferment, to brew, to make spirituous liquors: naung' chiu, to brew liquor.

Ne'. A coll. word, as in ne' ne' mék, the eye contracted, very near-sighted; k'ëung ne' near-sighted.

Ne'. A coll. word, to turn; to whirl one's self about, as a child in play: ne' ne' whirl whirl!

Erh. 2 Two; to bisect, to divide; to repeat, to reiterate; the third also means to help, to second; to suspect: the first used for the coll. langá q. v.: com., 'ne' seik, twenty; 'ne' ngwoök, the second month; 'ne' paik, two eights, sixteen; 'ne' kó, second brother—in common address, means brother, friend; coll., 'sá' ne' careful, cautious; 'seik, paik, nik, ne' from 18 to 22, as said of marriageable virgins; 'ne' paik, pang kwong, in the 2d and 8th months the days and nights are equal; ne' kwong ch'ing, to marry again, as a widow; ne' hu, a fiddle, a violin.

Erh. 2 Grease, hardened fat; greasy, fat, gross; smooth, oily: kái ne' dirty and greasy; com., ìu ne' oily, greasy.

A kind of dumpling; pie, cakes, tidbits; a bait for fish; met., an allurement, enticement, temptation; to bait, to tempt, to entice: com., 'nìng ne' a bait for fish; coll., 'piëng ne' flour-cakes, pasty; 'ne' wong, has nibbled it all away; 'síáh, tóai ne' to seek large gains, as by an extensive business.
Read "ni; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ne: to stick, to adhere; adhesive, sticky, gluey, as oiled hair; 'ne' king, to stick fast, to harden, as dirt or oil.

Né. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in né ná to daub, to besmear, as with oily hands.

(484) Né. A coll. word, similar to né: inclined, awry: né k'o' out of perpendicular; né lóh, to fall over, to slip down.

Né. A coll. word, the same as ni, as in né pó tioh, adhesive, sticky.

Né. A coll. word: the sensation in eating very sour things, the teeth set on edge.

Né. A coll. word, as in láng é, thick spittle; te a' tu sé láng é, there's spittle all over the ground or floor.

Nek. To approach, to draw near, to be near; to stop; fixed, settled, determined: also read ni, q. v.

Small eyes.

Nek. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of tek; (a drop), as in nek, nèk, or nék; nèk; kíáng, a little, a very small quantity.

Nek. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in nek, nèk, puckered, wrinkled; nèk, nèk, to take and press between the fingers, to work into a round shape; nèk, nèk, to wink the eyes, to twinkle; to sparkle, as a fire-fly; also to speak irrelevantly.

(486) Neng. Neng. A coll. word: hard lumps in the skin, indurated skin, as on the feet and palms of the hands; horn-like lumps, corns: 'ch'iu neng and k'a neng, hard skin on the hands and feet; d'ch'ā neng, "rat-lumps"—term applied to hard lumps in the skin.

Neng. A coll. word, used for neng, as in neng neng, the mother's milk, the breast; sid'- neng neng, to suck, to take the breast.

Neng. A coll. word: small in stature, delicate, attenuated: neng neng, or neng sè slender and small.

Nek. A coll. character found in the Paik, Ing: the loins or soft parts below the ribs: k'í neng káck, (or pieng), the side under the ribs; k'í neng pah, the loins. "wrenched": "neng in kek, pan' loin-fat instantly protruding; met., urgent, restive or impatient; k'iew neng, to throw the chest out, to swagger, as a bully does.

Neng. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in neng; náng; tangled, in disorder; disheveled; neng' naén to walk on tiptoe; neng' náng' to stretch one's self up; to brace the body and push with force; neng' naén' or neng' naén' náng' soft, yielding; neng' náng' to move, as waves do; a
tremulous motion, as of the bed clothes over a restless sleeper.

A sort of deer as large as a bear; power, ability, capacity; skill, talents; to be able, can, may; apt, able, competent: *com., *néng kung ability; *chái néng, talent, genius; *véng kái and *pok, *véng kái able and unable, can and cannot; *pok, *véng, unable, can’t; *tō néng, very competent, accomplished; *néng sìok, pok, *véng, *héng, can talk but can’t perform.

Read ‘ú’; used for the coll. *néng milk; the breasts, an udder: *sīāh, *néng, to drink or suck milk; *néng tān, the nipple; full breasts, as after childbirth; *néng weng, cow’s milk; *néng wān, butter; *néng māo, the breast of a male; *nick, *véng, to milk; *chái *néng, *síeng, the strong scent of milk; *néng, *véng, to wean, weaned; *néng ˇchái, (or child); milk; *néng sū, or *néng ma, a wet-nurse.

Skilled in speech, eloquent, persuasive; artful, specious, insinuating; flattering; smart, ready in reply: *tāng *néng flattering, clinging; *pok, *néng, unready, slow of speech; *kàng *néng, false, treacherous in speech.

To recognize, to know well, to know again; to confess, to admit, to acknowledge; to distinguish, to discriminate between; a mark, criterion: *com., *sék, *néng to recognize, to identify;

*néng tóh, to confess guilt; *mó *néng (coll., *pau *néng), to claim falsely; *néng chōng, to perceive truly or correctly; *com., *mā *néng tek, can’t recognize (him); *chó ke *néng to mark, to use as a criterion; *kā *véng *néng to be surety for one; to enter into recognizances; *néng tōng, to mistake in recognition; to confess an error; *néng *pīén ng ng *néng *véng, (need only) recognize the bill or ticket, not the holder.

Néng.

A surname.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *néng niàng to yield, give way to one; *néng māng to chant or read over; *néng nái to flare, to flicker; to flash, as gunpowder.

Néng.

A coll. word: probably a brogue for *véng, as in *véng ku, I, we, us.

A coll. character: a man, a person, a human being; pertaining to mankind, human: *véng *véng, or *kauk, *véng, everybody; *piel *véng, we, us; tiē *véng, who? *tāng *néng, the head-man, the chief; *véng *kāng, small images or pictures of persons; *véng *véng, a “red man”—i.e., a favorite; *véng *véng, the chief of a household; *véng *tān, has no friends; *tō *véng, adults; the great, the noble; *véng *yok, weak in body; *véng māo, one’s appearance, as thin or emaciated; *véng kāi, (or tō) *véng,

Néng.
men pressing men, a great crowd; 


New. A coll. word: to pinch; to pluck or nip off with the thumb-nail and forefinger; to pluck, as leaves or flowers: "nieu," to pinch off the roots; "nieu," to nip off a piece; "nieu," to give a nip; "nieu," to bite, as a flea.

Neu. A coll. word, as in "nieu," wrinkled or contracted, as the brow from anger, pain, grief, etc.

Neu. A coll. word, as in "nieu," of medium consistence, as said of the stools after constipation.

Neü. Read "wâ" and "heü;" used in the Paik, "Ing for the coll. "heü;" a feeling of satiety, sated, surfeited, cloyed, as from eating fat things.

Nëw. A coll. word, as in "neu," drowsy, sleepy, half-conscious, as on being awaked from sleep; "neu," in a stupor, insensible, as in sickness.

Nöök.

A bird, the general name for aves; the 196th radical: in the coll. used for "chien, q. v.; "nieu, howi" the beak of a bird; "nieu, chiong, a flying bird; "nieu, chiong, a following piece; "nieu, muk, "nieu, sau" (pictures of) flowers, trees, birds, and beasts.

A parasitic creeper like the ivy: "nieu, lo, "chien, "chiong, "union of creepers and vines" — related by marriage.


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old account; "nêuk, sioh, a' to sink down; met., to fail, to suspend payment, as a bank; "nêuk, 'tie,' to fold or press in; "ch'iong nêuk, a wall sinking and ready to fall.

(491) Nêüng.

Nêüng'. A coll. word: the opposite of 'king,' or 'chüng; slack, as a rope; slowly, leisurely; diminished, as a fire: nêüng' nêüng slack, not tight; nêüng' sioh, pu'o wait a little, take it leisurely. (492) Ni.

Ni. A coll. word, as in ni, m, or a' ni, sticky, adhesive, as paste; ni a ch'i, to stick locusts—i. e., catch them with a pole having paste or glue on the end.

Ni. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ni, m, or ni, ni, na ni, rickety, dilapidated; ni nio, the mincing gait of a lady; rickety; ni nau, to open and shut the hand, as an infant; to piller.

A break to check or stop a carriage: to check a wheel; trees growing luxuriantly: ni ni, exuberant foliage.

An ancestral hall; a father's tablet in a temple: "kung ni, a parent's tablet carried about.

Ni. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ni nö, the mincing, elegant gait of a lady.

A final interrogative particle; in the coll. used for woolens, broadcloths, etc.: also read na, q. v.: coll., "lang chiong ch'o, ni,

now how shall we do or manage it? "lang ni, p'o, a blue woolen robe; "ni meng' a woolen exterior; "ni 't, woolens and camlets; "ni 'chau, ends of woolens, the list or selvage.

Ni. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ni, nu, to plaster, to daub; ni nü, to knead, as dough.

(493) Niä.

Niä. A coll. word: shaky, rickety; unsteady, reeling: niä niä, shaky, unsteady; "ch'iü siä, niä niä, to reel from intoxication.

Niä. A coll. word, as in niä nö, a little; niä nö, 'kiâng, a very little, a mite.

To stir up, to excite, to provoke, to irritate; to elicit; to induce, to bring down on one: com., 10 niä se'vi to make trouble; 11 niä hwo to induce calamity; 12 ing niä, to tempt, to excite: coll., 13 niä o'ng sev' k'e to provoke one to anger; 14 niä hwo 'ch'iu, to seduce (a woman); 15 ng' hó 'niä, not well to provoke, don't touch him.

Read nieü; coll. niä as in 1 niä 'jü, a chamber-pot, a urinal; niä 'jü siong (or ak), a box to contain a urinal, as in traveling.

Niä. A coll. word: the same as niä, to reel, to stagger, as from intoxication; niä niä, tiöh, unsteady, reeling.
(494) **Niāh.**

**Niāh.** A coll. word: suddenly alarmed, startled, affrighted: "niāh, "kî ji", startled; "niāh, "chi"ng "chi"ng, startled out of sleep; "niāh, "p'ing, "ti"ng "kêng", jumped half as high as the sky with alarm.

Read "na; coll. "niāh,: to lay hold of, to seize, to arrest; to pull, as into the right position; to pinch, to manipulate; na "mel., sense, to take occasion, to avail of: "niāh, "ch'êk, to catch a thief; "niāh, "tloh, seized, caught; "niāh, "ko" to hold, for, or demand, a high price; "niāh, "chi"ng" pull it right or straight; "niāh, "so", to manipulate one having the colic; "mô "mô, "kê"nk, "niāh, have done nothing that you can take hold of; "niāh, "ko", to stand on one’s dignity, arrogant; "niāh, "ch’iu, adept, skilled in; "niāh, "si"º, to ask a favor of one; "niāh, "sîng, or "niāh, "niāh, "sîng, careful, cautious; "niāh, "i"wâng, to lay hold of one’s fault (to his disadvantage.)

(495) **Niāk.**

**Niāk.** A coll. word: to wink, to give the wink to; flashing, dazzling: "mêk, "chi"n,"kêng, "niāk, "niāk, gave him a wink of the eye; "mek, "mek, "niāk, "niāk, flashing, bespangled; "niāk, "niāng, the flash of lightning; "niāk, "ji" to "niāk, "ko" ² to place disorderly, to scatter about.

(496) **Niâng.**

**Niâng.** A coll. word: to bring together, to combine; to unite, to mix, to mingle: "niâng or "niâng, "si"h, "tsô, to put together, to unite in one; "niâng "ko", to examine in one class, as students of different districts; "niâng "hâ chô" to do both at once.

**Niâng.** A coll. word, as in "niâng, "niâng" or "niâng", "niâng", the lightning, flashes of lightning.

* "Niâng. A coll. word: scorched, burnt, scorched yellow, as cloth.

**Niâng.** A coll. word, as in "niâng, "niâng", drunk, inebriated, intoxicated.

(497) **Nié.**

**Nié.** A coll. word, probably a corruption of "niá, as in "nié" nô¹ a little, a small quantity.

Read "nié (you); used for the coll. "nié": a final particle, meaning nearly, about, similar, not very different from; also used in the terms for children and son-in-law:

"tô "mô "nié, or "yok, "tloh, "nié, about, somewhat so or like to; "ch'âng, "nié, thus, so; "kiâng "nié, one’s children; "nié, "sî" ² a son-in-law.

**Nié.** A coll. word, as in "nié", "kiâng, children; "nié", "kiâng, lô, boys, children; "nié", "kiâng, "tong, a youth, a stripling; nié² "kiâng, "tui", children’s matters, as plays; "kê"nk, "nié² "kiâng, "ôh, "yông" an example for children to follow; "nié² "kiâng, "yông"
The child is a pest!—i. e., fretful and troublesome.

To incline the ear; to put the mouth to another's ear, to whisper, to lisp or mutter; whisperings; a surname: 'niék, húi, to pledge, to promise.

An unbridled tongue; to backbite, to vilify; grumbling, scolding: 'niék, sá, chattering, querulous.

To fear, to dread; to lose courage; subdued, downcast, disheartened.

To pinch or scrape together with the fingers, to take a pinch of; a pinch, a pugil: in the coll. read niéng, q. v.: 'niék, ek, niék, to take a pinch; 'ek, niék, hung, a "pinch of red"—i. e., the Mowtian flower.

To take, to collect, to gather; to direct, to manage, to adjust and control, to put in order; to act for others; skilled, capable of managing affairs for others; to pursue and seize; at a loss, puzzled, bewildered; also still, peaceful; in the coll. to grasp, to clutch; to pinch, to squeeze: com., siú niék, to collect; to nourish (one's energies); 'niék, li, to act temporarily as a substitute; coll., niék, kék, to carry away under the arm; met., to pilfer; 'niék, meng, to milk; 'niék, ch'iú, to take hold of, to grasp, as a staff; k'eúk, kwi niék, clutched by a devil—seil, so as to be stupid or reveal one's own guilt; "mwoong niék, mwoong kiu" the more you squeeze (a locust) the more he sings; met., the more you check him the more he blabs.

To tread on; to mount, to ascend, to go up: "niék, teng, to ascend, to walk up.

Pincers, forceps, pliers, tweezers for pulling out hairs; to take with pincers, to pull out: used for kik, in the coll. q. v.: coll., kiek, niék, or niék, niék, pincers, nippers; chiok, niék, a pair of snuffers.

Interchanged with the last two: to mount, to stride; pincers; a kind of small basket.

Read ik, in the dictionaries; coll. niék: a contraction of ne sek, twenty; "niék, kau, twenty-nine; "niék, hwoi twentys years old; "niék, tie, near the 20th of the month; niék, chieng, 20 cash; "niék, siong (or ling), over twenty. For similar uses of the character see in ník, and niéng.

Nieék. A coll. word, as in niék, niék, narrow, contracted, as one's forehead; k'ak, niék, (made) too small or contracted.

To scratch together or collect with the fingers; to pinch, to work up with the fingers; met., to fabricate, to trump up a story, to make a pretext to injure one: "u niék, to traduce;
Name of a river; black mud in the water; to blacken, to soil, to muddy, to stick in the mud; met., defiling: "niěk, "pouang, "the defiling plate:—a Buddhist phrase for the world.

Also read niěk, wearied out, fatigued, fagged, exhausted; also to forget: "soi niěk, weak and worn out, unable to do duty.

The 2d read niěk; coll. niěng: to take in the hand, to take up, to handle, to carry: com., "nięng "chiau, to take in the hand; something to hold by, a handle; "tô nięng, to take much or more; coll., "nięng li, to bring; "tou nięng, to abstract, to purloin; "nięng k'ěōk, i, take and give it to him.

A silure or bull-head, a kind of mud fish with a greenish back; also described as a reptile like a siren, having two hands and four feet.

To hold between the fingers, to roll or work over by fingerling; to toy with; to tread, to follow: "nięng sû, to fondle the beard; "nięng sô, to fondle, to hair or wool.

To dye, to tinge, to steep in a dye, to color; to taint, to defile, to be infected with; to pollute, to vitiate; to copy others' vices; soft, flexible, harmonious: "sik, nięng, to learn vicious habits; com., "nięng sai, to dye, to color; "nięng ta'ung a dye-shop; "nięng k'ong, dye-jars; "tang nięng, to dye by sprinkling and brushing; "hwang hok, nięng, to re-dye; "t'iong nięng, contagious, infectious.

A revolution of the seasons, a year; the years of one's life, age: eom., "nięng nięng, yearly; "king nięng, this year; "kew nięng, the old year; "lun nięng, a year of plenty; "ló nięng, old, aged; "nięng ki, (coll. nięng kwoi) one's age; "nięng ching, prospects of the year or season; nięng keng or nięng 'la, new year's presents, as to employes: "nięng keng puik, che' eight characters of the time of birth, used in the horoscope; coll., kó"nięng maung, last year; "maung nięng, or "maung nięng maung, year after the next; chó"nięng, to keep the new year; "maung nięng, to perform idolatrous rites at the close of the year; "nięng k'ing, young, inexperienced; "nięng tai, or nięng pieńg, or nięng maung, the close of the year; "nięng chiong chak, "maung, at the year's end (pay up) all, and at the festivals (of the 5th and 8th moons) the half (of one's debts); "nięng maung nik, kwoi (or se' kwoi), past the 20th of the
12th moon—i.e., near the close of the year.

Paste; to paste, to stick up; viscid, sticky, glutinous; met., to be attached to a person: com., 'nieng t'ai k, to paste on, to stick up;

Nieu. coll., 't'o nieng, excessive, officious; 'nieng sioh, toi, to stick together; 'nieng nö, viscid, sticky; met., attached, intimate with.

A coll. character, found in the Paik, Ing: a very small, greenish bivalve, called 'i a nieng, which appears in the markets during the summer.

Read ik; in the Paik, Ing read nieng, twenty: in the coll. used for niek; and nik, (twenty), q. v.

To consider, to reflect upon, to think of; to ponder, to dwell on with pleasure; to repeat memoriter; to chant in a set tone, to read loud; thoughts, reflections, intentions; remembrance; sometimes used for twenty, as in the dates of days of the month: in the coll. read naing', q. v.: 'kwai nieng' to bear in mind; com., 'sü nieng' to think of; 'ke' nieng' to remember; 'kwa' nieng' to charge one's mind with, to be in suspense; 'nieng' nieng' pok, song, a constant remembrance of; coll., nieng t'au, thoughts, purposes; nieng sioh, ngwai, remember me; nieng n'ë lau nieng, considering that you are an old man.

(500) Nieu.

Delicate, as a girl; long and slender, waving, as willow-boughs; elegant, graceful; a hum, a continuous noise: in the coll.

Niao. read 'neu and 'nö, q. v.; 'nieu 'nieu, curling upwards, as incense; delicate; com., nieng, a mincing gait, graceful in movement and voice.

Also read 'nieu: an excellent horse, called 'yeu niem, or 'nieu niem; also to tie a horse with silk fringes.

Nieu'. A coll. word: to raise the eyes: mek, chiu nieu keng, to lift the eyes high, to look up.

Also read 'nieu: pleasing, winsome, witty; fascinating, flattering; to disturb, to play tricks with: kieiu nieu, agreeable, winning; koi nieu, ghosts that trouble people.

To spare, to acquit, to excuse, to forgive; liberal, indulgent; in the following senses usually read ngieu; a plenty of food; ample, abundant, affluent, satisfied; an excess, overplus, leavings: com., 'nieu süë' to be indulgent, to forgive; 'ho' nieu (or ngieu), abundant; nieu ting pok, kü 'ch'eu, if you pardon a person, then don't raise your hand against him; coll., 'nieu sioh, ch'ok, (or chek), to indulge with an additional act in theatricals; nieu nïing to favor (as to price), to sell cheaper;
Urinary: used for 1 nêng in the
the coll. q. v.: com., "nieu" kek, urgent to urinate;
coll., "ni2 nieh" to urinate;
"nieu", p'ao, the bladder;
"siê 2 nieh" to urinate incontinently;
"kau nieh" ape's urine; met., tricky, mischievous, as a child.

Nih.

Nii. A coll. word: the same
as nih, to tread into, to
sink, as the foot in mud: N'a
nii, t'ie, the foot sinks in.

Nih. A coll. euphonic prefix,
as in nih, nôh, to mix with
the fingers; to feel of, as a fowl's
crop; nih, nôh, to seize; to ad-
just by pulling into a proper position.

Nik.

The sun; a day, days,
time; daily; the emper-
or's day or reign; sorcer-
weers: 'chok, nik, yesterday;
Shih. com., "nik, t'au, the sun:
"nik, chieh" a sun-shade,
parasol; "nik, sek, a solar eclipse;
"nik, tsêng" for daily use; "nik,
"nik, tsu, a plant that blooms daily;
"t'ing" nik, another day; "nik, yâ'
(coll. nih, mang), day and night;
"hung nik, an unlucky day;
"nik, wunong, Japan; "nik, ch'ok,
sunrise; "nik, kiu, sang, ch'wang
yâ, kiu ek, sêuk, one wants (only)
three meals a day and one lodging
at night; coll., nik, wong, halo a-
about the sun; sôh, nik, kau'ang (or
"wong"), the whole day; nik, tong,
day-time; nik, 'chi, days, time;
king tang' nik, to-day; sôh, nik,
day-before-yesterday; au, nik,
day-after-to-morrow; nôh, au, nik,
the day after au, nik; nik, "au,
(or chieh'), noon, midday;
nik, lôh, sang, sunset.

The sun approaching,
time near at hand; to be
near to, daily or familiar
intercourse with.

A large-bellied jar; to
elude search, to abscond;
to hide, to conceal, to se-
crete; hidden, clandestine;
in the coll. to put into, to
stuff, to press full: "nik, song, to
conceal a parent's death and not
wear mourning; "nik, wung, an-
onymous, pseudonymous; com.,
"chong nik, to hide, to secrete;
coll., nik, mék, to encoffin the
corpse; nih, nik, to put in; to
pay up, as rent or a quota; nik,
chieh, "au, to stuff pillows; to
ch'iang ma, nik, "sword and
spear can't penetrate"—hard, im-
penetrable.

The toothache; diseased
or carious teeth.

A feeling of shame, a-
shamed, mortified: koi,
"nik, to be ashamed.

To hunger; long for,
to hunger after; sad,
mournful; anxious thought
or desire.

To lay the hand on, to
grasp, to catch hold of; to
provogue, to ex cites, to
arouse: nik, chieh, to
provogue (an enemy) to bat-
tle.
To sink, to drown oneself; to be drowned; to put under the water, to submerge; to stifle, to suffocate; met., sunk in vice, lost to reproof, reprobate; greedy, fond of, given up to, inordinately attached to; used for nien (urine, to urinate): 'nik, 'chen, drowned, submerged; com., 'ting nik, to sink into; sunk, as in vice; 'nik, 'nt, to drown daughters, infanticide; 'nik, ai 'pok, nting, a blind, indiscriminate love for, lovesick; nik, a 'chiu saik, given to drink and licentiousness.

**廿**

Read ik; used for the coll. nik, a corruption of ne sek, twenty: nik, ek, the 21st of the month; nik, 'kao taung, sang sek, the 29th (of a short month) is reckoned as the 30th; nik, (or niem) mang nik, kwai, past the 20th of the 12th moon—near the end of the year. For similar uses of this character see in nik, and niem.

(503)

**Ning.**

Ning. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ning nung, to murmur, to mutter; ning niem, to take.

Ning. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ning niem, to dye; ning niang, to mix, to mingle; ning nang, to push against with the hands or feet; ning nong, to warm, as wine; ning niang niong, limber, supple; weak.

**仁**

Rest, repose, ease; quiet, tranquility; to solace, to quiet, to bring or wish peace to; what one would prefer, to prefer; Ning, rather, better, preferable; a term of comparison, followed by a negative: 'kong ning, peace, tranquillity; 'kwai ning, a bride's first visit to her parents; com., 'ning nowong, I prefer, I would rather; 'ning k6 better, rather; 'ning sa pok, chung, rather die than submit to; 'Kiong ning, and 'Hok ning, prefectures in the north of Foo-kien; 'ning pbo, Ningpo.

To bid, to order, to enjoin on, to reiterate orders: com., 'ting ning, to caution, to charge straightforwardly.

To pull, to haul, to upset, to tumble about: 'chiong ning, to throw into utter confusion.

Also read nien: muddy, miry: 'n6 ning, slimy and slippery, as roads after a rain.

Hairy dogs; vicious, savage, fierce; clamor, like the baying of dogs.

**仁**

Read ning; coll. ning: the kernel, the meat of nuts; the pupil of the eye: 'hok, 'bo ning, walnut-meat; 'kvo chi ning, the kernel of a melon-seed; 'mek, ning, or 'mek, chiu ning, the pupil, the eyeball; 'pah, ning, the sclerotica; 'u ning, iris and pupil.

Ning. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ning nang, to push
with the hands or feet; *ning *wo, to twist with the fingers, to twirl, as a top.

(504)

Read ‘nien; used in the

Psik, 'Ing for the coll.
*nio: the tremulous, mine-
ing gait of a lady; also to
protract the time, to pro-
long, to delay: *nio *nio, or *ni
*nio *nio, a mining gait; *nio *ti,
to spend time till it is late, belated;
*nio *mô tek, ch'ok, he de-
lays (in getting ready) and can't
come out.

(505)

Read yêk,; coll. *nioh: a leaf, the leaves of plants:
*éniong, the tea leaf; *loh,
nioh to shed leaves; *t'i
*nioh, dry leaves of a kind
of bamboo; *nioh *yok, (or *yo),
wilted leaves; *nioh *ch'ing *yêng
the leaves very luxuriant and beau-
tiful.

Read yôk,; used for the

coll. *nioh, as in *nioh, wai?
how many? *nioh, si? how
much or many? *ni *nioh,
wai *kuô, how old are
you? *sung *nioh, yong in what
way? *ni *nioh, yo (or or) *la, he is
very rich! *nioh, ch'ing, how deep,
is very deep.

(506)

Interchangeably read
*meong: moving softly, as
muffled wheels; soft, ten-
der, weak; limber, pliant,
lithesome, yielding: com.,
*niong *yok, weak, feeble;
*ch'ô *nioh, peaceable,
conciliatory; *nioh *sîng, a
limber body—an idol having flexi-
ble joints and dressed in clothes;
*niong *nioh, a gentle man-
ner; feeble in influence; coll.,
*niong *ch'oi, articles easily car-
rried, as jewels and clothes; *nioh
*ne* “limber-ears”—the crooked
forms of the contracted 163d and
170th radicals; "piëng" sing
*niong, richly dressed; *nioh
yok, limber, pliable; *nioh *pa,
light refreshment, as tea; *nioh
sî sî, or *nioh sî pa, very lim-
ber; "nioh *yau pêk, kauk, to
stretch one’s limbs, as when
fatigued; "nioh *ch'ia rôk, (or
ch'ìdák), bamboo mats on which
paddy is dried.

(507)

Read *meang; used for the

coll. *nioh (or *meong),
as in *nioh *kôh, the back
part of a hall or temple,
place of honor; *nioh *so
(or *kwo), an earthen or metallic
heater for warming food.

*niông*: A coll. word: to straight-
en or draw one’s self up (so
as to look out); to swell, to rise
up, as things cooked; a waving,
tremulous motion: *nioh *ki* li,
to draw up, as the body; to rise,
to boil up; *niep *nioh or *niep
*meeng *nioh, *nioh swaying,
wayne, tremulous.

*niông*: A young lady, a girl,
Miss; a mother; ladies:
in the coll. read *meong, q.
v.: *com, *niông, *meong,
the empress; a goddess;
*niong *ná, a mother; the god-
ess “Mother”; *niông *kâ, pa-
ternal aunts; *niông *ki, maternal
aunts; *i *nioh, concubines;
*ie *niông, or *ti *nioh, father

1. 茶
2. 葉
3. 提
4. 落
5. 軟
6. 弱
7. 身
8. 軟
9. 體
10. 遍
11. 柔
12. 頭
13. 骨
14. 奶
15. 娘
16. 姨
17. 媛
18. 爺
19. 姑
20. 娘
and mother;  

'niōng kew' and  

'niōng keng' maternal uncles and  

their wives;  

'tiēng hain' niōng  

niōng, title of the goddess Matsuo-  

po; coll., chū niōng, a female,  

a woman.

Read yong'; coll. niōng:  

to yield, to give place to,  
to waive one's rights;  
yielding, courteous, complaisant:  
'niōng' oî to  
yield a place or office;  
'song  
iōng' mutual concession;  
'niōng'  
a, yield! give way!  
'niōng' sioh,  
'peng, to yield one side, to stand  
aside; niōng' i, song, kidāng, let  
him go before;  
'niōng' chō'i to  
let another eat it;  
'niōng' chéng  
sang liōng mwoi', saung' ch'i,  
yield to people three miles and  
you'll still not be regarded  
silly.

(507)

Niu.

Niu. A coll. word: shriveled,  
pucked, as pasted paper  
when dried:  
'niū kō' wrinkled;  
'niū king, puckered up close;  
drawn in tightly, as the toes to  
avoid slipping;  
'niū sioh, tox,  
shriveled into a bunch.

Also read nek; similar  
to the next; a feeling of  
shame, abashed, ashamed:  
chung niū, mortified.

To be ashamed;  
habituated, accustomed to:  
'niu, ná (or nek), to blush.

A dog that must be  
coaxed, proud, offish;  
familiar with, disrespectful;  
to approach; to repeat, to reiterate, accus- 
tomed, used to, in which senses  
terchanged with the last:  
'niū silk, practiced in.

To turn with the hand,  
to twist, to wrench, to  
wire; to collar, to seize  
one; to wriggle, to turn  
from side to side; twisted,  
contorted, cramped; met., to  
fabricate, to trump up a story:  
com.,  
'niū ta, to collar and beat;  
'niū niēk, trumped up;  
'niū chain' to men 'ialize litigiously,  
as two enemies do;  
'niū king, to twist tightly;  
'niū chō, ku,  
to collar each other and go into  
the street.

A thick, bushy tree, like  
a prunus; it grows in  
marshes and its wood is  
good for bows; manacles:  
com.,  
'chūn, niū, hand-  
cuffs.

To knot, to braid into a  
knob; to tie, to bind;  
a knot or fastening that  
easily loosens; a point of  
junction, as the tie of a  
girdle: in the coll. used for  
'niū, q. v.: com.,  
'kō, niū, the hair  
twisted in a knot on the head;  
'niū hwa, to make flowers.

The knob of a seal; a  
button; a hilt; the process  
on which a thing turns or  
connects with another:  
'niū kā, a pivot; met.,  
the Dipper; com.,  
'niū k'aiw' buttons— 
the characters so used on  
shop-signs; coll.,  
'niū niū, the  
loops or eyes of buttons; junction  
of the muscle with the shell in  
shell-fish.
Also read nek: to bleed at the nose, which is said to arise from fright; to be discomfited, a defeat, a rout.

Also read 'in and 'iu: the step of a brute, the round marks, as of a fox's paw; the 114th radical.

Read 'niu; coll. 'niu: to twist, as the top of a bag to knot it; to grip, to grapple closely, as in play or a fight: 'niu lau, twisted and knotted; 'niu stōh, toi, or 'niu k'ī, lī, to clutch each other closely.

(508) No.

Anger, ire, rage, passion, fury, indignation; spirit, energy, vigor, mettle; angry, indignant, getting into a passion: 'pō; no' cruel anger; 'wī no' sternness; com., 'hāung no' or 'no' k'e anger, passion; 'no' k'e, ch'ūng, t'iēng, his wrath mounts to heaven; 'no' hwak, ch'ūng, kwang, his rage bristled his hair and lifted his cap.

No'. A coll. word: to raise food from the crop, as a bird does to feed its young: no' ch'ok, ū, throws up (its food).

(509) No.

Agreeable, affable; genteel, elegant, as a lady's gait: 6 'no, handsome, graceful; com., 'niu 'no (coll. 'neu 'no), a genteel gait.

Analogous to the next: to play or dally with; lewd, wanton in behavior.

Also read 'nieu: to pull about, to toy, to dally with; Niao. to play with women, lewd Nai. gambols.

Vexed, annoyed, angered; to feel irritated, indignant, resentful: 6' ho haung' irritated, indignant; com., 6' ho, vexed; 'hwang 'no, troubled, disquieted.

A precious stone of various kinds, as the cornelian, opal, fortification-agate, chalcedony; in the best sorts the striiae resemble a horse's head: com., 'ma 'no, a cornelian.

The brain; soft, glossy, as marrow: [com., 'no' chiong, or 'tāu 'no, the brain; 'no' ch'oi, brain and marrow; coll., 'no' toii the skull; 'no' tāu, 'no' 'no, "no head for", not able to comprehend, confused; tāu po' 'no, mucus flowing from the nose.

How? what? much; to end, to rest; peaceful, contented; a euphonic particle at the end of a sentence: also read 'na, q. v.: Nai. seu' hok, pok, 'no, to receive a little happiness.
To rub between the hands; to make round by rubbing; to move, to transfer; to misapply, as funds, to embezzle; to borrow No. of; used in a coll. term meaning how, why, wherefore: com., "nô čé or "nô ch'auk, to loan temporarily; "ch'ô nô, to "round by rubbing"; met., to settle an affair; "nô k'uang ch'auk, kek, to borrow from another's plenty to supply one's urgent need; coll., "nô chioh, to borrow of; "kw 'ch'ai nô, to paste paper-toys; 'ch'o nô, to compromise, to consult how; to bargain for (reduction in price); "nô chiàng to move or turn (a thing) straight; nô nôh, an interrogative term implying the opposite idea, how, wherefore, how is it that; ĥû, nô nôh, mû, 'hiên tek, how do you not understand!

Soft, yielding; gentle, graceful, as one's step; to exercise, to enact rites to expel pestilence, or the demons causing it: ĥû, nô, delicate, gentle, graceful.

A coll. word, as in nô e' (probably a corruption of nôk; e'), a cheerful assent or approval.

Infirm in purpose, timid, weak, cowardly, apprehensive: com., "nô yok, weak, feeble; "p'i nô slow, dilatory.

Glutinous rice, used in manufacturing distilled liquor; in the coll. heavy, inactive, as the stomach from eating cakes of glutinous rice: coll., 'pa nô' sated, eaten to the full; "c'au ch'eng nô the head heavy and distressed.

(510) Nôh.

Nôh. A coll. word, as in nôh, nôh, or nôh, nôh, the female mode of salutation, as before an idol; the hands are held close to the person and moved up and down.

(511) Nôh.

Used for the coll. nôh; a thing, matter, substance; articles, goods; idols, things carried in procession: "nô nôh, nothing; "sîe' nôh, or mîeh, nôh, what thing? what? "ch'û nôh, all, everything; sang nôh, to have a cutaneous eruption; nôh, "c'au, things, goods; kauk, "c'au nôh, "dry bones"—refuse, worthless things; nôtiäng nôh, to carry idols, etc., in procession; "nô nôh, why? how is it that? "nô nôh, sai, kiäng, why need you fear?

Nôh.' A coll. word, as in nôh, nôh, nik, day previous to day-before-yesterday, three days ago; nôh, au nik, three days hence.

Nôh. A coll. word: to take and work over with the fingers, to finger, to fumble: nôh, naiw' to wrinkle by fingering; nôh, seu, to mix evenly with the fingers, as ingredients.
(512)

Noi.

饞

DESTITUTE OF FOOD, HUNGRY, FAMISHED; PUTRID FISH: 

'noi saik, a hungry look; com., 'che' 'noi, depressed, discouraged.

Noi'. A coll. word: to put away, to hide, to conceal, to secrete: 'noi' 'ch'oi' 'tie', put it in his mouth—has eaten it up; 'noi' 'kwo t'eng, to secrete in the boot-tops; 'noi' 'ch'iu wong tie', to hide in one's sleeve.

Noi. A coll. word, as in 'noi 'yeu or 'noi 'chiu, a vulgar term for the penis; met., nothing! trifling.

(513)

內

WITHIN, INSIDE, INNER, INTERNAL, IN; THAT WHICH IS WITHIN, THE INCLOSED; THE INWARDS; PRIVY, PERSONAL, NEAR TO; FAMILY, DOMESTIC, PRIVATE; AMONGST, IN THE MIDST OF; 'k'ii noi, the world; com., 'noi te' the Inner Land, China; 'noi koh, the Privy Council; 'pok, ch'ai' 'noi', not included, extra; 'noi' 'ngwoi' inside and outside; 'noi' 'siong, an internal injury; 'noi' 'ch'ai, mental ability, learning; 'chieng' 'noi', or 'noi' 'sing', my wife; 'noi' 'tik, a wife's nephew; 'noi' 'sing, the heart, mind.

(514)

Nok.

諾

AN ANSWER OF APPROBATION; A CHEERFUL RESPONSE, A NOD, AN ASSERT: 'seik, mung king nok, I early received your golden promise; 'hit nok, to assert, to grant; com., 'nok, yong or 'nok e' pleased, assent.

(515)

Nong.

訫

TO STAMMER, TO STUTTER, TO SPEAK WITH DIFFICULTY; TO BE SPARING OF ONE'S WORDS, CAUTIOUS; UNREADY, EMBARRASSED: THE SECOND USED FOR 'nok, in the coll. q. v.: 'auk, nok, a ngiong, he desired to restrain his words, was cautious in speech; 'nok, 'nok, to stammer, to stutter.

Nong.

'兀

ALSO READ 'ung: SCATTERED, DISPERSED, GONE HOME, OFF DUTY, AS OFFICERS; A SUFFERING-ALLOWANCE; BUSINESS, AFFAIRS, DUTIES, OCCUPATION; CONFUSED, MIXED; HAVING NO FIXED ABODE, VAGRANT, WANDERING: 'nong kwang, super-numerary officers; 'nong sik, insecure; 'k'uang 'nong or 'jun, 'nong, much business; 'liu 'nong, homeless people, vagrants; 'nong hie' needlessly expense; com., 'suk, 'nong, common matters; small, extra duties.

暖

BEFORE, PREVIOUS, IN FORMER TIMES: 'nong sek, antiently; 'nong nik, a former day, lately.

Nang.

'暖

ALSO READ 'ung: THE FINE FEATHERS OF BIRDS, DOWN; FULL OF SOFT FEATHERS: 'nong 'm6, down.

Read 'n'wang; coll. 'nong: WARM, MILD, GENIAL, AS THE WEATHER: 'tieng 'nong, the weather is mild; 'pwang, 'hang pok,
"nong", half-cold and not genial, fickle weather; "ch'ung 'nong" (or "nvang) kwya hiong, the mild spring (brings) fragrant flowers.

Read "nvang; coll. 'nong: to warm, to heat over; warming, heating: "nong'chivu, to warm wine; "nong yek, to heat up (food); "nong kwao (or 'niong kwao), a vessel to warm food in.

Read "nvang; coll. 'nong, as in "nong sev (or 'niong sev) a birthday feast, food presented to one by near relatives on the occasion.

Read kong'; used in the Paik, 'ing for the coll. 'nong as in "nong nong' or "nvang nong'stupid, obtuse, blockish.

"Nong", a coll. word: moist, damp, humid: "nong' k'ei damp vapors, dampness; "nong', t'ien', a humid atmosphere; "tio ng nong" to become damp, as from the south wind; "siek, nong', damp, moist; met., subject to the effects of dampness, as from sleeping in wet clothes.

A bag, sack; a purse; met., property, wealth: "heng" nong, a traveling-bag; "tu' nong, a cave, a hole; "k'ung nong, an empty purse—poor, penniless; "ch'ing nong, the Green Bag—a work on geomancy; com., "tu nong, balance of money in a purse; "p'ui nong, a leather sack.

Read 'nong; coll. 'nong: to twist between the thumb and fingers: "nong siang, to twist a thread; "nong yeh, 'nong, to make pills by rolling in the fingers; "nong yeng yeng (or chio chio), to twist or roll in a globular form; "nong chai'ngieng, to make small paper-rolls; "nong p'ok, ch'ieu, or 'nong che' p'ok, to twirl cash in gaining.

Read siong; coll. 'nong: the pulp of a melon or squash; pith, pulp; the inner substance, as of bamboo or rattan; the second film, skin, or coat: "kwong kwai nong, the pulp of a squash; "siek, nong', the inner substance of bamboo; "nong kau' the inner part is thick.

Read 'long; coll. 'nong, as in 'nong ma' a father; 'nong ma' kiaŋ, father and child.

Read 'niong; coll. 'nong, as in 'nong na' a mother; the goddess "Mother"; 'nong na' siang' po ho' tie let "Mother" be efficacious and preserve my son!

An intercalary month: com., "nong' ngook, a month intercalated; "nong' nieng, a year having an intercalary month; "nieng pok, k'ie' 'nong (after one) year not reckon the intercalary month, as in paying monthly interest, etc.; coll., ngo' nieng leng 'tio ng nong in five years two intercalary months.
Read eng; used in the.

"Nu. A coll. prefix, as in "nu nöh, the female mode of salutation, as before idols; the hands are held together close to the person and moved up and down.

To exert one's self strenuously, to strive, to expend one's energies on; a desperate effort, energy, force: com., "nu lik, to exert strength, to strive for.

A kind of ballista or cross-bow made with springs; it was contrived to shoot several arrows and set as a trap for animals: "nu sū, a corps of archers, employed in the Han dynasty; "huæk, "nu, to shoot a cross-bow; com., "nu chiĕng, a small cross-bow, not now in use.

A slave, a bondman, one bought with money and subjected to slavery; an abject, a term of contempt; slavish; used in Foochoo for I, as in polite phrase or by inferiors: "tēak, "nu, a bamboo-pillow; com., "nu pük, a bondman; "nu chai (coll. "nu chai), a slave; I, your slave, as used by Manchus in addressing the emperor; "nu pe, male and female slaves; coll., "nu kauk, "nēng, we all, all of us.

Great strength; to exert one's self: "nu lik, to put forth one's utmost strength.

A child; my children; soft, tender, small and weak, that which needs soothing; a bird's tail: the 2d also read "tōng, q. v.: 11"châ, "nu, wife and children.

An old horse, a weak, broken down steed: "nu tâi, a weak, old horse; met., a term applied by statesmen to themselves.

A female, a woman; an unmarried girl, a daughter; female, feminine; the 10th of the 28 constellations, part of Aquarius; the 38th radical: "siök, i "nû; a white cockatoo; com., "nō, "nû, females, women; "kei, "nû, prostitutes; "nû liu, the class of women; "nû chû, a maiden, a daughter; "nû i, I, your daughter; "tìk, "nû, a brother's daughter, a niece; "song "nû, grand-daughter; "nû pe, a female slave; "nû sâ (coll. "nû sai), a son-in-law; "nû keng, female work; "nû hau, king, a classic on female duties;
The second personal pronoun, thou, you; thy, thine, your, yours; the first is also the name of a tributary of the river Hwai and of an inferior department in Honan: ‘it nü mwoong, you all; com., ‘nü ngö, you and I, both of us; coll., ‘nü nüng, you, ye, ‘nü ki, yours; me la ‘nü, only you (say or do thus); ‘nü ek, hwak, ng se ‘nüng, you surely are not a man, as said to an ingrate; ‘nü cho ‘nü cho, attend to your own business! you will act in your own way!

Nü. A coll. prefix, as in nü nük, (or nuk, nöök,), wrinkled, rumpled, as a sleeve shoved up; met., to skulk, to squat out of sight.

Nüh. A coll. word: similar to nöl; to press, to squeeze in the hand; to tread, as masons do the mud for plastering; met., to roll or tumble in a bunch, as children in play: nüh, prwai, to break by squeezing; nüh, ho crumpled till it is all soft; nüh, siöb, toi, squeezed into a bunch; tumbled together.

Nui. To rub and roll with the hand, to make round by rolling; in the coll. to knead; to rub, as clothes in washing; met., to vex, to tease, to annoy; to weary, to bore one: coll., ‘nü chá’ to knead dough; ‘nü ch’ai’ to rub (salt) in vegetables; ‘nü mə, to cast aside as worthless; met., to ruin one’s self; ‘nü nök, waste, refuse, useless remnants; king nü nóh, he bears a teasing; ‘nü yök, tired from kneading; met., flagged, as two at play; nüh yo, soft, and flaccid from handling; pong ‘lá nü, “set out to be kneaded”, as said of one annoyed or of a quarrel to be settled by talk.

Nük. The meat of animals, flesh; specifically applied to pork in Foochow; the pulp or meat of fruits and nnts; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshy; the 130th radical, contracted in composition: com., ‘tų nük, pork; ‘yong nük, goat’s meat, mutton; ‘nük, sing, the body; ‘nük, wong, pork-balls; ‘nük, tōh, a butcher’s stand; ‘nük, ting, fat pork cut into small pieces; ‘nük, āng, and ‘nük, st, lean pork cooked and torn into shreds; ‘ch’ing kauk, nóh, very nearly related; coll., ‘seng nük, lean pork; ‘tung ch’ai nük, the

| 519 | Nui. |
| 520 | Nük. |
meat of a species of shell-fish; 'kung, ta nakt; and 'kwang' ch'oi nakt, dry pork and water-blown pork; 'nuk, koh, 'piung, a pork-and-biscuit sandwich; 'nuk, sung your flesh itches (for a whipping)! nukh, lang ch'ai k, lao, for soft-cooked pork one seeks (needs) gravy; met, one must pay well for a good article. Read ev: the rim or substantial part of copper cash; the hole is called ho'.

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Nung.

Nung. A coll. word: to delay, to defer, to put off; late, slow, deferred: chai, nung siok, kai, ku, defer a little longer; chi, tieng, nung siok, nuk, moga, the sky without weather or rain—seil, though it has been threatening.

Read 'ung; used for the 'ung, siok, sung to repress anger or impatient feelings; to endure, to bear, to suffer patiently: "nung sung" or "nung ke" a patient temper; cong 'ung, to keep down, to repress, as resentment; "nung siok, koo" to suppress an (angry) utterance; "nung ma, koo" insufferable, (the angry feeling) must have vent.

To cultivate the ground, to dig and plow; to plant, to sow; agriculture: sang, nung, the three kinds of husbandry—on the hills, marshes, and plains; com., nung ku, a husbandman; nung ka, farmers; "sing, nung, the emperor Shinung, who taught husbandry; "kwong, nung, to encourage agriculture, as the Emperor and officers do.

I, myself: in the coll. read ne, q. v.: "bo, nung, I, myself; ku, nung, he, himself.

Nung. Thick, inspissated, as liquids; spiced, seasoned; rich, strong, as infusions or flavors; heavy, as dew; kind, hearty; nervous, terse, as style: in the coll. read nung, q. v.: "nung tang" thick and thin; rich and weak; light and shade, as in pictures; nung nung, heavy, as dew; "nung so" deep sleep; "nung pek, clear, heavy writing; com., nung haiw, a nervous, rich style.

Luxuriant, thick, as growing grain: nung nuk, close set, exuberant, as shrubs, etc.

Nung. Pas, matter in boils and ulcers; a sloughing; to rot away, rotten, as stumbable: in the coll. read ne, q. v.: nung nung, bloody pus.

Used for nung (thick, rich): strong, high-flavored: nung chiu, good, generous wine.
Nung.

Read *nung*; coll. *núng*:
- thick, as a liquid; rich, strong, as an infusion; spiced, seasoned: "*ta núng*, the tea is strong; "*núng núng měk*" thick ink; "*núng núng sū*", highly seasoned with oil; "*saik, núng*, a deep color, as of an infusion.

Nwa.

A coll. word: turned to one side, awry, deflected: *nwa*2 *nwa*3 awry, twisted; *nwa teki, sá*2 much deflected; "ch'ía sêng 'yá nwa*' this person is far astray (from virtue); "nū nwa* to contend, to scold at each other.

Nwah.

*Nwah*. A coll. word: similar to the last; awry, twisted, sprained, wrenched out of place, as a bone in a sprained foot.

Nwong.

The genial warmth of the sun; warm, agreeable, as the days of spring: in the coll. read 'nong, q. v.: "*nik, 'núng*, warmth of the sun; "*núng húng*, a genial breeze.

The warmth of fire; warm, soothing, agreeable, as a gentle fire; warmed;

- Nan. *met.*, warm, friendly, as the feelings; to warm in the sun or by a fire: in the coll. read 'nong and 'ning, q. v.: com., "*núng mò*", a wadded cap; "*núng kòh*, the elevated place in the back of a hall or temple; "*núng 'núng*, warm, genial; benign, soothing, as medicine;

Food presented to superiors: in the coll. read 'nong, q. v.: "*núng oneg* to present food; food presented, as to a superior; "*núng nū*, to send food to a daughter (three days after her marriage).

Nwoi. A coll. word: the cavity into which the tenon is fitted, a mortise; a socket: *nwe*2 *po* the mortise rotted; "ch'íéng nwoi*2 "*lú*, to insert (a tenon) in the mortise; *nwe*1 *lòh, nwoi*3 not yet entered the mortise or socket.

Nwong

[This word is interchangeably read niong, q. v.]

Ng.

A coll. character; used for the strong nasal *ng* which is not referable to the table of initial and final sounds; mostly placed before verbs in the sense of no, not, will not; before adjectives, it often answers to *un, dis, in*; between verbs repeated, it forms a question; repeated before succeeding verbs and adjectives, it means neither, nor: "*ng* 'sai, no need of, unnecessary; "*ng* eng* he does not, or will not, answer; "*ng* tioh, not done, done
jaws stiff, as from a paroxysm of grief; coll., "nga 'chi-t'ae-k, a tooth-pick; "nga só, "seng, "your jaws are loose"—said to a scold; "nga neng, a broker, commission-merchant; 'koe 'chi, "nga, a fruit-broker.

A germ, a plumule, a bud, a sprout; to bud, to sprout; the beginning, budding forth: "meng "nga, to bud; "hok, "nga, a seed-bud; com., "hwak, "nga, (coll. "pook, "nga), to sprout; "nga 'chieng, the tip of a bud; coll., "taw "nga, bean-sprouts; mah, "nga, wheat-sprouts, used medicinally; "nga 'kiang, a kind of tea.

Irregular teeth: coll., "nga 'ngi, to look crossly, sour, crabbled; "nga 'ngieng (or "nga 'ngieng), that which provokes, detestable; ã "nga 'ngieng, neng, it will disgust people.

The marquee of a general, distinguished by a standard; a court, a palace, an office, a tribunal, an official residence; the exercise of functions in a court: "chô 'nga, an early court; "nga 'hu (or 'sù), an officer's residence; com., "nga nwong, an office, a yamun; "nôi "nga, the private apartments of the yamun; 'pa "nga, an official door-keeper; "nga yaw, police, official attendants; siông "nga nwong an officer's visit to his superiors, as on set days of the month.

wrongly; "nga' kau insufficient; "nga' fèng, ought not, must not; "nga' ch'ài 'sè', in danger of, risk, hazard; "nga' siè not only (that or so much); chô' "nga' chî', will you do it or not? "nga' chiong 'stóng, not think so; "nga' sè 'po 'kong, 'is it not as one would say?"—i. e., precisely so, of course just so; "nga' stóng ng 'toí, neither (too) long nor (too) short; "nga' tië ng 'ch'ok, neither enters nor retires; "nga' sîu sîk, not well skilled in or acquainted with.

Elegant, correct; neat, genteel, decorous; a plain, simple, unadorned: "nga tong plain, yet neat; com., "nga 'te' elegant; correct, classic; fine, stylish; 'sô 'nga, genteel, decorous; "nga tô' genteel employment, as of students; fine, as artist's work; 'miêng' sîu pok, 'nga, to refuse openly would be indecorous—a sign on shops declining to sell on credit.

The grinders, molars, double teeth; the teeth, a tooth-like process; tooth-ed, jagged; ivory; a bud; commonly used for an agent, a broker; the 92d radical: com., "nga 'chi', the teeth; "twêi 'nga, the grinders; "nga hwok, an ivory tablet, anciently borne at audiences; "ch'iong 'nga, ivory; "nga tiw 'ivory chop-sticks; "nga hok, feasts to employes on the 2d and 16th of the month; "nga 'sîng, a buff or salmon color; "nga, kwang ngéng the
NGÁ.  

Used for the coll. ngá; to polish by rubbing, to smooth, as with a stone or shell: ną ga" kwong, to rub smooth, to polish; 'ngá' king, silver articles gilded and polished with the agate; 'ngá' loj, a kind of shell used in polishing essay-paper; ngá' ngá" kieu" a creaking, a grating sound.

Interchanged with the next: to greet, to receive affably; to exclaim, to express surprise at: 'ch'ai ngá to be suspicious of; 'chiá ngá astonished.

To go out and greet, to meet, to receive courteously: the 2d also read ngêw q. v.: nging ngá to receive respectfully.

A coll. word, as in ngá si'oh, si'ang, to emit a creaking sound, as a door; 'ngá tîe, ngá ch'ok, to creak when one is going in and out; 'ngá, ngá kieu" a low cry or wail, as of a child.

To look aslant or askance at; to glance the eyes, as birds and beasts do; the sun declining or shining athwart: in the coll. read ngá q. v.: "ngá se' to look askance; 'no' 'ngá, an angry glance; coll., 'pá 'ngá, to look askance at.

Nga". A coll. word: to whine, to whimper, as a child: 'n'ai ch'ai' ngá si'oh, si'ang 'nguai cheu" p'ah, you whimper once more and I'll whip.

The young and delicate; small, weak, as children; to peep, to glance at; to benefit, to distinguish; an edge, the limit, verge of; a surname: 'twang ngá, exact, to the least point; origin, beginning; 'ti'ing ngá, the verge of heaven; "chó ngá eu'ngá, to glance left and right, to look about.

A fabulous animal, called 'song ngá, like a lion; some say, a wild horse that travels 500 'li a day; used in the coll. in a met., sense, as in 'sá ngá or 'ngá tó unreasonable, overbearing or excessively strict.

A cross-bar, to which animals are fastened in drawing a vehicle.

A hairy, marine animal, variously described by the Chinese; probably a species of seal or lamantin: king ngá, the male and female whale; met., a violent oppressor, like a Verres.

A rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female: 'húng ngá, the rainbow; "ch'ai ngá, variegated; "ting ngá, the rattling sound of thunder.

A fawn; a lion-like animal, called 'song ngá, which devours tigers; ngá kiu, deer-skin garments.
Read 'ngá'; coll. ngá as in 'pá ngá' or ngá k'ang to examine closely, to scrutinize; ngá ch'ing, to identify or ascertain by close scrutiny; ngá má ch'ok, can't see through it, inscrutable.

Read chie; used for the coll. ngá: a branch, a twig: ch'iu'ngá branches of a tree; 'ngá sui (or cheng), the branches hang down; kó, long ngá: the whole branch.

Ngá. A coll. word, as in ngá kieü or d'ie ngá ngá to cry and sob, as a child does.

Ngá. A coll. word, as in ngá, ngah, kieü a creaking sound, as of a bedstead, or the edges of boards rubbing against each other; k'iang ngeh, ngeh, ngah, ngah, creaks from being walked upon.

Ngá. A coll. word, as in ngah, lah, (or nga lah) sioh, siàng, it rattles, it makes a clattering sound; ngih, lih, ngah, lah, a rattling, as of tiles or things shaken by an earthquake.

Ngá. A coll. word: to stop, to block, to obstruct, so as to cause unevenness: d'nió, ngah, lá mà pong tek, lóh, there is something that obstructs so that you can't set it down; ngau ngah, variance, cause of quarrel.

Ngá. A coll. word: to rest lightly on; to hold by the edge of: ngai sioh, tek, k'iang, to sit on a little, as the edge of a seat; lying close to the edge, as a beam.
Mugwort, artemisia, a plant from which the moxa is made; a term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, aged, fifty; to cherish, to quiet, to relax one's self; used for ngai in the coll. q. v.; 'pó ngai to nourish; 'sieu ngai' a beautiful woman; 'ch'ak, ngai' to nail up mugwort on the 5th day of the 5th moon; 'sik, ngai' (like) plucking mint—easily done.

A pass, a defile; strait, narrow, confined; urgent, distressed; mean, liberal; impeded, stopped, obstructed: hiék, ngai a narrow pass; met., a contracted mind.

Foolish, silly, doltish; stupid, like a puppy; the first also means a kind of plum; used for the coll. ngai, bad, evil, wicked: coll., ngai mèng, a bad man; ngai awk, wicked; fierce, violent; ngai midáng a poor lot in life; ngai chai* 'bad debt'; met., a matter resulting unluckily; 'p'ah, ngai, to break; broken, injured; ngai ngéung (or ngai ngéung'), that which offends, detestable, shameful; ngai t'êng, bad weather; ch'ô tek, ngai, poorly done or made; ngai têuk, ch'ok, hô sung, a bad bamboo yielding good shoots; met., wicked parents having good children.

This and the next three also read, ngang: the side of a hill; a high bank, cliff, ledge, precipice: ngai ngang a steep bank; met., a discrepancy, disagreement of things or persons; "Ngai chiu, a district in Hainan.

To lean against; to put off, to defer, to procrastinate; to lounge, to loiter, to trifle with: used for ngai in the coll. q. v.

The banks of a stream, a shore, a beach; a limit: ngai, illimitable; seng ngai, a business, occupation; ching ngai, a wharf, a mart on a riverside; t'êng ngai, the horizon, distant regions.

The outer corners of the eyes; to glance or stare, to look angrily at.

To hinder, to obstruct, to impede; to embarrass; to stop the way of, to oppose; to set a limit to; to let, to restrain, as the conscience does; to offend, to be an offense to; a hindrance, an impediment, obstruction; a restraint, an objection to: ngai sik, a stumbling-stone, ruin; kwang ngai or chu ngai an obstacle, impediment; ngai ching, to be constrained by (another's) feelings or circumstances; coll., ngai1 sié mi, to infringe or trespass slightly on.

Hard, not soft, solid; stiff, firm, not pliable; obstinate, perverse, inflexible; terse, strong, nervous, as style; to harden, to stiffen; a particle, denoting a settled
The stalk or straw of grain; grain in the straw, or reaped with half of the stalk. Read kek; the cooking of doves.

A goose; same as the ek, or ship-bird; they are said to conceive by looking at each other; the cackling of geese, for which the usual coll. is ngauk, ngauk, kieu q. v.

To gnaw, to craunch: used for ngiak, and miëk, in the coll. q. v: ngak, kauk, to pick bones; ngak, nga, to grit the teeth; Chih. ngak, ngak, kieu or ngak, ngak, kieu the sound of gnawing.

The eye; a square, a space, a limit: tu 'ngang, 'ngang (coll. 'eng 'keng) a fruit; the Dimocarpus, lunago or dragon's eye; com., 'ngang, k'wo, the treatment of eye-diseases; 'nik, 'ngang, a fleshy eye—unable to perceive goodness; tu, 'ngang, 'bäng, blind of one eye; 'ngang, k'wong twai "the eye-socket large"—proud, aspiring; to, 'tôi 'ngang, to suit the eye, as spectacles; hak, 'ngang, to fit the eyes; liked, approved; 'ngang tik, h'o, a good, keen eye; to see at a glance; chiêng li 'ngang, the far-seeing one—an attendant of Matsupo; 'ngang k'yang'spectacles; coll.,

(537) Ngaiu.

Ngaiu'. A coll. word, as in ngaiu 'tu ngaiu' (or aiu 'tu aiu'), the sound of horns, as used by the to tai priests, toot! toot!

A horse galloping wildly; to gallop in an irregular manner.

(538) Ngak.

To dismiss care; cheerful, contented, light-hearted: ngak, yong, happy, pleased.

A long spear, a lance; to spear, to lance; the jolting of a cart; rough, uneven, jolting; usual, as rules or ceremonies: ngak, ngak, rough, difficult; stammering.
To snore: *nyang mek,* to be silent, to give no answer, as one who is sleepy; *nyang ngie* to breathe hard, or mutter, in one's sleep.

A high bank, a precipice; a rocky hill; lofty, dangerous: *nyang nyang* or *ch'ang ch'ang,* very high and precipitous; *nyang long,* a hall, temple; *nyang la,* tea from Ch'ung ang in Kiong*'ing* prefecture, Fookien—also applied to some other good teas.

The space between the eyes and eyebrows; the countenance; color; hilly; a surname: *nyang tung,* the countenance; com., *nyang saik,* color; *nyang lai,* coloring matter, pigments, paints; *Nyung hui* or *'Nyung chi,* the chief disciple of Confucius; *ch'ong nyang,* a term of respectful address, as in a letter; coll., *nyang saik,* ch'ien-saik, bright color; *nyang saik,* ko to an old faded color.

To snarl, to growl at each other, as dogs fighting: coll., *nyang nyang kieu* a clamon of voices, loud wrangling.

*Ngang.* A coll. word, as in *ngang deu,* the same as *ch'iong 'iu,* basil, garden-thyme, summer-savory.

Rude, rustic, unpolished, vulgar; blunt, unmannerly; to moan, to lament, to grieve excessively: also read *nieng*' q. v.

The banks of a stream; a shore, a bank, a beach; an edge, a margin; a high cliff; steps of a palace; the end of a road; the aim, object, or goal; a country-prison; to exhibit, to show a front; a valorous, high-minded man: in the coll. read *nything*' q. v.: *'ti ngang* end of the road; *'teng nyang* to land; *'kwii nyang* one eminent in virtue and valor.

The small kind of wild goose: a bird of passage, whose flight determines times; *met,* in a series, in order, orderly; marriage ceremonies: *nyang* *mab,* a wild goose; *'ti en* *ngang* to pour libations to the goose—a wedding rite emblematic of connubial felicity; *'nyang* *sat,* a mountain-resort of wild goose; com., *nyang* *chong,* wild goose (flying) in a row; *met,* brothers in the order of age; *nyang* *tak,* *tia* *ming,* your name inscribed on the goose-pagoda—a complimentary phrase meaning "you'll gain your degree".

False, not true or genuine; spurious, adulterated, as goods: *ch'ing nyang* true and false, genuine and counterfeit.
NGAU.  NGAU.

(540) "Ngau."

Read ‘kieu;’ used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ngau, a tiger’s howl: ‘ngau, ngau kieu’ to howl, to cry, as dogs and cats.

To gnaw, to bite; to chew, to masticate, as a cud; to set the teeth firmly; to study, to con over, to ruminate upon: the first also read kau, the song of birds: in the coll. read ‘ngeu, q. v.: com., ‘ngau siek;’ to gnaw the tongue (till it produces death); ‘ngau, nga ch’iêk, ch’iî, to gnash the teeth (in deadly hate).

Ngau. A coll. word: confused, jumbled, incorrect, as style in speaking or writing; gabble, jargon, brogue; obstinate, perverse: ngau p’êk, a perverse temper.

To lay crosswise; blended, intermingled; to change, to imitate, as the changes of heaven and earth: the 89th radical: ‘ngau ch’ions’ aspect of the diagrams; com., ‘tek, ngau, diagrams with six blended lines—supposed to resemble the mutations of nature.

Sacrificial meats in vases; dressed meats, viands, delicacies set out at a feast; to taste: com., ‘ch’iù, ngau, the viands of a feast; ‘ngau chuang, dressed meats, delicacies.
and having many virtuous friends; coll., ngau

Read ngau in the dictionaries: the roots of the nelumbium or water-lily: com., 'ngau' ch'êng, the first (tender) joint of lily-root; 'ngau' hui, the pond lily-root; 'ngau' hung, flour made of lily-root; 'ngau' k'o, a comfit of lily-root-flour and sugar, made by scalding it; coll., 'ch'êng ngau' roots of the field-lily; 'ngau' k'êng, the small tubulous cavities in lily-roots; 'ngau' twang, si, nang twang when the lily-root is broken, its filaments are still hard to break; met., despite the quarrel, the bond of real attachment can't be sundered.

(541)

Ngauk.

Grave and serious; stern, rigid, severe; awe-struck, frightened: 'ngauk, mong' an alarming dream; 10 'king ngauk, terrified.

To strike with alarm; also the appearance of a high cap; the side of a sword; some say that the word, being composed of two mouths, denotes two persons singing responsively: ngauk, ngauk, words to the point.

Surprised, astonished, amazed; to wonder at; opposed to, hindering, uncomplying: "ngauk, yong, startled; com., 'ch'auk, ngauk, ngauk, astonished at.

Blunt, straight-forward words; honest, faithful re-proof; friendly advice: ngauk, ngauk, plain advice, as of a friend or minister.

Used for the last two: an ancient principality; now the province of Hu-peh; also a name of Wu-chang-fu; a limit, a boundary.

The calyx or receptacle of a flower, called "hwa ngauk; in the coll. read ngok, q. v.

A crocodile, or gavial, said to have existed in Ch'ao-chou-fu, Kwang-tung, and to have been exercised by Han-yü; a term sometimes applied to rapacious officers and gentry: com., "ngauk, ngü, a crocodile.

The ospray or fish-hawk; a good term for the genus Haliaetus: "ngauk, lik, to stand watching, as an ospray does; 16 'ngauk, ch'êng' promoted to be a Kaujin.

Read ngak, used for the coll. ngauk, as in ngauk, ngauk, kieu' the cackling of geese; 'hui ngauk, ngauk, kieu' to snore loudly.

Used for the coll. ngauk, as in ngauk, ngauk, kieu' noise made by the teeth in eating hard things, a crunching sound.
NGAUNG. NGE. NGEH. NGEK.

(542) Ngaung.

Read ngak, in the dictionaries; used in the Paik, Ing for the col. ngaung: dull, stupid, doltish; silly, foolish, not intelligent: ta ngaung to feign stupidity; ngaung, le, a stupid ass—a country clown; ngaung, stong, to think stupidly; also applied affectedly to one’s self; ngaung, t’au ngaung, no, dull head and brains—very stupid; ngaung ch’ang to rush about stupidly.

(543) Nge.

Nge. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in nge’ ngok or nge’ nge’ ngok to talk indistinctly; to murmur, to complain; nge’ ngea a squeaking sound, as of a fiddle; to play the fiddle.

Read ngi; coll. nge: an ear, the organ of hearing; a handle, an ear, a small side-handle, as of a cup, pitcher, tub, pail, basket, etc.: nge’ kiang, an ear; nge’ tai, the lobus or bottom of the external ear; nge’ k’eng or nge’ imwong, the opening at the bottom of the concha; nge’ t’iang or t’iang lai ngh to hear with the ear; heard, listened to; nge’ l’eng, deaf; nge’ sai, ear-wax; k’ung nga to dress the ears, as a barber does; ch’ing an arrow (stuck through) the ear—a military punishment; nge’ tu, a buzzing in the ear, as when partially deaf; nge’ pieng kung, (like) wind passing by the ear, as words unheeded; nge’ po’ sing, “a spirit reporting to the ear”—to hear of secretly; nge’ po nuong, “soft ear-skin”—i.e., very credulous; nge’ tai po, his lobus is thin—he can’t gain money; nge’ sau sa, to turn the ear toward the west—i.e., refuse to listen; nga’ pa, siau sek, ear-pick and ear-brush; nga’ toi ear-pendants.

(544) Ngeh.

Ngeh. A coll. word, as in nga nga tioh, about as ngio tioh, a grum look; grim, glum, sullen.

(545) Ngek.

Ngek. Strong, robust; martial, as the prancing of a steed; suddenly: ngek, ngek, large; valiant, warlike; ngek, yong, i’ik, he entered abruptly.

(546) Ngek.

Read kek, in the dictionaries: false, empty; Kung ngek, name of the grandson of Confucius, author of the Chung-yung, or Doctrine of the Mean.

To draw in the breath, to inspire, to inhale; to imbibe, to suck in: ngek, ek, k’euv ke’ to take a long breath; com., hu ngek, expiration and inspiration.
To eat, to swallow food; to stutter, to stammer, slow of speech: *k'eu ngek, to eat or drink; ngek, *k'eu, to stammer; *ngek, *k'eu, urgent, necessary; *ngek, *k'wi, to swallow insults; harassed, troubled.

Interchanged with the last: to eat, to drink, to swallow; to suffer, to bear, to put up with: *ngek, *k'ei, urgent, necessary; *ngek, *k'wi, to swallow insults; harassed, troubled.

An abrupt, isolated peak, with steep sides; the highest peak of a range.

Similar to the last: a high hill, a slender peak in a range of hills; lofty, imminent, hazardous: ngek, ngek, high and dangerous.

To take, to receive, to obtain; to lift, to raise; to tuck up, as the skirts; to courtesy with the hands pointing downward, as women do; also read ch'ak, q. v.

Panniers or pack-saddles, made of wood and used by muleteers.

To draw water from a well; to draw, to drag, to lead, to draw out; incessant: *ngek, *chwi, to draw water; ngek, ngek, unremitting, as one's efforts; *ngek, *ing, to draw out.

A box or satchel for carrying books: *ho'ngek, chüng su, to take up the satchel and follow a teacher.

Threads arranged regularly; an order, a series, a gradation; steps, as of a stair-case, ladder, etc.,; a degree, rank in office, grade of honorary merit; classed, sorted; a numerative of decapitated heads: *tung ngek, gradation; *kai ngek, a step, rank; *siu ngek, decapitated heads; com., *ping ngek, official grade or rank; *ka sang ngek, promoted three grades; *kaung ek, ngek, degraded one rank.

To stop, to cease, to close, to desist, to finish speaking; to clear off an account; to exhaust; to prohibit; to arrive at, to carry to the end, up to, until, in which senses the same as the next: *ngek, tik, to prohibit buying rice; *siu ngek, to collect the entire sum; *ngiông ngek, finished speaking.

To come to, to reach, to arrive at; even, till, until, up to; finally, at last: *ngek, *k'ing, to this time, even till now; *ngek, *keng to the last, finally.

Also read sak: a spear, a javelin; to engrave, to inlay on metal; to enchain, as the barbs of arrows.
Also read sak: children's shoes; a leathern shoe like a slipper; sandals such as the Chinese

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and Japanese wear: used for hālk in the coll. q. v.

Read hek, in the dictionaries: litigation, quarrels; bitter animosity, mutual and incessant strife; 'ngék, hāng⁴ reciprocal hate; 'hing tā² ngék, a ch'iong, brothers quarreling in the house.

Ngék. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ngék ngak, a cringing sound, as of the teeth; ngék, ngak, or ngék, ngauk, the cackling of geese; ngék, ngiāk, to cut with shears, noise of shears in cutting; ngek, ngiāk, to nip, to take with tongs or pincers.

On. 

Ngeng. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption or imitation of ngaqing (stiff), as in ngeng k'ō, stiffened in death, stark-dead.

Ngeng⁴. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ngeng ngeng ngāiong⁴ ngāiong⁴ apprehensive, dreading; afraid, as of meeting ghosts.

To go out to meet, to go and receive in person: also read nging, q. v.: com., ch'ing ngeng⁴ to receive in person, as anciently the bridegroom went to bring home his bride.

Ngeng⁴. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ngeng ngiāng⁴ ngiāng⁴ to hold a coroner's inquest; to examine, as goods in order to levy duties.

Ngau.

A pair, a match; even, doubled, paired; a companion, a mate, a partner; to match, to pair, to unite, as in marriage; to mate, to accord, as friends: to fit, to harmonize; an image, an idol; to occur, to happen accidentally; incontinently, suddenly: 'p'ek, 'ngeu, a pair, a married couple; 'p'woi 'ngeu, to mate; 'ngeu hak, match-ed, paired; 'wong 'ngau, an ill-sorted match; com., 'ka 'ngau, a happy pair; 'ngau yong, accidentally, by chance; 'ngau 'ngau to happen to meet; 'ngau ch'iong⁴ images, idols; sek, 'ngau, has lost his mate, become a widower.

Two persons plowing; a double colter; a pair, an even number; a mate, a fellow; to pair, to match; to pervade; thorough, throughout: 'p'woi 'ngau, to mate, to accompany one; 'ngau, keng, to plow together.

Read 'ngau; coll. 'ngau, as in 'ngau siēk, to gnaw the tongue, as a criminal does to kill himself.

Ng eu.

A coll. word: to play a fiddle: ngē 'ngē⁴ to play the ne⁴ hu, or fiddle; the sound of a fiddle.

To dwell, to lodge, to sojourn in; to attach to, to hang on; a lodging-place, a temporary abode, a house, a home; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a hidden meaning: 'liu ngē⁴ residents from other districts, not yet registered as citizens; 'n gē⁴, ngiong, a metaphor, metonymy; com., 'chung ngē⁴ to lodge temporarily; 'kiē 'ngē⁴ to sojourn, to lodge at; attached to, as a
parasite; *ngêù* 'a lodging-place, a dwelling.

遇

Yu.

To meet, to fall in with, to come upon one; to occur, to happen, to befall; to receive, to treat, to entertain; happening, whenever: used for the coll. *prang*, q. v.: *hau $ngêù* to treat well; com., *$ngêù* piêng at one's convenience; *$ngêù* nang to encounter trouble; *pok, $ngêù* not to meet; unsuccessful, un lucky; *$ngêù* pok, *$ngêù* not sure of meeting or happening; *$ngêù* 'king, song ching, the meeting with (suggestive) circumstances excites the feelings; coll., *$ngêù* tiôh, to happen upon; *$ngêù* tiôh, *t'au, to find an opportunity; *$ngêù* tiôh, sing, song chew k'ang miûng, gets his fortune told as soon as he falls in with a fortune-teller; *met, to buy this and that as soon as seen.

驅

Yu.

Interchanged with the last: to drive a chariot; to guide, to rule, to oversee; to rely on: *ka, $ngêù* to guide, as a chariots; to direct, to govern; *sîng $ngêù* or *$ngêù* hok, to ride to the genii, or to stride a stork—phrases for dying; *$ngêù* kung, *sing, to oversee the crowd of officers.

(550)

Ngeüng.

Also read *ngêüng*: to inquire, to ask respectfully; an initial particle, also, moreover; to force one's self; to wish, to desire; deficient; to wound; a laughing manner.

Ngeüng'. A coll. word, as in *ngêüng* *ngêüng' or *ngeng* ngêüng' ngêüng' ngêüng' ngêüng', fear, apprehensive; sing 'Ua ngêüng', timid and irresolute; *p'ah, ngêüng', *t'au, to have cause for apprehension, to be startled; â* ngêüng' *nêng, it will startle people, as when snakes are carried about by beggars.

Ngeüng'. A coll. word, as in nga ngêüng' or ngai ngêüng' to excite unpleasant feeling, provoking, disgusting; â* ngai ngêüng' *nêng, it will provoke people.
The ear, organ of hearing; to perceive; the ears or small side-handles of things; a final euphonic or intensive particle, a particle to denote completion of the sense; the 128th radical: in the.coll. read nge⁴ q. v.: "ngi sik, to credit mere rumors; com., "ngi jüng, heard by the ear, reported; "ngi ung pok, à muk, kek, hearsay is not equal to seeing; "ngi song, a great-grandson’s grandson; "song kung ‘ngi, quick of hearing—an attendant of the goddess Matsupo; coll., ‘ngi muk, sá “ears and eyes are many”—it is sure to be found out.

The usages of society; a rule, a rite, a ceremony; decorum, etiquette; the external appearance or deportment; form, figure; what is proper, right, correct, regular, just; to study how to do, to imitate; the principles or powers of nature; “ngi yung, the deportment; "lioung ‘ngi, the dual principles; com., "vi ‘ngi, dignified, imposing; "tâ ‘ngi, forms, rites; "ngi nong, the door of ceremony—the 2d door of a yamun; "tiung ‘ngi, or "lioung ‘ngi, a present of money sent to mourners.
Ngiā. A coll. word, as in ngiā, ngiā, odd, uneven, what remains after a division.

Ngiā. A coll. word, as in ngiā, ngiā or ngiā nγaik, doubting, hesitating; ngiā siok, hiok, or ngiā pwang nik, to doubt a while; ch̄'ia ngiā or ch̄'aik, ngiā, startled and doubting, as when a matter is first mentioned.

(553)

Ngiāh.

The forehead; the front of; incessant; a fixed number or quantity; name of a place: "nghiāh, nghiāh, incessant, as the creaking of a chariot; "nghiāh, song, the forehead; com., "nghiāh, so the requisite number, full sum; "eng ngsiā, ought, should; "ngiāh, t've, the forehead; "pâ ngsiā, an inscriptive tablet, as over the doors of graduates or officers; "ngiāh, ngsiā, over the stipulated amount; also petty military officers, those without regular rank; "ngiāh, mō a broad fillet (of velvet), worn by matrons; "ngiāh, chah, (coll. kō), a narrow forehead; coll., ngsiā, t've k'eng his forehead is protuberant; mō kūt ngsiāh, deficient in amount.

(554)

Ngiāk.

Read ngsiā, to gnaw, Ch̄'ih, to crunch: ngsiāh, ngsiāh, kieut a crunching sound.

Ngiāk. A coll. word: to cut with shears: ngsiāh, ngsiāk, to cut, to clip; noise of clipping; ngsiāk, toi, to cut off short; ngsiāk, tōi, tong, cut it in two.

Ngiā. Naturally reasonable, fit, suitable, proper, right; just, befitting; what ought or should be; harmonious, accordant; a form of the imperative mood or future tenses: used for ngiē in the coll. q. v.: pi'ng ngi, convenient; cheap; ēng ngi, ought, necessary; com., ēng, ngi, suitable; ngi ēng, title of a lady of the 5th rank; ngsiāh, a chamber-vessel for women; ngsiāh k'ing kwang earth-en teapots from Ngsiāh district, Kiangsu.

To doubt, to suspect; to hesitate, to surmise, to guess; suspicious, doubtful, of; to dislike; perverse, corrupt: ngsiāh, sēa doubtful, unsettled; com., ēng ngsiāh, to doubt, to be suspicious; ēng ngsiāh, to apprehend difficulties; ēng, k'ing ngsiāh, to refrain from suspicious acts; coll., ngsiāh sēa tāng is very suspicious, full of doubts; ngsiāh mōh, ēng, ēng mōh ngsiāh, if you suspect a person, don’t employ him; if you employ him, don’t suspect him.

The name of a range, called Kiu ngsiāh, or Nine Mts., where the Emperor Shun was buried, said to be in Shansi; eminent, promising; to know; of quick parts, as children.


KGIANG.

A coll. word: to raise, as the head, to look up; *ngiak, k'au toau, to lift up the head; *ngiak, keng, to raise (the head) high.

Ngiak. A coll. word, as in *ngiak, *ngiak, siong to itch, itches very much.

(555) Ngiang.

Ngiang. A coll. word: rough, bristling, as uncombed hair; sparse and rough, as hairs, leaves of plants, etc.: t'au hwoe, *ngiæng, *ngiæng, the hair is bristling; *ngiæng *ngiæng tioh, sparse and rough.

Ngiang. A coll. word, as in *ngiæng ch'ok, li, toppling, leaning forward, as a closet, etc.

Read *ngiæng; coll. *ngiæng: to escort, to parade, to carry in procession; *ngiæng ju saik, to parade Buddhist idols; *ngiæng ch'ung, procession to "meet the Spring"; *ngiæng hwoe idol processions of the guilds or companies; *ngiæng ch'ing, to escort the bride; *ngiæng kæ, to parade through the streets, as a graduate does to visit his friends; *ngiæng song kaung a military parade in the 9th month.

Ngiang. A coll. word: rough, dry, not sleek, as the hair from want of oil; dry, as things eaten without liquids; dried, parched, lacking moisture.

Read *ngang; coll. *ngiæng: a shore, a bank, a beach; the margin of a brook, river or canal; *ngiæng ting or *ngiæng siong on the bank, on shore; "t'iong peng *ngiæng" both banks; "siong *ngiæng" to go ashore, to land; "m'o sang, m'o *ngiæng" neither hill nor shore, boundless; met., indistinct, not clear, as the way to effect an end.

(556) Ngiau.

Ngiau. A coll. word, not referable to the table of final sounds: the mew of a cat; said playfully to a child and equivalent to bo-peep or peep-boo: *ngiau *ngiau, peep! peep!

(557) Ngoi.

Read *ngai'; coll. *ngiæ: mugwort, artemisia, the plant from which the moxa is made; punk, tinder: "ch'ak, *ngiæ' to stick up mugwort (on the 5th day of the 5th month); "höi *ngiæ' tinder; "*ngiæ' ch'ai' a vegetable with a leaf like the artemisia; "*ngiæ' m'o ta, as dry as mugwort; "*ngiæ' song, a pellet of mugwort, as burnt in cautering; "pa, *ngiæ' white artemisia, used to absorb and hold red ink for stamps or seals.

Read *ngi; coll. *ngiæ, as in *peng *ngiæ, or *ngiæ peng, cheap, low in price.

Read *ngö; coll. *ngiæ: a goose: "*ngiæ kaêk, a gander; *ngiæ *kiæng, goslings; *t'iong *ngiæ or *ya *ngiæ, wild geese; *ngiæ m'o kwong, goose-quills; *ngiæ wu chiö, the down about a goose's tail; *ngiæ chiong hung, films of skin, as peeling from the palms of the hands; *ngiæ t'o nguak "goose against eackling

1. NIA. 2. O. E.
Used for the next: to cut grass; to rule, to manage, to regulate; able, clever, talented: "ch'ong ngié" capable, excelling; ngié _voice", at peace, as a country.

To cut grass, to mow; to cut off, to kill, to exterminate: ngié 'ch'ô, to cut grass.

To cut off the nose as a punishment; this torture is now quite disused and is virtually illegal.

Right, proper, fit, suitable; what which is just, conformable to what the heart feels to be right; equity, rectitude, righteousness, high moral feeling; superior, excellent, surpassing, virtuous; adopted, putative, supplied in place of, as an adopted father; common, free, public, as benevolent contributions, or an appropriation by government; patriotic, public-spirited; meaning, signification, definition; made up, composite, compounded: "ngié mék", composite ink; com., "ngié 'li", righteousness, rectitude; "che ngié" the meaning of a character; "ngié" li"ng, a charity-granary; "ngié" hok, (coll. ngié" òh.), a free school; "ngié" ing, a righteous person; "ngié" puk, a faithful slave; "ngié" nù (coll. a st';au), female slaves; "ngié" kë' right feeling, generous and kind; "ngié" ming, or "ngié" "ang, patriotic volunteers; "K' a ngié" a district

in Formosa; coll., k'ak, ngié" huoi 3 to raise money from a company of friends.

Used for the last: suitable, fit, proper, right; friendly, acquainted; putative, supplied in place of, adopted: com., "ngié" ch'ing, related by adoption; "ngié" ho' (coll. ngié" wong ma"), an adopted father; "ngié" hing tå' adopted brothers; "ngié" së, mother's adopted sister, maternal aunts by adoption; "ngié" muoi, an adopted younger sister; one's mistress, paramour.

To meet, or wait for, one at a resting-place; to go in person, to advance, to repair to; to reach, to arrive at: ch'ô' ngié" well learned, proficient.

To consult, to deliberate, to meet in council; to arrange, to decide on the best course; to choose, to select; deliberation, council; rules, laws: com., "ngié" laung 3 to deliberate upon; "kung ngié" a public conference; ngié, a schedule or fixed tariff (of prices); ngié" k'ì to consult and fix the prices.

To turn a boat's head toward the shore; to bring a boat up to the bank.

An ant; a generic term for insects like the ant; sometimes used as a demeaning term by suppliants, as by the people when addressing their rulers; met., the rabble, commonalty;
banditti, as assembled in numbers: 

'ngie' teng, we; 'ngie' chik, collected like ants, as banditti; coll., 
't'eng ngie' insects; 'eng ngie' the common red ant; ch'ou' pah, 
ngie' to be a white ant—i.e., a go-between in buying property; 
'eng ngie' woo, (or seu'), an ant-nest; 'eng ngie', p'o teng' ants in 
troops or long lines.

Firm, resolute, determined, bold, intrepid; forgetful of one's self, 
magnanimous; stern, wrathful; fortitude, power of 
endurance: 'ngie' yong, decided, resolute; 'kiong ngie' intrepid, 
bold in the face of danger.

A famous archer, called 

Hai ngie' who flourished 

about B.C. 1980.

Ability, aptitude, skill 
or art in doing; a craft, 
an art, an occupation, an 
accomplishment; skilled in; 
to distinguish; to cultivate 
the arts: 'zung ngie' literary oc-
cupation; 'tek, ngie' the six ac-
complishments—ceremony, mu-
sic, archery, horsemanship, writ-
ing, and arithmetic; com., 
'tu ngie' military tactics; 'ch'tiu 
ngie' a handicraft; 'ngie' pong, 
an indenture; 'ngie' tmang, the 
term of apprenticeship completed; 
coll., 'th, ngie' or 'th, kiong ngie' 
to learn a trade.

Used for the last: to 
set out, to plant with the 
hand; to cultivate trees: 
'seo' ngie' to plant seeds.

Read ngwoi'; coll. ngie': 
outside, without, beyond; 
out of doors, foreign, 
other; related by marriage, 
relatives of a wife: 'ngie' 
'tau, or ngie' 'tau sie', or ngie' 
hiong' outside, without; 'siang 
ngie' suburban; 'ngie', pieng, (the 
notation of pounds and ounces) on 
the outside of the steelyard; 
'ngie' seng, other provinces; 
'ngie' ka, the wife's family; 
'ngie' kung and 'ngie' 'ma, 
maternal grandfather and grand-
mother; 'ngie' seng and 'ngie' 
seng 'nul, sister's sons and daugh-
ters, nephews and nieces; 'ngie' 
seng, song, a daughter's son; 
'ngie' kiong 'la (or t'o'), the eti-
quette of other provinces; ngie' 
seng, to seii' ked a nephew gen-
erally resembles his maternal 
uncle.

(558) 

Ngiék.

Ngiék. A coll. word: perhaps 
a corruption of kieh'; to 
take hold or pull with pincers, 
tweezers, etc.: ngiek, 'pieng, flatt-
tened by a gripe of the pincers; 
ngek, ngiek; to take, as with tongs 
or nippers; ngiek, ma' 'ki', can't 
pull it out.

A beam to support a 
bell or drum; an office, oc-
cupation, profession, call-
ing, pursuit, art, trade; 
estate, patrimony, property; 
a claim on account of merit; 
meritorious, deserving; past, done, 
finished: 'seii' ngiek, occupation; 
kung ngiek, deserving; 
ngek, 'king, or ngiek, 'i, done, 
past; com., 'ka ngie, a family-
estate; ngiek, 'sang, possessions,
property; *ngiek, *si and sev *ngiek, teacher and learner of letters or of an art; *ngiek, *kwi *nowong *chid, property reverting to the original owner.

A part of the ancient Wet state, now embraced in the Linchaung district of the Chang te department in the north of Honan: *ngiek, *kw, the bookcase of prince Yeh or Li Pi—a complimentary term for a scholar’s library.

The son of a concubine; an illegitimate child, a bastard; met., guilt, retribution, consequences or reward of crime; sorrow; clear, neat, ornate: *ngiek, *ngiek, neat, adorned; *sii *ngiek, son of a concubine; com., *kiang *ngiek, or *chii *ngiek, consequences of sin, retribution; *chauk, *ngiek, to cause evil; met., to commit suicide; *ngiek, *kiang, bad weather, an unfavorable season; *ngiek, *chii or *ngiek, *chung, a child of infamy; a wicked son; *ngiek, *cha’ extortionate; *ngiek, *hieh, an unruly beast; you brute! coll., *kang *ngiek, to force, to press or trouble one; *ngiek, *si *nieh, to vex one to death.

The stock of a tree sprouting again, shoots from a stump; *men *ngiek, suckers.

A target; a law, rule, regulation; an administrator, a magistrate, a judge: Yeh. com., *ngiek, *si (or *hiong), the provincial judge, ad-
dressed usually as "*ngiek, *tai; *ngiek, *kiang" a large brass-mirror, carried in procession before an idol.

Uneasy, unquiet, restless: *ngiek, *woh, or *woh, *ngiek, disturbed, floating, moving about.

A threshold; a small post or pillar in a gateway; one says, the side door in an entrance.

Beautiful, pretty, elegant; witty, accomplished, talented; good, virtuous: *chii *ngiek, ugly and handsome.

To grind fine, to triturate, to pulverize; met., to investigate: also *read *ngiek* and in the coll. "*ngiek, q. v.: *ngiek *ke" to examine thoroughly.

To carry the head high; grave, dignified, commanding respect: *ngiek *yong, grave, commanding; also consequential, taking on airs.

Read *ngiek; coll. *ngiek: to rub, to triturate, to grind to powder; to roll, to roll out, as with a rolling-pin: "*ngiek *so, a narrow, iron mortar in which drugs are ground; "*ngiek *tsui, a pestle; "*ngiek *kong, a wooden rolling-pin; "*ngiek *sioh, a stone-roller for smoothing cloth; "*ngiek *kwong, to roll out smooth; "*ngiek *moeak, to pulverize; "*chai *ngiek, small rolls or twists of paper.
A Chinese ink-stone: the 2d also read ング and in the coll. ング, q. v.; ング king, a fellow-student; ング tieng, Yen. to get a living by the pencil; com.,  느눈 niru ング an earthen ink-stone; ング cho ング an ink-stone for red ink; त्रनश ング तींग a superior kind of ink-stone; ング tié, a cavity for water in the ink-stone.

Read 'mang; used for the coll, ング: addicted to, confirmed in a habit, besotted, victimized: 'a prięng ング confirmed in opium-smoking; 'siong ング the habit just become fixed; 'hwo ング the longing (for the pipe) satiated; ング tâu tięng the hankering excessive, fully victimized; 'chiu ング' addicted to drinking liquor.

Stern, severe, strict; rigid, austere, cold, reserved; majestic, dignified, grave, solemn, reverential; inducing respect, awe-inspiring; epitaph of a father; a night watch or guard; a surname: 'kai' ング, to guard, to prepare defences against; com., 'ka ング, my father; 'sięng ング, a deceased father; 'vi ング, stern, majestic; 'nียง keng' to forbid strictly; 'nียง sok, or ング 'keng, strict, rigid.

A shelter, a breastwork for archers or spearmen; to oppose, to fend off.

The gate of a ward or village, called ठा ング; a lane, an alley; to be influenced, to receive advice; fine, beautiful, as long robes; a surname: com., 'TINGS  Ngb tięng cho ング, or 'nings  Ngb siong, the emperor or king of lades, judge in the invisible world; specifically applied to the judge in the 5th of the 10 halls.

To mourn with another over the loss of a country; to visit and comfort the bereaved; to condole with one degraded in rank; the 2d also read ング q. v.; 'vien' ング to condole with those bereaved.

Accomplished, talented, virtuous and learned, as a scholar: "chong" ング eminent, excelling.

A proverb, common saying, a tradition; a blunt speech: ング 'nu, a vulgar saying.

To examine officially in order to identify, to discover proof, to verify; to witness before officers; proved by experience or trial; proof, evidence, testimony; fulfillment, verification: com., "cha ング" or ング to investigate officially; "hau ング" fulfilled; efficacious; ング 'si, to examine a corpse, as coroners do; "nings  Ngb hwo' to examine goods (for the duty); coll., "nings t'o' to examine marks left by a thief; ング 'm6 siong, to hold an inquest and find no wounds (on the corpse).
Pickles, vinegar; sour, sharp, as spirits or vinegar highly rectified.

Earth heaped up; high, lofty, eminent in worth: comm. "ngieu song" the emperors Yao and Shun, B. c. 2357 and 2255.

Grass, turf, stubble, rushes or twigs, used for fuel: ch'iu ngieu, light fuel for kindling.

Long tail-feathers; a kind of flag adorned with feathers; to raise the tail; to lift the head, to look up; to elevate, to excite; high, raised; imminent, dangerous; distant: "ngieu, ngieu, thick and high, as trees; in danger, as a house about to fall; "ngieu'siu, to raise the head; comm., "tieng ngieu, a medicinal plant, used as a febrifuge.

Abundance of food; full, ample, abundant, affluent; ch'ao.

A coll. word: a sort of coined term, similar to "clau; gone! dead!

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ngik, lih, ngah, lah, a rattling, as of tiles or things by a sudden concussion.

To resist, to disobey; to go out against, to withstand, to encounter; opposing, rebellious, seditive, refractory; contrary, contumacious; against one, adverse, as wind or tide; to receive; to report on; to calculate or reckon on, to know beforehand: "ngik, so" to reckon or know beforehand; "ngik, meng" to receive orders; comm., "puoi ngik, to oppose, to rebel against; "ngik, hung, a contrary wind; "cheng ngik, an incurable disease; "ngu ngik, refractory, willful; "ngik, lai song' seu when adversity comes, bear it meekly.

To throw up, to vomit, to puke: "eu ngik, to vomit, to disgorge.

To freeze, to congeal; to coagulate, to become solid; frozen, stiffened: "ngik, kiek, to freeze or congeal; to coagulate; "ngik, taeng to thicken and cool, as lard, gravy, etc.; "chui ngik, the water is frozen; "haik, ngik, coagulated blood.

The medallion pheasant (Tragopan saturus), called seu, the bird that ejects the comb, and king song, the elegant bag.

Small plants of different colors, grass having rib- bon-like marks.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ngik, ngok, ngok, or ngik, ngik, ngok, ngok, to raise the
head, to lift the head and look, as birds, turtles, snakes, etc.

(563) Ngio.

Ngio. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'n'ging 'ngiene', to roll, to crush or roll out, as with a rolling-stick; to triturate, as with a pestle.

To hum, to chant, to sing; to recite, to repeat quickly, to say over; to sigh, to moan, to groan; a mournful voice: 'n'ging eng' to chant, to recite; 'n'ging, a concert;

COM., 'n'ging nyö, to hum, to say over; 'n'ging sì chauk, tói' to recite verses and compose distichs. The 2d also read keng': shut, closed, as the mouth; congealed, torpid, dormant.

To freeze, to congeal, to turn into ice: to coagulate; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled, determined; collected, abundant: in the coll. read ngik, q. v.: 'n'ging kiek, to congeal; 'n'ging sing 'wong chêw' to look far with a fixed gaze; COM., 'n'ging hi, much happiness—a felicitous phrase stuck up in houses.

To go out to meet, to receive, as a guest; to occur, to happen, to meet with; to calculate, as astronomers calculate days; a reception, meeting, interview: also read ngeng' and in the coll. 'n'ging, q. v.: 'hung n'ging, to try to please, to flatten; COM., 'n'ging kiek, to greet, to receive, as guests; 'sek, n'ging, to miss a visit, to fail to receive one; 'n'ging kweang chiek, saying' to receive and accompany officers, as the subordinate officers do.

Read 'n'ging; coll. 'n'ging: a bank, a ridge; a raised path by a stream or pond: 'n'ging 'pang k'ô' the bank has burst and fallen.

Ngio. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'n'ging, to parade, to carry in procession, as idols, a bride's furniture, &c.

(564) Ngio.

Ngio. A coll. word, about the same as ngi, as in ngio ngio tioh, glum, sullen; a fixed, grim look, as of one displeased or indifferent.

(565) Ngioh.

Ngioh. A coll. word, as in ngioh, ngioh, to raise the head and look; 'tau ngioh, sioh, a' to lift and slightly move the head, as in token of assent.

Ngioh. A coll. word, similar to ngiak, as in ngioh, keng, to raise the head high, as for another to look into one's mouth or at one's throat.

(566) Ngiok.

Ngiok. To tyrannize over, to oppress, to maltreat; cruel, harsh, unfeeling, inhuman; calamity: 'chang ngiok; to ravage, to devastate; 'ngiok, 'ning, to oppress the people; 'tai ngiok, great calamities; COM., 'pó ngiok, cruel, oppressive.
A fever, fever and ague; febrile complaints: "nqiof, ch'ik, or 'nqiof, cheng" an intermittent or remittent fever; "ping nqiof, ague fits; "meu nqiof, feverish fits; "hang nqiof, a fever preceded by chills.

To look upwards; to look to a superior, to respect, to regard highly; to look forward, to expect, to long for; to think of kindly; to transmit orders, to command an inferior; to rely, to trust, to wait on; a surname in the coll. thin boards for ceilings, &c.: "nqiong wong" to long for; "nqiong è sit chi", in a brown study, thinking intently about; com., "nqiong mwo" to look to with great desire; "kiu nqiong, have long thought (of you); "nqiong, "nqiong peng, ceiling-boards; "to" nqiong, a ceiling; "lau" nqiong, the "dripping boards" — the thin boards on which the tiles are laid.

The summit or peak of a hill, likened to a boiler or jar.

Words, speech, talk, language; a sentence, an expression; to say, to speak, to discourse; to address, dress, to speak to; to express an opinion; a word, an order; the 149th radical: "nqiong, nqiong, high and large; "pieng" nqiong, one sentence; com., "nqiong nju", words, conversation; "nqiong haing" words and acts; "nqiong kwang, to

The first personal pronoun, I, my, mine, me; we, our, ours, us; often used emphatically in the E. plural: in the coll. read "nwayai, q. v.: ngo moeang, or 'ngo" tong, we; chai; 'ngo, it
pertains to me; וצ* 'nño, be not selfish; נו* 'chiu kung, our lord Chow.

Read ńgo\\sup * used for the coll. 'ńgo, as in ńgo ńgo 'tioh, proud, supercilious, as in not replying to a question.

Ngo\\sup * A coll. word, as in ńgo ńgo 'kieu' railing at, saying insulting words to or about one; ńgh ng6 ńgo 'kieu' to snore loudly.

Ngo\\sup * A coll. word: to throw back, as the head in sleeping; to bend or turn up the foot: ńgo 'k'i 'li, to lift the head and fall asleep; ńk'a ato ng6 ńgo 'k'i siok tek, 'kIÓNing, turn up the foot a little.

Ngo\\sup * A coll. word: the sound made in calling geese; the cackling of a goose.

A moment, momentarily; in haste, suddenly; about to fall, falling: 'ńgo ńgong, suddenly; ńng ńgo 'k'ing, an instant, a while; com., ńgo ńó 'sá, Russia.

Good, excellent: com., 'kung ngó, maids of honor; 'tiong ngó, the goddess of the moon, the Chinese Diana.

High, lofty, as mountains: ńgo ngó, high, grand; met., a commanding presence; com., 'ńgo ińi sang, a noted peak in Sz'chuen, near the junction of the Tatau and Min rivers.

A plant having edible stalks like celery; the tender stalks of plants.

To chant, to sing, to say over, to rehearse in recitative, to hum to one's self: com., 'ńging ngó, to hum, as in reciting poetry.

A loud cry, a wailing, a clamor, as of one begging food; noise, hubbub, as from many voices; the cry of birds: 'chó ngó, hum of voices; mournful song of birds; coll., 'tiang ngó, has an expanded throat, as said of a liar or raider; kak, ńgo, or ńgo tek, your throat is stopped—you can't say a word more; ńng ńgo 'kieu' the clamor of a multitude.

Also read kieu: to vociferate, to make a noise; hum, clamor, as of a market; a complaining tone, murmuring; ńngó, clamorous; satisfied, complaisant.

To saunter, to ramble; long, protracted, prolix: ńgo ngó ńó, elongated; pleased, gratified; coll., ńgo yó to stay up all night; ńgo ming sidng twai pong to spend sleepless nights causes severe illness. Read ńgo: proud, haughty.

A large receptacle for grain: com., 'ch'ónng ngó, a granary, such as farmers have.
Gō

To strike so as to move; to shake, to rattle, to joggle.

To boil in water; to simmer, to distill, to brew, to decoct; to boil in water in another vessel: com., "ngō t'ōng, to make a decoction of; "ngō īu, to try out fat; to purify oils, as painters' do; "ngō yō, to decoct medicine; "ngō kō, to make a jelly.

A large, sagacious dog, said to be four feet high and able to speak; perhaps refers to the Tibetan mastiff; a fierce dog.

A sort of musical instrument of metal or stone, which makes a jingling noise.

The stem or cut-water of a vessel; the lowest timber in the hull.

Also read ngō: to saunter, to ramble, to travel about for pleasure: "ngō īu, to stroll about; "ngō ī, to attend shows, to ramble for diversion.

Also read ngō: a spirited, vicious horse; stubborn, indomitable, regardless of consequences: "tai, ngō, remiss and rude; "kiēk, ngō or ngō kīēk, resolute; also proud, overhearing; "ngō yōng pok, ko' reckless as to consequences.

Ngo

A kraken or whale, a great sea-monster, fabled to carry the mountain Pe̍ng Lai on its back: com., "ngō, a species of Scorpaena; "ngō "ngu, a college in the south-east section of Foochow; "ngō sāng, a "whale-hill"—paper toys of mountains, caves, etc., as on anniversaries of the emperor's birth; "tāk, "ch'ēng, "ngō tān, "perched on the whale's head"—to attain the highest literary rank.

The large claws of a crab or lobster, called "hā, ngō: com., "ch'ād̕ ngō, a large species of mytilus.

The silkworm moth, called "tān, ngō; moths, millers, which fly at night; also used for the quinsy: com., "hūi, ngō, millers; "ngō mi, handsome, arched eyebrows; "ngō mi ngok, the new moon; "hēi, ngō, or "tāng, ngō, inflammation in the throat, quinsy; a swelling on one side is called "tāng, ngō, on both sides, "sēng, ngō.

A goose; also large, aquatic birds with habits like those of geese: in the coll. read "ngiē, q. v.; "tēng, ngō, a crane; "tong, ngō, a pelican; "kiē, ngō, a penguin; "yā, ngō, wild geese.

Also read ngō: an infelicitous bird, said to resemble the owl and assemble in deserts: "wōng, ngō, a...
bird of ill omen, with a human face.

To fly like a hawk; to skim, to float in the air:

'ngō 'siong, to wheel, to soar to and fro.

Read, in the dictionaries: a sort of pan; to kill, to slay, to slaughter, to exterminate; to fight with a reckless disregard of death.

A species of dragon, or large iguana, whose skin was used for covering drums: 'ngō 'ku 'prung, the drums rattling.

'Ngō. A coll. word, as in 'ngō 'ngō', a fierce, proud look, a defiant air—similar to 'ngau 'ngá, q. v.

'Ngō. A coll. word: to bend, to turn up, as in 'ka 'ngō 'tō 'ki', turn up the foot.

傲

Proud, arrogant, haughty; uncivil, neglectful; pride, hauteur; to treat rudely; to defy proudly, to brave: used for 'ngō in the coll. q. v.: 'ngō 'mang to treat insolently; com., 'kieu 'ngō or 'kó 'ngō, proud, haughty; 'ngō 'ki': an arrogant spirit; twai 'ngō, great pride, excessive hauteur.

An iron pot or pan to bake in; to bake, to heat and dry in an oven: com., 'ngō 'li, an earthen baker, an oven; coll., 'ngō 'tiúng, a baking-pan, with flat bottom and a cover on which coals are placed; 'ngō 'twai 'sük, to bake thoroughly; yék, kaeng: 'hóí 'ngō' sioh, yong's as hot as a heated oven.

Hungry, faint from want of food; starved, famished; to fast, to go without food:

O. com., 'kí 'ngō to starye: 'ngō 'tō 'hwong 'kwí, famished ghosts, as those served with offerings in the 'proo to rites; 'ngō 'tō, to fall down from starvation; coll., 'ngō 'pok, hungry; 'ngō 'taung to go without a meal; 'ngi 'sí 'nèng 'pa, starved to death, a mere human crust!—as one says when destitute of employment.

Lofty, proud, haughty; assuming, overbearing; name of a man mentioned in the Lun-yü, who rowed boats on land.

(571) Ngoh.

Ngoh. A coll. word: to cut, to slice off; also a sound as of scraping, rubbing, etc.: ngoh, sioh, to, to give a stroke with a knife; ngoh, ngoh, kieu a sound, as of rubbing hard things, or of rats gnawing.

(572) Ngoi.

False, deceitful, hypocritical; spurious, counterfeit, not genuine, surreptitious; to deceive: 'chauk, ngoi to act falsely; 'cha' ngoi fraudulent, deceitful; 'tō ngoi impure, counterfeit, as money; Ngoi 'kwok, a rebel state.

High, eminent, lofty, as a mountain; a surname; one of the Three States, including the modern Honan, over which Ts'ao-
NGOK.

9  ngong.  Used for the next: a lofty mountain: com., *ngok, ho' or ngok, tiong.  
Yao.  (coll. tiong, nêng), a god; *ngok, mu; (coll. tiong 'nda), a wife's mother; *siing ngok, my deceased father-in-law; 'leng' ngok, your wife's father.

岳
ye.  A high peak; the principal mountains of China: com., *tung ngok, (coll. tiong, nêng), a temple of the god T'ai; Sung, outside the east gate of Foochow; *ngu ngok, the five principal peaks worshiped by the Chinese, viz., *tung ngok, in Shantung, *e ngok, in Shensi south of the capital; *nang ngok, in Hunan near the center; *paek, ngok, in the south-west of Chihli, and *tung ngok, in the west of Honan near the Yellow river; each of these has other names.

鴻
hông.  A kind of large eagle, or phenix, called ngok, chuk; yo.  an emblem of marriage.

樂
le.  Music, one of the six arts; instruments of music; met., the refinement, yo or elegancies, of life; also read lok, and ngau.  q. v.: Yuèh.  *chauk, ngok, to play on instruments; com., *ngok, ke musical instruments; *le ngok, politeness and music; *ngok, seng, musicians, as employed in the worship of civil and military sages; *yêng ngok, musical practice or rehearsal.

Read ngau k; coll. ngok: a bud of flowers, fruits, etc.: pwook, ngok, to put forth buds, to bud, to sprout.

Ngok.  A coll. word, as in ngok, kei, to raise the head (to look); ngik, ngik, ngok, ngok, to keep raising the head (and peering about), as a person, a bird, a turtle.

印
i.  Great, high; dear, high-priced; strenuous effort; to lift the head, attitude of expectation; the pronoun i, as used by females and sometimes by males: *da ngong, low and high; *e 'kong k'ai, i chên ngong, to exert one's self with noble aims.

昂
ang.  Similar to the last: to rise, as the sun; to issue forth; to raise, to elevate; tall, lofty, stately, imposing; costly, dear in price: *ngong, siu, to carry the head high; *ngong koi' dear, exorbitant; *hiong ngong, an erect, portly gait; ngong ngong, stately, as a horse's gait; met., noble, princely.

騁
ang.  A horse that carries its head high; a horse with a white belly; ngong ngong, a horse startled or enraged, a prancing steed.

Nyang.  A coll. word, as in ngong ngong kieu a loud din, a clamor of voices.

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Ngu.

Ngu. A coll. word, as in *ngu lu* (or *ngu lu*), to mutter in a low tone; *ngu nguy kieu* a low, dull sound, as of a rice-hulling machine; *ngi ti ngu lu*, a low, muttering sound, a hum, a buzz.

The second is the complex, and the third the contracted form: five; a perfect number denoting all, as virtues, tastes, elements, planets, colors, grains, human relations, viscera, ranks of nobility, points of the compass, night watches, etc.: in the coll. read *ngo* q. v.: com., *ngu kok*, all kinds of grain; *ngu tâ* the five emperors, gods over plagues; *ngu saik*, the five colors; *ngu ñing*, the five notes, viz., *kûng*, *siong*, *kuâk*, *ti*, and *i*; *ngu kwâi* *woong* *suí*, "enmity of five devils" —a deadly quarrel; *Ngô hiêng* *kûng*, a god of thieves; com., *ngu hî", or *ngu liê* *hwiông* *song* scattered in utter confusion; *ngu haing* *châw* an excessive stench; *ngu kîêng tek*, kâo or *ngu tâ* tek, kâo? alas! dreadful! *ngu tâ* *chíonng* *twai*? kâo, the Han cash have large holes; met., loud voices in talking.

伍

A file of five soldiers, ranks, squads; a company; a friend, comrade, fellow, companion; to associate with; a surname: *sin* "ngu* iù, ngu* ashamed to be in his company; com., *sîng* *ngu*, or *toî* *ngu*, rank and file, platoons;

*Ngu* sometimes used for the last: an equal in rank; a match, an opponent; com., *ngu chôk*, coroners, those employed by magistrates to hold inquests; *ngu, chu* common undertakers, who bury the friendless dead; *ngu, chu* *châk*, may the undertaker tread you down.

午

The seventh of "the twelve stems or branches", answers to fire and the horse; time from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; noon, midnight; to cross, to oppose; crosswise, transverse; the south, as marked on the compass: com., *tôông* *ngu*, festival of the dragon-boats in the 5th moon; *siong* *ngu*, and *ha* *ngu*, (coll. *siong* *tau* and *a* *tau*), forenoon and afternoon; *ngu yâ* from noon to midnight, as plays; *ngu kéông* the noon-offering, as to Buddh in the *pâo* *to* rites; *ngu sî dêng*, a kind of small, white lily, which blooms at midday; *ngu tien* *muông*, the south gate of the palace; com., *tôông* *ngu*, or *chiâng* *ngu*, midday, noon.

忤

To oppose, to go counter, to cross another's wishes; set in opinion; untoward, obstinate, willful; seditious, disobedient: *ngu* *ngu*, displeased; com., *ngu ngik*, obstinate, rebellious.

迂

Interchanged with the last: to meet, to fall in with; to go contrary, to oppose, to resist; athwart,
NGU.  

Contrary; confused, mixed, disordered: 'ngu 'chi, to oppose the imperial will; 'siông 'ngu, to meet together, a rencontre; eh'auk, 'ngu, confused, mixed up.

'NGU. A coll. word: used in combination with ng' (not), in about the same sense as mà ng' yong' not very or much, imperfectly; ng' 'ngu paik, not very well acquainted with; ng' 'ngu chi'ong not much like to, imperfectly resembling.

Loquacious, bragging; to boast, to talk largely; one of the Three States in the east of China; a surname: pok, 'ngu pok, ng' neither clamorous nor haughty; com., 'ngu 'ni, a medicinal plant, bearing a small, black, acrid seed. As in 'ngu kung, the centipede; 'ngu kung 'chi, a shrub whose branches somewhat resemble a centipede.

A personal pronoun, I, my; we, us; to resist; to keep off, to guard: 'ngu têng, we, us, we all; 'ngu pok, we of this class; com., 'ngu sêh pek, my business is completed; 'ngu tê jing, all here of our trade or profession.

Name of a tree, having wood of a fine, even grain, suitable for making lutes; a slanting post; opposed to; in the coll. an apparatus for righting buildings, consisting of an upright timber, lever, and fulcrum; to right, to shore up: 'chie ngu, upright and slanting posts; 'k'weí 'ngu, a portly form; com., 'ngu têng, the Elococcus oleifera, or Dryandra cordifolia of Thunberg; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn; coll., 'ngu chi'ot to shore up a house; 'ngu chi'ng to right, to make it erect.

The flying squirrel, called 'ngu 'chi'; also styled, 'hi seng, because it is supposed to bring forth on the wing.

Also read 'ngu: awry, distorted, crooked, ill-arranged, as teeth; 'chü 'ngu, the teeth uneven; met., contradictory, uncongenial.

A wild animal, perhaps a sort of deer; to oppose, to come in conflict with; stubborn, obstinate.

Read 'ngi; coll. 'ngu: an ox, a cow, oxen, kine: 'ngu 'keng, a bull; 'ngu 'mø, a cow; 'ngu 'ki'eng, a calf; 'wong 'ngu, the "yellow" or common cow; 'chüi 'ngu, the water-oX, buffalo; 'ngu 'mø, a mill worked by bullock-power; 11, 'ngu 'neng, cow's milk; 'ngu 'neng, cheese; 'ngu 'wong, wong, pills of ox-bezoar; 'ngu 'nøk, pieces of dried beef, as offered to unw 'mu, or Measure-mother, on the fifteenth of the 8th month; 16, 'ngu 'wau 'Ma-nieng the ox-headed and horse-faced — attendants of the gods T'ai 'sang and 'Sidang 'jwong;
Persons with large features; a large, imposing appearance.

The male of deer, a buck; to herd together: 

A groom, a stable-boy, a hostler; to oppose, to defend; a frontier, the border; a prison: 

A prison; to confine, to imprison, to detain: 

An instrument shaped like a tiger, struck to stop the music; to stop, to keep the time, as in music: 

To talk, to say, to discourse; to converse with, to discuss; to set forth, to explain; speech, words, language; an expression, a sentence, a phrase: also read

Not suiting, unmatched, un fitted for each other, as a round handle in a square hole: 

A fish, the fishy tribes; fishy; the 18th radical: 

An instrument shaped like a tiger, struck to stop the music; to stop, to keep the time, as in music: 

e to fish, as with nets; to fish, to fish, as with nets; to fish, a large beam; to fish, a book-moth; coll., the gills of a fish; isinglass; darkish white; fish help water, water helps fish; met., to be mutually helpful or dependent.
To fish; to seize, to take indiscriminately; immoderate, promiscuous:  

'ngû saik, inordinate lust;  

'ngû 'ki le' a selfish greed for gain; com., 'ngû iung, an old fisherman, as represented in plays and pictures.

A term for quadrumanes, especially gibbons; the incipient development of things; the hour from 9 to 11, A. M. called 'ngû iung.

Also read 'ngûng': the motion of a fish's mouth in breathing, the gasping of a fish; response in singing.

A mountain where the sun rises: 'ngû sâ, the land of the sun, the orient.

The capacity of a monkey; simple, dull, stupid, silly;  

'ngû chwoik, stupid, unskilled;  

'yok, 'ngû, to seem foolish, but really wise;  

'hiong 'ngû, rustics, clowns;  

'ngû ming, the common people, thecanaille; com., 'ngû 'chiung, dull, ignorant;  

'ngû 'kieng' in my humble opinion;  

'ngû, 'hing, your humble servant, as said by a senior.

A corner, an angle; a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, a bay, an inlet; a small part, a portion; accurate, rigid, like a corner:  

'hai 'ngû, a lagoon;  

'ngû chî to sit at one corner; 'liéng 'ngû, strict, incorrupt;  

'chî te' a parcel of land.

To please or divert one's self or others; joyous, delighted; pleasure, relaxation, diversion:  

'hwang 'ngû, delight; com., 'hî' 'ch'ai 'ngû 'chîng', played with colored cloths to amuse his mother—said of the aged 'Lo lai 'chû.

A fabulous, benign, white and black tiger, called 'cheu 'ngû, said to have appeared in Wan Wang's day; to consider, to be anxious about, to provide for; ready, prepared, vigilant; to expect; to aid, to help; to choose, to select; pleased; a mishap, an impediment, an accident:  

'su 'ngû, remiss, unguarded;  

'ngû 'îng, a warden of the imperial parks and ponds;  

'u 'ngû, nothing to fear; com., 'pok 'ngû, a mishap, an unforeseen accident;  

'ngû 'song' reign of the emperor Shun.

'ngû. A coll. word, as in 'ngû lêa the rattling sound of phlegm.

'ngûh. A coll. word: to make rude, imperfect strokes with the pencil; composed and written crudely:  

'nû 'cê' ò 'sîâ 'chîa 'hwang 'moong 'ngûh, your words written in that fashion—just scribbled off!

'nguí. High, precipitous; imminent, hazardous, dangerous; unsteady, uneasy, as a position; not upright,
NGÜK.

银 [Yin.]

银 (579)

NGÜK.

银 (580)

A prison, a jail; hard; firm, harsh: in the coll. Yü. read ngweh, q. v.: "seüng" ngük, to litigate; "ngük" chok, a turnkey; "teung" ngük, to decide criminal cases, jail-delivery; wok, ngük, to break jail.

银 (Silver; money; the name of a place: the 2d, often used for the 1st in the sense of silver, is properly read kwaung" q. v.: com., "ngüng kwaung, silver and cash, money; "chii ngüng, quiek silver; "ngüng "chii, the difference in value of different kinds of silver; ngüng saik, the fineness or quality of silver; huwa, pin'ang ngüng, flower-edged, or milled, silver—a term for Spanish dollars; ngüng kwoo, a crucible; "ngüng "o, the milky way; "ngüng si, fine silver wire; "ngüng siek around wooden case for transporting silver; "ngüng ngü, the silver-fish, the White-bait; ngüng t'aik, king, silver articles gilded; coll., kiau ngü, inferior silver; ngüng 'so kwaung' a silver neck-socket; ngüng chüi kaw, finger-sheaths of silver, worn by bride; ngüng se' pah, nek, chiu 'se' ngü, silver is white, and the pupil of the eye is black—a proverb meaning beware of him, he's watching keenly to cheat you.

银 (580)

A bank; a limit, a boundary; in the coll. read ngüng, q. v.: "iu ngüng, unlimited; "kiiu ngüng, the limits of heaven.
A precious stone, a pebble nearly resembling the jade stone; a stone marked with veins.

The sound of conversation; dull, stupid; to utter incredible words: 'ho ngwa' mu nging, the father obstinate and the mother stupid.

To bark and fight, as dogs do: 'meng k'eng nyang ang ning, fierce dogs fighting together.

To reprove gently; to speak kindly; pleasant, agreeable, respectful: 'ngiang ang, affable, conciliatory.

A large head; correct, dignified, portly and imposing; a presence that is commanding, yet benign.

Ngwa. A coll. word, as in 'nyang laung' (also spoken 'ngia laung'), salted duck's eggs.

Ngwa. A tile; a generic term for earthen ware, pottery; the 98th radical: in the coll. read 'ngwa' q. v.; "liang" 'ngwa chi k'eng' the joy of having a daughter born; 'ngwa' 'kai', dispersed, disentangled.

Read 'ngwa'; coll. 'ngwa': earthen tiles for roofs and walls; 'ngwa' so, the lower, or concave, rows of tiles in a roof; 'ngwa' 'teng', narrow tiles, as used on the caps of walls; 'ngwa' 't'ing'

pieces of tiles; 'ngwa' 'yen', a tile-ry; 'ngwa' t'o, a tool for breaking and shaping tiles; 'ch'io' ngwa 'ting', the tiled roof of a house; 'k'ang ngwa' to lay tiles; 'ngwa' 'hwang k'i', to remove tiles (from a roof).

Ngwa. A coll. word, as in 'ngwa', laung' to jest, to make sport of; 'nu' ngwa, kw'ai laung, you jest with much gusto; ngwa, sioh, taung kw'ai, to joke and tease a while.

Ngwa. The first person, I, my, mine, me; we, our, ours; us: 'ngwa' ki, mine; we, all of us; 'ngwa' kieng I perceive, I suppose; "ch'ing nu' na 'ngwa', to say "you" and "I", to talk impertinently.

Ngwa. Read 'ki'; used in the coll. 'ngwa', as in ngwa, kwai, kwai; 'ki' t'eng, a grinding sound of the teeth; a grating noise, as in scraping something hard.
Ngwang.

Also read ngwong: to cut off the corners, to pare off, to round; to remove asperities, to equalize, to trim, to smooth: ngwang kækê, to clip or rub off corners.

Simple, stupid, dull; immovable, impassible; obstinate, mulish; to push with the head, to butt; unruly, mischievous; lascivious, lusting: 'ngwoaŋ p'1, doltish, incapable; 'tiu ngwoaŋ (coll. tiu ngwang), mulish, capricious and perverse; 'ngwoaŋ t'ung, sodomy; com., 'ngwoaŋ chauk, naughty, mischievous; 'ngwoaŋ tu, an unruly scholar or apprentice; coll., 'ngwoaŋ t'au ngwoaŋ 'nô, doggedly perverse; very naughty, full of mischief.

Gems to play with, playthings; to play, to sport, to daily with; to trifle, to toy with, to delight in; to ramble about, to divert one's self: ngwoaŋ 'king, to enjoy scenery; com., 'tiu ngwoaŋ or ngwoaŋ 'swa, to ramble and recreate; ngwoaŋ 'uk, toys, delectable things; coll., ngwoaŋ ngêüs (or êüs), good to sport with; one who is odd, amusing, or witty.

Similar to the last: to be versed or perfect in; to study till weary of; to do or look at till one is satisfied.

Ngwi.

'Ngwi. A coll. word: the first person, I, we, us, as spoken, instead of nguai, by natives of the Changeloh district, Fookien.

Handsome, excellent, good; weak, slender, delicate: wo 'ngwo, beautiful, delicate.

To translate a foreign speech, to interpret the cries of birds and beasts; to improve, to transform; to decry, to inveigle; a decy or stool-pigeon, also called 'neu smuí.

A fabulous animal supposed to be able to speak and lie; to change speech, to falsify; to promulge error; false, deceitful, lying; to rouse, to move; an ignis fatuus, called 10 ngwo 'hwo; 11 ngwo ngông, idle stories; 11 ngwo t'ông ngwo, to retail idle talk, to transmit error.

Interchanged with the last: idle rumors, vain and foolish stories, deceptive talk.

To oppose, to run against; rebellious, disobe- dient; obstinate; undutiful, as to parents.

Light, clear, lustrous; intelligent, perceiving what another says; to be present, to meet with; to explain, to make clear: 11 mënng 'ngwo a personal interview; 'ngwo t'ôi' face to face, op-
To err, to miss, to fail; to deceive, to mislead; to hinder by a mistake; in error, wrong, misled; false, erroneous: con., se k'

Outside, in broad singing: kwo ngwo, or ch'auk, ngwo an error, a mistake, a fault; ngwo' ki, or ngwo' maw, to fail in time; "ngwo' seng' mistaken trust; coll., ngwo' ch'ao to do accidentally; ngwo' n'eng, to "fail persons"; to leave them helpless, as one does by his death; ngwo' tek, ch'ang, has failed (his family) lamentably!

To arouse one's self so as to perceive clearly; aware of, alive to, noticing, discerning: s'ing ngwo' to arouse one's self, to awaken; k'auk, ngwo' to catch the idea; ch'auk, ngwo' to bethink one's self; con., hwoi' ngwo' to apprehend, to get a perception of.

Interchanged with the last: to awake from sleep: ngwo' me' waking and sleeping.

To rest from work, as servants do; to cease for a while, to intermit care and toil; to go to bed, to recline, to sleep, to doze; to be changed, as one's spirits in sleep: ngwo', p'ung, a bedroom; ngwo' sek, to rest, to repose; ch'o'ngwo' pok, n'ing, no ease sitting or lying; k'o ngwo' to "sleep high"—let the world wag; 'ngiong ngwo' to sleep on one's back.

To meet with; to be startled by meeting suddenly; obstinate, opposed to, untoward; rebellious, disobedient; to run counter to, to cross another's wishes.

Read nguk; coll. ngwoh: a mineral fit for the lapidary, gems, precious stones; valuable, precious, beautiful, like gems: ngwoh, k'e' articles made of precious stones; ngwoh, chang, stone hair-pins; ngwoh, p'au, rough, unfinished gems; ngwoh, t'iu, the stone-knife-holder, a female ornament for the head; ngwoh, seng, lieng, kwang, stone ear-rings linked in pairs.

Read nguk; coll. ngwoh: a prison, a jail: ngwoh, k'ewang, the governor or keeper of a prison, as the pwoo t'iang and k'ing t'ian, of districts and prefectures are; ngwoh, chok, an under-jailer, a turnkey; loh, te ngwoh, to go to hell.

Outside, without, beyond; another, other, foreign, strange, from abroad; besides, moreover; to reject, to exclude, to put aside; relations by marriage, the wife's relatives: in the coll.
Read ngwoi¹ in the dictionaries: tortoise-shell, called tai² ngwoi²; a mottled, reddish brown and yellowish color: also read mō² q. v.: com., tai² ngwoi² the tortoise-shell of commerce; tai² ngwoi² ma, a tortoise-shell cat.

Ngwok.

The moon; a moon, a lunar month; monthly; met., round, circular, like the moon; the 74th radical: "ngwok, lung, the moon’s disk: com.,""ngwok, ngwok, monthly; "ngwok, yā² moonlight nights; "ngwok, sek, an eclipse of the moon; "mwang ngwok, a month after marriage or childbirth; "ngwok, kiēk, a monthly estimate; "ngwok, twai² a month of 30 days; "ngwok, siew, a month of 29 days; "ngwok, king, the menses; "song ngwok, the end of pregnancy; ngwok, poun⁶ the middle of the month; ngwok, hāì², term for marriage-brokers; coll., ngwok, pah, a pale, bluish color; ngwok, gêng, full moon; ngwok, k'īèk, the moon waning;"ngwok, wong² a halo about the moon; ch'iün⁷ ngwok, the first month; sioh, w¹ ngwok, ník, one month; ngwok, peng tiē, semi-circular ponds; ch'é ngwok, tè² (or ton²), to observe a regimen for a month after confinement.

Yüeh. To cut off the feet; to maim, to distort; distorted: ngwok, hing béiuk, to cut off a person’s feet.

(591) Ngwong.

N gwong.

A high, level space, a plateau, a terrace; a waste, a common; the origin, source, root, foundation, beginning; natural, innate; the true state, the proper condition of; originally, primarily; indeed, really, truly; to examine, to trace to the source; to repeat; a repetition, a second, another, again; to forgive, to remit: also read ngwong² q. v.: ”lng ngwong, Honan; also applied by extension to China; com., "ngwong ‘p Wong, the origin, the original, as ancestors; "ngwong, iu, the causes of; "ngwong chik, the family-seat, one’s native place; "ngwong pe² k'o³ plaintiff and defendant; "ngwong ‘ch iu, the first owner, the proprietor; "ngwong ching, extenuating circumstances; "ngwong ‘ch iu, the principal, not a substitute; "ngwong sie³ pok, tong² don’t stir it, leave it (undone) just as it was; coll., "ngwong pong, the original lot, genuine goods; "ngwong ‘cha ‘cha, or "ngwong ‘tā ‘tā, in the beginning, the most ancient times; "ngwong tai se² chiong wong² "so from the

first"—i. e., really so; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong ta 6ngwong taing6 the genuine, dry and hard—i. e., rice not wet to increase its bulk.

A spring, a fountain; source, origin, in which sense it is like the last: 6ngwong 6ngwong, a fountain; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong jiu, flowing from a far source—alluding to ancestry; com., 6ngwong 6ngwong, 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, a spring, headwaters; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, when you drink think of the fountain—never forget a benefactor; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, to come incessantly, as customers.

A woman, named K'iong 6ngwong, ancestress of Wau-wang and Duke Chow.

A species of small lizard, called p'ong 6ngwong; 6ngwong 6ngwong, wild silk-worms, which produce no silk.

A hay horse with a white belly.

The origin, the commencement, the first cause; the first, the head, the chief; chief, principal, original, primary; com., 6ngwong 6ngwong, the beginning, first cause; 6ngwong 6ngwong, the original, vital principle; stamina, constitution; 6ngwong 6ngwong, the Mongolian dynasty, A. D. 1280—1368; 6ngwong 6ngwong, a great-great-grandson; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, new-year’s day; 6ngwong 6ngwong, the first year of a reign; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, the first or principal wife; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, ingots of pure silver; paper-ingots, as burnt to idols; 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th, and 10th moons; 6ngwong 6ngwong, 6ngwong, and 6ngwong, the senior wranglers at examinations for the Kaju, Chinsz, and Hanlin, degrees; coll., 6ngwong 6ngwong, dried tichi fruit.

A noxious plant, whose flowers kill fish; hemlock?

Long robes; a surname: also read wong, q. v.: 6ngwong 6ngwong, a prefecture in the west of Kiangsi.

A fabulous tortoise, made at the creation of heaven and earth: 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, a tortoise ten feet in diameter; com., 6ngwong 6ngwong 6ngwong, the great tortoise, whale, iguanodon, and dragon.

The first of the two often used for the next in the sense of vowing, careful, attentive; good, moral, virtuous; sincere, faithful; devout, reverential: the 2d also read 6ngwong, q. v.: com., 6ngwong 6ngwong, to make vows, as in distress; 6ngwong 6ngwong, a vow to wear the cangue.
A large head; to stretch the neck in looking; to hope, to expect, to long for; to wish, to desire; to vow; the object of desire, a wish; a vow; a conscientious promise; each, every: com., *kang ngwong* to be willing, to consent or submit willingly to; *sing 'kang e'ngwong* a willing spirit; *ngwong* che a written agreement; *ching ngwong* to prefer, I would rather; *sing 'su ngwong* the heart's desire; coll., *ng* ngwong not willing; *keu 'taw ngwong* a hasty, thoughtless imprecation; *hù hú 'hù ngwong* to utter vows, as before idols.

(592)
To hate, to loathe; detestable, abominable; to be ashamed: also read *u* and *auk*, q. v.: 'o' *auk*, to hate evil; *sú o' shame-faced; ashamed, as to do wrong; coll., *cheng* *kô o' very detestable.

A dike, a low rampart; barracks; a fortified camp or place; in the coll. a safe place for boats; a yard or dock where boats are made or repaired: coll., *tié o*; *t'ie*, to enter the cove or dock; *sung* *o* a dry or wet dock; *o' *nwi*, a ward in the suburbs of Foochow; *kieu* *o* a sedanmen's establishment.

Foul, muddy, as stagnant water; impure, obscene, lewd; to defile, to stain; to debauch: also read *u*, q. v.: com., *o' woi* filthy, defiled; coll.,}

Read *év* in the dictionaries: blood settled in a wound or sore, extravasated blood; the blood of parturition, lochial discharges: coll., *o* *hai*, *ng* *kô* *sing nük*, médec, *sang*, if the settled blood is not removed, new flesh will not grow—if the evil is not put away, the good will not be attained.

A coll. word: a share, part, portion, as reserved for one: *ching o* a portion of money; *chíd o' tioh*, *ld*, there is a share reserved.

To apply the mind to, to use earnest effort, to exert one's self; duty, business, affairs; important, must: *sêw* *o* one's business; *o' *pwong* the important duties; *o' ngwong ngiék* to attend to one's own business; *o' yu* very important; *kung* *o* public business; com., *o* *pek* indispensable; *o* *ngpoï* mere show, external accomplishments.

A good horse; to gallop; to run precipitately; violent: "*ti o* to gallop; to rush headlong.

Name of a star in Capricornus, called "*o' nü*; *ho* a woman who maintains her widowhood.

Fog, mist, vapor from the ground, foul exhalations: com., *hung o* clouds and mist.
Read 'iu; used for the

Yü.

coll. 0°: to have, to possess;

to be, to exist; yes, I have,

I did, it is; forms the past
tense, has, have; and, in
addition: 0° 'a, mō, o° a, are there
any? yes; yong, yong' tu o° there
are all sorts; 0° 'aing' limited; 0°
'pang' sick; 0° 'howk', to have skill
or magic art, to have the means of
doing; 0° 'ch'iu' amusing, entertain-
ing, as a show; 0° 'sing' hi,
pregnant; 0° 'ke' k'ekk, 'nū sew'

I'll anger you—sci., if you refuse
compliance; 0° wu° 'kong', to have
something to say; to wrangle;
0° 'sing sē' or 0° 'tang tong,
can; 0° 't'au mō 'mōi', incomplete,
unfinished; 0° sîh, o° 't'iong' has
enough to eat and more; 0° 'hū
'mō sîa' to vow but not thank
(the gods); met., to promise but
not pay; 0° 'sang' mō 'la' or
o° 'ch'ek, mō 'paik', incomplete, de-
cicient, as said of men or things;
0° 'k'æng', mō nōi 'ch'uang' a hole,
but no such thing as creeping in-
to it—a way of relief, but prevent-
ed from using it.

(593)

Wārm; to warm, to
roast, to cook in ashes; to
boil, to stew.

Used in the coll. for the
preceding: to cook, to
stew; to leave things to
simmer over the fire:
chak, 0°, to stew up frag-
ments; 0° 'lang' to stew soft.

Disease, severe sickness;
sickness of children from
fright; convulsions: "k'eu
0°, sores about the mouth.

To blame, to reprimand,
to scold; to be angry with;
sound of laughter: also
read 0°, q. v.

Used for the preceding:
to speak sharply, to speak
in a loud and angry tone;
to blame, to reprimand.

A fierce, strong dog;
extended, continuous; beau-
tiful, flourishing; an ex-
clamation, good! fine! to
add to; to depend on.

A mound, an undulant-
ing ridge; a river-bank;
inclined, tilted; prejudic-
ed; near to; to lean against,
to rest on; a beam; to
answer, to assent; to
yield to one's whims, to flat-
ter, to wheedle; who? what?
an exclamation, O! alas! a disjunctive
in questions, equivalent to "or"
when condition or choice is im-
plied; also a final particle in an-
wers and exclamations, when it is
spoken 0°, or 0°'; but in the coll.
'0, and a are more common; also
used for ak, and in the coll. q.
v.: 0° sēi, who? com., "0° mi
0° huk', Amida Budha, often used
by bonzes as a devout or polite
salutation; coll., "0° ka, mul-
skin glue or jelly—'a famous medi-
icine.

To void excrements; in
the coll. to void incontinent-
ly: coll., 0° 'sēi', 0° niu to
void excrement and urine,
as a child while asleep.

A coll. word: hard, dif-
ficult; inconvenient, impol-
itic: 0° 'chō' hard to do; 'ch'iā
An outer garment, a robe, a gown, a jacket: com., "long 6", a long robe; 6 mieng 6, a cotton-wadded gown or jacket; 6 koo gown and drawers; coll., 6 lung, a common garment worn over a robe, an overall.

Vexed, angry; to regret; avaricious: "6 haung" to hate; com., "6 no, vexed, irritated; coll., "6 no kiai" a vexatious matter.

As in 6 no, weak, delicate: the graceful gait of a woman. Read 6: undecided.

This and the next three also read eak: a bay, a deep bright, an inlet: 6, MWong, Macao: com., 6, "tau, a busy landing or wharf; 6 kio, and 6 muong kio, names of two bridges in Foochow.

Interchanged with the last and the next; a square plat of ground; flat, open ground, as a plateau; a bay, an inlet.

A bay, an inlet, a cove; a steep cliff, a bank: 6 "rang, to secrete; 6 chong, to store up.

The south-west corner of a house; retired, deep, remote; recondite, mysterious; to collect, to mix, to be thick: com., "ch'ing 6", deep, abstruse; "6 mieng" mysterious, hard to understand.

To interrogate; also to blame, to reprimand; in the coll. a tone of assent, an exclamation of surprise, O! Ah! also read 6, q. v.: coll., 6 kieu to assent readily, O, yes!

A river, the Yellow river by way of eminence; a canal, a moat; a wine-vessel: com., "6 tieng 6, the Milky Way; "6 muong 6, the Yellow river; "6 hai, rivers and seas; 6 tuk, or "6 kung chung tuk, superintendent of the Yellow river; "6 puang, Honan; coll., 6 ngieng a canal-bank.

A lulling sound, a lullaby; a tone of surprise or anger; an exclamation on apprehending the meaning, or when another catches the idea and does a thing properly; coll., 6 ah! yes, that's it!

(594) Oh.

Oh, A coll. word: wise, discreet; clever, sharp, shrewd: oh, loh, wise, shrewd; oh, chiah, oh, very clever, quick of apprehension: oh, neng tiiah, pah, 'mi ngaung' neng 'chih lang' puang the wise buy white rice, the fools boil wet rice—i.e., wise men are truly economical, while fools are not.
01. pattern

To soothe, to console, to comfort; to pacify, to tranquilize: "oi" a visit of condolence; "tieu" to mourn, as with the friends of the dead; com., "ang oi" to comfort, to console.

As in tuk, oi' or "oi' t'ai k' to apply plasters to sores: also read ok, q. v.

A sort of southern wood; luxuriant, rank growth, thick foliage; finely veined, close-grained, as wood; numerous, as population: in the coll. read "oi' q. v.: "ang oi' deep and close veins; "sew oi' beautiful, flourishing.

The perfect ant having wings, hence called "hi' oi" the winged ant.

Oi'. A coll. word: an exclamation used to call the attention, halloo!

To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a trust, dignity, situation; to enthrone, to begin to reign; right, proper, correct; established; the room or place occupied by a thing; a enumerative of persons, gentle-

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) Read hok'; coll. oh', to learn, to practice, to imitate: 'oh', yong' to imitate a pattern; "oh', kung' to learned.

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) To a beautiful, also to learn pugilism; Hsien.

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) "au', to learn pugilism; Hsueh.

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) "heng ch'oi' to imitate one's words, to learn bad language from others; 'oh', ng' to learn a trade; "oh', kwang', a superintendent of the Siutsai of a prefecture or district, also styled "oh', su', or "oh', lo', su'; "oh', seng', the Siutsai under charge of a superintendent; "oh', teu (or, mwong 'teu'), a servant of official business at a superintendent's.

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) A coll. word: as, according to: "oh', chiong wang' in this manner, thus, then.

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) A coll. word: to tell, to inform against: "oh', kæng' sing', song kong', to tell the teacher; k'6' oh', to go and tell.

(595)

Oi.

Read "ai', used for the coll. oi', as in "oi' '6' an ejaculation of regret or surprise, ah! oh!

Oi.

To fear, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect, to dread; to dislike; fear, awe, devotion, submission: "oi' k'æ' fear, apprehension; "oi' sau', shrinking, cowardly; com., "oi' 'siu' oi', 'moi', afraid of beginning and end — to dread an undertaking; "oi', seu' afraid of trouble; "oi' ch'eng' to dread the cold; coll., "oi' 'sieu' '6' or oi', ch'tiu, bashful, sensitive to shame.

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) The perfect ant having wings, hence called "hi' oi", the winged ant.

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) A coll. word: an exclamation used to call the attention, halloo!

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \) To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a trust, dignity, situation; to enthrone, to begin to reign; right, proper, correct; established; the room or place occupied by a thing; a enumerative of persons, gentle-

\( \frac{\text{学}}{\text{学}} \)
A tributary of the Yellow River, flowing through Shensi, famous for its turbid waters; the roaring of waves, hurrying, as a torrent; disquieted, perplexed.

A hedgehog like a rat in size, perhaps a species of tenrec; its spines said to be forked, and its skin stomachic.

The stomach; the 17th zodiacal constellation, three large stars in Musca Borealis: com., "pi oi" the stomach; "oi" mah, the pulse in the right wrist; "oi" huw o senq excess of the igneous principle in the stomach—a morbid stomach; "k'ei" oi" huw, to cool the blood, to correct bad humors; kaik, sik; hwaing oi" it turns the stomach; coll., "pi oi" mwoi? k'we, to have no appetite.

To address, to inform, to speak to; to announce, to report to; to say, to speak of; to send with a message; designates, refers to, is termed: "iu oi" something to be said for it, commendable, excusable; "u oi" inexcusable; nothing in its favor, of no use; "oi" chi wak; addressing him, said; "oi" chi, it means, it is called; "ho oi" what is it called? how is it explained?

To lament, to sigh, to groan, as from regret: "oi" yong, i t'ang to sigh deeply, to groan.

Read  yu; used for the coll. oi': to wish for, to desire; to like, to be fond of: 6i' tih, to wish for; 6i' siadh, to wish to eat; 6i' tih, sâ to desire much or many; 6i', pa t'iong (or liong), fond of making a show; 6i', p'ieu, addicted to licentiousness.

A coll. word: an exclamation used in answering to a call, ay!
Ok.

Fragrant herbs used in offerings; bushy, thick, luxuriant; irritated, vexed; the feelings suppressed; anxious, care-worn; mildewed, putrid: "ok, ど, deeply anxious about; "ok, ト'on'g an herb used in offerings; com., "ok, け&k, a settled feeling, as of grief or vexation; "ok, たん'ゴ deep melancholy; "ok, お, pok, く, unmitigated grief; 介' 水' ok, smothered feeling; sick from vexation; "Sing_1'u and Ok, ăi (or Okاجر) the names of two door-divinities—written on doors as charms to keep out evil spirits; "ok, へい-su, a lily-like plant, the leaves of which, boiled in wine, are applied to sprains.

A smoothing-iron, a flat iron containing coals; to iron, to push or rub, as in ironing: also read お' q. v.: coll., "ok, たい, a flat-iron; "ok, そ'イ'オ'ン, to iron clothes; "ok, はく, そ'イ' to iron into a fixed shape.

Smoke; smoke issuing forth.

To bend; twisted, bent: com., "ok, てく, to bend out straight; "ok, そ, あ' ギ' シ, to crook, to twist; coll., "ok, そ, シ, to break by bending.

A house, a dwelling; a building; the covering of a carriage: "ok, け&k, the ridge of a roof; "ok, そ'イ' habitations; coll.,

'ch'io' ok, a house; 'ch'io' ok, ち'オ' a house to let.

Also read あう' to put to death privately, to execute one in a retired place or private house.

Ok. A coll. word: to sweep, to brush aside: "ok, た, sweep it dry; "ok, し'エン, to sweep to one side.

Ok. A coll. word: to edge along, to pass gradually on: ok, ち'ェ'オ'コ'オ' to pass along in a sitting posture, as decrepit beggars; met., to shirk payment; to endure patiently; あ' え' イ' worn away, as a seat by friction; "ok, か' ケ' ト' グ' シ, し' イ' beggars going through the street in a sitting posture: "ok, そ, て, to delay, to dally; to lessen by degrees; to hang about, as one does for employment.

Ong.

Favor, kindness, grace; benefits, obligations; imperial favor; kind, charitable; to favor, to oblige; to love, to be partial to; private, concealed: com., せ' イ', お, to receive favor; ものは' イ' ト' グ' シ, す, が' イ', favor great as a mountain; ト' イ' ア' イ' ト, kindness, benevolence; お, お' イ' イ', love, grace; conjugal affection; お, ト' イ' イ', or お' ひ' イ' イ, or お' ト' ケ' イ', grace, beneficence; お, お, が' イ', a benefactor; お, か' イ', liberal, magnanimous; お, か' イ' オ' オ, an extra examination for the く' イ' イ' ト' ト'ギ' ト, degree by imperial favor; お, お' イ', お, し' イ', ungrateful; か' イ' ト, お, to feel grateful;

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'ong, to show favor, easy with, indulgent.

Also read 'yong: the blade of grain; shoots, Yang.
young rice-plants: com., 'ong 'ching, rice-plants, sprouts for transplanting.

Read 'ing: coll. 'ong: a shadow; overshadowing, protecting: "ong 'kie shadowy, indistinct; "ong 'ka' ta'eng his influence is weighty; "ong 'sid, an oblique shadow.

To place the hand on; to dip in the water; to immerse, as in a dye or any liquid: coll., 'ong 'lang to wet by dipping; 'ong 'chio to dip in vinegar.

Suppressed anger; indignant, wrathy: "ong 'no' angry; "ong 'saik, flushed with anger; "ong 'pok, ti 'i 'pok, 'ong not feel angry at others' want of just appreciation.

Fermented spirit, liquor fermented by white and red ferment, the latter imparting a rich red color: 'ong 'chik, able to endure; liberally educated, genteel.

Read 'ung and 'ung; coll. 'ong as in 'ong 'ch'ai name of a vegetable, greens.

Read 'cheng; coll. 'ong: a hong, a warehouse, a godown; a large shop, a wholesale establishment: 'ong 'ho' or 'ong 'ka, hongs.

'ta' 'ong, a tea-hong; "ngie' 'ong, the deliberations of a guild; 'ong 'kie, the regulations of a hong; 'ong 'iu or 'ong 'tung 'iu, fellow tradesmen, those of the same guild; 'ong 'ching 'eng 'eng 'kwong, thoroughly acquainted with the current prices; 'ong 'ta' a "class-term," the distinctive name of those of the same generation in a family or clan—derived from eulogistic sentences in ancestral halls (when the clan has such) and used as prefixes or suffixes in the names of the individuals of the clan; "pwong 'sing miel, che' ong 'ta' what is your class-term? 'nu 'cheng che' 'ong 'ta' my class-term is, 'Cheng.

'ong. A coll. word: a long time; lasting, enduring, continuing long: 'cheng 'ong, a very long time; 'chi 'ong or 'chi 'mang 'ong, thus long!

'ong. A coll. word, as in 'sai 'ong, a sandy beach—the same as 'sai 'hong, q. v.

To revolve, to turn, to move in a circuit; to go in an orbit, to gyrate; the course of nature; to travel around; to transport; a revolution, a period of 5 years; constant use; to adapt to use; length from north to south; turn, chance, calculations and conjunctions in a horoscope; luck, lot, a run, times: "t'eng 'ong motions of the heavens; met., dynastic changes; com., 'ong 'tong revolutions in nature; to move, to go about; 'ong 'kwang, to carry a coffin home; 'ong 'liang,
to transport soldiers' rations; 'ong 3 so 3 destiny, fate, allotment; 'che 3 'ong 3 one's horoscope; 'che 3 'ong 2 song 2 a lucky conjunction; 'si 'ong 3 times, stated lot; 'ong 2 kie 2 or 'ong 1; tu, one's luck, run, times; 'kwo 'ong 2 to come to a new horoscope period of 5 years; 'ch'ok, 'ong 2 to reach a happy turn, to become prosperous; 'ong 2 'üng 2 to adapt to its use; the usage of (words); col., sioh, 'che 3 'ong 3 ngo 2, 'üeng, a horoscope period is five years; a 2 'hieu tek, 'ong 2 'üng 2 to know the proper use, as of a character.

問 2 To demand, to exact; to ask, to search into, to inquire of or about; to examine a case, to convict, to give sentence; to clear up doubts; a command, order, mandate: 'ong 2 'ang or 'ong 2 haiu 2 to inquire after another's health; 'ong 2 'ang 4 to ask an explanation of difficulties, to put hard questions; 'ong 2 'che 2 to ascertain the lineage— as of a girl, when betrothing; 'ong 2 kung, transported to the garrisons for crime; 'ong 3 'üeng, exiled to the colonies; col., 'ong 2 tak, question and answer; a dialogue, a catechism; i 4 'keu 'ong 2 sing. consult your own mind or feelings; 'ong 2 sing chō 'ang, ask yourself how harsh (your treatment is).

韻 2 Sounds rhyming in their tones; two even, or two oblique, tones; rhyme; the rhyming word; a line of poetry; a harmony, a chord; col., 'ing 'ong 2 a chord; 'ak, 'ong 2 to make a rhyme; 'hiekk, 'ong 2 rhyming; 'ping 'ong 2 rhymes in the even tones; 'chah, 'ong 2 rhymes in the oblique tones; 'si 'ong 2 a book of rhyming characters; coll., 'chau 'ong 2 failing to rhyme, discordant.

Tangled, as thread; confused, intricate, involved; to embroil, to confuse: pok, 'üng 'ong 2 to disallow confusion—as in human relations.

汶 2 A river in Shantung, flowing west into the Grand Canal, near Wenchang hsien: 'ong 2 'ong 2 contumely, disgrace.

暈 2 A halo round the sun or moon; the obscurity of a fog; dense, thick; to condense: in the coll. read wong 2 q. v.: ngwok, 'ong 2 halo round the moon.

郾 2 A city in ancient Lu, now the district of Yün-ch'êng in Shantung; a village in Shansi.

巴 2 An ancient principality in the southeastern part of Sz'chuen; a sign of the optative, O that! would, would that! 21 'Pa sük, a name still applied to Sz'chuen; 22 'Pa jing, a district in Hunan; 23 'pa sê, a python; col., 'pa stöng, a lottery—rendezvous— usually called jwa hoot 2 stöng; 'pa pok, taik, or 'pa pok, 'neng haiu 2 O that I had! how greatly I desire! coll., 'pa kiek, to strive to gain favor, to flatter; 'pa chöng,
the palm of the hand; *pu kiàng tōh, small lotteries.

Dumb: large mouthed; the babbling of infants: *u, *pa, dumb; *pu, nga, to open the mouth wide.

A disease of the joints; a scar, a cicatriz; in the body; a hard crust: com., *pa hōng, mark of a wound; a scar, a cicatriz; coll., *pa 'nīu, a raised scar; *tiāng *pa, the crust formed in a cooking-pan; *p'wong *pa, crust of boiled rice.

A sort of dried meat: coll., *p'wunīk *pa, strips of dried beef, as offered to "Measure-mother".

A sow; a two-year-old hog; a large hog; dried meat, in which sense interchanged with the preceding.

A floating bridge; it is usually made of boats.

The flower or blossom of a plant, corel, inflorescence; flowery, elegant, as an essay: *hāng *pa, an unopened flower.

The banana, the plantain: com., *pa chieу k'wō, plantains; *pa, chien, p'ing, plantain-shaped vases; *pa lau, a leguminous plant having strong, cathartic properties, the croton tiglium.

A spinous species of bamboo: com., *lie *pa, a fence of bamboo-wattles.

A war chariot; the defense or guard of a chariot; a drag, a five-toothed harrow, or rake; also the long, sharp point of an arrow: in the coll. read *pa, q. v.

To hold, to grasp, to seize; to take for the purpose of using; a numerative of things held in the hand, as a fan, a knife, an umbrella; also of a bundle, handful, faggot, &c.; used in the Court dialect in the sense of with, a cause; to consider or regard as, having, for; the sign of the accusative of the following noun: com., *pa, to, hold fast, to keep securely; *pa 'siu, to keep, to maintain; *hōi *pa, a torch; *ch'a *pa, bundles of wood; *pa 'chung, a centurion, an ensign; *pa, nga, a bailiff or sergeant in a yamen; *pa *p'wung, a doorkeeper; *pa 'hī, juggler's tricks, sleights of hand; coll., sioh, *pa, to, a knife, a sword; *pa, *pa sek, a mountebank, a posture-maker; met., one who is adroit in money-making; *pa *p'wong "grasp the handle", to have something to hold by, proof, evidence; sing, k'ang *pa tiāng *tiāng to keep the mind unmoved; *ma sioh, *pa k'ang, "catch a sweat"—to undertake what is difficult or hazardous.

Read *pau; coll. *pa: full, satisfied, sated: *sīd'gh, *pa *lau, have eaten enough; *pa nē̂d sated, as with flat things; *pa yēng satisfied, desire fully gratified; *pa jeng, cloyed, rejecting food, as a child does; *pa pok, a full stomach.
"Pa. A coll. word, as in ‘pa lang ku, a small hand-drum with one or two pellets attached, which are caused to strike the drum by a rapid motion of the hand; it is used by those who peddle small articles in exchange for old rags, &c.

"Pa. A coll. word: a prefix equivalent to how, and implying a negative: ‘pa tak, k'ing, how can he assent!—he will of course be unwilling.

"Pa. A coll. word: over, excess: pah, ‘pa ch'ieang, a hundred cash and over; sek, ‘pa nik, over ten days.

"Pa. A coll. word, for which the next, read ‘pa, may be used: a target, the bull's eye: sioil, tiioh, ‘pa li, to hit the target (with the arrow); ch'ieang sioil, mà kau ‘pa, the discharged arrow does not reach the mark.

The part of the bow grasped by the hand.

To reign by terror and force; to incroach upon, to usurp; a tyrant, a usurper: ‘pa ch‘ong, a valiant prince or leader; the 2d also read pauk, q. v.: com., "ngu pa" the five superior princes, who engrossed power in the Chow dynasty; ‘pa tó to rule by force; overbearing; ‘pa ch‘ieang to incroach on, to infringe upon another's rights; 'kiong pa' to usurp violently; coll., pa, 'kin, king, to seize and hold persistently.

A small tributary of the Wai river near Si-ngan-fu in Shensi.

The handle or hilt of a sword or knife: ‘pa peng a handle; met., authority, way of acting.

An embankment or pier to restrain waters; name of many towns on the Yellow River, so called from their position near levees: com., 'töök, pa' to build levees; coll., chóh, pa' to fill broken places in levees; 'pa, pauk, the levee has burst.

The reins; the part of the reins or bridle held by the hand; the dashboard of a carriage.

A coll. word, as in ‘pa pa' cheu, or, hwomen, ‘pa pa' a species of black bird, a grackle or minor; the natives clip its tongue and teach it to talk; ‘pa pa' cheu t’ie, nêng siông, the grackle imitates the human voice.

A coll. word, as in ‘pa pa' the penis.

Read ‘pa; coll. ‘pa: a trident: ‘pa tak, a sort of rake or hoe, having five iron teeth.

A rake: coll., ‘pa chá, a kind of bamboo rake, the teeth of which are bent by heating.
A beetle, or heavy hoe, to break clods and level fields; a rake to collect straw: com., 'pi 'pa, the loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), a common fruit.

A guitar: com., 'pi 'pa, the Chinese guitar; it is pear-shaped and has four strings.

To scratch; to crawl, to creep; to rake up, to claw; to climb, to clamber; a scratcher; a pick: com., 'pa 'ch'iong, to climb a wall; met., to cut out a go-between, get his place and fees surreptitiously; 'pa 'sid'ng, to climb a city wall; coll., 'pa siong' to scratch an itching place; 'pa puong' to eat rice with chopsticks; 'pa 'k'i , to rise after a fall; 'pa 'sai ka, to appropriate to private use, to embezzle; 'pa 't'au wak, nge' to scratch the head and ears, as in thinking.

To pull, to pluck up; to break, to divide; in the Pa. coll. interchanged with the last: coll., 'pa siék (or tiék), paddles, as of a dragon-boat; 'pa pong' to rake up refuse; 'pa 'po', to rake for valuables, as amid ruins; 'pieng 'pa, a flat pin, or head-ornament.

Pa. A coll. word, as in 'pa lok, 't'au, to shake the head, as in refusing; 'pa lak, sai, the hair disheveled; 'so sié 'pa lak, sioh, a' give the key a turn.

Pa. A coll. prefix, as in 'pa 'pa the penis; 'pa 'pa 'cheu, the grackle or minor; 'pa pah, uncle!—a familiar compellation in addressing elders.

Pa. A coll. word, as in a3 'pa, the chin—the same as a3 'hai, q. v.

To suffice, to cease from, to break off; to finish, to quash; to strike for higher wages; enough, no more; a final particle, meaning that will do; used in the coll. term for father: also read 'pi, q. v.: 'pa 'lieu, enough! stop at that! 'pa 'ch'iu, to stop work; com., 'pa 'chek, 'au ming, to be dismissed from office and become a citizen; 'pa 'che' to shut the shops, as in a panic; 'pa 'k'o, to stop the examinations, as when the students refuse to attend; coll., 'pa ,lo 'pa ,lo, enough! that will do! 'pa 'i k'o away with him! be quit of him! 'pa 'ná, parents; 'pang 'pa (spoken 'nong ma), father.

Read 'po; may be used in the coll. for 'pa as in 'pa 'ná, father and mother, parents; ak, 'pa father!—a term used by southern people.

Also read 'pa': a harrow with one row of teeth, guided by a handle: coll., 'pa 'ch'eng, to harrow the fields; 'k'ie 'pa or 'kiá 'pa a harrow; 'k'ie 'pa 'ki, harrow-teeth.

To walk irresolutely; to squat, to crouch, to sit cross-legged; to creep, to crawl, as children, in which sense the same as 'pa in the coll.: 'pa 'ki, a dwarf.
PA. Read 'pai'; used for the coll. 'pá', as in 'pá, sá', also 'pá, lá, sié, to look askance, to turn and look; 'pá hà (or 'teng) 'ngá, to leer, to look angrily from the corner of the eye.

Pá'. A coll. word: a corruption of 'pai' (to worship), as in 'lá tieu pá' the ceremony of bowing, as before certain idols in a street-procession.

牌 (Pai). A shield, a buckler; a signboard; a tablet, memorandum; a government-notice; a warrant, a passport, a port-clearance; a medal, a token, a mintillus, a writ; dominoes, playing-cards: com., 1. 'hwo 'pá, an express; 2. 'pá, a portal, a sort of wooden gateway — marking limits in the streets, before yamuns, &c., 3. 'sing 'cha 'pá (coll. 'pá tó') the ancestral tablet; 4. 'yeu 'pá, a policeman's pass or token — worn at the girdle; 5. 'pá 'pieu a warrant to arrest; 6. 'siong 'ngáng 'pá, a silver-medal, as a reward to soldiers; 7. 'pá 'ngáh, (coll. 'pá 'peng) tablets, as in temples and over the doors of graduates; 8. 'ting 'pá, rattan-shields; 9. 'chieu 'pá, a signboard; 10. 'hauk, 'pá, dominoes; 11. 'chái 'pá, playing-cards; 12. 'pá 'hieu, lists of students at the examinations; coll., 'páh, 'pá, to play cards; 'chái 'pá 'siah, ho a set of cards.

排 (Pai). Read 'pai'; coll. 'pá: a float, a raft: ch'éu 'pá, a raft of timber; lo' 'si 'pá, a fishing-cormorant float.

To arrange in order, to place properly; to make a show; to push open; a row; a set out: com., 'pá liék, or 'pá síák, to arrange; 15. 'pá ka', an imperial display or cortège; met., to display one's self, to appear important; 16. 'pá tó', an official retinue; 17. 'pá nang' 'kai, 'hun, to settle people's difficulties; 18. 'pá puo' or 'pá 'ta, to set in order; 19. 'pá 'tóng, or 'pá 'tong; to dress and show one's self, make a swell; 20. 'pá teng' or 'pá 'to, military ranks, files of soldiers; 21. 'pá tóh, or 'pá 'chang tó, to lay a table; 'pá 'hauk, the ribs, as of pork; coll., 'pá 'ko to become old, as by long standing; 'pá 'hong, the order of ages, as of brothers; 'pá 'pá 'líu, to sit closely in a row.

诽 (Pai). Read 'pí and 'pai; coll. 'pá, as in 'pá 'pawng to slander, to backbite — the same as 'pai 'pawng'

q. v.
Read paek, or p’ai;" used for the coll. ‘pá: a final particle like, má, in questions answered by yes or no; ‘tang k’ó’ 'pad, now shall we go?

Pá. A coll. word, as in ‘pá ’teng, or ‘pá ’teng p’ok, to invert, to turn over; ‘pá laing’ to reverse or invert; to contradict one’s self.

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Paék.

The north; to be conquered, to flee; to oppose, perverse: ‘pá 1’ paék, Po. defeated; com., ‘páék, Pu. hwong or ‘paék, sié’ or ‘paék, pieng, the northern regions, a north direction; ‘paék, king, Peking; ‘paék, tau, the Dipper; ‘paék, siong4 to go to (the examinations at ) Peking; ‘paék, kik, the north pole; ‘paék, k’au ngwoi2 beyond the Great Wall; ‘paék, heng, the five northern provinces; ‘sá paék, north-west; coll., paék, mah, northern wheat — used medicinally; paék, k’ah, traders from the north; paék, ka siong p’ah, k’ung tau, you’ll turn somersault at the north execution-ground — used as an imprecation.

(602)

Pah.

Read paik,; coll. pah, a hundred; "pah, ka sang’ a book of surnames; "sioh, pah, wong1 a million.

伯, Read paik; coll. pah, a father’s elder brother, an uncle; a senior, an elder, Po. a superior: "eh êuk, pah, paternal uncles; "ek, pah, eldest paternal uncle; uncle! a familiar compellation; "pah, kung, a grandfather’s eldest brother, great uncle; "woai’ pah, and pah, ‘ang, a husband’s elder brother and elder brother’s wife.

柏, Read paik,; coll. pah, as in ‘piéng pah, the juniper; the arboretum.

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Pah. Read p’rek,; used for the coll. pah, to open, to break apart, to break into. Po. pieces; "pah, p’woi to break up; pah, naung4 to break small, to comminate; pah, lăng2 peng, to break in two; k’ieng pah, to clutch and pull at, as children do; pah, onwoong pah, ho5 to keep opening and shutting the doors.

Pah. A coll. word: to tie, to fasten together; also in other senses, as below: pah, kaule, to fasten together frame-work, as of kites or lanterns; pah, ‘chai yeu’ to make paper-kites; pah, ch’oi to gape; pah, hai, to “drop the chin” — i.e., to bow, to scream; pah, naung1 to toil, to drudge.

(604)

百, A coll. word, as in pah, min (read Tek, Chai, min), the name of a village beyond the south channel of the Min, where...
the worship of the god "Ngô hiêng kung originated.

Read pêk; coll. pahu; a white color; an unlucky hue, pertaining to mourning; disinterested, freely; vain, fruitless; only, merely: "pah, ch'â' ch'iâ' very white; "pah, lu' lu' very pale, as one's face; "pah, mong mong, whitish and somber, dusky, hazy; "pah, tak, a dove, a pigeon; "pah, meng' a white face—a prostitute; met., one who makes a dear purchase; "pah, nêng, an albino; "pah, chü, to boil it without seasoning; "pah, sîhâ, to eat gratuitously; to eat a dish without out condiments; "pah, ch'è words used for the sound, not the sense; "pah, chë' si, a rythmical coll. satire, a pasquinade; "pah, pah, chö' to do vainly or without profit; "pah, lo' "white dew"—the 15th solar term; "pah, sîeng' t'u, a fine white clay used in plaster, cement, and porcelain; "pah, pah, ch'ê' ch'iâ' kwô' only looked at it and passed on—unable to buy it; "k'eu pah, the spoken parts of a play; k'o' pah, a notice; "pah, tîng (or sîng), one without a degree, a commoner.

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To spread out, to expose, to arrange; to move, to shake; to strut, to swagger; to turn, as a rudder in steering: in the coll. read "pô, q. v.: "pai pêo' to spread out, to arrange; com., "quê' "paj, to strut and swing the hands; "paj ch'iu, the arms of a grave; in the coll. to stride so as to turn, as the leading sedanman calls out to his fellow; coll., "paj twai turn to the right; "paj sêu, turn to the left.

Interchanged with the last: to throw down; to strike the hands together; to ruin, to destroy.

Read pêi; coll. "paj, as in "paj paung" to slander, to backbite; "paj ch'ê' kwi', one who spoils a sale by officious talk.

"Pâi. A coll. word, as in "paj pêo' unlucky, unfortunate, as in health, trade, &c.

To bow, to show honor to; to make an act of courtesy, obeisance, or worship; to worship religiously; to visit, to salute; a visit, salam, obeisance; to salute as a superior: "paj 'hwong, to pay a visit; "paj hô' to congratulate one; com., "tong' sîu p'ai "with respectful salutations?—a phrase on cards; "paj 'pwong or "paj' chiêk, to bow to the memorial, as done before transmitting it; "lâ' p'ai' to pay divine honors; worship, reverence; "hî p'ai' to return a visit; "paj ta'uâk, to intrust one to do; "paj hûo' official visits, as between those of the same rank; "paj tong, to "worship in the hall"—to bow to heaven, earth, and ancestors, as the
PAI.

PAIK.

bride and groom do; 'pai' siong' a prime minister; met., prime, capital, as a full, round price; coll., pai 'ni ch’o', sing 'song', I salute you as my teacher! paiz 'pa', to swear to be brothers, to vow lasting friendship.

The sound of a torrent or dashing waves: 'p’ang pai' the roar of waters.

To walk about, to run to and fro: 'pai dai, to walk back and forth irresolutely.

Used for the last: to walk irresolutely; dissipation: 'pai', iu, amusement; plays, shows, sports.

To place, to dispose, to arrange in order; to make a show; to shove, to push; a row, a rank, a file: in the coll. read 'pa', q. v.: 'pai' ch’o, to push and elbow.

A raft, a float: in the coll. read 'pa', q. v. Read pai: the name of a tree; a thwart piece of wood at the stern of a boat.

To speak against, to slander, to defame, to backbite: in the coll. read 'pai' and 'pa', q. v.: com., 'pai' paung' to slander.

Good, white rice, hulled and thoroughly cleansed by pounding.

Tares, cockle; a noxious weed having a small grain and resembling rice; met., hypocrites, dissemblers; used for 'pa' in the coll.

q. v.: 'pai' ch’o, darnel; 'pa?' siok, vicious novels; 'pai' hwang' a huckster.

1. Debilitated, weak, exhausted: 'p’i pai' to suffer from total loss of strength.

2. A term in Buddhist books for praise; to laud, the sound of reciting prayers.

1. To subvert, to destroy; defeated in battle; broken, ruined, spoiled, as affairs or things; corrupt, tainted: com., 'ek, pai' tu te' a complete loss, or wreck, as of property; a total rout; 'pai' hwai' ruined, wrecked; 'pai' liu, chang, huo' 'a ruined willow and faded flower'; met., lost beauty or chastity; 'pai' chiong' a defeated general; 'pai' heng' pleasure spoiled, as by interruption; 'loh, pai' ruined, wasted; coll., 'pai', ong, ching, to despoil, prices, as by underselling; 'pai' mui k’ing, a son who makes a final wreck, a spendthrift, scape-grace; pai', t’an, t’ah, to make 'a clean sweep,' to ruin utterly.

(604)

Paik.

A hundred; a round number, the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous, all: in the coll. read 'pa', q. v.: com., 'pai', ch’o', all kinds of grasses; 'paik', 'pwang', all sorts of; 'pai', hak, huo, the lily; 'pai', hak, 'hung', arrowroot; paik, sec 'tu', a scroll with a hundred, or more, forms of the
word seu — presented on birthday-anniversaries; paik, sën' tai kék, great luck in everything! "paik, hwak, paik, teung" a hundred shots a hundred hits — always successful; "paik, tā ek, sēk, not a miss in a hundred times — makes no blunders.

Used for the last: a hundred men; a string of a hundred cash: paik, hu 'tìong, a centurion.

A father's elder brother, an uncle; a senior, an elder, a superior; the third in order of nobility, an earl: also read paì and in the coll. pah, q. v.: "paik, teung" brothers; "paik, chèuk, paternal uncle's; "hung sing "o paik, the gods of Wind and Rain; com., "paik, ho' and 'paik, 'ma, a paternal elder uncle and uncle's wife; "paik, chiok, an earldom.

The cypress, the cedar; great, large; to urge, to impel: in the coll. read pah, q. v.: "pèng paik, the juniper (Cupressus thyoides); the arboretum; "paik, hi', a heroine of the Yuen dynasty — styled in the coll. pah, kie 'sieu 'chái (White-fowl-sister), because "a favorite white fowl jumped with her into a well to commit suicide".

A raised path between fields; a road or street through a market: "ká paik, a market-street; "paik, lo' ,tīng, "a person on the road" — one who is disagreeable, a friend treated coldly.

Eight; the 12th radical; the second is the complicated form, and also means to divide, to break open, to rend; a ripping sound; com., "tā paik, the eighth; sēk, paik, eighteen; paik, 'sing, the eight tones; the eight musical sounds; "paik, 'sing ak, a music-box; "paik, tō, to divide, to share — alluding to the composition of the character hung (to divide); "paik, 'ma, the winner in a game of dominoes; "paik, che' the eight characters (of one's horoscope); coll., paik, kak, the eight united (pieces of a coffin); paik, 'a lèk, forty-eight; tōng paik, haik, a knife, a scoundrel; paik, che' kà, the feet turned out like the word "eight", as in walking; paik, 'ku sōh, 'tēng' sidh, to earn a living as a cooly or huckster.

Used for the coll. paik: to know, to understand; to be aware of, to be acquainted with; "paik, tū' to know a road; paik, ng' paik, do you know it or not? are you acquainted or not? "paik, che to know how to read; paik, tīng, to learn by report; paik, kiēng' experience; paik, che' paik, you're a reader, eh! paik, jē suí, I know who he is! — a phrase expressing strong dislike; paik, tī 'ting mnō 'ung' ,ch'ing, "understand the scales, but have no silver to weigh" — wholly destitute of funds; paik, cheng, a term denoting the past tense, has, have.
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<td>咘</td>
<td>pak;</td>
<td>used in the Pak, Ing for the coll. pak; the chirping of birds: pak, pak, cheu, &quot;a chattering bird;&quot; met., a talkative person; pak, pak, kieu an incessant clatter of voices.</td>
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<tr>
<td>倭</td>
<td>Pak</td>
<td>A coll. word: the sound of thread breaking: pak, pak, tong, to snap in two, as thread.</td>
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<td>痹</td>
<td>pak, chia</td>
<td>A coll. word: a brogue for pewak, as in pak, ma, a pickpocket.</td>
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<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>Pak</td>
<td>To pull up, to eradicate, to pull up by the roots; to pull or select out; to destroy, to extirpate; to storm a city; to elevate, to promote; quickly; eminent above one's fellows; the barb of an arrow: in the coll. read pek; q. v.: pak, chai to surpass one's associates; com., pak, kong a selected Siu-tai; ti, pak, to advance, to bring one forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畀</td>
<td>pewak</td>
<td>To travel by land: to walk through grass; to draggle, to trudge along; to stumble; the bottom of</td>
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1. 花瓣
2. 瓜瓣
3. 辨
4. 備
5. 書
6. 辦
7. 辦
8. 買
9. 辦
10. 辦
11. 辦
12. 辦
13. 辦
14. 拔
15. 拔
a candle; addenda of a second edition; the heel; the root, the foundation, handle of: used for the coll. pwak, q. v.: ‘pak, sîk, to travel by land and water, a toilsome journey; coll., lâk, pak, an intensive, meaning very bad, poorly done, stinking, offensive, according to the context.

The roots of grass, stubble: ‘pak, sît’ a thatched hut. Read pwak, as in ‘pek, pwak, a small, spicy berry, cubeb.

The demon of drought, called ang’ pak.; represented in Formosa with a mouth like a bird and many eyes on the head and hands, having a fiery red sash across the shoulder, and as fleet as the wind.

Pak. A coll. word, as in pak, kau, resin.


To confer upon, to give, to distribute among all; to bestow, as a king does; to publish abroad; circulating everywhere; gray, grisly: ‘pang ‘sîng, to distribute rewards; ‘pang chîu to publish imperial orders; com., ‘pang heng, tiêng â to publish to the world.

Variegated, streaked, as agate: ‘pang tâng, of mixed colors, veined.

A scar, cicatrix; darkish pimpls, marks, pits on the skin: ‘ch’ông, pang, a scar, mark of a sore.

A poisonous, striped fly; it is found on pulse; ‘pang meu, any blistering fly, cantharides.
A feudal state, a fief, a principality; to confer the rule of a state on one: "pang k'wok, a country; "pang ku, the state, the nation; "pang kung, a feudal prince.

"Pang. A coll. word: to open, to separate, to spread apart: "pang k'woi, to spread apart, as curtains or the feet; "pang hi̍t, to make a gap between; "k'a pang, to spread the feet apart, as a child in walking.

"Pang. A coll. word, as in "pang pung 4 slow, heavy in one's movements; dull, stupid: "pang ta̍ng ta̍ng 4 pompous, puffed with conceit; "pang a̍ t'ie̍k or "pang a̍ t'p'wai 4 you'll burst yourself! you'll collapse!

板 "Pang. A board, a plank, a plate of any kind; a page, wooden blocks for books; a flat stick, used as an instrument of punishment; a stroke of the stick or bamboo; obstinate, doltish; castanets; a stretch of wall; a register: in the colloc. read 'peng, q. v.: "pang te 4 stupid, doltish; com., "ku 'pang, "old boards"—antiquated, old foguish.

Interchanged with the last; a schedule, a regis-
ter; a mace, a baton, insignia of office; boards, planks used in building mud walls; to divide: "pang tu or "pang chik, a census, registration of the people; "tu 'pang k'e, kwang, to throw down the mace and give up the office.

Interchanged with the last in the sense of a register or census: great; extremely: "pang ch'iong, the sun very bright.

A bank, a ridge; a slope near the water; a hillock: "p'e̍h pang, a dyke, a mole, a levee.

Read peng; coll. pang: a handle, a haft; the root, the source; met., authority, influence: "kwong "pang 4 power, authority; "pa pang 4 to "grasp the handle"—to have proof; "pang p'ah, sick; the handle is broken.

A scaffolding, a stage; a framework or trellis; a hut, a shed of mats or bamboos; a covering, an awning: c.o.m., "t'iong "pang, an awning; "tak, "pang, to erect a staging; "hie̍k "pang, a theatrical stage; "hwa "pang, a flower-trellis.

平 "Pang. Even, level, uniform, plain; the same, equal; colloquial; just, right; common, usual; met., tranquil, peaceful: "pang ti̍ang, level and smooth; "kwong, "pang, just, equitable; "pang tio 4 a level road; "siong, common, usual; "pang yong ch'iu̍ng ch'io 4 a level country; "pang wai̍t the patois, colloquial; "pang ti̍k, straight; "pang t'o, a flat bottom; "pang ch'iu̍ng 4 ordinary, inferior in quality; "pang p'ek, to stop even, to cry quits; "pang t'ak, evenly adjusted, all right; "pang paik, consumed, gone; "pang ka, the
large footed (class of women); 
pang, t'au, ch'iang, even money, as a full hundred, thousand, &c.; 
pang, pang twai, equal in size; 
pang, 'kong hie, a colloquial play; 
pang 'in, 'pang taid, a fair game, to deal fairly; 
pang 'chui 'sui, 'pang sung, "sail a steady boat on smooth water"; 
met., straightforward, honest.

病

Read peng'; coll. pang': 
sickness, illness, disease; 
malady, infirmity; met., 
defect, fault, sin: 'p'wai; 
pang illness; 
'pang cheng, diseases; 
pang, triang, sickness and pain; 
pang, na, tiong, la, kia, wanted to be 
a shadow by illness; 
pang, to, puk, a relapse; 
sang, ch'ong, pang, kia to have bad sores (all over one); 
pok, xiang, pang, ague and fever; 
pang, kci, the demon of disease; 
sick imp, as said face- 
tiously; 
pang, 'kong, the root of the disease; 
pang, t'au, kia, the, 
system recovered from a sickness; 
pang, ch'iang i, a passion for 
money-making; 
'ni, mek, chiu, 
pang, wong, kia, lo, your eyes 
are jaundiced! - i. e., you are 
prejudiced and falsely impute 
wrong; 
m' lo, pang, a defect, fault; 
a moral failing; 
m' lo, 'm' lo, 
no defect, blameless.
(608)

包

To wrap around, to 
wrap, to infold, to inclose; 
to contain, to embrace, 
to be included in; to be 
patient; to undertake, to 
contract; to manage a whole 
matter, to monopolize; to assume 
all the risks for a consideration; 
to promise, to warrant, to insure; 
a bale, a bundle, a wrapper, a roll; 
used in the coll. for bread: 
com., 
pang kwak, to embrace, to con-
tain; 
pang huk, (coll., pa huk), 
a bundle or parcel, a knapsack; 
pang, to bind or cover the 
edge; 
pang ngung, to plate 
with silver; 
pang chai, noi, included, embraced in; 
pang wong, to engage to exchange an article 
(if not good); 
pang lang, to monopo-
elize; to assume risks (for the 
specified fees); 
pang chang, to harbor, as a criminal; 
pang, hang, patient, forbearing; coll., p'ah, 
pau, to wrap up, to mat or make 
into a bundle; pau cheu, warranted 
ed to be small-pitted lichi; 
pau, ching, to assume the whole 
management of; 
pau, tiong, to contract for a job; 
pau, chio, the responsible 
head, as of a theatrical com-
pany; pau, chia, dou, 
pau, pui, 
yeast; 
pau, wong, a sort of boil-
ed rice-dumpling.

饱

To eat enough; fed, sa-
tiated; pleased as with 
flattery: in the coll. read 
'pa, q. v.: 19, ki, pau sek, si, 
to take meals irregularly; 
com., "pau, mao, fed and 
clothed; 
pau, hok, very learned.

豹

A leopard, a panther, 
one, or other wild spotted 
全日; spotted: "kia, 
pau, sek, a lambskin robe 
with leopard-skin facings; 
coll., pau t'au, hwang, ngung, 
has a panther's head and fierce 
eyes; ch'tah, pau, "red panther" 
-a kind of dark tobacco.

跃

To run and jump, to 
leap, to gambol. Read 
pau, to strike the feet.
against anything; the sound of the feet striking together.

A species of bitter gourd, formerly used for musical and drinking utensils; a calabash, a gurglet or gourd-like vessel; a gourd, the name of a star.

A slaughter-house; a kitchen, a public cook-house: a large kitchen not filled; a plane; to plane, to shave, to smooth.

A currier, a leather-dresser.
-faced; mixed, impure; to dispute, to contradict, to oppose; to find fault with, to criticise; to transship; also used in the sense of to change, to exchange: used for the coll. *pauk,* q. v.; *pi' pauk,* to reverse the decision of a lower court; com., *pauk,* 'keu, to dispute, to contradict; coll., *pauk, wang* to exchange, to barter; *pauk,* 'hwang, to change dollars; *pauk,* 'hui or *pauk,* 'teng,* to send back and exchange (an article); *ch'iang* *pauk,* saiz to hire boats to transship a cargo.

Ample, extended, spacious; general, universal; intelligent, versed in, well informed; to barter; to game, as at chess: *leik,* *pauk,* to play dice; *pauk,* 'lang, well-informed; *pauk,* 'sau, a learned scholar, a doctor; com., *pauk,* 'hok, learned, well-read; *pauk,* 'ku ,tiu,* a cabinet of curiosities; *tsu* *pauk,* to gamble; coll., *pauk,* 'miung,* *pauk,* to run rapidly, a break-neck race; *pauk,* 'miung* *kae,* to cry out lustily; *pauk,* 'ta to "try for a degree"; *met,* to hasten, to press on; *pauk,* 'ta, a fine, promising chance.

To flay, to peel, to skin; to strike with force; to split off; to diminish; to let fall; to extort, to oppress; the 23d diagram; in the coll. to burst, to split asunder, riven: also used for the coll. *pooh,* q. v.; coll., *pauk,* 'kwi (or *hui), burst open; *pauk,* 'ning,* pus from a burst (boil);
paung, *ch'iong* to open the mouth, as shell-fish when spoiled or cooked; pauk, *kiéng*, to open a coffin and hold an inquest on the corpse; pauk, *sioh*, injured, as the system by imprudence; injuring, causing loss; pauk, *tiék*, fallen, unfortunate, in reduced circumstances.

Read pok.; coll. pauk, as in *paung*, *kwa* to tell fortunes by rattling cash in a tortoise shell; pauk, *sioh, kwa* to try one’s luck at a diviner’s; pauk, *ma, chieang kwa* to divine by “the revolving horseman”; *met*, to dispute, to contradict everything.

To lay hold of, to seize, to take; to play on an instrument; to fight, to strike: *paung, chek*, to seize; *pauk, kek*, to strike.

A kind of hoe; a bell, the thwart piece from which a large bell is suspended: pauk, *ding*, the brazen ornaments on a bell-frame.

To fill up, to cram: *pong paung*, filled, stopped up; diffused, as the air; mixed, in confusion; a vast number.

Paung.

To detract, to vilify, to slander: com., *"hwi paung* or *"pai paung* to backbite, to speak evil of.

Near, by; placed or standing near a thing; to lean or depend on: also read *pong*, and in the

coll. *paung* q. v.: *i paung* to rely on; com., *paung*, *chieang*, by the wall; coll., *paung*, *mó*, a guide or rule; a pattern to work by; *paung*, *nieung, mung chie* to lean on another’s door-post; *met*, poor and dependent.

To run by the side of a cart or carriage: *paung*, *chuong*, perturbed, agitated.

Also read *paung*: a stick, club, staff, cudgel; to beat, to cudgel: *tong* *ch'ew ek, paung* a rap on the pate.

*Paung*”. A coll. word, also spoken *paung*: the report of a gun: *paung*, *sioh, sian*, to give a sound, to boom, bang!

(611)
Rheumatism, weakness or paralysis of the limbs; numbness, attributed to wind, cold, or dampness; com., *"ch'iu pe* the hands benumbed; coll., *k'a* *kiéng tu pe* *k'o* the feet numb from walking; *chieng* *pe* a chilly sensation.

To shelter, to cover; to afford protection; to lodge one: in the coll. read *pi*, q. v.: *"pó pe* to shield, to protect; com., *"pe* *en* or *pe* *eng* to protect, as the gods do.

Pi. Brushwood, small plants; minute, delicate; to hide, to keep back; to shade, to screen, to cover, to conceal; to embrace, to include in; obscured: *"sú ick, ko' pe*
his lusts stifled (his conscience); "chénk, "i pe', ku, it fully atones for his crimes; com., "chú a pe' to hide from view; to keep secret; "mung pe' to conceal from, to deceive or beguile.

Abstruse, secret, mysterious; inspired; inexplicable: "pe', tióng, mysteriously communicated; "pe', ník, undivulged; "pe', kio, a secret art or trick, an undivulged mode of doing.

Used for the coll. pe': a steaming-rack, made of bamboo splints, such as is used over boiling water in a common cooking-pan; "p'wéng" song pe' a rack (in the bottom) of a rice-steamer.

Small boils, or ulcers, pimples, sores from heat: "yék, pe' or "chó a pe' prickly heat, called poi' in the coll. q. v.

To flow, to rush, as from a fountain; flowing between banks, a torrent; a river in the S. W. of Honan, a branch of the Han: "heng pe' a place of dignified retirement.

To bubble, as a spring or boiling water. Read hók; to sprinkle. Read p'woí'; as in "p'woí' oí disturbed, dissatisfied.

A closed door; to shut, to secrete; to skulk; hidden, concealed; deep, profound, occult; spiritual; careful, attentive: "ch'ing pe' occult; "pe', ník, to hide, to skulk; "pe', líng, to "shut the coffin," to decline farther visits of condolence.

Occasionally read pik: fragrant, odoriferous; perfume of flowers: "pe', húng, a fragrant scent, as of savory food. Read pik; a pot-herb.

Careful, attentive, heedful; labor, fatigue; pains-taking, laborious; water flowing from a spring: "u pe', à sok, not dreading fatigue and danger, as soldiers.

Sometimes read pik; a strong horse, a horse well-fed and robust.

To adorn, to ornament; variegated, as herbage; the 22d diagram, relating to fire: also read "p'wéng, q. v.

Read pek; used for the coll. pe': to drain, to draw off, to decant, as liquids: pe' ta, to drain dry, to draw it all off.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in pe' p'wai, to winnow; pe' p'oo to set out (rice plants); pe' p'ió to run, to hasten.

Tattered, bad, spoiled; vile, abject; ruined, injured, as clothes; to stop, to cover; the language of politeness or affectation, my, our, your humble: com., "pe', iú, my friend; "pe', húng, your humble servant's village; "pe' taing' my poor shop; "pe' ngík, suí, my teacher.
Analogous to the above; ruined, spoiled; distressed, fatigued, reduced to extremities; corrupt, vicious, fraudulent; deteriorated, debased, as coin; used for my, our: "chauk, pe or 'u pe to impose on, to hoodwink; coll. "laeng pe to deceive, to obtain fraudulently; "chi 't'ie o pe pang 'ma chai' there's some deception about it perhaps!

To fall prostrate, to fall down dead; a violent death; to ruin, to kill, to slaughter.

Full pieces of silk, silks; things given as presents; riches, wealth; pearls and gems, gold, copper—are three kinds of pe: pe pek, pieces of silk, presents in general; p'i pe rich furs.

To prepare, to provide, to make ready; to guard against; prepared, complete, ready; sufficient; entirely, all: "chauk; pe enough provided; "pe lik, "kang "ngui, has experienced trouble; com., "rui 'pe or pe paing' to prepare, to make ready.

A maid-servant, a female slave, a slave-girl, one bought or condemned to servitude: "kwang pe condemned women; "nu pe slaves; com., "pe 'na, a female slave; a handmaid—applied by women to themselves.

To couple with, to pair, to marry; equal, paired, matched: 'pe 'mi, alike pretty.

A rake or toothed net for catching crabs; a single, or double, fine-toothed comb; to comb; to lead or draw: coll. "pe 'aiu hook, to comb the hair with a fine comb; pe 'aiu 'kau, to comb out dandruff.

A wild beast, called pe ngang; a jail, a prison.

To ascend steps; the steps of the throne; ascent to a palace or into court: "pe 'kieng' to have an audience; "pe 'ha' Your Majesty, (we who are) before the throne.

To harmonize, to equal; even, equal, regular, uniform; near, intimate; party-spirited, clannish; close, secret; to reach, to attain to; the 8th of the 64 diagrams: also read 'pi, q. v.: pe pe constantly; "pi 'pe' selfish, partisan.

To grant, to confer, to give, to bestow; to distribute among; a man's name.

To peer, to look about: in the coll. read 'pa, and 'pa, q.v.: 'pe'ngda, to look askance; also the parapets and embrasures of a wall.
To reach, to add to; to cover over, to protect; to suffer, a sign of the passive, for which the coll. equivalent is *seu* or *k'áak*; by, from, of: in the coll. read *p'wōi* q. v.: *p'é hai* injured; *p'é k'ēw* all ready; *p'é loi* implicated; com., *p'é kó* the defendant in a lawsuit.

Also read *p'i*: to dispute; to flatter, to adulate; specious debate in order to flatter and win over: *p'é *sūi, flattering words.

To add to, to augment; to benefit, to take from one and confer on another: *et* *p'é* to increase in order, gradation.

Also read *p'é*: strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.

A coll. word: to smell, to scent: *p'é k'ang* to test by smelling; *p'é hiong* to scent the fragrance.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'é pó* to embrace, to carry in the arms; *p'é p'wōi* to dry over a fire; *p'é pōi* to bark, as dogs.

A coll. word: vain, fruitless: *p'é k'ō* it has come to nothing; a complete failure!

A coll. word: to emit suddenly and forcibly, to spirt out; *p'é ch'ok, lì* to spout forth, as a liquid; *p'é p'é sid* an urgent stool.

A coll. word: to shake, to flap, to flutter: *p'é lêk, sìk* to flap the wings.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pék, pah*, to break into pieces; *pék, pōh*, to curse, to revile; *pék, p'wōh*, to flay; to strip off.

The Chinese pencil, a small brush, a pen, a style; to write, to compose; *met*, writing, penmanship, *d r a w i n g*—composition; *Pi* style: *t'iek*, *pék*, the "iron pen"—*sēil*, which does not flatter, as in writing the archives of the land; *t'ung pék, hün* a small sharp-pointed pagoda—to secure literary fame for a place; com., *pek, têng*, a pen-cup; *pek, ka* a pen-rack; *pek, ch'iong*, a grooved pen-stand to lay pens on; *pek, hün*, the fine point of a pen; *mìng* (or *chwi*) *pek*, and *ngai* *pek*, soft and hard pencils—those kept moist and those not; *tai* *pek*, to act as scribe; *pek, kwang*, a pen-shaft or handle; *pek, hwek*, rules of penmanship; *met*, rules and style of composition; *pek, chêk*, or *pek, si* penmanship, one's pecu-
har handwriting; ‘pek, chu, a writer’s pay; a physician’s fees; ‘pek, t’ai, sek, the clerks of the Six Boards at Peking; coll., pek, ‘kwong t’ak, a pen-sheath; pek, kauk, one’s handwriting, as being firm or easy; pek, tawung k’a, facility in composing and writing.

A fissure, a rent in the ground; in the coll. to crack, cracked; a crack, rent, fissure; coll. pek, hid, or pek, li’ek, cracked open; pek, sioh, sioi, has a crack in it.

To roast, to fry or try out: coll., ‘pek, ai, to try out the fat of meats; ‘pek, pauk, or pek, pek, pauk, pauk, to crackle, as fire; to snap out, as oil from meat when fried.

Read pr’ai, ; coll. pek, to oppress, to harass, to abuse, to reduce to straits; ‘pek, sang, to “press to the hill”—drive one to extremities; ‘pek, s i, to drive one to commit suicide.

Certain, fixed, absolute; necessarily, must; decided, determined on: ‘pek, yew, indispensable; ‘pek, hid, it certainly is; ‘pek, taik, will doubtless obtain; coll., ‘pek, pek, not necessitated or certain; ‘pek, pek, not quite certain, not positively so; ‘pek, ho, what necessity? why must it be? ‘pek, teng, ai e it will certainly be as one wishes—a play on the names of “pen,” ingot” and the ai e or “luck-or-

nament”, which are painted or carved on various things to secure luck.

To finish, to conclude; completed, ended, over; 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 document, writings: “i pek, done, finished; pek, che’ all came; kung siiw pek, the public matters completed; com., pek, ing, the marriage consummated; pek, keng, at last, finally.

Used for the next: a kind of pulse: ‘pek, pauk, long peppers.

A wicket; an inclosure hedged in, made of osiers or bamboo; a wood cart; pek, ‘kwong, a wicker-gate; met., a poor man’s cot; pek, lek, a flageolet.

Fragrant; to talk sweetly, sweet words: used for the coll. pek, q. v.

A sort of apron; leathern pads for the knees in kneeling.

To warn persons off the road, to yield the way to the sovereign; an imperial journey; to stop, to halt: king pek, to bid people to halt or retire.

A sort of horn, called pek, lek, blown by the Tartars to frighten horses; to issue, to pour out:
'pek, hok, water flowing from a fountain; 'pek, hauk, a cold wind.

Pek. A coll euphonic prefix, as in 'pek, pauk, to change (money); to return, as a present; also to snap, to crackle, as fire.

White, a mourning color, immaculate; bright, as moonlight; explicit, plain, manifest; free, disinterested; the white part of a thing; to explain, to make clear; the 106th radical: in the coll. read pah, q. v.: 'pek, ting, a commoner, one of no rank, or literary degree; 'pek, tai fluor albus, leucorrhoea; 'pek, chok, lues venera; com., 'ching ti'eng 'pek, nik, in open day, in broad daylight; 'ming 'pek, clear, intelligible; to understand clearly; 'pek, tai' sëw the white-draped Kwanyin; 'pek, chi'iu sing, ka, to rise in life by one's own efforts.

Plain silk, taffeta; a present of silk; wealth; rolls of white paper to represent silk, offered to Confucius; paper on bamboo frames, offered to the dead in funeral rites: 'ch'au 'pek, wealth, property.

Read pak, coll. pek: to pull; to pull up, to eradicate; to draw out, to extend; to pay out; 'pek, k'au, to draw lots; 'pek, p'ung, to raise a sail; 'pek, si'ang to "pull the string"—to annoy, to humbug; 'pek, chaik, to grow by joints, as a bamboo; met., the growth of a child; 'k'ung, sieu 'pek, siek, to be a great liar; 'pek, nak, to tow a boat; 'pek, p'ung, to use one's capital; 'pek, ch'eng, to pay out money; 'pek, hek, to be constantly paying out; 'pek, tek, tik, enough to meet expenses; 'pek, t'o to remove (a corpse) through a hole in the prison-walls; 'pek, j'i tong, to draw up the heel of the shoe.

Peng.

Pek. other, another, different: 'pek, chi'h, or 'pek, ki, another one; 'pek, sang a different surname; 'pek, to'i or 'pek, oi ch'au another place; 'pek, oi si'h, p'ung to eat elsewhere—to be banished; 'pek, j'eng ka' tek, 'k'eng, to kick a dog with another person's foot—to injure one through another.

(615) Peng.

Peng. used for the coll. 'peng, as in 'peng k'o mildewed; si'ing, 'peng, mildewed; spotted, as the face; 'hu 'peng, striped as a tiger's skin; striped (cloth).

The fall or slide of a mountain; to fall in ruins; to fall from a high estate or position; the demise of an emperor: used for the coll. 'peng, q. v.: 'sang, 'peng te li'ek, the mountain fallen and the earth rent—a great ruin; ka 'peng, the emperor is dead.

To bind, to tie, to fasten; a bandage, a cloth for carrying an infant picka-pack.
板

Read 'pang'; coll. 'peng': a board, a plank; a plate of iron or any metal; a page, a printing block; the bamboo, an instrument of punishment; strokes of the bamboo; castanets; tablets: 'peng t'ai' boards; 'tiek, 'peng, iron plates; 'peng, 'p'wo, a bedstead of boards (laid on benches); 'peng t'aiu' - a plank - crossing (over a stream); 'peng tak, boarding on the sides of a room; 'peng, 'pang, a board-floor; 'ch'iak, 'peng, castanets; 'kek, 'peng, and 'k'ang 'peng, quick and slow-measure in castanet-playing; 'kek, 'peng, boards to hold or support things; twai 'peng and 'sieu 'peng, the large and small bamboos (to beat culprits with); 'p'ah, 'se' sek, 'peng, to inflict forty blows; eng 'peng, printing-blocks; 'k'ak, 'peng, ki, printed, not written; 'sang 'peng, a sampan or small boat.

Peng. A coll. word, for which the last may be used; to invert, to turn over: 'peng 'tong, 'peng, to turn the other side up; 'peng 'tong 'li, to turn inside out; 'peng 'tong 'p'ok, to turn the face of a thing down, as bowls, etc.; 'peng 'tong 'sing, to turn the body, to turn about; 'peng 'ku, to play cat's cradle; 'peng 'tong 'peng 'to to retch violently; 'ch'ieng k'ak, 'peng 'k'6' cheated out of money by him.

扁

Read 'pieng'; coll. 'peng, as in 'peng 'tang, a cooly's carrying-stick; 'peng 'tang 'soh, the carrying stick and ropes; 'peng 'tang 't6, the edge of the stick, as used in a fight; 'peng 'tang 'p'ah, 't6 ek, 'ch'i, 'peng, the carrying stick has fallen as flat as the character "one"; met., a prosperous man reduced by poverty to the level of others.

读

Read 'pieng'; coll. 'peng, as in 'peng 'nghid, or 'pou 'peng, a door tablet, as of Kujin, and in temples.

Penn. A coll. word: a corruption of paik, ng as in 'peng paik, 'ngwai, do you know me or not?

进

To be dispersed; to flee; expelled, driven away; to wander, to idle about.

并

Two standing or going together, dual; also, and, with, moreover, together; even with, united; to compare together; to copulate: 'peng', hi, not at all, by no means; 'peng' liik, two standing together; 'peng' 'tong, to seize or usurp all; 'peng' 't6ng' equally.

Peng. Heavy; com., 'peng' 'ch'iik, also, moreover; coll., 'peng' 'm6 ch'iik t'ai there was no such affair, it was not so at all; 'peng' 't6u' feng, two lotus flowers on one stem—an emblem of the marriage relation.

併

Used for the last: equal, even, on a line with; to make one, reduce to a uniform size or likeness; to expose, to be regardless of: used for the coll. piping' and 'ping, q. v.: 'peng' 'k6u' opposed to; 'peng' 'meng' to expose life, as in battle.
'peng' siong' a master of ceremonies.

To eject forcibly, to expel, to drive off; to receive guests; an officer sent to the frontier to receive an envoy: 'peng' tük, to drive away.

Also read: 'ping': a woman, a lady; a concubine or maid of honor; to marry out; a deceased wife: 'hi peng' ladies of the palace; 'peng' ho' his late wife; 'peng' yong, much, many.

To enshroud and enclose a corpse; to attend a funeral, to carry out and inter: 'song' 'peng' to accompany a burial; 'peng' lieng' to enshroud and efferent; 'ch'ok, 'peng' to bear forth to bury.

The hair on the sides of the face, the points of hair back of the temples; the sides of the face; curls, tresses; whiskers: 'hung' 'peng' the hair pulled out; com., 'peng' huwa, flowers worn on the sides of the head; coll., 'peng' k'a, the hair by the temples.

Also read: 'ping': a haft, a handle; the root, the source; met., authority, power, influence, control; in the coll. read: 'peng' q.

v.: 'na peng' to hold by the handle; to have power or influence.

To expel, to banish, to drive off, to reject.

'Peng'. A call euphonic prefix, as in 'peng' pong' to let go; 'peng' paing' to rock to and fro; to contradict one's self; 'peng' 'tung paing' to rock, as boats do.

A friend, an associate, an equal; a fellow-student, acquaintance; to join, to associate with; a pair of wine cups: 'teng' 'tung', a clique or cabal, a party in the state; com., 'peng' 'tung', a friend; 'peng' 'iu to' the laws of friendship; 'peng' 'iu ch'ing', a kind of dark tobacco.

As in 'peng' sa (coll. 'peng' sa), borax, the sub-borate of soda. Read 'peng': the name of a stone.

Read: ch'iong; used in the Paik, 'Ing for the coll. 'peng': a side, a part, one of two parts or halves; 'peng' 'naeng', the half of; sioh, tōi, 'peng', to cut in two parts.

Read: 'pieng'; coll. 'peng', as in 'peng' ngié, cheap, low in price; 'peng' ngié 'ma', to buy cheaply; 'peng' ngié kiiung, poor by buying cheap, as one

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PENG.  Peu.  Pi.

buying what he does not need; "peng ngie, kung tó' siáng" at a cheap and fair price.

A monstrous bird like the Arabian roc, fabled to be changed from the kran-ken: coll., tai', "peng cheu", the great roc, as represented in plays.

Peng. A coll. prefix, as in "peng paing" to prepare, to make ready; "peng 'peng" pieces of board; "peng 'peng ch'úi" (or k6), blocks, as for a child's play.

Peng. A coll. word, also spoken "p'eng": a kind of gong, protuberant in the center like a cymbal; "peng "peng kieu" the ringing sound of the "p'eng." "Peng. A coll. word, as in "peng "peng ch'iu" (or "p'eng 'peng ch'iu"), a kind of cymbal used by priests, so called from its peculiar sound.

Read "peng"; coll. "peng", as in "peng sa", natural borax, sub-borate of soda.

"Peng. A coll. word: to kick, to thrust out the foot with the sole foremost: "peng sioh, k'a", to give a kick.

"Peng. A coll. word: to belch forth, to utter with violence: "peng sioh, kuo" to belch out a sentence, as in breaking the silence with a curse or harsh word.

"Peng. A coll. word, as in "peng "peng ku", a bamboo drum, covered only at one end and used by a certain class of beggars; "peng "peng 'ku p'ah, siong' di", to "beat the bamboo drum from below"—a short man cursing a tall one.

Pew. A coll. word, as in pew' kō' to burst out, to leave the former position, as a row of cash pressed unevenly at the ends; met., to fail, to come to nothing, as an agreement or business.

Pew. A coll. word: to issue, to appear: "pew' sioh, chāih, another one appears, as coming in unexpectedly for a share; "pew' sioh, lak, to come out, as a boil or sore.

Read "peng"; coll. "peng", as in "peng sa", natural borax, sub-borate of soda.

"Pi. A medicinal plant, called "pi', kai, used as a diuretic: com., "pi' moui iu, castor oil—is used in red stamping-ink.

"Pi. A pillar to which vic-\n
tims were formerly tied; stone tablets: "pi' ung, an epitaph, inscription; k'6u 'pi' chai" tó' has a mouth-tablet on all the road—praised by people everywhere; com., "sioh, "pi', a stone in memoriam, "mwo' "pi', a grave-stone.

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tims were formerly tied; stone tablets: "pi' ung, an epitaph, inscription; k'6u 'pi' chai" tó' has a mouth-tablet on all the road—praised by people everywhere; com., "sioh, "pi', a stone in memoriam, "mwo' "pi', a grave-stone.
Base, low, vulgar, mean, inferior, menial, contemptible; humble, respectful; to humble, to abase: ³'pi laiw vulgar, low; poor and mean, as a house; ³'chong, ³'pi, noble and plebeian; ³'pi, ³'pi pok, chêük, tê two trifling to be mentioned; com., ³'pi chek, I, the magistrate.

Also read pe or pe¹ to give, to benefit; to cause, to enable; to send, to employ; to follow, to accord; to let, to allow; as a conjunction, that, so that, to the end that: ³'sauk, ³'pi, to accord; ³'pi 'ngó, to squint, to look askance.

To assist, to supply deficiencies, to reinforce; useful to, beneficial; to hand over, to enable or allow one to do; small, inferior, as caps worn by lords in worship: ³'pi 'pwoo, to assist; ³'tau ³'i u ³'pi êk, of great benefit.

A low wall; to add to, to augment; attached to; thick, liberal, abundant. Read pe¹: low, damp: ³'pe² sek, damp, marshy ground.

Also read ³'pi: a parapet or breastwork, in which embrasures are made; to aid, to benefit: ³'siu ³'pi, an officer who guards the walls.

A kind of drum or cymbal, borne on horseback and sounded in battle near the general; to drum.

Low, as a house or palace; mean, humble, unpretending; short; the nose. Read 'pi, as in ³'lu 'pi, the name of a principality which the brother of Shun governed.

The female organs, the vulva.

³'pi. A coll. word; used for pek, to pull, to draw, to take out: ³'pi sioh, teu, pull out one thread or strip; ³'pi t'au hook, to pull one's hair; ³'pi se'pah, ch'ieng k'êuk, I, take 400 cash and give to him.

³'pi. A coll. word, as in ³'pi ³'pi hiong, the sound of a whistle; hence a whistle, such as children use.

³'pi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ³'pi ³'pou, to wrap up; ³'pi ³'po, to soothe, to coax.

³'pi. To compare, to judge of; to sort, to classify; to equal, to correspond to; ³'pi to select; a comparison, an illustration; an allegory: also read pe² q. v.: ³'pi ³'čá, metaphor, allegory—a term used in poetry; com., ³'pi kau to compare, to illustrate; ³'pi ³'čá or ³'pi huong or ³'pi laung to institute a comparison; for the sake of illustration; ³'pi yong to use as a pattern; coll., ³'pi p'êng to compare; ³'pi nu'siong, in my opinion; ³'pi p'ê for, to hold it up and brag about it, as children do; ³'pi, ³'ch'á, to bamboo policemen; ³'pi sioh, ³'pi, to give one a bamboozling.

³'pi. A coll. word, as in ³'pi eu or ³'pi eng to protect, to care for, as the gods do.
A deceased mother: *k'o* 'pi, deceased parents;  

corn., *ka* 'pi, my paternal grandmother; *sieng* 'pi, a deceased paternal grandmother; *leng* 'pi, your paternal grandmother.

To part, to take leave of, to separate from. Read *pi*, as in *pi jhiw* (or *ch'i*), plain, homely, as a woman.

Grain that does not mature; chorion, immature seed; chaffy grain; tares: *pi* 'kong, 'cha'i', husks. Read *pi* 'ignorant, uninformed.

A spoon or ladle, a spoon with which sacrifices are taken out; a sort of stiletto or dagger; the 21st radical: *pi* 'teu' chopsticks.

A distributive pronoun, the correlate of *ch'i* (this); that, the other, the opposite, the further of two; to exclude, to leave out: *pi* 'ch'ai, *pi* 'ch'ai, he, indeed! he, indeed! corn., *pi* 'si', at that time; *pi* 'ch'ii, that and this, then and now, there and here.

Read *chi*; coll. *pi* to point with the finger; to designate, to refer to: *pi* 'pi', to point at; *pi* 't'ie* 'sieng', to whom does he refer?

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pi* 'pui, to rake and search, as for a thing dropped among shavings; *pi* 'pui, to strut, to swagger.

The stomach, the internal tunic which digests food; the digestion, the appetite; the temper; to stop: corn., *pi* 'oi* the stomach; *pi* 'k'e* "gastric effluence"—i.e., the temper; *pi* 'ch'ing* a delicate stomach; *k'eo* 'pi* to excite the appetite, as with bit ters; *pi* 'tu hai* a good digestion; coll., *pi* 't'iang* a stomach ache; *pi* 'hwa* 'nieng* 'pieng* away with your schemes! Read *pi*: fat, full, abundant.

Used for the last: the stomach or tripe of a cow; thick, substantial, abundant: *pi* 'ch'i, the entrails of birds; *pi* 'ch'ii, the human navel.

Also read *pi*: a species of leopard from Liautung; some say a spotted bear or badger: *pi* 'hu*, a flag with a leopard on it; met., valiant, as troops.

A musical instrument; name of a scaleless fish; to push with the hand: com., *pi* 'pa, the guitar or viol, pear-shaped and having four strings: *wong* 'tieng* 'ch'iu* 'mow* 'tang* 'pi* 'pa, to play the guitar in the top of the bitter Huang lien tree—to be joyful in sorrows.

A fruit: com., *pi* 'pa, the loquat, medlar (Eriobotrya japonica): *pi* 'pa* nio* 'ho* loquat leaves, used in coughs; *san* *nivpak* 'pi* 'pa* ch'ok* 'ho* 'si* the loquat comes in the 8th month at the right time (when there are no other fruits); met., to get a place
or position before others. Read 'pi': forks to lift victims from the boiler. Read pe': a fine-toothed comb.

A large species of ant, called 'pi', 'peu'; a flower of a reddish color, like a hibiscus.

Also read 'pi': contiguous, as fields; clear; manifest; liberal, kind; to treat kindly, to assist; thick, substantial; cringing, obsequious: 'k'wa, 'pi', servile; com., 'pi', 'lieng', (coll. 'pi', 'lieng'), adjoining, as fields or houses.

The body pliant; lithe, lissome; fulsome, cringing: 'k'wa, 'pi', to bow and cringe, servile, flattering.

Pi. A coll. word, as in 'pi', 'pa taw' kieh, the common name for a bat.

Pi. A coll. word: to add water, as to fat in a pan to make gravy: 'pi', 'tie', add (some water) in.

Pi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'pi', 'pa', to rake up; 'pi', 'pa', 'chau', to creep away, to jump up and run off; 'pi', 'pa', to arrange.

Piâh. Read 'pek'; coll. piâh: a partition wall, a wall of lath and plaster, called 'tu' piâh, or 'hui' piâh, 'chieu' piâh, 'chioung', a curtain-wall before a yamun, an opposite wall; 'piâh', 'zung', the boarding below the plastering of a parti-

tion; 'piâh', 'to', the small wooden pieces with which the laths are interlaced; 'piâh', 'sioh', 'tu', a section of lath wall; 'kang' piâh, neighboring, the next door.

(620) Piâk. Piâk. A coll. word, also spoken 'piâk', and 'piâk': to slap, to strike with the palm; to clap the hands: piâk, 'sioh, 'chiong', to give one a slap; piâk, 'ch'oi', 'p'd', to slap the cheek.

Piâk. A coll. word: to splash, to spatter, as water thrown out.

Piâk. A coll. word, also spoken 'piâk', and 'piâk': to tread, to walk about with wet or bare feet; piâk, piâk, 'tioong', to keep treading about (so as to stain the floor): piâk, 'tie' piâk, 'ch'ok', to tread in and out.

(621) Piâng. Piâng. Read 'ping'; coll. piâng: a cake, a biscuit, pastry made of flour, water and fat: 'k'woong' piâng, biscuit; 'sieu' piâng, a kind of cake sprinkled with sesame; 'naung' piâng, nice cakes—a general term for the more expensive sorts; 'piang ang' the stuffing of cakes, as sugar, pork, etc.; 'chiong' piâng, fried cakes, fritters; 'ch'iong' ching' piâng, crystal cake—made with stuffing of fat pork and white sugar.

Piâng'. A coll. word, for which the next may be used: to pour, to pour out, to cast away; to mould, to cast: piâng' kwo' 'woang', to pour into a bowl; piâng' ch'ak', 'to', to give
away the leavings, as to beggars; *piāng* king, to cast gold; *piāng* taing' to sell off old things to a broker.

Read peng'; used for the coll. *piāng* to reckon, to cast up; to unite, to bring together: *piāng* so' to foot up an account; *piāng* pā, to place together, as chairs side by side; *piāng* hiong, feuds and fights between villages.

Read *p'eng*; used for the coll. *piāng* (or *piāng*); a noise, as of the slamming of doors; a thumping, a pounding: *piāng* sioh, *siāng* a thump, a slam; *piāng* *piāng* kieu* a constant noise, as of doors, etc.

(622) Pié.

The iron colter of a plow; the barb of an arrow; a probe with a barbed point: *com., *pieng* *pié* (coll. *lo* *pié*), a silver probe, used by coroners to detect the presence of poison.

*Pié* A coll. word: the leaf of a vegetable, called *ch'ai* *pié*; a' pā, *pié* the lower leaves of vegetables; *pieng* *pié*, bracelets having a flat surface.

*Pié* A coll. word: to add to, to enlarge: *pié* k'vak, to widen by adding a piece; *pié* ch'iu wong, to widen a sleeve; *pié* sioh, hok, to add a breadth of cloth.

臵

The fore-arm, the cubit; the arm; the shoulder or leg of a slaughtered animal; the power or strength of an arm: *pié* ch'iek, the elbow-joint; "hwang *pié*" to throw the arm backwards; *ch'o ek, *pié* ch'i lik, to lend a hand, to help; *com., *pieng* *pié* the upper-arm, humerus; *ch'iu *pié* the arm; "hu *pié*" the tiger's arm—right side of a grave; *coll., *pié* song *nē, the arm aching from fatigue; *pié* t'aiung k'ō^5 dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

纖

The reins attached to a headstall or bridle: chek, *pié* to grasp the reins, to hold a horse.

*Pié* A coll. word: to run, to go quickly; *pié* *pié* 'chau, to run away; *pié* yōk, jaded by running; *pié* tek, ħē, *pi* ħ'a, to run till one pants.

避

To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun, to shirk; to stand aside, to withdraw; to hide, to abscond: *pié* 'ch'ai' to avoid creditors; "*pié* sī* or *pié* te^ to go into privacy; *com., *tō *pié* to flee from, to abscond; *pié* ko flight of the emperor; "*hu *pié" 'stand aside'—written on staves carried before magistrates and idols; "*pié* 'ch'ai or *pié* 'nang' to shun distress; *pié* sā, to escape hot weather; "*pié* 'hieng', to avoid suspicion; "*pié* 'ngang hwak, (coll. *pieng* 'ma hwak'), a sleight of hand, juggler's tricks; *pié* 'sīng *hu*, a charm to make one's self invisible.
To shut a door; to shut out, to exclude; to screen, to shade; to store, to lay up; to stop; obstructed, closed: *piek*ˌmuong, to close the door—to go into privacy; *piek*ˌking, obstruction of the menses; *piek*ˌpiek full, abundant; *piek*ˌsaik, stopped up; *k'ie piek* commencement of autumn and winter.

(623)

Piék.

A turtle, said to hear with its eyes; marine cheloniae; the stars Corona Australis: *nak, piek*; a kind of turtle unable to retract its head; com., *kha'i piek*; a water turtle red under the body; *piek*, *k'aek*; turtle shells.

A species of pheasant or francolin, called *piek*ˌte like the gold pheasant; it is said to be fond of seeing its own reflection in the water.

Lame, halt, hobbling; club-footed: *piek*, chéuk; lame; coll., *piek*, *piek*; club-footed: *piek*, *wong*; the foot bent or deflected; coll., *k'a piek*, *'a sói* to sit with one foot across the knee.

To strike, to beat; to brush away; to pierce; used in the Paik, *̄ing* for the coll. *piek*, to turn over, to roll up: *piek*, *ch'in*ˌ*wong*; to roll up the sleeves; *piek*, *sioh*; *pieng*; to turn over an edge, as a hem.

To separate, to distinguish: also read *piek*, q. v.; com., *hung piek*, or *'pieg*ˌpiek, to distinguish, to discriminate; *piek*ˌch'ing ka, to distinguish between true and false.

(624)

Pieng.

The side; an edge, a bank; a border, frontiers, confines, boundary: *pieng*ˌkiong, the boundary, the frontiers; *pieng*ˌngwoi beyond the frontier; com., *hwa pieg*; an embroidered edge or border; milled, as a dollar; *sing pieg*; at one's side; *hai pieg*, the seaside; *pieng*; the horizon; distant; *pieg*ˌkae, a corner, a by-place; *pieg*ˌ*moong*; a side—door; *pong* pieg, the side, at the side; coll., *tie pieg*; inside.

A bamboo basket, called *pieg*ˌtsai made like a dish and used to contain offerings of fruits: *pieg*ˌ*ing*; one who brings the salver at sacrifices.
A bamboo cart or barrow used for transporting earth.

A whip, a lash; a cut or lash of a whip; an iron cudgel; to whip, to flog; "pieng "to or "pieng t'ak, to flog; com., "ma pieng, a horse-whip; "t'iék, "pieng, an iron bludgeon; col., "p'ǜ, "pieng, a lictor's lash; "pieng p'ah, to whip.

A bream (Abramis bramula); one or two species are reared by the Chinese: com., "pieng ngō, the bream.

Flat, low, not globular; used for the next in the sense of tablet: also used for "peng in the coll. q. v.: com., "pieng sing, the character for heart (in distinction from "tong, "sing, the character for body); "pieng k'ài, flat buttons; "pieng ak, a round flat box for containing presents; "pieng ak, flat duck—preserved in saltpetre; "pieng pah, the juniper; the Arbor vitae; "pieng sik, a sort of meat dumplings; col., "pieng "pieng ch'ōi, flattened mouth, as of a child about to cry. Read "pieng: a small boat.

Also read "pieng: a bat, called "pieng hok; "pieng ch'ā, the fairy rat—the bat; in the coll. the terms yē' yēng (night-swallow) and "pi, "pa tau' kiek, are common: com., "pieng hok, t'au, the figure of a bat, as on the toes of shoes; "pieng hok, seu the bat and word "longevity," as in embroidery.

Hasty, narrow-minded; mean, covetous; pusillanimous.

Interchanged with the last: cramped, contracted, narrow; petty, small, strait, as territory, garments, or the mind: "pieng sieu, small, mean; "pieng lai cramped and mean; "pieng sing, hasty, fearful.

To disparage, to censure; to criticise; to diminish; to degrade; "pā "pieng, to praise and blame, as a critic; "pieng chaik, to censure and degrade; coll., "pieng k'ō, degraded.

To bury, to put the coffin into the grave: "pieng k'ē implements used in interments.

To change, to alter; to transform, to metamorphose; a change, a mutation in being or condition; a turn of affairs, a revolution in the state; a calamity, a judgment from Heaven: "t'iêng "pieng providential calamity; "p'āik, "pieng to excite to revolt.
by oppression; com., 'piên', keng or 'piên', ch'ien or 'piên', weng to change, to alter; 'piên' hua' a change in nature or substance; to change by moral influence; to a metamorphosis, as of elves; 'piên' saik, to change or lose color; "t'ioü piên' to change, to assume another aspect, as an affair; ch'eng, piên', a change in a disease; 'kai piên' to reform; to alter; piên', t'ang, to have versatile talents; coll., piên' 'si, change at death—as in the mind, disposition, etc.; piên', ch'iang, metamorphosed to elves, as animals by long discipline; piên' meng' change of countenance—displeased; piên' 'mò kâ, gone, lost, has disappeared; piên' 'ma hié' or piên' 'ma hwoak, sleights of hand, juggler's tricks.

Also read piên: the hard skin of a laborer's hand; hard, firm, callous, indurated; also loose, flabby by skin and flesh.

Also read piên: a span of horses; a redundancy, superfluity, overplus; to arrive together; to associate, to join together, to clan: piên 'mu, a double thumb.

To investigate, to discuss; easy, graceful; adulatory, flattering; full, well-read, learned; accustomed, habituated: also read piên and in the coll. piên, q. v.: piên p'ek, to flatten; piên, piên, to discuss; com., 'sieu piên', to urinate; twâi piên', to go to stool; coll., sing mwoi piên', the mind not yet accustomed to; chó, piên' kâ, accustomed to doing it.

Also read piên: to join flaxen threads; to sew, to seam; to connect, to bind; also to lift up one's garments.

To put one at ease; to accord with; rest, convenience; convenient, opportune, advantageous; ready, at hand, at pleasure; an adverb, then, so, thus; forthwith, just as; that is: also read piên, q. v.: piên' ang, at leisure, otium; piên' se it is just so, that is; piên' chiêk, quick, ready at; handy, good to use, as a fine implement; com., 'song' piên' to embrace an opportunity; 'taik, piên' at one's convenience; 'sui piên' as you please, when convenient; 'heng huang piên' to do deeds of benevolence; 'piên' kek, convenient, handy; 'piên' kiêng' you will then see at once (that it is so); coll., piên' têñ (dispose) your chopsticks at convenience—i. e., don't wait till I finish eating; piên' tê, convenient seats; ng' piên' not ready; inconvenient; piên' sing, (go) just as you are—without change of dress.

To separate, to divide, to distinguish, to discriminate; to inquire into, to learn by investigation; the frame of a bedstead; an ancient land-measure: also used for piên' (pervading) and
'pieng (to censure): hung pieng' to distinguish, to explain; com., 'pieng' piék, to discriminate.

Analagous to the last: to distinguish, to examine minutely; to set in order; to review, to criticise; to insinuate; to debate, to discuss, to wrangle, to contend; artful, specious: also read paing q. v.: chéng pieng' to wrangle; 'mi pieng' to insinuate; an innuendo; 'pieng' te to regulate; com., 'pieng' laung to debate, to discuss; 'pieng' pauk, to dispute, to contradict; 'pieng' ming (or ch'ing 'chu), to argue or discriminate clearly; k'eu neng siek, pieng' able in argument.

To plait, to braid, to twist, to intertwine; a cue: 'ta pieng' to braid a cue; com., 'pieng' sienq silk-braid; coll., 'pieng' pieng or 'tau hook, pieng' the cue; p'ah, pieng or pieng' tau hook, to braid the cue; p'ah, ch'ui pieng to braid the cue loosely; lau, 'pieng pieng' or lau ch'ing pieng' to leave (the hair) for the cue, as when boys are first shaved; 'tau hook, pieng' nüu la, to wind the cue round the head.

To go quickly; swift, quick, hurried; a rule, a law; name of a district; a surname: pieng' kek, perturbed.

To be pleased; delighted, gay, joyous; jubilant, exhilarated.

A stream in Hupeh, a branch of the river Han: 'Pieng' Ch'ing, the former name of K'ao-fung in Ho-nan.

A leathern casque or helmet; a ceremonial bonnet used in the Chow dynasty; military officers; quick, alarmed, trembling; to strike with the hand: also read paang, q. v.: wong pieng' civil and military officers.

To put the hand on, to grasp; to reject, to throw away; to brush aside: often read pang, q. v.

A flat-bottomed boat, a scow; a shallop, used in Eastern China.

The topmost branch, the opposite of the root; a signal, a signal-post; a spear; met., a command or division of troops; a signboard; a ticket, a card; a warrant, a mittimus; to raise a signal; to post a card or notice; to write, to inscribe in; to note, to insert, as additional clauses, etc; to appear, to show; high, conspicuous; fine, handsome: kiong' pieu, to raise a signal; pieu 'chung, to set an example; com., pieu te' fine, beautiful, pretty; pieu 'tou, a ticket, a notice or card of prices; 'taik, pieu, to post a notice; pieu ming che' to inscribe a name; tok, pieu and 'u pieu, the divisions of the viceroy and governor; ch'ak, pieu, to hoist a
signal; to stick up a card of prices; *pieu t'iong, a cockpit, a place where birds fight; coll., *tok *pieu to get the prize, as a successful dragon-boat.

A streamer, a pendant on the staff above the flag: 
"pieu tai" a tag or tab; the silk tags on the robes of brides, officers and graduates.

The name of a river; a flowing stream, water running north: used for the coll. *pieu, q. v.; *pieu tié, a flowing pool.

The noise of sleet; the falling of rain and snow: "a siok, *pieu *pieu, rain and snow falling abundantly.

To hoe up weeds; feathers that change color, as the feathers of the ptarmigan: *pieu *pieu, a martial appearance.

Full of flesh, fat, gross: "chie *pieu, fat and full; obese.

A bridle-bit: *pieu *pieu, full, abundant; in numbers, as a stud of horses.

A company of men, a group, a crowd; herds in motion; crowds passing along.

A small beast, striped like a tiger; a tiger’s stripes; veins, streaks; ornate, elegant: "pieu ping, ornate, as literary style.

Dogs running about; also a violent wind rushing upwards: *pieu hung, a whirlwind.

The outer or upper garments; external; beyond the borders; to show, to manifest; a guide, a signal; a statement sent to the emperor; a permit, a manifest; relations of a different surname, cousins; a watch: "pieu li, aek, the inside and outside alike; *pieu *pieu, lofty, conspicuous; com., "pi sing *pieu, a watch; *pieu chiong, a statement to the Emperor; "cheng *pieu, to make a statement, as to the Pearly Emperor by burning it;

"pieu ming, to show, to manifest;

"pieu li’6, a lined, bridal robe;

"pieu ch’ing, relations of another surname, maternal relations;

"pieu hing t’a maternal cousins;

"pieu ti’, sons of a maternal cousin, second cousins;  "pieu sang’ hung, to cure a cold.

A woman’s name; used in the coll. in the sense of a strumpet, as in the expressions  "pieu kiüng, a bastard;  "pieu chü t’iong, a brothel.

A lady’s neckerchief, a sort of comforter; to paste papers, to make pasteboard, to mount scrolls or pictures; com., "pieu pwoi’
to paper, as a wall; to mount maps, etc; 'pieu p'ou\171 ch'iong\171 a paper-hanger.

(626) Pih.

Pih. A coll. word: to pop, to spirit, to squirt out: pih, cheng\171 keng\171 to spirit very high; pih, leh, sioh\171 sid'ng\171 a squirting sound, pop! pih, lih, puh, luh\171 to clatter, as books falling; pih, leh, puh, luh\171 or pih, peh, puh\171 poh\171 a splashing sound, as of things falling into water.

Pih. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in pih, puoh\171 to tie up, to bind; pih, puh\171 a noiseless blow, as of the fist on the clothes.

(627) Pik.

Pi. To burst forth, to open, to expand; to disclose, to appear; to develop, as nature; to avoid; to shun; 'ek, hak, ek, pik\171 an opening and a shutting; culmination and decline, as of states; 'ch'\171 pik\171 te\171 h'wong\171 to occupy new land; com. 'k'ai pik\171 ti'eng te\171 or k'ai ti'eng pik\171 te\171 to spread abroad the heavens and the earth, creation.

The nose, nasal; to bore the nose; the 29th radical; met\171 the first, the original: in the coll. read pe\171 q. v.: pik, 'chu\171 the first ancestor in a genealogy; 'hwang pik, an adder.

Also read pe\171 used for the next; grave, dignified, majestic; full, filled with; a man\171 s name.
trate's; "huk, ping, an ambush; "kew, ping, troops succoring others, a reinforcement; "kwang, ping, government troops; "chieu, ping, mā 'ma, to enlist soldiers and buy horses; "long, ping, to be a soldier; "tō, ping, arms, equipments; "ki, ping, kau ch'īng, to raise troops and go to war; "hwi, ping, firemen.

Ice; icy, cold, as ice; frozen; clear, pure; to freeze: "ping sek, an iced-house; "ping sōng, sugar-candy, rock-candy; "ping ping, ch'ing ngūk, kiek, clear as ice and pure as a gem—chaste, virtuous; "ping ki ngūk, chiek, a clear skin and faultless form; met., bright and beautiful, as flowers; com., "ping pién, Baroos camphor; "ping ping, a go-between, match-maker; "ch'iüng ping or "ping sōng, rock-candy; "ching ping, "ping song ta'ēng or "ping song-lang ta'ēng, as cold as ice and frost.

The areca or betel-nut, called "ping long; com., "ping long, "ping shuang, a betel-nut plate; a pewter tray on which the nut is exposed for sale; coll., "ping long 'chi, pieces of betel-nut; "ping long sīch, k'eu, a chew of betel-nut.

A guest, a visitor; to receive a guest, to act as the host; to submit, to come under civilized influences: "nīng k'āik, a visitor; "nīng ping, a friend; "sā, ping, a domestic tutor; "sēn, hai, ping huk, the whole country submitted; com., "nīng ch'ū, 'la, rules of politeness for guest and host.

The bank of a stream, the brink, shore, margin; near, adjoining, contiguous to; to outline, to border on: "hai, ping, the sea-shore.

A sluice or creek into which boats are run; a sort of dock for repairing boats.

Mixed, blended, as colored silks; numerous, confused: "ping ping, blended, as colors in silks or bouquets; "ping hung, many, confused.

As in "ping chio, a pearl; the term may refer to those found in fresh water.

A due mixture of plainness and ornament; well-contrasted: "ping ping, elegant and neat, but not gaudy; "ting chek, "ping ping, elegance and simplicity in harmony.

The name of an ancient state in the south of Shensi, ruled by the family of Chow before they gained the throne, B.C. 1134.

A case for arrows, a quiver; to put the hand on the quiver so that the arrows may not drop out.

"Ping. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ping pong, to aid, to help; "ping ping, or "ping...
Ping, ping, ping, to spread the feet apart, as a child learning to walk.

To state to a superior verbally or in writing; to inform a higher officer; to receive an order in course of duty or after inquiry; to receive from heaven; endowments, disposition; to petition, to ask for; a petition, a statement: also read 'ping, q. v.: 'ping hok, to reply to a superior; 'ping men, to ask leave to do; to report on orders received; 'kō 'ping, a prepared petition; 'ping ku, to petition for a furlough; 'chü 'ping or 'ku 'ping, the natural temper, one's talents; com., 'kō 'ping, to inform and petition a superior; 'ping taik, the card of a lower officer; an official statement to a superior; 'ping tō, to inform a superior of one's arrival; 'ping ōng or 'ping kie̤ng to visit a superior; 'iá 'ping, to present a petition.

A handful of grain; an ancient dry measure equal to 16 kō; or 100 'tōo; to seize, to grasp, to lay hold of; to maintain, to uphold: 'ping taik, to adhere to virtue; 'ping chē̤ik, tai 'tang to hold a light watching for the dawn; com., 'ping liung liung sé̤à to act justly.

A carriage curtain or screen, a wagon-covering: com., 'ping liung, a bamboo screen or curtain—usually called 'taik, 'liung.

A cake, a biscuit; dumplings; a general name for pastry of flour, water and fat: in the coll. read 'ping, q. v.

The third of the ten stems; a fish's tail: 'ping, 'ping, the 3d and 4th of the stems, which belong to the south; and hence mean bright; 'chüng 'ping, heaven; 'ching 'ping k'ei'wong, the igneous element prevalent—i. e., he has a warm physical temperament.

The light of fire; bright, clear, as daylight; luminous, perspicuous, as style.

Sad, sorrowful; grieved, deeply afflicted: 'hu ping, 'ping, a mournful spirit, sorrowing.

A city in the ancient principality of Sung; also one in that of Ching, in the east of China: 'ping, harmonious, agreeable.

The female of birds and beasts; also applied to plants: 'ping méü, male and female; 'ping kié, 'sü 'sing, the hen rules the morning—the wife governs.

A scabellum, called 'ping 'p'īng. Read pe': a kind of drum, used as an accompaniment in music; to help.
The knee-pan, the patella; the skin; to cut off the leg, as a punishment: com., 『Song ping』, a worthy so mutilated by Mang kiong at the close of the Chow dynasty.

Ping. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in `ping peng`, to turn over, to invert; to invert; to rock, as a boat does; `ping pong`, the splashing of water.

Even, level, uniform; just, upright; fair, equitable, as a price, usual, common, daily; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed; to pacify, to tranquilize, to subdue; to adjust, to harmonize; plenty; a plain: in the coll. read `peng`, q. v.: `ping kwo`, at peace, tranquil; `ping ming`, dawn; `ping wuk`, to subdue; com., `tai ping`, a state of peace; `ping so` or `ping nük`, kang, heretofore, usually, daily; `ping ang`, well and happy, free from trouble; `ping cheng`, peace and quiet; a calm, as after a storm; `ping ræh`, siang, the even and the deflected tones; com., `ping ang ne` che tek, ch'ing kung, the two words `ping` and `ang` are worth a thousand of gold!

To grasp, to hold; to raise up. Read `pengl` to cause, to occasion; to follow.

A valley; a cave on the seashore, where the waves rush in; name of a stream: `ping ping`, the roaring of surges.

Used for the next; a sort of edible celery or cress, called `ping kai`, of which deer are fond; it has straight stalks and whitish leaves: `ping ping`, grassy, herbaceous.

A kind of duckweed, a floating plant grown in fishponds, a species of Azolla; met., busy, wandering about: 『ping ch'ui sang hung』, to meet, as floating duckweed — i. e., accidentally; 『ping ch'ung u teng』 to have no fixed abode, as travelers.

A sort of wood, suitable for tables and stools; made plain and smooth; a chess-table; met., a game of chess.

An apple: 『ping po』, the Sterculia balanghas, an edible fruit; com., 『ping kwo』, a kind of apple, brought from Shantung.

Urgent, pressing; precipitate, urged, hurried; continually, incessantly; the margin of a stream: 『ping lai』, to come incessantly; 『ping ping』, the areca-nut; 『ping nieng』, these few years past.

To smile, to simper and giggle; to knit the brows, to frown: 『hau ping』, a poor imitation, as one says of his own writing, etc.: 『Tung sie hau ping』, Tungshih's miserable attempt to imitate (the beautiful Hsishih)—which only made her look uglier.
An aquatic plant, a large kind of Lemna or duckweed; it bears a white flower and was anciently used in sacrifices.

**Fēng**

A horse running; to mount, to ascend; the sound of a hard wall; dissatisfied, angry; to rely on; boastful. Read *hung*: a surname.

**Fēng**

A stand for a valuable stone; to lean on; to trust to, to rely on; to act in accordance with, to obey; as, according to, proof; evidence: com., "ping k'ēi" proof; "k'ēu sik, k'u, ping, mere woods are no proof; ping, an officer's commission; ping yong, a model according to the pattern; ping sik, k'ong, to speak truly; ping t'ien twang" as Heaven decides it; ping t'ieh' chieh, to cash a note or bank-bill.

**Ping**

A wall inside a doorway as a screen; a screen, to screen, to cover, to keep out of view: ping hang servants, those who protect the state, as the emperor and magistrates; ping e' a god of rain; com., "ping hung, a door-screen; also an aquatic plant, called "hwong hung; ch'ak, ping muong, the small doors of a fixed screen; "ui ping, a folding-screen; "kiang ping, a pier-glass in a standing frame; "ping hung kiang pictures on glass slid into frames; "Ping muang kaung a district of the Foochow prefecture. Read 'ping' to expel, to scatter; to reject; to spoil, as robbers; to retire, to withdraw.

**Ping**

Poor, destitute; indigent, impoverished, penniless: "ping hung, wretchedly poor; "ang ping, contendedly poor; com., "ping k'ang, poor, destitute; "ping chiang poor and lowly, ignoble; ping k'ang ku ch'u, poor and distressed; "ping peng kau ka, poverty and sickness combined; "ping cheung, I, a poor priest.

**Ping**

A vessel to draw water; a steaming utensil; a vase, a jar, a cruets, a vessel with tubular neck and small mouth; a phial, a bottle: com., hwa ping, a flower-vase; chiu ping, a wine-jug; ping chik, a wine-jug and goblet, used in oblations; ping k'wo, flower-vase and (plate of) fruit.

Also read 'ping and ping: a side-screen; a covering, a canopy, a curtain: "ping moong, curtains, awnings.

To lean upon or against; to depend on, to trust to, to confide in: "ping hang, ping, to lean on the railing.

**Ping**

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ping pong, or ping pong pong, a report, as of fire-crackers, bang! ping ping, or ping ping ping ping, the noise, as of doors slamming.
Piao.

Read piu: water flowing, a stream running north: used for the colI. *piu*, to spirt, to spout forth: *piu ch'ok*, to spirt out; *piu chen*, long, to spirt out in a long stream.

Po.

Read ho: colI. po: rich, wealthy; *po* nieng, a rich man; *po* ho* a wealthy family; *po* tu* po*, overflowing with wealth.

A district in Kiangsi, called *po yong*; colI. *po yong chu*, the Po-yang Lake in the north of Kiangsi.

Read ho: colI. po: a mound, a hill, a hillock: *tu* po, a mound of earth; *tang* po, a hill with a level top.

Read po; colI. po, as in *po la*, a vitreous substance, glass, *po la t'ing*, a glass lantern; *po la* pieng, panes of glass, *po la chai*, a kind of clear, smooth paper.

Po. A coll. word: a corruption of the next, as in *po ho* to protect, to guard or bless, as the gods do.
保
Pao.

To protect, to preserve, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to warrant, to guard, to guaranty, to secure, to be surety for; a protector, a guardian; a bail, a surety; an advocate, a mediator: "ing 'pō wu angū, forever kept from injury; com., "pō ho quotient to protect, as the gods do; "pō 'ki, or 'pō chien'g to recommend another; "pō neng" (coll. chó 'pō), to be surety for; 'pō 'qiong or 'pō 'ka' to defend, take one's part; "pō 'chê' or 'pō 'p'iu' to be security for the payment of a bond; "pō t'êng' sing 'tê', to take care of the health; "pō ,sing 'hu, a charm to guard the person; "te 'pō, or 'pō 't'êng, or 'pō 't'êng kung, a village constable; "pō k-lê, a union for mutual protection, as in a ward or village; "têng 'pō, a mediator; têng chuang 'pō, mutual security for several persons being security for one; kung 'pō, a stamped certificate, given to students by the Oh, kwang.

堡
Pao.

A low wall or breastwork; a battery, a fort; a post or small fortified town; a citadel in the country: 'pō ch'êng an military post, a barrier.

葆
Pao.

Interchanged with the last and the next; luxurious herbage, thick, bushy; sprouts of mulberry and other trees; to cover, to shade, as trees; even, level; to store up; a wild leguminous vegetable. Read 'pō: wide, broad.

寶
Pao.

Precious, valuable, as gems; value, worth; a term of respect; to regard as precious or felicitous, to esteem, to value; noble, honorable; met., the great seal, the throne: "têng 'pō, jewels, trinkets; "têng t'ai 'pō, to ascend the throne; com., "pō proi' precious, costly; "pō ch'êng, large, dried lungans; "pō taing your shop; "pō kwang and 'pō ne the proprietors of a gambling establishment; "pō ch'êng, a gaming establishment; "pō ch'i an idol's seat; "pâi't, 'pō, "the eight precious"— certain silver ornaments on a child's cap; "ch'êng 'pō ch'êng, ch'êng, a book of plays, &c.; 'u k'ê chi 'pō, priceless; kwok, 'pō, or 't'êng 'pō, the precious metals; coll., pâi't, 'pō, to know the merits or value of; ch'aung ch'aung 'pō, trifling things esteemed precious; 'pō t'ai and 'pō 'chi, the two blocks (one within the other) of the apparatus used in the liêng, liêng 'pō gaming.

鶴
Pao.

A kind of wild goose, having spotted plumage, and flying in flocks; it is described as without a hind toe.

報
Pao.

To recompense; to require for benefits or injuries, to avenge; a retribution, a reward, a recompense; to tell, to state, to inform; to report; a messenger;
a report, an advertisement, a gazette; to debauch superiors: "t'ing p'o" and "t'ong p'o" secret and open requital; "nik; p'o" a daily Court Circular; also the "official business circulars, issued by magistrates; com., "p'o" tak, to reimburse; "p'o" eng" a reward or compensation; retribution; "p'o" seng" to give intelligence of; "p'o" ch'ing" finished, all completed; "p'o" hwei, to inform (the officers) of a conflagration; "p'o" su, to take revenge; "p'o" kwang, to inform a magistrate; "p'o" ong, to requite a favor; "p'o" sooi" to report for toll (at a custom house); "p'o" ko" to report a death; "p'o" ting, to report the death of one's parent, as an officer does; "ti" tong p'o" intelligence by official courier; "k'ing p'o" the Peking Gazette.

To sow seed; to disseminate, to scatter; to publish, to divulge; to throw aside, to reject; to dupe, to befoul; to shake; in the coll. to give alms: also used for the coll. p'wo" q. v.: "p'o" ch'ung, to sow seed; "p'o" yong, to promulge; to winnow grain; "p'o" liang" to dupe; coll., "p'o" sie" to give alms—a term used by beggars.

Read k'ei, used for the coll. p'o": a furious wind without rain; p'tah, "hung ch'ing p'o" a storm of wind, a violent gust of wind; "ki" p'o" or h'wek, p'o" a gust rising.

A winnowing fan, called p'o" ki; to fan grain in the wind: in the coll. read p'wai" q. v.
Po. To fold, to contain; to carry in the arms, to embosom, to embrace, to grasp; to encircle; to feel, to cherish in the mind; to adhere to; the lap, the bosom: "hwaipō" to carry in the bosom, as a babe; "hō'haung'ek, seng, to cherish anger to the end of life; "ch'ui" pō in the lap; "kang" to feel regret; com., "woong" to cherish enmity; "pō" kō to accuse, or conduct a suit for the plaintiff; "pō pok, ping, aroused, as on witnessing a cruel act; coll., "chēng 'chūi, to lose the discount, to allow a premium on; "siing sieng, sung, pleased with a new thing; "kūng pō, song, he has sons and grandsons—is a happy man; "ma mā'kan 'ch'ū, a carried cat can't bite the rat—one must be left to act freely.

To cover, as a bird her eggs, to brood, to incubate: in the coll. read pō q.v.

Poh. A coll. word, as in pō as in pō 1) disquieted, disturbed and anxious.

Poh. 2 Sad, melancholy, sorrowful: coll., pō' lok, troublesome, full of trouble, as one's life.

Poh. 3 Read 'pō; coll. po' as in pō as in pō' kung, a clout, a swaddling cloth; a swathe to carry a child on the back.

Pō A coll. word, as in po' cha' at first, just at first, on the instant; pō cha, tiāng, on first hearing; pō cha' ch'ēng' 'si nēng, pō 'cha' po' k'êng, when the weather first becomes cold it freezes one to death, so when one first becomes rich he treats persons overbearingly.

Poh. A coll. word, as in poh, poh, kieu or 'pu poh, kieu a sound, as in breaking wind.

Pōh. A coll. word: to rail, to curse at, to abuse a person by using vile language about his relatives: pōh, nēng, to curse people; 'pieu pōh, or de dē pōh, to blackguard, to revile.

Po. Also read pok, and used for the next: a curtain, a door-screen; foil of tin or gold; idolatrous paper covered with tinfoil: coll., pōh, ch'āng and pōh, king, tin or pewter foil; p'ah, sek, pōh, or p'ah, pōh, ch'āng, to beat out pewter foil.
A large junk; a ship, a vessel suitable for crossing seas: "hai póh, a large junk or ship.

Read puk; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. póh: to rent, to bargain, as for the fruits of trees or gardens: póh, chu, to engage or hire previously; póh, ping, to bargain for the swill; póh, ngu, tie, to rent a fishpond.

Read pok; coll. póh, thin, not thick: póh, ló, (or tó), thin, thinness; 'ting, póh, very thin; póh, oh'woi, a kind of thin flour cake; k'a, prú, kid'ng póh, the skin of my feet worn thin—by coming so often.

Póh. A coll. word: to roost, to perch, as birds: ch'á póh, or tau póh, to stay at; met., to depend on one; póh, mäng, 'muong ch'ié', piéng, to lean on people's door-posts—depend on them for aid; póh, píd'h, hâ, the

"wall-perching crab"—a wall-fixture for candles.

Read pok; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. poi: the prickly heat: 'sang poi', to have the prickly heat; 'pot' siong' the itching sensation of prickly heat.

Read hié; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. poi: to bark: 'k'eng poi' the dog barks—used as an abusive term, you yelping cur! poi 'huang s'ién', to bark furiously; 'yâ poi' to bark wildly—i.e., without cause.

An adverb, no, not, usually qualifies verbs and adjectives; before the latter it answers to un, Po. dis, in; repeated with taik, Po. or 'k'ê, it forms an affirmation; following another negative, it strengthens the affirmation; before ù or yok, it negatives the comparison; after 'k'i, it makes an affirmative question; placed between a verb repeated, it forms a question; repeated before verbs and some adjectives, it answers to neither, nor: the coll. equivalent is ng' q. v.: 'pok, yok, k'êw' rather go, better to go; com., 'k'î pok, se' how is it not? it is so; 'pok, hâin', unlucky; 'pok, kik', to fail to reach, deficient; 'pok, 'lá', impolite; 'pok, tek, or pok, tuk, or pok,
'chi, not only, not simply; pok, 'lieu, can't get done with, can't get rid of; pok, 'sing ke' worthless, defective, as men or things; pok, chai' not here—dead; pok, chi' sèü the business can't be completed; pok, taik, 'i, necessary, unavoidable; pok, taik, pok, 'kung, must say it; pok, laung' or pok, 'kà, without regard to, no matter which or what; pok, 'nang pok, paèk, "neither south nor north"—neither the one thing nor the other, incomplete, incongruous.

To divine by rattling cash in a tortoise's shell; to guess, to conjecture; divination, sortilege; to give; the 25th radical: in the coll. read pauk, q. v.: pok, kwa' to divine; chieng pok, to draw lots, to prognosticate in any way.

Read pok, ; coll. pok, as in pok, 'lo, the belly, the abdomen, the bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections: pok, 'long, the intestines; pok, 'sai, the navel; pok, 'lo tié, in the abdomen; in the mind; pok, 'lo tiång' the belly-ache; pok, 'lo ku, a kind of female necromancer; pok, 'lo kui (or ,e), hungry; pok, 'lo kâng ch'teü, 'kèiü, the muscles of the abdomen convulsed with laughter; pok, 'tié ming, the mind clear; sing pok, near, esteemed and trusted; pok, 'lo 'tié 'ha ma kâng toi sang, "the mind full of little toads"—very clever, precocious.

Pok. A coll. word: to gather, to scrape up and gather in the arms; the quantity gathered: pok, t'su, to gather up dirt; pok, sioh, pok, to gather a quantity or the arms full.

Pok. A coll. word, as in pok, kâng, or pok, kâng pang, the ague and fever.

Pok. A coll. word, as in pok, chiong (or pook, chiong'), a pestilential disease, a plague or distemper among animals; also used as a curse: pok, chiong', tù, a hog having the distemper.

Trees standing singly, no brushwood; thin, subtle; slight; poor, bad, unfortunate, unlucky; light, few; careless, vain; to slight, cold, inattentive to, impolite; stingy, a screen, a curtain; a thin leaf, a pellicle: in the coll. read pok, q. v.: 'sing ting lang pok, to have few descendants; com., pok, chiong lang, an unfeeling husband; pok, ch'ing, distant relationship; 'lok, pok, reduced to extreme poverty; pok, 'lo, or pok, pok, 'e to be mean or stingy, as in presents; also affectedly, my poor feast or presents; "pok, hó ,iu, the essence of peppermint. Read p'taik, : to near, to approach.

Hai. A place in Honan, the capital in the early period of the Shang dynasty: "Pok, chiu, a department in the north-west of Ngan-hwui.
Pong.

To bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to take a part or share in; to lend a hand, to assist; to succeed, to defend; in the coll. a lot of goods; a picking of ten; c. m., pong ch’ae to aid, to help; pong ’mô, a guide or rule to work by; pong ch’â, an assistant policeman; pong ’tua, a company, a club; pong tak, to take passage on a boat with others; pong t’ai, to make up a deficiency; pong siông, to get a share in the (wind of another’s) fan; to go shares in a partition between shops; pong n’giong, to speak a good word for one; pong ch’iu, to lend a helping hand; c. m., ’au pong du, the first picking of tea; pong sioh, ’ku, to take a subsidiary share in a business; chi sioh, pong ki hwo this lot of goods.

Ply.

An elf or sprite, coming out of the ground; it is greedy to eat and has no fingers.

The name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in offices to call people; a watchman’s rattle, called in coll. p’ok, p’ok, k’rongg, q. v.: coll., pong, pong ku, a long drum slender in the middle, as the long t’iong; a sort of one-headed drum used by begging-musicians.

To propel a boat; a fleet; to bamboo criminals; a slip, a splinter of wood; a rule for selecting graduates of the second and third degrees; a list of successful K’aijin or Chinsz; famed, celebrated: king ‘pong, or t’ung ‘hu ‘pong, the official list of graduates; pione ‘pong, celebrated; com., t’ung ‘pong t’iông fellow-graduates; t’iong ‘pong ch’ok, sîng, a Chinsz entering upon office; pong sing, an official notice, as inviting aid against rebels; also a notice of the kung t’ai, or p’wo to rites; pong ’ngong (coll. p’o ‘ngang), the second on the list of Chinsz; h’wak, pong, to post up the list of graduates; ho ‘pong ku a firm attitude in archery; pong yong an example; chu ‘pong, a lease. Read ’pong: a support put on a bow.

To cover, to screen from view; to propel a boat; a boatman; the 2d also used for pong (an elf). Read pong: to beat, to pound.

To bind, to tie with cords, to tie the hands behind the back; in the coll. a pair of drawers or overalls, in which sense also read p’wong, q. v.: sîng pong, to loosen the bonds; com., puoi pong, to tie the hands behind the back; pong ch’ek, to tie a tail; sîng pong, bound, as a criminal for execution; coll., pong ’oto, a pair of overalls or leggings; pong ’oto k’o’ full drawers, drawers lined or wadded for winter-wear.
PONG.

Pong. Read p'ong; coll. pong, as in kiêng pong, the shoulders; pong k'wâk, the shoulders broad; met., to have many friends; pong châh, narrow-shouldered—having few friends.

The pelvis, the hip-bone, the bones of the groin.

Pang. Read pong; used for the coll. pong, as in pong pong kieu' (or p'ong p'ong kieu') the splashing sound of water; pong, pong, thin, having but few grains in, as rice-gruel.

Read h guong; coll. pong: to dismiss, to let go, to loose, to liberate; to fire off; to issue, to invest; to set, to place, to put down: pong k'ô to release; pong ch'ok, lî, to set things out, as from a closet; pong, sang, to let go alive; pong 'ch'iu, to relax the grasp; to relinquish a work; pong cong, to let out long, as a string; pong 'ch'ai yeu' to fly a kite; pong pong, ping, to dismiss anxiety; pong tau to dismiss for dinner, as a school; pong t'ai k, to issue cards of invitation; pong 'ch'ai, to invest money; pong ch'êng, to fire off guns; pong 'ch'i, to deposit the eggs, to spawn, as fish.

Fén. Read hong'; coll. pong': ordure; filth, muck; excrement, dung; refuse, sweepings; met., vile, bad, wicked: pong t'éng, a dung-bucket; pong p'woj, a crust of ordure; met., used as a term of abuse; pong li or pong hék, a manure-pit or cistern, as in fields; pong, k'ang ch'Mt'o a privy; pong, k'ang ku, the goddess of privies; pong, p'aoong, k'au, the anus; pong t'o dirt, sweepings; pong t'o, toi, a heap of refuse.

Pang. Read pong; used in the Paik, Ingh for the coll. pong as in pong, a shallow bamboo basket, a mason's hod; pong t'ai, a dust-pan.

Large, extensive; the side; at or by the side of; lateral, sidewise: pong hong' marginal comments; ki pong, a three-forked road; coor, pong piêng, the side, at the side; coll., pong sing chioh, candles made with a pith-wick at the side of the mőng kô stalk.

Same as the last in the sense of the side, at the side; at, near, by: also P'ang. read pan'g, and in the coll. p'aung q. v.: com., pong ing, a by-stander; pong kwang 'ch'iu ming, a looker-on sees (the matter) clearly.

Pang. Also read p'ong: a great rain; the noise of rain; the roar of a torrent: used for the coll. pong, q. v.: pong pong, vast, extensive; pong p'woj, a flood; flooded; pong t'o tai' a (coll. p't, t'o tai', o), a heavy rain.
The ribs; the region of the groin: *pong kwong*.

The noise of stones falling: in the coll. read *p'ong q. v.: p'eng pong*, the crash of falling rocks; coll., *ping pong*, a loud sound, the report (of fire-crackers).

A crab, a sea-crab: *pong hâ* a species of swimming or sea-shore crab.

To go quickly, to rush forward; to appear as if about to go.

Read *tong*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *pong*; dull, slow, stupid; or *pong* *chi che* excessive-stupid; *pong* *chêi* a dull scholar; *pong pong* slow, as in walking.

*Pu.*

A coll. word, as in *pu* *kien* the sound of blowing; a purling or gurgling sound, as in smoking the water tobacco-pipe.

A coll. word, as in *pu (or *pu) sung tong* a sudden tremor, as over the body.

A kind of tree, called from Magadha, India; *pu* *t'ai*, brought from India; *pu* *t'ai sak*, *pu* *sui*, a Buddhist term, meaning grateful; coll., *pu sak*, a contracted form of the last, a Buddhist demigod, a deified hero, an idol; *pu sak, k'ang*, an idol-shrine or niche; *pu* *sak*, a very efficacious Buddhist; *t'ai* *chû tai* *pr* *pu sak*, the very compassionate Buddha—Kwanyin. Read *pu*: grass, herbage, thatch, a small mat. Read *p'ain*: a fragrant plant.

The bladder: *pong joung* *kwong* *kiek*, yêk, inflammation of the bladder.

Timid, alarmed, afraid: *pong houng* fearful, apprehensive.

A crab, a sea-crab: *pong hâ* a species of swimming or sea-shore crab.

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keen scent, is quick to hear all about it.

Pu. A coll. word; similar to pu, as in pu, tu, noise in blowing a fire; a gurgling sound, as in smoking the water-pipe; pu, tu chok, li, to throw out, as the food in laughing; to blurt out, as words.

Pu. A coll. word: to bake or roast in the ashes; pu, suk, to roast till well done; pu, te, pu, to roast oysters in the shell.

Pu. A coll. word, as in pu, t'ung, sai, the hair disheveled.

Pu. A coll. word, as in pu, ping soi, to sit with the limbs bent and crossed, as a foreign tailor, or a Bonze in meditation.

(638) Pui.

Pu. A coll. word, as in pih, pu, the sound of a stroke on soft things; pu, siok, s'ui, to give a blow with the fist; pu, siok, siang, the sound, as of an arrow on a target.

(639) Pui.

Read 'p'i; coll. pui, fat, oily; rich, fertile; fleshly: pui, shui, fat, fleshly; pui twai fat and large; pui cho the fat layers of pork (under the lean part); pui, nai, nai or pui na? na? very corpulent; pui te' fertile land; pui, tu pek, obese; pui 'seng, the fat and lean (of meat); pui, ta' koo, "the fat-pig fruit" a kind of fruit with a thick skin, containing two or three nuts; macerated and made into balls, it is used as coarse soap and called, pui, ta, wong.

Pui. A coll. word, equivalent to kau: leaven, yeast: hwerk, pui, leavened; pau, pui, yeast.

(640) Pui.

To make up a loss, to indemnify; to restore, to supply a deficit; to confess: pui, hwerk, to restore, to repay; com., pui chieng, to indemnify by paying money; pui chieng hwe' goods that sell below cost; pui p'oo or pui taing to make up a deficit; pui wo or pui pok, se' to confess a wrong; pui ch'oi, pui sik, to act as an advocate for one.

To add earth to, to heap mold or manure about plants; to till; to nourish, to assist; to add energy to; to dam up: com., 'chai, pui, to plant and till; met., to instruct, to train up;

pui, yong, to invigorate; to fertilize, to manure, as plants; pui, yong 'sngwong k'ee' to invigorate one's constitution.

Analogous to the last; to add mold to; to assist, to aid; to accompany; to fellowship; to attend upon; to double, to match; attached to, subordinate to; fill: pui, sing, subordinate ministers, as feudal princes style themselves; com., k'tieng, pui, owe my company—i. e., excuse my leaving you; pui cho (coll. pui soi?), to sit with a guest; pui ch'tien' to laugh with one;
Puk.

To follow, to serve; a vassal, a retainer; a slave, a menial, a servant; a charioteer; a disciple; I, your servant; to belong to; hidden, secret: "pu", domestic; "pu" male and female servants; "pu", slave, a male servant.

A kerchief for the head; a sort of military hood; the skirts trimmed off.

Name of a river; a large kind of bamboo with the joints a foot apart; a district in Shantung, called "pu", a drum in Corean language; "pu", a thin silk fabric from "pu", "chiu".

Water rushing down precipices, a cascade: "pu", "pou" a catacarrat; "pu", "pou" "hieng" "chiong", a cascade appearing as a hanging fountain. Read "pō": a heavy rain.

To sun, to dry in the sun; to manifest; to proclaim: "ek", "nik", "pu", "chi", "sek", "nik", "tang", "chi", "one day in the sun and ten days in the cold"—(a prince) one day with good counsellors and ten days with bad ones.

Same as the last and mostly used in the sense of to dry, to sun: in the coll. read "p′wō", q. v.

To burn, to cauterize; to snap, to burst from heat; to dry by the fire; hot, crackling; in the coll. to fumigate; blackened with smoke: also read "puk", q. v.; coll., "kwā' chau" "mi", "tou, pu", to smoke over a furnace, as meat; "hōi", "tong", "pu", blackened by the smoke; "pu", "huα yòng" to make pictures of flowers by fumigation.

A large goblet; to exhaust; thin, poor; a hoof; the top of the foot; harsh, unkind: "pu", "sok", trembling from fear, as animals when pursued.

To fall prostrate: "pwo" "pu", to crawl, as children do, or as persons prostrating themselves before the emperor; "pwo" "pu", "wong kėu" to hasten to relieve (a friend).

A fragrant white flower, called "tang" "pu", "hieng" "chiong", a term for edible, spindle-shaped roots, as beets, radishes, parsnips, but specifically applied to carrots; coll., "tō" "pu", "chêng", carrot-leaves.

Pung.

Read "peng"; coll. "pung": the fall or sliding of a mountain, to cave in; to fall into ruins:
Pung. A coll. word: to blow with the mouth; "pung tieng," a blow-pipe; "pung kwoo" to blow out (a light); "pung hu," to blow a fire; "pung ti p'aa," to inflate a hog's bladder; "pung king p'au p'au" to make soap-bubbles; "pung hung," to blow on or into; "met," to whisper, to tell tales about one.

(643) Pwai.

簸

Read po'; coll. pwai; a winnowing-fan; to fan grain in the wind: "pwai' ki," a bamboo basket or tray to winnow grain; "pwai" "mi," to fan rice; "pwai' ki 'ku," the winnowing-fan (beaten as) a drum by women cursing when things are stolen; "pwai' "ki sing," the god of the fan.

(644) Pwak.

拨

To spread out, to arrange; to distribute, to allot, to dispose; to detach, as troops, to expel, to abolish; to rid, to exclude; to dissipate, to scatter, as clouds; to flirt, as a fan; the fluttering of a dress; the ropes of a hearse; to draw a bow; the recoil of a bow; in the coll. to stir up, to excite, to arouse; to move, as with a stick: "pwak, kioig, to pull a bow; com. "pwak, ch'ao, to detach police; "pwak, 'ma, a pickpocket; "pwak, ch'iong ch'ao, to give out rations; "pwak, kai hung o' kieng ch'ing tieng," to "scatter
the fog and see clear sky"—to get relief from distress; coll., *pwaok, ch'ang, to arouse, to excite one to duty; *pwaok, so, to "turn" an account—to pay a creditor through a debtor; *pwaok, kwong, to increase the light by raising (the wick); coll., *pwaok, *mwaong ch'ang* to pick a lock or bolt; *pwaok, *teng, to take and return it to him.

A rain-garment, made of leaves or coarse cloth: *pwaok, hek, a rain cloak or overcoat.

An open dish, usually earthen; a narrow-mouthed dish, used by Bonzes: *t'iong, *i pwaok, to hand down the robe and dish— to leave, as one's profession to a disciple or a son; com., *pwaok, *pwong, a priest's dish or basin.

A kind of cymbal with a bulging center: *t'oa, *pwaok, large cymbals; *pwaok, kiäng, small cymbals; ne' *pwaok, cymbals of a medium size.

Read *pak;* coll. *pwaok, a used for the coll. *pwaok, as in *pwaok, hek, toilsome, laborious.

Read *tiék;* used for the coll. *pwaok, to stumble and fall, to fall down: *pwaok, *to, to fall; *pwaok, *si, to fall dead—an imprecation; *pwaok, *ta, agile movements, the movements of actors; *pwaok, saék, very troublesome, difficult to effect; *pwaok, *kiäng, *k'ang, "fall into a children's ditch"—to have many children.

*pwaok.* A coll. word: to estimate dimensions, to measure with a rule, &c.: *pwaok, k'ang* measure it and see.

(645)

*Pwang.*

A sort, a manner, a kind, a way: also read *pang,* q. v.: *t'o, pwang,* many kinds; *sek, pwang,* the same, similar to; com., *sek, paik, pwang, un gi' yong' yong,* kai, neng, the eighteen kinds of military drill, he can do them all; met., to have manifold ability, very clever. Read *pwang:* a large boat; ease, pleasure. Read *pwaok,* and used by Buddhists in the sense of wise, intelligent.

*Pan.*

To remove, to move, to transport; to burn, to tell tales; com., *t'owang,* to remove; *t'ian, *pwang,* to instigate, to excite to evil; coll., *pwang,* hai, to move from a burning house; *pwang, ch'io,* to remove, to change residence; sang *a ngwok, nik, *pwang, tang,* the allowance of three months' free rent to the lessee for expenses of moving.

*Tsai.*

An order, rank, series; a class, a company, as of actors, police, attendants: in the same senses also read *pang,* q. v.: com., *ung, pwang,* and *ku, pwang,* the civil and military classes; *lung, pwang,* to serve in turn, as policemen.
To divide in two; a half, a moiety; a piece, a portion of: com., "pwang" p'ying half a slice; "pwang" k'ai, a while; "pwang" sing half of the person, the bust; "pwang" s'ie, "half-fairy"—one endowed with genius or prescience; "pwang" nung na, a hermaphrodite; "pwang" sang ta, the "half-hill-tea"; "pwang" chi, "sang," a coast or gown in two parts of different material united in the middle; "pwang" heng chi, a half-running hand in writing; "pwang" nang pok, paek, "half south, yet not north"—incomplete, not wholly good or bad; coll., "pwang" mang, midnight; "pwang" long yue, the middle, as of a pole or wall; "pwang" meng chi, a half—i.e., a son-in-law; "pwang" pu t'eng, half-floating and half-sinking, as one only partially successful in trade; "pwang" t'io' muo, a temporary wife; "pwang" lang chiang, half-done, unfinished; "pwang" a ngwo, nik, half-a-month.

Pwang'. A coll. word, as in "kwang pwang" an obstacle, a hindrance, a difficulty in the way of; mò mò, kwang pwang' nothing to hinder.

Pwang'. A coll. word: to annoy, to tease: mò, pwang^ i, don't tease him; mò k'ok, mò pwang' I did not touch or annoy (the child).
PWANG.

PWang, an unbroken series; incessant, as incursions of bandits.

PWang, a large, leathern girdle; an ornamented sash; met., a purse: "pwang tai" a leathern belt.

To curl up the legs, to sit cross-legged: "pwang ch'ek, i ch'ot to sit with the feet bent under one.

To walk lame; to jump a wall, in which sense the same as "muang, q. v.

Pat, corpulent, gross, obese, as one at ease; the half of a carcass; a slice, the collops on the ribs: "sing 'kwong t'a, pwang, good-natured and fat.

To rejoice, to be glad: also read pien' q. v. "sieu, pwang, name of an ode in the Shih King.

A kind of lasso, a rope to catch or trip horses' legs; to hamper, to restrict; an obligation; in the coll. to brush away, to strike with limber things, as a rope's end: "ting ngieh ch'i kie pwang the obligations of benevolence and rectitude; com., "tiehng pwang entangled, tripped, as by an obstruction; met., involved, obscure; coll., pwang 'ma soh, a rope for tripping horses' feet; pwang hung mwong, to brush away mosquitoes.

Things mixed or harmonizing; in the coll. to mix in, to sprinkle spices or seasoning, as on cooked vegetables: coll., pwang kai lak, to season with mustard; 'kang pwang "dry-mixed", as a dish of seasoned vermicelli without broth.

To revolt, to rebel; to desert a government: "pwang' ngik, rebellion; "tieh pwang" to disavow a government's authority.

Pang, a cup, a glass, a goblet, a drinking-bowl; in the coll. divining-blocks: com., "ta, poi, a tea-cup; "keng" sang, poi 'chiu, to offer three cups of wine; "poi 'pwang 'chang, a (silver) salver and goblet — given to K'tjin graduates at the Governor's feast; "kau, poi 'chang, "the united goblets" — cups united by silk cord at a bridal; coll., "poi t'oh, the small salver of a wine-cup; "ka, poi, the divining-blocks, used before idols; "muong, poi, to inquire by the blocks.

Poi. A coll. word: to fly, to fit; to go swiftly; flying: "poi k'a, has flown away; "poi cheu, birds; "poi t'ieh, winged insects; "poi sieng, projecting eaves, at the ends of a roof; "poi k'a, winged imps, such as go about tormenting folks; "poi chai, an incidental calamity, as coming from another source; "king t'ieh 'kwong t'ieh "poi; golden chicks flying through all the sky — as seems to the sight when one is dizzy or falls heavily.
Read *pwo*; used in the Paik, Iny for the coll. *pwi*: to dig for, to rake or scratch open; met., to instruct: "*pwi* ch'ok, to rake out, as from a heap of rubbish; *pwi* peak, to instruct, to enlighten one's mind.

(647) **Pwo.**

Time from three to five P.M.; the afternoon, the sun declining; in the coll. night: com., *pwoang* *pwo*, the middle of the afternoon, about 4 P.M.; *pwo sî tâ, afternoon showers, summer gusts; coll., *hung pwoang* (or ang) *pwo*, dusk; *nung *pwo*, or *pwo sî tâu, the night-time; *pwo *pwo, every night; *pwo nak, to repay (borrowed money with interest) by nightly installments.

To repair, to mend; to restore, to close a breach; to complete, to make up a deficiency; to aid, to assist; to recruit, as the body; a supplement, addenda; a term for a thousand millions: *pwo huk* an embroidered official robe; com., *pwo t sîng, to mend clothes; *pwo ngûng, to patch up dollars; *pwo ngûng chwi, to make up the discount; *pwo pi, to strengthen the digestion; *pwo yoh, to recruit with medicine; *pwo k'woh, to supply a deficiency, to fill a breach; *pwo k'ô to supply a deficit in the treasury; met., to contribute idol-paper to a temple; *pwo ch'iong* (or *tâ) to supply (the odd cash) in strings of cash; *pô* to require favor; coll., *pwo mân* tîk, short of funds to meet liabilities; *sîh, *pwo, to eat nourishing food; *dài *pwo, to patch.

**布**

Cloth of cotton or hemp, nankeen, grasscloth, etc.: to spread out, to arrange; to diffuse, to publish; to infer; to worship the stars; a spring, a source; in the coll. a numerative of sizes of needles: *pwo hwo* an ancient coin; "*pwo* i, "cotton-clad" — the common people; "*pwo* sî to disburse in charity; com., "*pwo* pek, cotton piece-goods; "*yong pwo* foreign cotton-cloth; "*sî tîng pwo* drillings; "*chî hwa pwo* nankeen; "*châ* *pwo* grasscloth; *kiing ch'ang pwo* reddish blue nankeen; in *pwo* oil-cloth; *hwa pwo* chintzes; *mnaí pwo* hempen cloth; *pwo* mang or *pwo* p'ung, a cotton screen or awning; *pwo* tîng, or *pwo* mô, the nap of cotton cloth; "*pwo* sî, or *pwo* cheng', sî, a provincial treasurer; coll., *pwo* k'îng, narrow cotton goods; *pwo* sî the coarse threads or lines on cotton cloth; *t'owâ* pwo" and ne' pwo large and second sized (needles).

**佈**

Used for the last and the next: to publish; on all sides, reaching, extending everywhere: *pwo* kô to publish abroad; *pwo* te' to arrange; to place, as soldiers to guard a position.

**扏**

Also read, *p'wo*: to loosen, to open out, to expand, to extend; to disperse, to scatter; to strike: *pwo* p'îng scattered all about.
Afraid, frightened, alarmed; to frighten, to cause fear; dread, terror, as on account of crime: "king pwo" alarmed.

Read p'o; used for the coll. p'wo' as in "p'wo' ch'êng, to set out (rice plants) in the fields; "p'wo' sioh, 'mu, to plant a mou or acre; "p'wo' t'au, bunches of plants for transplanting.

Interchanged with the next: a water rush or sedge, used for mats and sandals, the cat-tail reed; the sweet flag (acorns gramineus): read p'u in the coll. q. v.: "p'wo k'iêng" the sword-like leaves of the flag, hung as charms over doors; "p'wo ch'êk, the "flag-festival" —the 5th of the 5th moon; "p'wo k'ung sing, the dandelion; coll., "p'wo t'wang, rush-mats; coll., "mi p'wo or 'hui p'wo, the imported rice.

The sweet flag: com., "p'wo ch'êng, a district of the Hinghwa prefecture in Fookien.

The grape: read p'u in the coll. q. v.: com., "p'wo t'ê ch'êu a grape-vine; "p'wo t'ê ch'iu, grapewine; "p'wo t'ê 'ch'ê, purple.

To lie prostrate; to crawl, as a child does; to strive for, to exert one's self; "p'wo p'uk, to go on the hands and knees.

To flee, to abscond; to suspend, to hang; to owe the government, to be a defaulter; a peculator: "p'wo ho' debts; "p'wo, to escape from arrest.

An afternoon meal or tiffin; to eat; thick rice-gruel; also used for p'wo' (to feed infants).

A species of ray or skate that "stings with its tail"; its appearance is said to indicate rainy weather.

P'wo. A coll. word: a numerative of flowers: "hwa sioh, one flower; "p'wo so' or p'wo sioh, a number of flowers.

P'wo. A coll. word: used for p'ung, as in tie' p'wo, oysters in the shell; ti' p'wo k'âi'êk, the shells of oysters.

To walk, to go afoot, to step; a step, a pace, a stride; to go slowly; to travel in a barrow or sedan; a measure of about five feet; the span or length of a bow, used in land measure, called "kiung p'wo'; infantry; a way, a manner; a mischievous demon which injures men and animals; a jetty, a landing, for which the next is more used: "p'wo ch'êng, to go afoot; "ch'êng p'wo' the ways of heaven; "p'wo 'li pok, ch'êng, my step is slow—i.e., am old and can't serve the state; com., "p'wo k'êr sing, to rise gradually in office; "p'wo' k'ên, footmen, infantry; ma" p'wo' ch'êng, horse and foot archery; "p'wo' so'.
steps; ⁵⁰⁰⁳ pu'o to retire; pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁴ diu sing, careful in everything; pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁵ ch'üjung an idol’s attendants; coll., i 'tiding of pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ so he is a fast or steady walker; met., he works systematically; m'ing⁵⁰⁰⁷ s inh, pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁸ stop! wait a little! pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁹ t'iiu⁵⁰⁰⁹ the step or movement, as of actors or sedanmen; ci či ī 't'ung pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁹ as soon as one can turn, in a little while.

The 2d is unauthorized:
Pu. a port, a landing, a mart on the sea side: com., pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁵ tum, a commercial town;
Pu. a mart, as where salt is collected.

To seize, to pursue and capture; to watch for, to set a watch in order to arrest; to chase, to hunt; to angle for: pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ n̄a⁵⁰⁰⁶ to angle for fish; pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ hung ch'éik⁵⁰⁰⁶, to chase the wind and catch shadows—a vain search; com., pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ ch'êk⁵⁰⁰⁶, to watch for thieves; pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ n̄a⁵⁰⁰⁶ or pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ t'iding⁵⁰⁰⁶, subordinate officers who make arrests—their office is near the district magistrate’s; pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ n̄a⁵⁰⁰⁶ ch'â⁵⁰⁰⁶, the police of a pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ n̄a⁵⁰⁰⁶; coll., pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ s inh, kiok⁵⁰⁰⁶, to watch a while (for thieves); pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ tek⁵⁰⁰⁶, king⁵⁰⁰⁶, to keep a strict watch.

Also read pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ to feed an infant, as with a spoon; to mumble food for a child; to chew, to masticate; to give to eat; a mouthful: 'a pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ to feed with milk, to suckle; 't'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁶ to spit out the food.

部: The sum, the totality, collective or general amount of; a general control, jurisdiction; a class, a tribe; a genus, as in natural history; the elements; the radicals of the Chinese language; classification of the stars; a bureau, a Board; a public court; a division of a book larger than a k'ōng⁵⁰⁰⁸; a classifier of books; a horde, a tribe, a clan; to divide, to spread abroad: "ngu⁵⁰⁰⁷ pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ the five elements; "bî⁵⁰⁰⁷ pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ Mohammedan tribes; com., "lek⁵⁰⁰⁷, pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ the six Boards, (Lé⁵⁰⁰⁸, Hô⁵⁰⁰⁸, Lâ⁵⁰⁰⁸, Ping⁵⁰⁰⁸, Hîng⁵⁰⁰⁸, Kûng⁵⁰⁰⁸); "che⁵⁰⁰⁷ pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ the radicals; "pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ ch'iu⁵⁰⁰⁷ officers under a general; "pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ sîk⁵⁰⁰⁷, the officers composing a Board; "pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ chîn⁵⁰⁰⁷ a commission or letters-patent issued by a Board; "pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ t'ong⁵⁰⁰⁷ and "pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ yê⁵⁰⁰⁷ titles of a viceroy and a provincial governor; "Ch'î⁵⁰⁰⁷ pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ the water-gate suburb of Foochow.

部 A luxuriant plant; a plant eaten by fish, called "ch'ê⁵⁰⁰⁷ pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷; a screen, an awning; a period of 72 years: "pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁷ ok⁵⁰⁰⁷, a mat house, a hut.

部: A coll. word: a country brogue, as in pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁸ lo⁵⁰⁰⁸ (or so⁵⁰⁰⁸ or te⁵⁰⁰⁸), equivalent to sîh⁵⁰⁰⁸ yông⁵⁰⁰⁸ as used in comparisons; k'âng⁵⁰⁰⁸ sié⁵⁰⁰⁸ pu'o⁵⁰⁰⁸ lo⁵⁰⁰⁸ like to a serpent. (648)

Pwoh.

Pak: to flay, to peel, to skin, to exfoliate, to stripe off, as skin, bark, the clothes,
等; also used for will, shall, about to; nearly; bent on, resolved: "pwoi", "pu", to skin; "pwoi", "chiong", to strip the clothes (from one); "pwoi", "kwong", "kwong", to strip bare; "pwoi", "tu", "pu", "bend pate!”—i.e., a Bonze; "pwoi", "pu", "tu", to gamble away one's clothes; "chi,ng pwoi", will, about to; "pwoi", "di", about to come, will come soon; "pwoi", "silk", nearly ripe; almost done or cooked through; "pwoi", "chiong wang" bent on (doing) so.

To bind, to tie up; to fasten baggage on a cart; to roll up; a roll: com., "pvow", "sol", a limit or fixed, binding rule; impeded circulation (in the system); "pwoi", "tai", to tie the girdle; coll., "pwoi", "pey", to make racks for rice-steamer; "pwoi", "ke", a Poti, to bind things on the thigh, as a widow at her second marriage taking things to her new home; "pwoi", "silk", "pau", to tie up a bundle or bunch.

Pwoi.

A hundred chariots make a "proi"; chariots in line; a phalanx, a company; a class, an order, a generation; alike; kinds.

Pui.

A sign of the plural of pronouns: "ngó proi" we, our class; "chiong proi" you all—a polite phrase; com., "chiong proi" seniors—a polite compellation of the aged; "tiung proi" seniors; "tung proi" (coll. "pang proi" or "pang kwong proi"), of the same class or generation; "woung proi" or "hai" proi" juniors.

**Béi**

Tortoise shell; also other fine sea-shells; cowries used as money before the time of Ch'in Shih-huangti, B.C. 246; a conch; jewels, riches, money, valuables; precious, valuable; name of a silk; the 15th radical: "pwoi" "king", rich silks or dresses; "pwoi" lek, a Manchu title of nobility; com., "pó pwoi" precious; "kiw pwoi" tortoise shell; ornamental work, figured as shells.

**Pei**

Name of a plant: com., "póe", "mu", a medicinal herb, the seeds of which are used as an expectorant.

A high tree, called "pwoi", "to", growing in India and Burmah, of whose bark books are made; perhaps the tulipot palm.

Ancient long garments; used in the Paik, Iny for the coll. "pwoi"; to paste paper together, to paper, as walls; to mount maps and pictures; coll., "pvow proi" to paper walls; to mount scrolls, etc.; "pvow" "chat", to paste paper on; "pwoi" "iény", to make scrolls; "pwoi" "pah", to paste the foil on idol-paper; "pwoi" "pah", to paper walls; "pwoi" "tak", a kind of jacket, or vest.

**Pei**

The back, the back part; behind, rear, opposite of face or front; may be applied to the cover of a book, roof of a house, etc.; rays of the sun; north side of a hall; aged; secret-
ly: also read pwot3 q. v.:
"pwot1 cheat, the back;
"hiong pwot1 front and rear;
"tai pwot1 aged, growing old;
coll., "pwot1 au' or pwot1 te' behind the back; secretly, clandestinely;
pwoi1 au' 'ch'iu, "hand behind the back"—double-dealing; to slander or injure secretly; p'ah, 
pwoi1, hua, to beat a woman on the thighs at a yamun; sang 
pwoi1, to have a carbuncle or anthrax on the back.

To turn the back on; 
to oppose, to disobey; to recite maenitor; the 
opposite, the reverse; in 
the coll. to put on the back, 
to saddle: also read pwot1 q. v.:
com., "nai pwot1 to oppose, to 
rebel against; "hiong pwot1 the 
opposite, reverse of what it should 
be; "pwot1 'pong, the hands tied 
behind the back; "pwot1 'ch'u, 
to recite with the back to the 
teacher; "pwot1 'ch'iu, the hand 
casting its shadow on; coll., 
pwoi1 'ong, to throw a shadow 
back (on a thing).

Analogous to the 
preceding: copious and 
confused; perverse, contrary, 
contumacious; to rebel, 
to oppose: com., "pwot1 
ning; to oppose; "pwot1 'ke' 
opposing fortune, infelici-
tions.

A flower bud; an open-
ing blossom, termed sing 
yong in the coll.

To double, to multiply; 
answers to fold; repeated; 
to rebel, to oppose; low, 
vulgar: com., "kw pwot1

to double, to increase; "hak 
pwot1 or "sang pwot1 twofold.
Read; put; the name of a hill.

Things worn on the 
girdle, pendants, girdle 
ornaments; to gird about 
one, to wear on the girdle; 
to keep by one; met., to 
remember: "pwot3 huk, 
pok; wong, "gird on my clothes 
and not forget"—I'll never forget 
your kindness; com., "pwot1 to, 
to wear a dagger or sword; 
pwot3 sing, to gird on one's 
person.

Girdle ornaments, gems 
worx by women on their 
persons; tinkling stones 
hung in the wind.

To dry by or over a 
fire: com., "pwot1 to, 
dry tea; "pwot1 suk, 
thoroughly dried; "pwot1 
'seng, a large drying-bas-
ket of bamboo; "pwot1 hua 'seng, 
to cure peanuts by drying or 
toasting.

An animal said to be of 
the wolf species, perhaps 
like the kangaroo; having 
short fore or hind legs, so 
that one rides the other to 
make progress; com., "to 
long pwot1 the name of this animal; 
met., an embarrassed condition; 
much, excessively involved, as by 
many crimes; coll., 'ch'o, 'ya 
long pwot1 he does very wicked-
ly; wu long pieng 'moong long 
pwot1 to become worse and 
and worse; pai pwot3 unlucky.
Pwok.

A coll. word: to germinate, to bud; to sprout, to shoot forth; to manifest, to show; to contract, as mold: *pwok, nyok, or *pwok, *ngu or *pwok, *yong, to bud, to sprout; *wok, *ch'au, grass springing up; *pwok, *hai, to grow a leaf-bud; *pwok, *mo, to grow hair, as a fledgeling; *pwok, *ngai, to cut teeth; *pwok, *pu, to become moldy; *pwok, *hung, *mo, to have a rash, as from a cold or wine-bibbing; *pwok, *kwong, to get into a violent rage; *pwok, *chiong (or *pok, *chiong), to have the distemper, as swine.

Used in the coll. for flour, as in *mieng *pwok, *Po, (or *mok); wheat flour.

Po.

To bubble up, as a spring; to shoot up, as plants; copious, abundant; sudden: *pwok, *kiok, gurgling, bubbling; *pong *pwok, disturbed, vexed; *pwok, *li *hai, name of a southern sea, the seas of Sooloo and Celebes?

Chiong.

The water chestnut, called *pwok, *chá; the Eleoccharis tuberosis, an edible tuber; in the coll. termed *mwi, *ni, q. v.

Pwong.

Interchanged with the next: to shoot up suddenly, as plants; disobedient, stubborn, intractable: *pwok, *sing, a comet.

To change countenance; fluttered, confused, disconcerted; to arrange hastily: *pwok, *yong, suddenly, furiously.

Po.

Read *hung; coll. *pwong: to divide, to distribute; to separate: *pwong *tung or *pwong *lie to divide (the property) and separate, as brothers do; *pwong *sin to distribute presents; *pwong *ku, to divide into shares; *tóí *pwong, to share with each other; *pwong *chái, to distribute books; *pwong *ka *hái or *pwong *ka *chái, to divide the property; *pwong *twaí *pwong *sú or *pwong *têng *pwong *sá, to divide among all.

Pén.

Cattle frightened and scattering; to walk fast or flee, to run away in confusion; to elope or marry informally; to be busy, to toil and drudge; fagged out: *síng *pwong, or *su *pwong, a clandestine marriage; *pwong *ti, to hasten, as a courier; urged, pressed; com., *pwong *pó (coll, *pwong, *pó, to luk), toiling, overwhelmed with cares; coll., *pwong *lié, the althea—perhaps so called because used for a *lié *pa, or hedge-fence.

Po.
The inner part of bamboo; coarse, inferior; stupid, ignorant.

Basins, pots of earthen; wash-basins of brass, etc.: "poomg, flower-pots; "poomg kiu, flower-pots ornamented with scenery; "poomg mui, a species of almond grown in pots; "poomg jang, pot-haeddiths; "poomg anla, fish reared in jars, gold and silver fish; "ling, poomg, a child-birth; "hai, aoomg, a small bathing-tub for children; "chiong, poomg, department-clerks in pawnshops; "poomg, to fall into a pot—blundering, constantly making mistakes; "chiong (or "chiong do or "chiong do pook), large earthen basins.

Read kvang; coll. pumg: cooked rice; a meal: pumg mi, rice for cooking, the kinds used in ordinary meals; pumg chëak, rice-congee; pumg wong (or pumg mu),
rice-balls; 'siok, taung' p'oong, a meal of rice; met., a while; 'p'oong', p'au (or, ka ch'ê', p'au), grass bags to boil rice in; 'p'oong', song, a rice-steamer; 'p'oong', l'k, grains of cooked rice; 'mê', p'oong, l'k mooi, have you eaten yet? 'p'oong' taung, an eating-house; 'mê', p'oong, t'dg, a dining-room; 'p'oong', ten, rice turned sour; 'k'ei p'oong, to spread the repast—term used in high families; 'p'oong' ch'ai, a common or inferior entertainment; 'ch'ê p'oong, to cook rice; 'ch'ê' p'oong' breakfast; 'pi'êng' p'oong, the ordinary meal, as for a friend when he happens in; 'p'oong' lioug, one's capacity for eating; 'p'oong' taung, the temples; 'p'oong' siê kauk, the shoulder-blade; 'p'oong', mû, hien tek, nî ch'i, does not know that rice is the grain boiled—an ignoramus, a ninny.

P'a. A coll. word, as in 'p'a, p'au kung, to bubble up, as boiling water.

A kerchief or veil for the head; a stomacher for children; the first (read 'mêng' or mâi) also means a turban or silk fillet. P'a. let anciently worn by soldiers; the second also means a roll of silk, a wrapper, a bundle of clothes: com., 'ch'in p'a, a handkerchief; 'tan p'a, a fillet worn by elderly females.

To fear, to dread: to apprehend, to suppose as likely to occur: 'k'ai p'a to dread; com., p'ên, p'a not to fear; p'a, chi p'a, only fear that; 'tan, seng p'a, s'ê to covet life and dread death; 'k'êng p'a (coll. 'hung p'a'), to fear lest, lest per chance.

P'a. A coll. word: the skirt raised to receive things, a lap, lappet; to put or hold things in a lap; p'a toh, 'k'êng p'a' to place in the lappet of the coat; 'siong, k'ê to di p'a' to make a lap of the skirt of the dress.

P'a. A coll. word, as in 'ch'êi, p'a, a water-blister, as from being pinched or burnt.

'p'a. A coll. word, as in 'ch'êi, p'a, a water-blister, as from being pinched or burnt.
Read pai; used for the coll. p'á: a noxious weed resembling rice and producing small seeds; cockle, darnel, tares: 'cé p'á cheng' sê there are many tares.

Pá'. A coll. word: a carpel, lobe, section, as of an orange or pomelo.

Pá'. A coll. word: probably a corruption of pai' (to worship); a minutter of kneeling or acts of homage: 'k'wí lang p'á' to kneel twice.

Pá'. A coll. word, as in p'á p'á kien' short, quick breathing, as of a sick child or one carrying a burden.

Pá'. A coll. word, as in p'óng p'á, a species of toad.

P'áêk.

The animal soul, which partakes of the yin, or inferior principle of nature; it is termed chok (gross) as distinguished from the chung which is 'ching (pure); the faculties of the senses; the animal spirits in distinction from the rational; form, figure, manner, the dark disk of the moon: 'ching p'áêk, vigor of the senses; 'lok, p'áêk, poor and destitute, dishartened; 'seng p'áêk, the waning of the moon; 'sang chung chék, p'áêk, the three souls and seven spirits of a man—the latter are said to give energy to the limbs and bodily senses.

Amber, of which there are: red, yellow, and streaked: com., "hu p'áêk, the common term for amber.

Read p'áik; coll. p'áêk, to oppress, to harass, to abuse; to crowd, to press upon; urgent, pressing: 'kek, p'áêk, urgent, in straits; 'p'áêk, tek, to persecute; 'p'áêk, 'st, to ill-use so as to cause death; 'p'áêk, tek, 'king, very pressing; 'k'êak, hoo p'áêk, to be affected by fever in the system.

P'áêk. A coll. word, as in p'áêk, p'áêk, to apply powders, as to a running sore.

(655) P'áêng.

' Read p'áengo'; used for the coll. p'áêng': to swell, to rise, as yeast, cotton, etc.; p'áêng taoi' to rise high; light, spongy; 'chiá miéng yá p'áêng' this cotton-coverlet is very soft and loose; 'chú' p'áêng' to steam (the dough) till it rises—a superstitious custom, as on the 5th or 7th day of an attack of small-pox.

P'ah.

To pat, to caress, to tap with the hand; to beat, to strike, to smite: p'ah, 'chú', or p'ah, 'chiong, to clap the hands; 'hak, p'ah, to accord, to rhyme.

P'ah. A coll. word of wide signification, for which the last is commonly used; to be, to become; to do, to effect, to enact; to beat, to strike; to break; to fight; also used in other senses, as in phrases following: p'ah, 'ca, mock fighting, as in plays; p'ah,
(659) P'aiik.

逼迫

To ill-use, to oppress, to harass, to force; to approach near, to crowd, to press upon; near, pressing, urgent: in the coll. Pl. read p'a'ek, and p'ek, q. v.: sēu p'aiik, u na4 a matter pressing and no resource—i. e., necessitated, obliged to do.

(660) P'aiu.

覆

Also read haiu': to cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a hen: also read hok, q. v.: new p'aiu ik, chi, the bird covers it with her wings; t'ien p'aiu te cha, the heaven covers and earth sustains.

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A mound or hill of earth; great, high, large; fat, full, complete, abundant; the 170th radical: 'hung p'ain abundant, as
harvests; 'hiong p'ain the fragrant mound—a Buddhist temple.

A kind of grasshopper or cricket: 'p'ain chung, a sort of green locust.

Interchanged with the next: to grasp, to take to one's self; to collect, to exact; to extract salt from sea-water: also read 'p'eu, q. v.: 'p'ain k'ao, to exact rigorously, as duties.

Also read 'p'eu: to collect; to reduce, to diminish; many, numerous: 'p'ain, to ek, k'ao, to diminish the surplus and add to the deficiency—aid the poor by taking from the rich.

P'ak. A coll. word: to bubble, to rise and overflow: p'ak, k'ei, li, bubbling up; tieng, 'p'ak, rimful; 'p'ak, kai k'6, full and running over.

P'ang. A coll. word: to lead, to drag, to pull towards one; to climb, to pull one's self up; to drag into, to implicate: 'p'ang
Pan. 'ch'u, to lead by the hand; 'hiong, to denounce, to inform against; 'p'ang 'ch'i, to implicate; 'kang 'p'ang 'tai ka' I presume to drag you, Sir (to my house); coll., 'p'ang

An eye showing much of the white, a turned up or distorted eye: "p'ang ching, a cataract.

Read 'p'ang in the dictionaries: dirt on the face; water in which rice has been washed; a surname; a river in Yungyang district—Honan.

P'ang. A coll. word: to divide, to distribute; to equalize; to pay off; to separate: 'p'ang heu, to disburse; 'p'ang, p'wo, to equalize, to apportion; 'p'ang so or 'p'ang chai to pay debts; 'p'ang mo, 'seng 'p'ang mo au not enough to meet all demands.

P'ang. A coll. word, as in 'p'ang 'p'ang 'aeng' aeng gallipots, jars of all sizes; met., a medley of things.

Used for the coll. 'p'ang: the splash of a bucket in a well: 'p'ang 'siok seiok 'hiong, the reverberation of a bucket on the water.

A coll. character: empty, open, hollow; light, porous, loose-grained: "p'ang 'ch'a, porous wood; "k'ei 'p'ang 'p'ang hollow, empty; "p'ang 'sing, the hollow heart, as of a tree; "p'ang 'ch'iok, blast rice; "p'ang 'kong, to chat; "p'ang 'tang, chit-chat, aimless talk; "p'ang 'chau, very porous; exceedingly vain,
as talk; 'p'ang' p'ung wo, as hollow as a bee's nest! p'ang' kong kwoh, mere talk, tentative words.

The beating of a drum; a chariot-scythe; to journey; a road; abundant, numerous; unceasing; a river and districts in Sz'chuen: p'ang 'li, the west side of the Poyang lake; com., 'p'ang 'chu, a noted officer in the era of the Shang, said to have died on the 12th of the 6th month, aged 800 years; coll., p'ang 'chu, p'ei, 'ya ch'aitk, "Madam Pang cries bitterly"—said when it rains on the 12th of the 6th month.

Small land-crabs: com., p'ang 'ki (coll. k'i), a small crab, found in rice fields; p't'ang 'ki k'eehk, the Crab-aster; coll., p'ang 'ngai, or p'ang 'hai, sea-shore crabs having longer claws than the p'ang 'ki; p'ang ch'iehk, the large male crab with elliptical shell; p'ang 'k'i, a small crab having red claws.

The belly puffed and swollen: p'ang 'hen, the belly much distended; coll., pok, 'lo, p'ang 'tiong, a distended belly, flatulence.

The noise of dashing waters: com., p'ang 'hu 'to, the Pescadore Islands off the west coast of Formosa; p'ang 'hu, tiang, the magistrate of the Pescadore district.

To discuss the merits of, to discourse, to deliberate; to fix fairly, to dispose, to arrange; to criticise, to revise for publication: com., 'p'ang lang to discourse about, to discuss the merits of; p't'ie, p'ang, to make critical notes, to review a book; coll., p'ang lang a reunion or party to which each person contributes his share of the expense.

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Read pau; used for the coll. pau: a pomelo, 'pau'wang, bowls made of pomelo-rinds; 'pau'k'iæng tai, tea impregnated with the flavor of the pomelo—by enclosing it in pomelo rind and exposing it to the air.

Read pau in the dictionaries: a bubble, froth, a spoon-drift, spume; name of a river; to dip, to steep in; to add water to; in the coll. read pau q.v.: coll., 'pau'choi sâh, to eat it with an infusion of water; 'pau'p'iæng sik, to season pork-dumplings with gravy. Read pau: full, copious, abundant: pau pau, the flow and murmuring sound of water.

To bake or roast in ashes, to wrap up and roast; to fire or roast in a pan; to boil water; a gun, a cannon, in which sense used for the next: com., 'pau'ch'io to roast, as medicines in a pan; 'pau'ho to toast slices of the Rhamnus; coll., 'pau'ta, to boil water for tea; 'pau'kung pong or 'pau'kung ch'ioi, to boil water; 'sieu h'ioi pau to burn the wood-pile on the evening of the 30th of the 12th moon.

The ancient balista or catapult; a cannon, a great gun; fire-works: 'ming ëo sing pau a salute of gongs and guns; com., 'pau' t'ai, a fort, a battery; 'pau' k'a a gun-carriage; 'pau' muong a touch-hole; 'pau' ch'ioi a cannon-ball; 'pau' ch'ioi, a gunner;

'pau' to scale guns; 'k'iæng k'wang pau or 'k'iæng sâh pau' or pai, 'ch'i hau strings of fire-crackers; coll., pong pau to fire cannon; 'pau'hiong sang sâh, three reports of cannon; pau' first a large kind of fire-cracker.

Used for the coll. pau: swollen, puffed; to expand, to grow large; also read pau in the coll. q. v.: pau pau puffed up, as a boil; pau k'ioi 'yâ pau' the flower has opened very large.

Pau. A coll. word, as in pau kiu a ceremony to "secure sih (clothes and food)" to the bride's family, when she enters her sedan—fruits and various useful articles are placed in a red coverlet held by the corners, and "good words" said over them by the bride's maid; pau t'iong a like ceremony at the bridegroom's on the day preceding.

To run, to gallop; to prance, to gambol; to paw the ground; to ride rapidly, as a courier; to dispatch: com., "pau chang" to post, to travel swiftly; "pau ma, to gallop; coll., "pau muong k'io, to dispatch an official document; "pau't'iong or "pau taeng" to run, to go on errands; "pau k'a, a traveling agent; pau yok, jaded from running about.

Read pau; coll. pau as in pau nga, a species of salted fish from Loc choo.
鲍

Read p'auk; coll. p'au. As in p'au p'au a blister on the skin; p'au p'au, the blister has burst.

泡
Read p'au; coll. p'au; a bubble, water-bubbles, soap-bubbles: "ch'au p'au" water-bubbles.

瓨
Read p'au; used for the coll. p'au; large, the largest; the head, the chief: kek, p'au the largest oranges of the lot; nü p'au, cho', p'au you wish to be chief, eh!

雹
Read p'auk, in the dictionaries: hail; to hail: in the coll. read p'ek, q. v.

(664) p'auk.
To lean, to recline against; to pat, to brush; to strike, to flog; to impinge, to rush against; to flap, to flutter; p'auk, ik, to flap the wings; p'auk, miék, to puff out, as a light; met, in the coll. to suppress or stop, as a quarrel; coll. p'auk, p'ê, hiong, fragrance striking the nose, very fragrant.

撲
Read p'auk; coll. p'auk, as in p'auk, chak, mixed, miscellaneous; met, confused in mind, distracted.

撳
Read p'auk; coll. p'auk; to expand the mouth; to mouth, to take in the mouth: p'auk, sih, ch'oi to bite or take a mouthful, as a dog; p'auk, p'auk, p'ê, a blind fortune teller's rattle; met, empty, eaten out, hollow, as wood.

樸
Hard, fine-grained wood; unwrought wood; unfinished, as a vessel; the substance of the body without ornament or gloss; plain, unadorned, simple, sincere: p'auk, so, hau, kiêng, plain and unadorned, yet strong; com., p'auk, sik, plain, rustic, unpollished.

 maté
The bark of a tree; also used for the preceding in the sense of plain, sincere: com., hau, p'auk, or ch'iong p'auk; a medicinal bark from Sz'chuén; p'auk, sieu, the sulphate of soda; Epsom salts.

(665) To fall prostrate: also read hau, q. v.; tiêng p'auk, or p'auk, 'tô, to fall down flat; kiêng p'auk, to fall stiff, as if dead.

An unpollished stone; the crust of a gem, gems in the ore: p'auk, ngük, an unpollished gem.

ضا
Fat, obese: p'i p'au" corpulent, lusty; "p'au' tions, swollen, puffed.

蚌
A bivalve (Unioes), a mussel like the oyster, large and thick-shelled; the pearl oyster: com., 'tsi p'au'y, seng, chio, the old oyster has a pearl, as said when an old man has a child.

旁
Read pong and p'au; coll. p'au, to beat, on, or in; p'au' tch, p'eng, it is on this side.
Read ɲɛi; used for the col] ɲaʊŋ/to meet, to come upon; to hit upon, to occur, to happen: ɲaʊŋ tiɔh, to meet, to happen on; ɲaʊŋ tɔi, a rare hit; ɲaʊŋ ʈsaֶ ɦa,a or ɲaʊŋ st tɔ, to hit on the lucky time; ɲaʊŋ ʈʂɿ u, as they come to hand, not to pull out, or select; ɲaʊŋ ʊmʊŋ, “at the very door”—the time has come, just now.

P'ae' A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to run upon; to strike, to bump or knock against: ɲaʊŋ ɲɿ, indented by a knock; ɲaʊŋ ʈɿŋ, bumped against a nail—have incurred his anger, as a servant says.

P'e. Read piŋ; coll. p'e: the nose, nasal; mucus; met., skill, cleverness; a point, an end: p'e liʊŋ, the bridge of the nose; p'e kʰɛŋ, the nostrils; p'e saɨ, or p'e nɿ, thick mucus from the nose; p'e ɿɛɨ, watery mucus, as in the snuffles; p'e kʰɛŋ k'a, the alar cartilages of the nose; p'e tɔn su, influenza in the nose; tɔŋ k'o p'e a parrot-beak nose—a Roman nose; p'e ɦoŋ, sniff; p'e tok, tok, to pat the nose with the finger—a challenge to fight; p'e ɲɿ, siɿh, chɨd, to make a fastening, as at the end of a seam; p'e tɔŋ kuo tɔh, has a nose longer than a table—too clever to be cheated; ʂɿŋ p'e double-corded toes, as of shoes; sang p'e the end of a hill.

Also read p'e': the noise of hard breathing; to pant, to have a labored breathing.

To break wind: in the col] read p'ot q. v.: p'e' k'u, the haunches, the posteriors; coll., p'e nɿ, nothing! p'i p'e' lai nothing of any consequence; p'e' nɿ, kɿŋ, he said nothing, had nothing to say.

Also read p'i: a familiar, a favorite, a vile but beloved person; partial to, blinded in favor of; depraved, lecherous: p'e ɿtɿ ɿ, a favorite concubine; p'e haɨŋ or p'ɿ bung, a catamite.

(667) P'e.

P'e A coll. word, sometimes used for p'ek, very, exceedingly: p'e p'e yɿŋ, very hot! piping hot!

P'e. A coll. word, as in p'e p'ɿ ɿ, sɿŋ, a broken voice, a voice wanting in clearness and volume.

P'eh. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'eh, p'ah, to beat, to strike.

P'ek. A pair; one of a pair; a mate, a partner; to unite, to match and pair; a classifier of horses and fledglings: ɛk, p'ek, chu, a fledgeling; p'ek, k'u, a solitary man, one without relatives; com., p'ek, p'root to mate, to marry; p'ek, ma tɿŋ, ɿɿŋ, a solitary spearman on horseback—without company, journeying alone.
A classifier of cloths, woolens and silks, the; 103d radical: coll., 第, p'ek, one piece of cloth; it, piece goods, a roll of silk, &c.

A clap of thunder: p'ek, lek, a crash, a splitting clap, a sharp peal; a crashing noise; the rumbling of wheels.

Indigestion, a morbid appetite; a penchant, a fancy, partiality for; one's natural disposition: 亲, p'ek, costiveness; p'ek, chik, indigestion; comm., 膽, p'ek, accumulation of phlegm, as from excessive wine-bibbing; p'ek, oun, se oun, ko'se or p'ek, seng' or p'ek, be, the natural bent or disposition; p'ek, au, a stubborn disposition; p'ek, ce, oun, tiao, a perverse, unamiable spirit; chid, ngu, p'ek, this ox has temper.

A badge of office, made round to represent heaven, with a square hole in the centre to represent Earth, used in ancient Chinese courts; the 神 and p'ek, were a sort of letters-patent; to decline: 皇, huong p'ek, to return presents; p'ek, sid, declined with thanks, as written on a card in returning a present.

A mud wall; plastered partitions; a screen, an obstruction, a military defense; a steep ridge; the 14th zodiacal constellation, j in Pegasus, and a in Andromeda: read p'idh, in the coll. q. v.: 皇, p'ek, lik, only bare walls, a poor family; "meang" p'ek, to face the wall — i. e., to study hard.

Mean, low, vulgar; depraved, licentious; partial, prejudiced; private, retired, secluded: in the coll. read p'idh, q. v.: "meang" p'ek, depraved; out of the way, retired; p'ek, cheng, secluded and quiet, "huong" p'ek, dissolve.

Used for the last, also for pik, to open, to expand: a prince, a ruler; heaven; a law, rule, example; to perceive; clear, distinct; to punish; punishment; to kill; depraved, partial: used for the coll. p'idh, q. v.: "tay" p'ek, a severe punishment, death; p'ek, in, nominal; false pretences; "huong" p'ek, a title applied by a wife to her husband in worshipping his manes.

To split, to rive, to cut open; to rend, to tear asunder: p'ek, lek, to cut or tear open.

Unable to walk, lame; upset, overthrown, prostrate.

The seam joining two pieces of leather; clothes folded: p'ek, chek, plaits or folds in a skirt; the gathers in a dress.

Also read pik; interchanged with the next: to open, to break off; to beat the breast; to
bend the knee, to bow: '
'qek,
'ang k'ok, k'ek, to beat the breast,
stamp the feet, and wail.

Also read 'p'auk, to break asunder, to part, to
divide into pieces: used
for 'pah, in the coll. q. v.;
'keu' p'ek, the thumb;
met., the principal person; 'wang
p'ek, to draw a bow.

A valuable, translucent
stone, like prase or jade;
some are greenish, and
others blue, like the deep
sea: 'p'ek, 'hung, the azure
clouds; 'p'ek, 'sou' a coralline tree,
fabled to grow in the Kwan-lun
mountains.

Read 'pek, used for
the coll. 'pek, as in 'pek, 'chie,
a kind of coarse, twilled,
woolen cloth.

'pek. A coll. euphonic
prefix, as in 'pek, 'eauk, to eat, as
dogs do; 'p'ek, 'p'iak, to throw or
dash out, as water; 'p'ek, 'p'auk,
to scatter, to sprinkle on.

(670)  'pek.

Read 'p'au; coll. 'pek;
hail: 'lok, 'pek to hail.

'pek. A coll. word: hot: 'p'ek,
'p'ek, 'yeuk, very warm, hot,
piping hot—the same as in 'p'ei,
q. v.

(671)  'peng.

To boil, to stew; to decoct: '
'peng dau, to boil
water for tea; '
'peng yong, to stew mutton;
com., '
'peng tieu' the art of
cookery, to cook professionally.

To order, to send on a
message; to conduct, to
convoy: a messenger;
according, following,
agreeing to.

'peng. To ask, to inquire of;
to make inquiries of a
suzerain through an envoy,
to request, to invite with
a present, as to take office;
to request the services of a
teacher; to negotiate a marriage,
to espouse, to betroth; to engage
a partner: '
'peng 'ching, to
invite, as a teacher or official
adviser; com., '
'peng 'king, a
present in money to the bride's
parents; '
'peng 'la, marriage-
presents; presents to one invited
to office; '
'peng 'p'ou, matched,
mated, as by destiny; to be a
partner in a work.

Used for the last: to
inquire, to request or in-
vite with a present; ele-
grant, graceful, in which
sense also read 'ting:
'
'ting, a lady-like dePor-
tment.

To run swiftly; to fly
in a direct course, as
when defeated; '
'ti 'peng
'to ride swiftly, as a
courier; '
'peng 'hwa, pleased, elated.

'peng. A coll. euphonic
prefix, as in 'peng 'p'wong' to in-
vestigate and decide (a case);
'peng 'p'ung 'king 'kong, to chat.
P'ENG.  

P'ENG. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'eng  p'.ang the slamming of doors; p'eng  p'.ang to knock, strike against; p'eng p'id:ef to compare two articles.

P'ENG. A coll. word, as in p'eng  p'.i'if/ the filaraming of doors p'evf/ p'-anntf to knock, strike against jfencj^ to compare two articles.

P'ENG. A coll. euphonic, prefix, as in p'en'g* p^.pi'if/* the filaraming of doors p'evf/^ p'-anntf to knock, strike against jfencj^ to compare two articles.

(672) P'ENG. A coll. word, as in p'eng  p'.i'if/ the filaraming of doors p'evf/ p'-anntf to knock, strike against jfencj^ to compare two articles.

P'EU.  

Earthenware vessels; a jar, a vessel for containing wine; a measure of capacity; a jar to drum on in order to keep time: 'ngwa 'p'eu, earthenware.

Also read p'eu: the plantago or plantain leaf, called 'p'eu 'i.

Not so, ought not; at the end of a sentence, it makes a negative interrogation; else, whether, otherwise, or not: also read 'p', q. v.: "k'o 'p'eu, will it do, or not? 'se 'p'eu, is it so? 'wak, 'p'eu, it is not; 'cheng 'p'eu, has it occurred or not?

To cut in two; to split, to divide, to halve; to judge, to decide; to expose, to lay open: "p'eu p'wang to judge and decide; com, "p'eu ming or 'p'eu peh, to state clearly, to make manifest, as one's innocence.

Also read p'eu: to collect, to add to; to grasp, to take hold of; to exact rigorously, as duties: also read 'p'âu' q. v.

To float, to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to inundate; past time; fleet- ing; light, unsteady; unreal, vapory; rising, floating, as vapors; many and violent, as waters: used for the coll 'p', q. v.: 'p'eu 'p'eu, light, rain; much; 'p'eu 'wang' to float; vague; 'p'eu 'ngiong, unmeaning words, mere compli- ments; 'p'eu 'sik, pumice; 'p'eu 'sen', the living; com, "k'ing 'p'eu or 'p'eu 'so' fickle, unsteady; 'p'eu 'ngidh', a false number or reckoning; "há 'p'eu, void, unreal.

A large ant, called pí 'p'eu; "p'eu 'iu, an ephemeris, produced from muck.

A rabbit-net; 'p'eu 'òu, a sort of wooden screen outside of a door or a window.

To draw in the breath, to inhale, to inspire.

New silken garments; elegant, lustrous.

Also read p'eu: to take in both hands, as water or grain; a handful: "ek, 'p'eu 'òu, a handful of earth.

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A stinking bug which infests clothes and grain; a fabulous animal, like an ox, whose appearance is ominous of pestilence.

Rain and snow, a pelt- ing sleet, driven by the wind and filling the air.

Pain or disease in the bowels; stoppage, costiveness, constipated; weak, feeble; dizzy; used for the coll. *p'i, a scab, scab- biness: *tau* *p'i, scabs of the small-pox; laek, *p'i, or *taung *p'i, to shed a scab; *kiiek, *p'i, a scab forming; *chid *p'i *na* kik, "the scab still sticks"; met., his bad name will continue to follow him.

To bar the way, to hinder, to interrupt; closed, shut up; bad, vile, wicked, as mankind; the 12th diagram: also read *p'eu, q. v.; (coll. *pi *du, impeded, block- ed up; *p'i kik, *tai, *lai, it is so bad that it must soon be better.

Often read *p'e, to compare, to make comparisons or illustrative; to understand a simile, a parable, an illustration; "*p'i *du" (coll. *pi *du), to illustrate by comparison; "*p'i *a, or *p'i *yok; just like, for instance as; "ch' *p'i pok, *wong, to use a common illustration.
A frontier town, a small place; a town of 500 houses; five ‘pi’ towns make one hsien or district; a border, a frontier; low, rustic, vile, mean; to despise, to contemn: ‘pi’ lai ‘vulgar; low; mean, dilapidated, as a house; ‘pi’ siok, the frontiers; com., ‘pi’ pok; to treat meanly; ‘pi’ chieh to despise and ridicule; ‘pi’ keng stingy, niggardly; com., ‘na’ chiong wong ch’é’ a k’o, neng ‘pi’, if you do so people will despise you.

A red, marshy plant; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; fragrant; mixed, blended; beautiful, variegated; straw sandals: ‘pi’ pok, poor, of no value, shabby; ‘pi’ uk, (only) a mean thing, as one says affectedly of his present; ‘pi’ keng, “my poor respects” — written on a present of money. Read ‘pi’, as in huong, ‘pi’, exuberant vegetation.

A square bamboo-box; a graceful gait; the regular march of horses; not right, illegal; banditti, vagabonds: ‘pi’ saik, variegated; ‘pi’ tung, a band of villains; com., ‘pi’ tu or ‘pi’ lo, thieves, vagabonds. Read huang to distribute, as a prince does.

Elegant, graceful, polished, adorned, as actions or essays: ‘pi’ mi, pleasing; ‘pi’ yong, sing, chiong, an ornate and finished composition.

Spread abroad, dispersed, overturned; scattered, defeated, put to flight, as troops; poured out; profuse, showy; extravagant display, luxury; not without, not having; to involve, to implicate: ‘pi’ p’i, slow; small, insignificant, private; ‘ch’i’. ‘pi’, extravagant; ‘pi’ nik, pok, on, not a day without thinking.

Hesitating, embarrassed, unable to express one’s ideas.

Used for the next: a kind of cabinet-wood with lines, suitable for furniture; a piece of wood tied to a bow at the grasp to strengthen it; to aid, to assist; to lean on: ‘pi’ chu, a long nut like the hazel, found in Shantung.

A round, bamboo basket; square ones are called k’wong.

Fatigued, wearied, exhausted; inability, loss of strength; in the coll. slow, sluggish; the 2d also read pu’ q. v.: ‘pi’ pu, worn out, as a statesman says of himself; ‘pi’ mong, tiresome and difficult, as an office; com., ‘pi’ kwong, wearied, jaded; coll., ‘pi’ no, or ‘pi’ ti, slow; sluggish in working.

The skin, the undressed hide; tanned hides, leather; leathern, leathery; furs; bark, peel; wrap-
pers, as for goods, the tare; to skin; to cover, as skin does; the 107th radical: in the coll. read c'pi'ui, q. v.: 1, 'pi'hu, the skin; 'pi' pe money, presents; 'ting, 'pi, grave and plain; 'pi'heu, a target.

Fat, oily, greasy; fleshy, corpulent; rich, fertile; to fatten, to profit; to unite and form one source: in the coll. read 'pi'tong, fat, as a pig; 'pi'chek, fertile and barren; 'chaik, 'pi, to whip one's horse.

The calf of the leg; sick, diseased; changed, altered; to shun, to avoid, to flee from.

A river in Nganhwui, flowing into Lake Ch'ao by Luchou-fu; diverging, as streams from a common source.

A large species of bear; a grisly bear, found in Liantung: 'hüng, 'pi, a bear—when dreamed of, is ominous of the birth of a son.

'pi. A coll. word, as in 'pi' kiew or 'pi' p'á, to pant, to breathe hard and quick.

'pi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'pi' 'pi'au, to run, to scamper.

Read 'pi'.; used for the coll. p'ia, to throw from a vessel: p'ia, sioh, sing, spattered over the the whole person.

P'ia. A coll. word, used for p'ia, for lü, to topple over, as a wall; p'ia, kuo k'6, it fell over the other way.

P'ia. A coll. word: inclined, oblique: p'ia, slanting, not plumb; p'ia tio a depraved course, licentious practice.

P'ia. A coll. word: to shun, to avoid: p'ia k'6 and p'ia 'chau, to run away, as from creditors or the police.

P'ia. A coll. word: poor, inferior, damaged: p'ia p'ia huo inferior goods.

Read p'ek; used for the coll. p'ia, as in p'ia, to expel or avert malign influences, as with charms.

P'ia. A coll. word, as in t'ü p'ia, mud-flats left by the ebb of the tide; s'ai p'ia, sand-flats.

P'ia. A coll. word, for the coll. p'ia, to tread obliquely; t'ia k'6, to tread the foot to one side; t'ia kaiung or t'ia kai'g, in the habit of treading on one side of the heel.

Read p'ua,; used for the coll. p'ia, to throw from a vessel: p'ia, sioh, sing, spattered over the the whole person.

P'ia. A coll. word, used for hia, as in p'ia, lü, to topple over, as a wall; p'ia, kuo k'6, it fell over the other way.
A collection of words:

'P'iàng. A coll. word: a large spot or stain, as of grease on clothes; a patch, a broken place, as in plastering; a numera- tive of folded pieces of vermicelli: miangled, one fold of vermicelli.

'P'iàng. A coll. word, as in 'p'iàng 'p'iàng k'iu' a rattling sound, the clatter as of crockery.

'P'iàng. A coll. word: to spill: 'p'iàng wong, all spilled out.

Read, p'eng; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'p'iàng (or 'p'iàng): similar to 'piàng (and 'piàng'), but with the meaning intensified; the slamming of doors; a violent pounding or thumping.

'P'iàng. A coll. word, analogous to 'k'iàng: to unite, to place together: 'p'iàng 'k'ing or 'p'iàng t'eng, to bring close together.

'P'iàng. A coll. word: to com- pare, to place in juxtaposition, so as to compare together: 'pi 'p'iàng' to compare, to illustrate; 'p'iàng 'ch'iu tu'ni' as large as this; 'p'iàng 'ch'id yong' after this sort or fashion.

(679) P'ie.

To strike with the hand; to push away, to turn round; to pare, to scrape off; to revise, to criticise, to animadvert; to assist; to give an official reply, to post a case at the door of an office; the notice of a case; a comment, a gloss: com., 'p'ie, 'p'ang, to criti-
Pie. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a letter, an epistle; pie se, a let-
er; pie chak, a letter; pie to, or pie nhu, a letter-envelop; pie sloh, hung, one letter; pie meng, the superscription; pie, hung, pie, and kie, pie, to write, seal, and send a letter.

To hold on one side; to open, to spread out, to extend; to unroll; to rive, to break; to throw on, as a cloak; to cast off, clothes; to oppose; disheveled: pie, pie hung, to turn the leaves and read; pie sing tai, nguk, to don the stars and put on the moon—to travel by night; com., pie hung, a large cape or cloak; pie kieng (or pie kieng), a sort of tasseled cape, as worn by brides; pie prwai to distribute to others, as money to be used for a common object; pie chau, sak, hwak, the hair all disheveled.

To trim, to hew, to pare off; to peel, to flay; com., pie, pie nh, to pare off the skin, or bark; pie chia to pare sugar-cane; pie a meng, to trim of the hard skin of the feet.

Piék. An ore of arsenic, real-

gar, red sulphuret of arsenic: com., pie song, arsenic, commonly called song or ngiong.

Pieh. A stroke from right to left in writing; the 4th radical.

To tap, to strike lightly; to brush along, to wipe; to divide; to skim off; to pull, to lead, to drag; gently, somewhat, a modi-
cum; the stroke to the left in Chinese characters; in the coll. a light, bamboo basket to weigh in: com., piek, strat a roof sloping one way, as on the sides of a court; met., mustaches, also called me piek, sa; piek, ia, to skim off the fat; met., to learn surreptitiously another's art; com., cho tai piek, tank, to do up a business properly; piek, kwei or piek, ko, to set aside or dismiss (a matter); piek, ngieng ia, "skim off a film of silver"—a business that is not lucrative; piek, chwi piek, to throw (shells) so as to skim the water; chien to piek, chwi piek, to take money and make it skip over the water—i.e., to waste it; chien kieng piek, a weighing-basket.

Piée. "Piek, kieng" a hasty glance.
To pare, to whittle, to sharpen to a point; to deliver a blow with a sword: coll., *p'iek, toi, to whittle off short; *p'iek, sioh, to, to give a stroke with a sword; *ek, to *p'iek, twang to cleave off with a blow—have nothing to do with it; *p'iek, ngek, to behold—term used jestingly.

A coll. word, as in *p'iek, sak, a strange, outré custom; a style different from the prevailing mode: *p'iek, sak, tek, kik, excessively odd.

Slips of bamboo, anciently used for books; a leaf of a book, a section; books, publications; a species of edible red-skinned bamboo: 'ek, *p'ieung, one leaf; coll., *p'ieung sioh, a section or chapter, as in the Book of Odes; *ch'iong *p'ieung, a whole section.

Inclined, lateral; a side, at or by the side; partial, bent on having, longing for; depraved, selfish; a half; 25 chariots; fifty men; *p'ieung ai, partiality; *p'ieung kieng, prejudiced; *p'ieung chek, to be opinionated; *p'ieung sioh, selfish; coll., *p'ieung p'ek, a perverted will; *p'ieung pung, a concubine; *p'ieung kung, an Imperial concubine; coll., kieng *p'ieung gwong, "go in a side-door"; met., to follow evil ways, dissolve; *p'ieung, p'ing, inclined; partial; *p'ieung *p'ing pooh, ch'eo, perversely bent on doing; *p'ieung kuo, expressions borrowed from the Court dialect, meaning have eaten, have taken my meal.

A cord to tie ancient bamboo-books; to arrange materials for a book; to string things on a cord; to compose; records, books, to twist, to plait; a kind of turban: "kang, *p'ieung, a book; "p'ieung, annals; "p'ieung sioh, a reviser of books—the lowest title in the Hanlin; com., "p'ieung chu, to compose a book; "p'ieung sioh sioh, or "p'ieung *p'ing wa, to compose novels.

A paralysis, a palsy on one side: com., *p'ieung *p'ing hong, a palsy.

To fly swiftly; to hurry to and fro; a hustle and running, as at a parade; hovering, fluttering, as penions: *p'ieung *p'ieung, flying about.

A thin and small thing, a leaf, slip, splinter, strip, bit, chip, fragment; a short time; a petal; to split, to slice, to divide; a half, a section of; the 91st radical: "p'ieung hong, a note, a chit; "p'ieung p'iong, a word or sentence; "ch'ieq, *p'ieung to slice up; com., "p'ieung si, a while; *p'ieung tang, or, tang *p'ieung visiting-cards; *p'ieung nuk, slices of pork; ngieng *p'ieung pieces of broken tiles; coll., *p'ieung sioh, to slice up an animal roasted whole; *p'ieung 'ch'ai ch'ieh, che
To mount a horse; to take advantage of, to delude, to deceive, to cheat; to lie to: *p'ieug* kwook, a plan to cheat; com., hai.

Pien. *p'ieug* to impose on one most grossly; *k'i p'ieug* or "hung p'ieug" to delude, to cheat; com., *p'ieug* hang chieug, to cheat one of money; *p'ieug* chieug, a child who deludes one"—as said of a child dying early; *p'ieug* ch'oei to cheat the mouth, as by eating cheap things.

Universal, all around, pervading; the entire, the whole; to make a circuit; a visit, a walk: *p'ieug* kwook, throughout the whole land; *ek, p'ieug* (in the Court dialect) a visit, a walk, a trip; com., *p'ieug* sing, the whole person; *p'ieug* universal, pervading; com., *p'ieug* sing n'ieug, "the whole person limber"—dressed in silks and satins; *p'ieug* chang p'ieug 'ya tu o' "are both in hill and country"—everywhere, in all places, all about.

(682)

P'ieug.

A spiral gust, a whirlwind; a brisk gale; noise of the wind; blown or swayed by the wind; a light, easy manner; vain, frivolous; to fall: *p'ieug* ling, the falling of leaves; com., *p'ieug hang* (coll., *p'ieug hang*), empty, not substantial; *p'ieug liu* floating about; roving; *p'ieug tuung* to wander about, to vagabondize; *p'ieug yong k'oei hai* sailed or blown over the sea.

Analogous to the last: to float, to be moved by the wind or waves; cold, dismal: also read *p'ieug* q. v.: *p'ieug, p'ieug* floating, soaring aloft; com., *p'ieug liu bung* chi, a dissipated person; coll., *king, p'ieug, p'ieug* very light; trifling, frivolous.

Without rule, irregular; a carriage thundering along, swift: *p'ieug ch'ieug* to sing loose songs.

A chrysalis: *song, p'ieug sieu*, chrysalides of insects which have a woolly envelop, as the mantis; hai, *p'ieug sieu*, a cuttlefish.

The end or mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper and ornamented; the point of a knife.

Also read *p'ieug*: a sort of fine blue silk; blue, azure, greenish: *p'ieug* p'ieug, buoyant, light and floating; *p'ek, p'ieug*, amethystine, cerulean; *ch'oei p'ieug*, leek green; *p'ieug miuei*, floating in the air, as the genii.

To strike, to stab; to pierce, to puncture; to cut off; to rob, to plunder;
'P'ieu.

leaves; p'ieu wanton, promissory to F'h. A family war COM., "p'ieu) signal P'ieu. rat rot 'A<5' to rant a value book 'cA'oA;) to strike, to smite; to fall, as leaves; to beckon, to signalize; the point of a sword:

"p'ieu ki, to make a signal to.

Also read "p'ieu: a medium-sized bell, giving an acute sound.

To lay the hand on the heart; to strike, to smite; to fall, as leaves; to beckon, to signalize; the point of a sword:

"p'ieu ki, to make a signal to.

Also used for "p'ieu (a ticket): to rise or fly swiftly; a signal by fire; light, soaring as a pennant; a warrant, a mittenus; a note, a bill; a ticket, a passport: com., "targ) "p'ieu' a pawn-ticket; "ch'éng "p'ieu' a banknote; a bank-note payable in cash;

"p'ieu' kóng, fac-similes or tallies of bank bills—to detect counterfeits; "p'ieu' tòe, a shing-plaster, temporary issues of small value; "p'ieu' kài or 'ch'iu "p'ieu' a bond, a promissory note; "ch'ok, "p'ieu' to issue a warrant; to issue bank-notes;

"p'ieu' chic, a leathern pocket-book; "kwóng "p'ieui a ticket to get blanks for compositions—at the examinations; "tión "p'ieui to renew a bond; com., "kung "p'ieu' to run on a bank.

To bleach, to whiten:

also read "p'ieu, q. v.: com., "p'ieu pío to bleach cotton cloth;

"p'ieu pão, to bleach.

Also read, "p'ieu: a cream-colored horse; a spirited, fleet steed: "p'ieu k'ò, a general-in-chief.

A fish's sound or air-bladder: com., "ngú "p'ieu' the sound, from which fish-glue is made.

Duckweed—an aquatic plant like a Riccia, floating on fish ponds: com., "p'ieu' "mò, large duckweed; "p'ieu' "káng, small duckweed.

A calabash; a drinking vessel of gourd, a dipper; in the coll. a spoon: "ek, "p'ieu* "ing, only a gourd full (of soup) to drink—which satisfied Yentzu; com., "yá, "p'ieu', a coca-nut dipper, also called "yá "wang; coll., "p'ieu kóng (or "peng), a soup-spoon—also called hok, "p'ieu' (a crane-spoon).

Light, trifling: wanton, lascivious; given to lewdness; to go a whoring:

"hó "p'ieu', addicted to lewdness; com., "p'ieu yéng a brothel—commonly termed "p'ieu ch'u tión; coll., "p'ieu k'á, a fornicator; "p'ieu tu "ing "a "p'ieui kóng "tou, ch'éi, whoredom, gaming, drinking, opium-smoking, boxing, and playing instruments—are all vices; "p'ieu pão, to blackguard, to revile.

(P'ih.

A coll. word: to dart nimbly, as a rat; to hop away, as insects: P'ih. "chau (or "ch'ok), to dart off, as rats or pigs.

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P'k. A coll. word, as in p'ch, sioh, kuo, to throw out a word (to one's face); a k'ak, neng p'ch, will have people blurt at you.

P'ch. A coll. word, as in p'ch, mui, a blunted end, as of a needle or awl.

P'ik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'ik, p'ik, to throb, to palpitate; the pattering sound of bare feet, or walking in the wet; p'ik, p'ok, to beat, to pound; p'ik, lik, p'ok, lok, a rattling sound, as of cash falling.

P'ng. To risk, to jeopardize, to peril: also read p'ong.

P'ang. v.: com., p'ing miang, to peril life; p'ing miang, to run recklessly; p'ing miang, to pursue rapidly, to go in hot haste.

P'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'ing, p'ong, or p'ing, p'ing, p'ong, p'ong, the sound of water when agitated: p'ing, p'ing or p'ing tung, p'ing, to surge, to roll, as waves or as water in a vessel; also a swaying or unsteady gait.

P'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'ing, p'ing, p'ing, p'ong, p'ong, a loud noise, as of the slamming of doors; p'ing, p'ong, or p'ing, p'ong, p'ong, a loud thumping; a report, as of firecrackers, bang!

P'ing. A coll. word: equal, balancing; even; to smooth, to make level: p'ing p'ek, equal, even; balancing, as accounts; p'ing, p'ang, to make level; p'ing, p'ing, to divide equally, as shares.

P'ong. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'ong, p'ong, to apportion, to divide equally, as shares.

A class, a series, a grade, a degree; one sort out of a variety; an official rank or standing; a rule, law, guide, example; actions, conduct; an article, one of a sort; a delicacy, a rare dish; to classify, to rank, to arrange; temperament: p'ing chiek, the department, as conformed to the rites; kwo p'ing, sorts of fruit; siong, p'ing, superior, the best quality; p'ing uk, things, articles; com., p'ik, p'ing, the highest rank; kiu p'ing, the nine official ranks, divided into chiang and chieung, chief and secondary; p'ing mau countenance, expression; p'ing hanno, actions, conduct; p'ing ngek, an official grade; p'ing kah, the department or carriage, one's natural ways; p'ing wong, a kind of large, fine bowl.

P'o. A coll. word: jutting above the surface, protuberant, convex, bulging out: p'o, ki, li, raised, protruding.
頤

The head inclined; deflected, leaning; uneven; an excess; considerable, somewhat, a little; doubtful: used for the coll. 'p'o, q.v.: "p'o ho, pretty well, will answer; "p'o lo, rather much; com., "p'o'ong, p'o'ka, and p'o 'cio, passable, pretty good—written on essays as critical notes; 'p'o'p'o' somewhat, a little, in some degree.

跛

Lame, halt in the feet; impotent, crippled; to walk lame, to go or stand on one foot; to loll: in the coll. 'pai, 'p'i, and 'p'i'ang, q.v.: 'p'o kiok, lame.

回

A negative, the reverse of 'k' (can or will do); can not, ought not, will not do; then, forthwith: "p'o' song unworthy of belief; "p'o' chi'ak, unfathomable; "p'o lo, a wine-cup.

破

To rend, to break, to rive, to split, to rip open; broken, torn, ragged; injured, spoiled; ruined, defeated; stormed, occupied by force; to detect, to lay bare a scheme; to see through a plot; in the coll. read 'p'wai', q.v.: "p'o hwaiz, destroyed, spoiled; "p'o'lik, riven; "p'o pai defeated; com., "p'o' yong and "p'o' sing, the first sexual acts of males and females; "k'ang' p'o' to see through, to penetrate, as a design; "p'o' chai, to waste property; "p'o' hi' to spend, to squander; "p'o' ng'oh, to "open hell"—to deliver spirits, as in the 'pai':
ch'iang' rites; p'o', ka taung', 'song, to ruin family and property by dissipation; p'o', siong', a marred face; maimed, defective in person; coll., p'o', neng', ing', yong, ch'ek', sit', k'teng, one who breaks up negotiations for betrothal will suffer for his guilt to seven generations.

(688) P'oh.
P'oh. A coll. word, as in p'oh.
sioh', siong', a sound, as of an arrow striking the target, or of one falling on the ground.

(689) P'oh.
The grains of liquor; in the coll. the hard, fibrous part, as of sugar-cane, fruits, etc., rejected in eating; 'chau p'o', sediment floating in a vat; dregs, grounds; 'cha p'o', sediments, refuse.

(690) P'oh.
Read p'e'; coll. p'oi': foul wind:

Poi.

Read p'ek', used in the coll. p'oi': to spit; p'oi' k'teng, to void spittle; p'oi' hait, to spit blood; p'oi' sioh', k'teng, to spit a puddle.

(691) P'ok.
Read hok', coll. p'ok', to invert, to turn the top or face of a thing down: 'p'ok', chiong (or ch'iong), sioh', sioh', to fall headlong violently; 'p'ok', wang, chiong, sik, to invert his bowl and cut off his means of living, as by drawing off his customers; 'siong, p'ok', ch'ieu' a mode of gambling by twirling and matching cash; 'p'ok', sioh, the inverted tiles, those laid with the concave side down; p'ah, p'ok', to turn over, to upset; 'p'ok', tiang, the convex top of a grave.

P'ok. A coll. word: to bend, to incline, as the head or body: 'cau p'ok', kia to bow the head; p'ok', kah, round-shouldered.

Read p'ok'; used in the coll. p'ok', as in p'ok, sioh', siong', a noise, a sound, as of things set down or of wood when struck.

Fang.

Read pong; used for the coll. p'ok', as in p'ok.
Read p'ok', the sound of a watchman's rattle; p'ok', kwong, a watchman's rattle; p'ok', sang p'ok', to beat three beats.

P'ok. A coll. word, as in p'ok,
p'ok', tieng (the mind) trembling with fear.

P'ok. A coll. word, as in p'ok,
long, sioh', siong', a sound, as of a stone thrown into the water, splash! p'ok', long, a dull, heavy sound.

P'ok. A coll. word, as in p'ok,
p'ok', to beat, to pound:
k'da', p'ok', sioh', t'u', give him one blow.

(692) P'ong.

Also read p'ong: abundant, an overflowing measure: coll., p'ong
chialh, p'ong, superabundant, profuse, bountiful, as a feast.
Also read pong, and interchanged with pong (a great rain); a storm of sleet; abundance of snow, the noise of a driving storm; pong tb, a heavy rain; pong p'woi a vast expanse of waters, a flood.

A character used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. pong, as in pong siok, siang (or pong siok, siang), a sound, as of a thing dropped into a well; similar to pong, q. v.

To expel the breath forcibly, to hoot, to spurt; to snort; to breathe hard through the nose: pong k'e to snort and rave; a breathing or aspirate; com. pong, chui, to spurt water; pong, chui, hua, to spurt water, as over clothes; pong, hu, chui, to sprinkle charm-water, as in exorcisms. Read hung: the sound of breathing: hung t'e to sneeze.

Read pong' used for the coll. pong', as in pong' hiong, very fragrant; pong' pe, hiong (or pong, pe, hiong), fragrance striking the olfactory nerves—very odoriferous.

P pong'. A coll. word: a crack, a crevice, an interstice: pong pong' cracks; pong' hiong, a seam or crack, as in a wall; pong' hi, a wide crack; pong' suoi, a seam in a garment.

P pong'. A coll. word: the space between the toes or fingers: chiu chai pong' (same as chiu chai kek) space between the fingers.

Read pong; coll. pong' the noise of stones falling; pong' siok, siang, a loud thump; pong pong' kieu (or pong pong' kieu), a dull, heavy sound, loud thumping, as on a floor.

Read p'auk, used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. p'u: mold, mildew: p'u hua, a whitish mold, as on food or clothing; mildewed: p'u ke or p'u e or ch'au p'u, a moldy scent; p'u p'u saik, an old, faded color; sang p'u pah, e (or pah, ne) mō, all covered with mold.

Read p'eu; coll. p'u: to float, to drift; floating; protuberant, raised, in relief: p'u tu, raised panelwork; p'u hua, flowers in relief; p'u kio, a floating bridge; p'u lo' rising, swelling; p'u tioh, gaming to help a needy friend by allowing him a percentage of the winnings; p'u ma, a wire support for wicks in the liu kwong lamps; p'u p'u tioh, weak, relaxed, as the system after illness.

Read p'eu, coll. p'u: to boil or fry in oil or fat.

To boil or fry in oil: p'u chak, to boil in oil; p'u tia, doughnuts; p'u kieu, stuffed cakes boiled in oil; p'u nga, to fry fish.
722

(694) P'uh.

P'uh. A coll. word: a swollen appearance, as of spoiled food: p'uh, ngai k'o, puffed and spoiled.

P'uh. A coll. word, about the same as puh, as in p'uh, p'uh, a noiseless blow, sound of a blow on soft things.

(695) P'ui.

P'ui. A coll. word: to spurt, to eject forcibly from the mouth; a sound expressing dislike or contempt.

(696) P'ui.

P'ui. Read p'ui; coll. p'ui, as in p'ui hiong, fennel, caraway seed, specifically termed sieu, p'ui hiong.

Read p'ui; coll. p'ui, the skin; a hide; leather, leathern; fur; bark, peel; shameless: p'ui hu, the skin; p'ui moh, the cuticle; p'ui mang, the inner parts of an undressed hide; p'ui 'd, a fur jacket; p'ui laung, duck's eggs cured by a coating of saltpetre, ashes, &c.; p'ui 'ch'au or p'ui hoo, furs; p'ui feng, furs not made up; niu meng, p'ui cheng, kau, you are very shameless; p'ui pau kauk, very lean, emaciated; p'ui meng, the outside, merely external; p'ui so k'o, hung, to take hides and tan or cure them; kauk, te, p'ui, to bruise or rub off the skin.

A long robe; a surname; also used for pai, to go and fro, to walk irresolutely: com., sang, p'ui, surname'd, P'ui.

(697) P'ung.

P'ung. Bees, wasps, hornets: com., mik, p'ung, the honey-bee; wong p'ung, an hornet; tong yeu p'ung, a wasp; p'ung cheng, Feng. a bee's sting; p'ung teng, the bee stings; p'ung tiu, a bee-hive; p'ung wo or p'ung seu, a bee's nest; p'ung 'ch'ai hwa, the bee sips flowers; p'ung 'huang ch'ek laung, the bees revolting and thieves tumultuous—a rebellion; an angry quarrel; noisy sport.

P'ung. A coll. word, as in p'ung 'chui, swill; p'ung 'feng, a swill-pail; p'ung 'so, a swill-trough; ni, p'ung, the rinsings of rice.

To offer with both hands; to receive or hold in both hands; to scoop up in the hand; a handful, a double-handful; in the coll. read p'ung, q. v.; p'ung t'uk, to hold and read; coll., p'ung 'chui sidh, to scoop up water to drink; p'ung siok, p'ung, to scoop up a double-handful.

Ornaments of gold, gems, or metal, on the scabbard or hilt of a sword; an emperor has gems, a prince has gold.

A loud, boisterous laugh; great merriment: the 2d also means the vines of a melon yielding much fruit.
Grass growing luxuriantly; grassy, herbaceous: 'p'ung 'p'ung, abundant, luxuriant, laden with fruit.

Read 'hwong'; used in the Paik, 'Iny for the coll. 'p'ung: to spin or twist thread with a twisting machine or hand-reel, called 'p'ung 'ch'ia; 'p'ung 'mieng 'sa, to twist cotton-yarn.

A sail of mats or canvas: com., 'hung, 'p'ung, sails; 'ch'i 'p'ung, to hoist sail by windlass; 't'iong 'p'ung, to shift a sail, to wear ship; 'k'au 'p'ung, (or 'k'au 'hiong), to tack.

Luxuriant herbage, grassy, flourishing; bushy, as the tail of a fox or squirrel: 'p'ung 'p'ung, abundant, as a field of grain.

A species of flag or rush; a medicinal plant growing among hemp; tangled, disorderly, a jungle; disheveled; waving, as grass in the wind; a malign star: com., 'p'ung 'lai, a district in Shantung; 'p'ung 'lai 't'o, the fairy islands, the abode of genii.

Mats of bamboo leaves and woven splints, used for sails, boat-covers, etc.: com., 'hung, 'p'ung, a sail; 'p'ung 'leu, a mat-lodge 'P'eng. or hovel; 'p'ung 'ch't'iong, a mat shed; 'pwo, 'p'ung, a cloth awning; coll., 'p'ung 'sioh, 'liang, one mat.

Flying dust; dust blown about by the wind: 'p'ung 'p'ung 'ki' (or 'p'ung 'p'ung 'ki'), to rise, as dust or vapor.

The sound of a drum: also read 'hung, q. v.: 'p'ung, the drums rattling.

To sew, to stitch: in the coll. read 'p'ung, q. v.: 'p'ung, to sew garments; com., 'choi 'p'ung, to cut out and sew, to be a tailor. Read 'p'ong': the seam of a garment.

The hair in disorder, disheveled hair: 'p'ung 'sung, the hair uncombed and tangled.

Read 'p'ung; coll. 'p'ung: to offer with both hands; to bring, as dishes 'P'eng. of food to the table, to serve up: 'p'ung 'pnoong to serve up the rice; 'p'ung 'ta 'chong 'hong, to offer tea and pipes; 'p'ung 'to 'hwang, chopped dollars.

'S'ung. A coll. word; the same as 'p'6, q. v.: 'p'ung 'to 'twai' 't'o, a very heavy rain, the rain falling in torrents.

(698) 'P'wai. Read 'p'6'; coll. 'p'wai': to break, to split, to rend, to rive, to rip; broken, torn, ragged, spoiled, injured: 'p'ah, 'p'wai' to
break; broken; 'p'wai' lang' tattered, as clothes; running, as a sore; 'p'wai' leng' to divide into segments; parted, as a forehead by a vertical indentation; 'p'wai' leng' k'eng, a dog with a white streak down the forehead; met., a fellow who will prove an injury to one; 'p'wai' meng' "split face"—detected, well known, as a thief; 'p'wai' iêak, to split bamboo; 'p'wai' p'wuo' cotton rags; 'p'wai' k'ideng or 'p'wai' tâ, the first two sentences of an essay; 'p'wai' tô sidâng, a shattered voice; 'p'wai' p'wuo' sidêng, old-rags-fairy—i. e., a penniless vagabond; 'p'wai' 'ngu' hid or 'p'wai' chaâ 'lî, much broken; wholly spoiled; k'ideng 'p'wai' 'tang', frightened (enough) to burst his gall-bladder! 'p'wai' 'wâng cho' 'ch'oi' to break a bowl and swear, as before an idol; 'p'wai' lai' sev' 'ch'oi, a knavish Siutsai.

派
To branch, as a stream; to ramify, to branch off; a line or branch of posterity; to distribute, to give to each one; to appoint, to assign to places: com., 'p'wai' chek, sêô to assign his office to each; "hiong 'p'wai'" the apportionment of village-dues (for idol worship); "kwang 'p'wai'" an official levy, as for expenses of street-gates, &c.; "p'wai' 'wi' soong, to appoint a deputy; "ek, 'p'wai' te' hiong, a strip of land; coll., 'p'wai' 'ch'oi', to lead off water, as in fields; 'p'wai' tou' or 'p'wai' 'tong tao' midday, noon.

線 Raveled silk; in the coll. to part, to divide; to separate into threads; coll., "p'wai', hwa sidâng" to separate floss, as for embroidering; 'p'wai' 'st' a u hwook, to part the hair.

求 Strips of hemp-bark; in the coll. to separate the fibers, as of grass-cloth, nettle, or of hemp for making ropes: coll., "p'wai' muair p'sîng" to part hemp-fibers.

癲 To sprinkle, to throw water about; to drip, to ooze; a shower; to write boldly; a foot, in the Corean language: used for the coll. 'p'êak', q. v.: "mung p'wak", characters written with heavy strokes; com., "p'wak, ch'oi", to throw water on, to irrigate; "p'wak, lai'" to sprinkle manure; 'p'wak, ho' or 'p'wak, ch'ien' an adulteress; a brazen-faced woman; wak, p'wak, lively, enheartened; p'wak, lai' to beg impudently, to squeeze by threats; coll., p'wak, ch'ioh, to coat candles red—by pouring melted wax with an infusion of 'ch'ie 'ch'ê'; "p'wak, tîe' li", the rain beats in.

派 A coll. word: to stride, to straddle, to step over; a step, a pace: p'wak, kâo' to step over, as a threshold; 'k'a p'wak, steps, stepping; p'wak, sioh, p'wao' to take a step—to gain a degree.

派 A coll. word: to throw or hang, as a garment over a chair or a clothes-horse;
P'\text{wang}.

Also read \textit{p'wang} and \textit{p'wong}: to reject, to cast off; to cut off, to divide, to distinguish.

Also read \textit{p'ang}: a mountain stream in the west of Shensi, a tributary of the river Wei: \textit{Kiong t'ai} \textit{fak} angled.

To divide, to halve; to distinguish, to judge, to decide, to sentence; to join two parts; to marry; also to scatter, to dissolve: \textit{shr'ie p'wang} to give an official decision; \textit{p'wang} \textit{t'ou} to pass judgment on a case; \textit{p'wang} \textit{t'ou} to judge and decide; \textit{p'wang} \textit{kwang}, (coll. \textit{p'ang} \textit{kwang}), a judge, recorder — applied to the attendants of the god \textit{Shing hjwang}; \textit{p'wang} \textit{p'wang} a syndic, the magistrate in an inferior department.

A semicircular pond near the colleges of princes, called in coll. \textit{ngwok}; \textit{peng \textit{ti}}, or half-moon ponds; a stream in Shantung, near Ta-nan-fu; to dissolve, to scatter: \textit{p'wang} \textit{ti}, the college-pool: com., \textit{p'wang} \textit{k'ang}, a prefectural college; \textit{p'wang} \textit{ngwok}, the first of the Siutsai graduates; coll., \textit{ti'e p'wang} \textit{k'ang}, or \textit{ti'e p'wang} \textit{chou}, to enter college — to become a Siutsai.

Interchanged with the last: to break, to scatter; the colleges of the princes.

The white and black of the eye clearly distinguished; a beautiful eye; to look about: \textit{p'wang \textit{wong}} to look for, to expect.

An associate, a comrade, a companion; to follow, to attend on, to keep one company: \textit{tung p'wang} a fellow, an equal; com., \textit{p'wang} \textit{t'ou} to bear one company; \textit{p'wang} \textit{t'ou}, to "go in with the crowd" to an examination — a phrase used affectionately; \textit{p'wang} \textit{ling}, to keep the spirit company, as a son sleeping by a father's coffin; \textit{p'wang} \textit{tu}, to stand by and tell others in gambling; \textit{p'wang} \textit{peng} or \textit{p'wang} \textit{peng} \textit{ma}, a bride's attendant; coll., \textit{p'wang} \textit{peng} \textit{k'ou} \textit{si} (merely) keep people company through the world, as the poor say.

A division or path between fields, a landmark: in the following senses also read \textit{p'wang}; to separate from, to revolt; to transgress the rules for ceremonial dress: \textit{k'eng \textit{chou} yong} \textit{p'wang} the farmers yield the landmarks.
P'wi.

An embryo; a foetus one month old; an unformed mass, any thing unfinished; vapors, clouds not condensed: p'wi, c'ai, pregnant; coll., p'wo, p'aek, native talent; p'wo, p'ao, hó, good natural ability; sing, p'wi twai, he has a large body.

P'wo.

A hillock rebuilt, a mound; unburnt pottery; to plaster up a seam or crack; a rough block; crude, unformed, in the rough: P'wo, to arrange the boards.

The prints of a horse's feet, hoof-marks.

Read hú; used in the Paik, ìng for the coll. p'wo, as in mah, p'wo, the bran or husk of wheat.

Read p'ó; coll. p'wo, as in p'wo, ling c'hái, a sort of coarse winter-greens, also called cng king c'hái, the red-rooted greens.

A vegetable-garden, an orchard; met., a gardener:

Read pok, to smear, to bedaub.

The sun obscured or undistinguished; daylight everywhere; great; all, universal, pervading, as the light; everywhere: p'wo chá ch'äng seny, to relieve or save all the living, as Buddhists.
The second character is altered from the first: a shop; a ward, a district; the first also read 'p'wo, q.v.: com., 'p'wo' női' in P'u. the ward; 'p'wo' ho' the shops of a ward; 'p'wo' ka, a customer, a small shop that buys of a larger one; 'p'wo'seng 'ting, a ward in the suburbs of Foochow; 'lo p'wo' an old establishment; p'wo' t'au kieu' the sedans of a regular stand.

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**P'wo.** A coll. word: to help, to say a good word for, to give one a lift; to be indulgent, as in accepting work though inferior: p'wo tōh, to help, to say a word for; to employ, as a poor workman; ngaing p'wo siong' to force one's self and take the article; to carry it through though it will be poorly done; p'wo sioh, kwo' to speak a good word for one.

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P'woh.

Read puk; coll. p'woh: to sun, to scorch, to dry in the sun; p'woh, ch'au, spoiled by exposure to the sun; p'woh, yok, (or 'yo), wilted in the sun; p'woh, yok, ch'au, or p'woh, laung to expose to the sun; p'woh, siong, to dry fish; p'woh, ngau or p'woh, k'ien, ngau, curled, warped, as by solar heat.

P'woi.

The color of liquor; a fellow, an equal; united, agreeing; to mate, to match, to pair, to unite, as in marriage; to copulate; to equal, to compare; comparable; in the coll. to hire; to purchase and forward goods; the condiments of a meal: pok, p'woi' no match, ill assorted; kwong p'woi' to marry; com., p'woi' t'o, or p'woi' hak, to join, to match; mating; p'woi' hiong seng, to occupy the second rank in the sage's temple; coll., p'woi' sung, to hire a suitable boat, as to transport goods; p'woi' huo' to purchase and ship goods, to fill an order for goods; p'woi' p'wo angle to serve as condiments for the meal of rice; p'woi' sik, or p'woi' ch'au, viands, relishes; p'woi' shavings; p'woi' fragments of broken bowls.

A river in Liantung and in Kiangsu; humid, showery; copious, abundant; moving, increasing, expanding; to run, to flow; to dam up water for irrigating land; laid prostrate; suddenly: tieng p'woi' all in disorder; pong p'woi' wet, flooded; p'woi' yong, suddenly, in an overwhelming manner.

A heavy rain, copious showers; to flow, as water; wet, sloppy: pong p'woi' very rainy, rain in torrents.

Also read p'woi' : a pennon, a streamer on a staff above the large flag: p'woi' p'woi' streaming and flapping, as pennons.

Read pe'; coll., p'woi' : a coverlet, a blanket; a quilt or covering for a bed; p'woi' tang, a sheet, a counterpane or single covering; kak, p'woi' a double coverlet (without the cotton); p'woi' tieng, the open part of the coverlet; p'woi' aeng' (or t'aeng) a quilt folded, in which one ensoences himself; p'woi' sioh, et'ong, one comfortable; p'woi' , p'woi' tong, in bed, abed.

P'woi'. A coll. word: to consult, to deliberate, to consider: p'woi' pi, to consider, to
consult about; p'woi nö, to contrive, to plan, as ways and means; p'woi hwong, a medical consultation.

(705) P'wok.

Read p'woi; used for the coll. p'wook: scum, froth: "ch'hi p'wook, froth of water; "lang p'wook, white frothy spittle; p'woong p'wook, the scum of boiling rice; p'wook, p'ak, ch'ok, li, scum bubbling out, as from under a cover.

(706) P'wong.

Read sik; used in the Puik, Ing for the coll. p'woong: the ebbing of the tide: 'ch'hi p'woong, the tide is ebbing; p'woong, 'chi'ng, ebbed till it is shallow; p'woong, khang, (or tah), e b b e d all dry.

Sa.

Sand, gravel; pebbles; sandy, gritty; granulated, comminuted; small and sweet, as fruit; in the coll. ready, skillful at: read sai in the coll. q. v.: liu sa, shifting sands; sa mok, a sandy desert, as of Shamo or Gobi; sa mwoong, a Buddhist priest; also defined diligent conduct; sa li, a russet pear; com., Sa kuing a district of Yeuping-fu in Fookien; coll., sa chiak, sa, ready at, doing easily and well.

Used for the last in the sense of pebbles, sand: com., "chio sa, cinnabar; "sa ting, the seeds of a certain fruit used to aid digestion; p'peng sa, borax.

Thin silk, gauze; gauzy; fibers, thread: com., "sa, two kinds of gauze, of which the former is the thinner; "sa t'ing, a gauze lantern; "sa mo'yéng tidang, the gauze cap and round collar of the Ming dynasty; "ch'hiu sa, crape; "tu sa, bombazine, camlet; "mieng sa siang cotton-thread; coll., t'ai t'eng sa, gauze for sieves.

A coll. character: sudden, gripping pains in the bowels, colic; cholera-morbus: "sa chih, a colic; tioh, sa, to have the colic; tioh, mi, sa, a fit of insensibility from colic; "hang sa, or hung hang sa, a severe cold; "kung to, sa, a gripping colic; kauk, sa, to scrape one having colic (with a cash dipped in oil).

The name of a fine wood, called "sa tong, brought from Tibet; it bears a red blossom and fruit like a plum.

A stole or surplice: com., kid sa, a priest's robe.

A teacher or professor; a skilled workman, one practiced in a profession, trade, or art.

Sa'. A coll. word: a vulgar term for the sexual act, used in railing at one.

A coll. word: to tie with a cord; a knot: wak,
"sa, a slipping knot; 'si 'sa, a tight knot; ku'kwong 'sa, the "bellows-knot"—a knot with the cord rove through a bamboo-bellows-tube to tie an animal with.

Sa. A coll. word, as in 'sa 'la, the rustling of grass; 'sa da kieu' a pattering, as of rain; 'sa la'k, a sudden noise, a rattling sound; 'sa 'sa kieu' a rattling, as of things drawn about by rats.

Sá. The west; in divination belongs to metal; western, foreign, European, American; used in names of places; heaven, in the language of Buddhists; in a met., sense, that, there: com., 'sá yong, the western ocean, western countries; 'sá tri'eng, the western heavens, the Buddhist Paradise; 'sá jhu (or 'siv), the west lake—in the suburbs of Foochow; 'sá chuang' Tibet; 'sá 'iu ke' a book of tales about Tong sang chuang' journeying westward to get the Buddhist books; 'sá chieu' a west exposure to the sun's rays; 'Sá síe, a famous beauty of ancient times; 'sá nang, and 'sá puék, S. W. and N. W.; coll., 'sá tio' the west road—the upper Min region; 'tieng sich, ch'oi', 'sá sich, kuo' a mouth here and a sentence there—everybody has something to say.

Sái. Angry, frowning; vexed; sad, much grieved; 'sá kwong, troubled, sorry; com., 'ku 'sá, solitary and wretched.

A rhinoceros, called "sa 'ngiu; several varieties are enumerated with the horn in different positions about the head; good sword-metal; the carpels of a melon: 'sing 'iu 'jing 'sá, a discriminating mind; com., 'sá ka'ek, a rhinoceros' horn; 'sá 'ngiu won' ngwok, 'kêng hiê' pi huà, "a rhinoceros wishing in vain for the moon"—to wish for what is not attainable.

Sá. A diminutive of the Olea fragrans, called muk; 'sá, bearing reddish flowers; the name often occurs in poetry.

Sá. A coll. word: dryness or hoarseness of the throat, as after much talking: 'hó 'têng, 'sá 'sá tioh, the throat very dry.

Sá. A coll. word: rank, rancid, as old lard: siong' 'sá (or 'chîé), to become rancid; 'k' u 'ló 'sá, bitter and rank, very bitter.

To wash the feet; to purify, to clean; to cleanse morally; a washing vessel; in the coll. purging, cathartic; to sponge out of; to shuffle; to dash down; to tease, to annoy: 'sá 'uk, to bathe; 'ka ping â 'sá, as poor as though all washed out; 'sá 'ma, name of an office in the Hanlin; 'sá 'sêng, to wash one's self; 'sá 'tong, to bathe in warm water; 'sá 'tâ' saik, to wash out.
the color; "sá p'au" (coll. "sá long"), to scale guns; "sá, sang tang" the ceremony of washing a child —on the third day after birth; coll., "sá tuu'g" to wash and rinse; "sá, pvang," to wash plates; met., to "sponge" a treat out of one; "sá, p'á" to shuffle cards; "sá, pang te" to dash things on the ground in anger; "sá, tong" to a violent purgative; mbl, p'ah, 'sá,' don't tease me.

To wash, to wipe off; met., to avenge a wrong, as to wipe off a reproach, as by the death of one's enemy; also read 'sua, q. v. Perspiration; to perspire, to sweat on the forehead: also read 'ch'ü, q. v.

Afraid, fearful, terrified; craven, dispirited, cast down; timid, backward, bashful; thrown off one's guard: 'oi' 'sá,' abashed.

Also read, sú: a name of an herb; to quintuple; fivefold.

Straw sandals, slippers, grass shoes, as worn by posture-makers; to go barefoot: 'k'ë,'a pe' 'sá,' to renounce like a pair of old sandals, as the world or one disliked.

To move, to remove; to change, as one's abode; to be exiled; transported by royal authority; to exceed or overpass, as time: "sá si'eng" to become good, to reform; 'ch'ing 'sá,' to change one's abode; "sá nguo" to overpass the month.

A sort of silk cap or kerchief for the head, a turban; a hair-band; a kind of gauze with square figures; the strings of a cap; to bind together or upon neatly connected; a crowd passing; floating banners.

To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams of water: "sá 'chiu," to pour off spirits.

A plant, allied to hemp in its fibers, and used for weaving into cloth; fine linen or grasscloth.

The royal signet, the imperial seal; the great seal of the state: in the coll. read 'sè, q. v.

Fine, small, minute; small and delicate, neatly made; petty, trifling, unimportant; careful, attentive; thoroughly: com., 'sá' naung small in size; "sá' sing or 'chü sá' very careful or attentive; "sá' cha, to examine minutely; "sá' nga, small and delicate, as a person; "sá' p'ó or sá' 'ch'id, a concubine; "sá' kak, to kill by cutting to pieces; "sá' muk, ta'ing a furniture-shop; coll., 'sá' ki'ang, a young child, a babe; 'sá' ne to be careful; "sá' kah, a small kind, or bread, as of fowls; 'á sá' low in stature, as a child, a plant; "sá' si'ang, a low voice.

1. 洗炮 洗炮
2. 旦 母
3. 如 善
4. 徒 聿
5. 細
6. 警
7. 月 醞
8. 細 嫩
9. 細 查 細
10. 嫩 細
11. 細 婆 細
12. 細 木 店
13. 細 仔
14. 細 歌 矮 細
15. 細 聲 細
Sá'. A coll. word, similar to the last: young, younger; inferiority in rank or degree of relationship; my, our: sá, ku, a husband’s younger sister; sá, ‘sing, husband’s younger brother’s wife; sá, kev, a wife’s younger brother; sá, sioh, hvoi, a year younger; sá, sioh, poang, younger by one half, only half as old.

A son-in-law; a husband sometimes so called: used for the coll. sai, q. v.: "chü sá" or "nú sá" a son-in-law; "hieng sá" a worthy son-in-law.

Read song; used for the coll. sá, a fabulous animal, called sá, anga, like a lion, or (as some say) like a horse; met., overbearing; particular, strict; hard to please, as a customer; exacting, as a seller; sá anga p’ang, tioh, sai, the sá anga encountering the lion; met., one strict person finding his match in another.

A coll. character: many, much: sá, ‘chieu, many and few; much and little; cheng, sá, very many or much; sá, wod, or sá, ch’oi, talkative; ko, sá, more; sá, sing sów, many thoughts—fearful; doubting, incredulous.

(709) Saë.

To state distinctly to a superior; a statement to the emperor; a plain record; forms of prayer, as recited and burnt to idols: also read su, q. v.: ‘chain saë’ to present a statement; com., ‘saë’ ke’ a written prayer, burnt to an idol; coll., ‘kaëng’ chiek, saë, sioh, yong like a priest receiving written prayers, as said of one greedily taking money.

Saë’. A coll. word: to beat one on the buttocks: k’a, ‘chü l’a saë’ stretch him (on the floor) and beat him; saë, kwoi, peng, to beat one a few tens of blows of the bamboo.

(710) Saëk.

Read sauk, oll. saëk, i to slap with the hand, to strike violently; to thresh grain, as on the teu, k’ wong or threshing-frame; to knock things about, to dash down in anger: saëk, p’wai to dash to pieces; saëk, teu to thresh rice; saëk, sioh, chiong, to give a slap with the hand; saëk, wong saëk, tiek, to dash down bowls and plates in a rage; saëk, sioh, ‘tö, to catch a violent fall.

(711) Saëng.

Read song; coll. saëng: to send presents, to give, to present to; to accompany, to go with; to see a guest out; a present, a gift: song, hung siong saëng may prosperous breezes attend you! saëng, ‘l’a uk, to make presents; saëng, ch’ing, to make presents when a child is a year old; saëng, ch’ing, to accompany the bride, as a few of her male relatives do; saëng, sek, lak, to make presents (to a bride)
Read ,sa; coll. ,sai: a master, a teacher, an instructor; one skilled in an art: "sai kung, a Taoist magician or acrobat, who mounts a ladder of knives, goes through fire, &c.; "sai liang, tie those taught by the same master, fellow-apprentices, or priests.

The neighing of a horse; to belch, to hiccup; a hoarse, broken noise; a crashing or clattering sound: ,sai sak, a furious onslaught, the din of battle.

The lower part of the face, the chops, the sides of the jaws; the cheeks: coll., ,sai ,sai,t'au ching, ,sai, ,sai, ,chiu, ,choi, cheek, cheek, head dizzy! cheek, cheek, drunk with wine! a lullaby sung while holding a child's head and rocking it to and fro; sang ,tong, ,sai, to have long (swollen) cheeks, the mumps?

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The gills of a fish, the bones supporting the gills. Read 'sá', as in 'sá 'sá', alarmed.

Also read 'sá': the bony marrow or column in horns; the burl at the base of an antler; the soft, velvety covering of antlers.

Also read 'sá': to extend the wings, to spread the wings, as if about to fly; the graceful gambolings of a phénix.

Also read 'sá': a long beard; bushy whiskers.

Read 'sü'; coll. 'sai', as in 'sai' ka, private, one's own, as surplus gain; 'sai' ka tai one's private affair.

Read 'chí'; coll. 'sai': ordure, dung, excrement; 'sai' nie, ordure and urine; 'sai' kung, a term for a privy, used by southern people; 'sái' saí, an involuntary stool; 'sái' pwoo a diaper, a swathing-cloth; 'saí' saí, to have a stool; 'kvang' li 'sái' ló a street-swatcher.

Read 'sü'; used for the coll. 'sai': to order, to send, to commission one; to use, to employ; to cause, to occasion; need, expense, use; answering the purpose, fit: 'sai' sung to use, to expend; an outlay;

'sái' ch'iang, to expend money; 'sái' pheng k'o, to send one; 'sái' ch'oi a servant; 'sái' hwok, tmai the expense heavy, as of a feast; 'sái' ch'iang, sa hou a spendthrift; 'sái' heng sulky, pouting; 'sái' ch'iu, to use a hand—to employ an agent, as for mental duties; 'sái' ang ch'ang, to use "the dark needle"—to injure secretly; 'sái' sung angry; dit 'sái tek, it will answer, that will do; ng' sai, no occasion for, need not; 'sái' sung, to row or sail a boat.

Read 'só'; coll. 'sai' as in 'nié' sai' a son-in-law.

Read 'sê'; used for the coll. 'sai': a husband; 'kwó' sai' a wife and husband; 'Kuak' sai' a god worshiped by prostitutes;

'ne' sai' a woman's paramour; kwang kwang sai sai' officers, the noble and wealthy; paik, ng' paik, be' sai' don't you know me, the old bruise, as a braggart says tapping his nose with his finger.

To clip, to shear; to pare off; to reduce; to descend, to bend or come down to effect an object; to cover with hair or feathers; something placed under a corpse: also read sak, q. v.
To expose to the sun's heat, to dry in the sun: sai, to sun clothes; sai, to dry by the sun's heat.

A limit, a border; the passes of a country: also read saik. q. v. ch'ok sai, to pass over the border, as the heroine. Wong chieu kung did; sai nyu, beyond the frontier.

Saik. 

The shades of color, or expression, in the countenance; the appearance, Sh. form, manner; color, hue, Sh. tint; the quality, kind, description of; beauty, radiance; lust, sexual pleasure; the 139th radical: kwok, saik, the beautiful women of a country; no saik, an angry face; king saik, landscape, scenery; cheng saik, a sedate manner; com., ang saik, color; saik, ke, saik, ch'ewi and saik, tek, the hue, quality of; chak saik, various sorts; i ngu saik, the five colors, azure, black, white, yellow, red; sidang saik, the degree of purity, as of metals; hieh saik, a clear color; met., work well-done; hi saik, a joyful look; saik, ch'ewi a bright, lively color; ch'ui saik, colors, colored, as a painting; swoi saik, to contest with dice, as in the yeu hwoi; roi saik, to lose the color, faded out; k'ang hwoi saik, to watch the color in fusing metals; saik, ch'ieh (or tong), a light color; ch'ok, saik, fine, well made or done; tong saik, or h'o saik, lustful, licentious; nu saik, venery; saik, pok, ni ing ch'ewi ni, it is not beauty that beguiles men; they beguile themselves; coll., au saik, an old, faded color.

Saik.

To fill, to stop up, to close; to prevent, to obstruct; stopped up; true, sincere; unintelligent, stupid; an important pass in a country: also read sai' and in the
Interchanged with the last: to reap, to gather a harvest; grain ready for the sickle; careful, not wasteful: "ko' saik, sowing and reaping, husbandry.

(716)

Sain.

Lean, lank, emaciated; poor, thin, as from sickness: "han,' saiu, 'ci, 'ch'a; his bones stick out like sticks; com., "soi saiu' lean, wasted away; saiu' chi che' very lank, extremely emaciated; "meng' saiu' thin-visaged.

Read siev: coll. sai': the twelve animals, supposed to resemble the twelve branches (t', chi), and used to designate the year of one's birth, hence called "sang'sai'; they are the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, serpent, horse, goat, ape, fowl, dog, and hog: "nü saiu' si' nö, "saiu' kau, what is your animal (year)? the ape (year); saiu' si' to, saiu' one born in the serpent (year) is much given to doubts and perplexity.

To rinse the mouth; to wash out, to scour; to purify, to correct; to gnaw: "saiu' k'wong, to wash; "saiu' k'en, to rinse the mouth.

Also read san'k, and sok', to suck; to draw in the breath, to inhale, to inspire; also to cough, to eructate.
SAK.

(717)

Sak.

殺

To kill, to slay, to murder; to wound with murderous intent; to die from famine; destroyed or forgotten; killed, as by frost; to hunt and kill game; to cut grass; furious, murderous; to brush, to sweep away, to exterminate; name of an arrow or lance: also read sai' q. v.: 'sak, 'ceu, to decapitate; com., 'sak, 'seng, to kill animals; 'sak, 'ch'iü, a headsman, executioner; 'sak, sak, 'sing, a murderous intent, deadly hate; a loathing; as for a bad habit; 'ch'èh, sak, the seven degrees of manslaughter; met., a bad man, a cheat, a rascal; coll., 'meng tui' sak, k'e his face wears a furious aspect; 'sak, stilh, teng' an onslaught, a fight.

殺

Analogous to the preceding, of which it is the vulgar form: to injure, to kill; to strike with a noxious influence; baleful, malign, noxious; to end, to cease; the end, the last: com., 'sak, k'e deadly vapors; a baleful influence; 'sak, 'sing, a malign spirit or effluence; 'sak, 'sing, a baleful star; 'sak, kaëk, the malign influence, under which one is born; unlucky, as a site; 'hungh 'chwi hwang' sak, k'aek, the geomancy is affected by a malign influence; 'sak, 'mai, the end, termination; 'sak, kwah; (coll. sak, kwah,) the finale, completion, as of a job; 'sak, 'ch'iü, to stop doing; 'sak, sük, true, real, actual.

殺

To strike a backhanded blow; to rub off; to sweep away: mìwak, sak, to wipe off.

撒

To scatter, to disperse, to throw about; to set loose: 'sak, ch'ung, to sow seed; 'sak, p'wak, to waste, as property: com., 'sak, lai² to implicate by magnifying a fault—to press one, to "squeeze" money; p'ie chiu sak, kwak, the hair disheveled; sak, ch'ien lai² to sprinkle spices on; coll., sak, yâ, abandoned, profligate; rude, impudent.

撒

Also read sai²: a long spear or halberd; to clip, as the wings of a bird to prevent it from flying.

霧

A slight shower; a drizzling, passing rain; momentarily: sak, yòng, suddenly; com., sak, sî, kung, in a moment, on a sudden.

霧

Feathers used to adorn coffins; a flabellum or great fan, painted with feathers and flowers, and anciently borne behind the sovereign.

饗

An acrid taste: sak, lak, hot, biting; met., in the coll. very severe, harsh and authoritative in manner.

饗

A pillar, a shaft, as in Buddhist temples; a Buddhist monastery; a tope or pagoda-like monument over the ashes of a priest: 'pô sak, your monastery.
A religious word, introduced by Buddhists; it means to see everything, to help, to assist; also a surname: com., 'pu sak, a Buddhist deity, an idol, an image—the term is a contraction of Bodhisat, a candidate for a Buddhahood.

The sound of wind, a gust, a blast; sudden, rushing, as the wind: sak, sak, rushing and whistling; soi sak, decaying, declining, growing old.

Sak. A coll. word; to boil in water, to seethe; to boil food without seasoning or condiments: sak, pruong, tong, to heat or boil cooked rice in water; pak, sak, kaie, a boiled fowl, one boiled without sauce; sak, sak, 'keng 't'au, a well-boiled dog's head; met., one constantly laughing.

Sak. A coll. word, as in ka sak, (or ka lat), a roach, a cockroach; sak, 'mo, large roaches; chui sak, a kind of black edible bug or winged insect.

Sang.

Three; thrice; the third: com., 'tai, sang, the third; chai, sung, repeatedly; sang lang, the third or lightest shade of blue; sang kai, the three worlds; sang hwa, a set of actors—actors with painted faces, clowns, buffoons; sang 'peng 't'awng, a sampan; met., one who limps; sang kaek, kieung, the shoulder thrust forward, as of one who pushes his way in a crowd; 'sang kak, lai, a cement of earth, sand, and lime; 'sang tek, kau, three-six-nine, set days of a month having the figures 3, 6, and 9 in—seldom, infrequent; 'sang seng, the three sacrificial animals, pig, ox, and goat; 'sang nieng hau, three years' mourning for parents; sang si, the three commissioners—provincial treasurer, judge, and salt-commissioner; pok, 'sang pok, se neither three nor four—unsuitable, worthless; 'sang ch'awng ke, three inches of breath—dying; coll., sang pa lang lai, 'take it in quick'—eat quick (and come); sang, 'sang tek, hai sioh, hong, ch'eng, (Fookien is) three parts mountain, six parts sea, and only one part fields; sang sek, tek, 'wu, a miserable shirk. Read sang: to do thrice, to reiterate: sung, si, to think thrice, to consider deliberately.

A hill, a mountain; heights, mountain ranges; wild, waste; met., graves; the 46th radical: 'ik, sang, to retire to private life; sang kieung, wild fowl; com., sang ting, the top of a hill; sang hung, a peak; sang laung, hills, a group of mountains; sang chai, robbers' den in the mountains; sang sieu, a hill demon who spirits away things; sang yong, a goat; sang tien, Shantung; sang lang chiong ke, malaria from forests or dank places; sang ko, 'hong ta, 'hong ta.
robe with short sleeves; met., deficient, not just the thing; hard to be kept secret.

To pare off; to expunge, to correct, to amend and settle the text: "sang k'iai, to reject and alter; "sang k'iau" to expunge, as bad phraseology.

This and the next two sometimes read "sang: good, fair, beautiful; also to ridicule, to make sport of: "sang ch'tie' to laugh at.

Coral, of which there are red and green varieties: often read "sang, q. v.: "sang hu, (coll. "sang hu), coral, which may be worked into ornaments; "sang hu sii' branched coral; "sang "sang, scattered, as fallen flowers.

Unable to advance; to walk lame, to bobble, to halt, in which senses interchanged with the last two: "muang "sang, to halt, to make poor progress.

To cut grass, to mow; to cut herbs; to root out; a large reaping-hook, a scythe.

To weep, to cry bitterly; tears flowing: "sang yong k'ek, hu tears streaming down from the eyes.

To produce, to grow; to bear, to beget; a birth, parturition; the productions of a country; natives; an estate, a patrimony; occupation, livelihood; a
Tortuous paths among the mountains: "kiong 'sang," crooked, winding, as paths.

Interchanged with the next: to pare off, to trim, as iron; to smooth, to level off.

A thin metal plate; a plane, an iron shaving-tool; to cut and pare; to level.

To shade from rain or sun; an umbrella, a parasol: com., "'liong 'sang," the official umbrella, a canopy carried before high officials; "'ta 'sang," an umbrella; "wo 'sang," ming 'sang," a canopy presented to an officer by the people; coll., "sang lôh," an umbrella-case; "sang k'woi k'i," to open an umbrella.

Read 'seng; coll. 'sang: economical, frugal, sparing: "sang chiêk," or "sang kiêng" economical; "sang ,chiêng," to use money sparingly; "sang sioh, ch'oi" one month less to fill; "sang sêd" to avoid getting into trouble.

A medicinal powder; the name of a song; miscellaneous; various, odds and ends; common, ordinary: in the coll. to scatter, to sprinkle, as powders: also read 'sang q. v.: "p'oo 'sang," a day-laborer; com., "tang ,kò ,wong 'sang," nostrums, plasters, pills, and powders; coll., "sang sioh, tek, 'kiâng," to sprinkle a little on; "sang 'sông" (or 'tai 'sông), red sugar in a sifted form.

To scatter, as by the wind; to separate, to dissipate; to spread abroad; to disband, to disperse, to break up; to distribute; a wine vessel, an amphora; a measure equal to five 'ch'ia; empty, vague, as talk; dissipated: also read 'sang q. v.: "p'oo 'sang," liu ngiong, to spread false reports; 'hung 'sang," leisure; com., pwak, 'sang" to distribute or post, as troops; 'sang" ,chá, to dismiss school, as at the end of the year; "ko 'sang," 'ting, 'wong, the family scattered and dead; 'sang hoâng" scattered and confused, all gone, as one's spirits; 'sang" ,p'aw, to disperse a company, to retire, as attendants at the close of their term; hu'ao k, 'sang" to dissipate, as a cold, boils, &c.; 'sang" ,ch'ai", a temple-feast; 'sang kó 'hoo," to distribute prize-money for compositions; coll., 'chiêng p'ah, 'sang" the cash all scattered, as by the snapping of the string.

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<td>three-holed flageolet: &quot;sieu 'sang,&quot; an abortion; com., &quot;ka 'sang,&quot; family possessions; &quot;'tw 'sang,&quot; productions of the soil; 'ch'ok 'sang,&quot; the products of a place; &quot;sang ,mâng, the vagina; &quot;sang nang&quot; death from childbirth; &quot;sang,&quot; protracted parturition, as from wrong presentations; &quot;ho 'sang,&quot; a midwife, as written on signs or cards; &quot;ngiék, 'sê&quot; g, property, an estate; &quot;'k'ing 'ka tâung,&quot; 'sang,&quot; the family estate all lost.</td>
<td>17th century</td>
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Read seng; coll. sang: the surname, the name of a family or clan; 'seng che' sang' a double surname; 'pah, sang' the people; 'i sang' mien, what is his surname? paik, 'i sang' mien, mien sang, I know his surname and name! — an expression of contempt.

Read seng; coll. sang: the natural disposition, temper, spirit: 'sang' nat' a patient disposition; 'sang' chiu, a kind, passionate spirit; 'sang' kong, an inflexible temper; 'i sang' ting kek, his temper is very hasty.

Gripping pains, wind in the stomach; swelling of the testicles: 'sang' ke' stricture in the bladder; 'sang' sang' angina pectoris; 'sang' sang' inflammation of the testes.

Fish sporting in the water; to snare fish in a wicker-net; the name of a river in Corea; a bar in a river—perhaps a local use of the word: com., 'sang' t'au, Swatow.

To rail at, to scold; to slander, to traduce, to vilify: 'sang' chiew' to mock; 'kang' it 'ut sang' reprove but do not scold.

Also read 'sang: rice boiled till it separates; cakes fried in fat till dry: 'sang' hoang' boiled rice.

Read shing; used in the Paik, ing for the

1. 'Ching, 'sing, the sky clearing up after rain: 'tieng shang, the sky clear, fair weather; sang siok, nik, clear for one day.

Sang'. A coll. word: to be silent, not to speak: sang' moh, ch'ang, be still, don't talk! sang' mok, quiet, of few words, not noisy.

(719) Sau.

Sau.

A twig, the top of a tree, the end of a branch; small, slender; small sticks for fuel; a rudder or tiller; a steersman, a sailor; to knock a thing off; a farming tool; a flag; a staff used in pantomimes: 'sau chou, sailors; com., 'sau kong, a steersman; coll., 'sau t'ing t'ou, sang' tall and portly.

A bow discharging the arrow; the ends or tips of a bow.

Shao.

A coarse weed or grass, of which wild boars make their lairs, like houses in form. Read sieu: the roots of grass.

'Sau. A coll. word: to glance at: 'sau siok, a' to glance, to take a look at; kwang 'sau, to inspect, to look about, as at night.

'Sau. A coll. word, analogous to the preceding: 'sau siok, a' merely glance at it—and instantly understand, as said of a person of talent.
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<td>'稍' A thing developing gradually; a granary; government stores; a ration of grain; slowly, by degrees, gradually; slightly, partially: &quot;sau 'sieu, rather small; 'sau 'kô, does pretty well, tolerable; &quot;sau 'in pok, hak, it does not quite suit; com., 'sau 'sau, a little, slightly, in some degree.</td>
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<td>A distorted mouth, as of a jug; to patrol, to go about and inspect; a guard-boat, a revenue-cutter: &quot;sau 't'ang' a spy; com., &quot;sau 'sung,' revenue-boats to suppress smuggling; &quot;sau 'chung,' the chief of the revenue-police; &quot;chwi sau' and &quot;ngiâng sau' water and land revenue-guards; 'chô sau' ev sau' the left and right guards or divisions of a camp; coll., &quot;ch'ok, sau' huk, tie to place pickets; 'sau 'chi,' the tongue in the mouth-piece of a wind instrument; &quot;sau 'nga,' a coined word or phrase, private terms, as for prices; 'Ch'ong 'seng sau' the peculiar coinage of the granary locality in the city—consists in fanciful uses and combinations of the initials and finals. Read sieu': verbose, gabbling; a guard station to suppress banditti; to disallow.</td>
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<td>An analogous to the preceding: the stern of a boat; a fast sailing, armed boat; guard or revenue vessels: com., &quot;sau 'sung,' a revenue boat; 'tok, sau' the superintendent of a guard-station; 'sieng sau' the guards of a salt department, who suppress smuggling.</td>
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<td>'癟' To cough; to raise phlegm; a cough: com., 't'ang sau' to raise phlegm; coll., 'kaâng sau' a hacking cough; Sau. 'lau' sau' a cough common in old age; kaiu 'tong sau' a violent, racking cough, (?) whooping-cough.</td>
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<td>Read 'sua,' coll. sau': to sweep, to brush; to sweep and clean up; to dampen ardor: &quot;sau 'ch'iu' to sweep the house; sau 'ch'iu, a broom; sau pong'tô' to sweep up dirt; sau 'ch'iu mënget, broom-whisk; sau 'ch'iu trui, (or tong), the stump of an old broom; p'âh, sau heng' to dampen ardor, to dash one's hopes; sau 'pi, to reprove one to his face, to tantalize and disappoint him; &quot;sau 'jang,' to paint a blue ground.</td>
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<td>(720) Sauk.</td>
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<td>'刷' A brush, a scraper; to brush, to scrape, to scrub; to cleanse; to print; 'k'ang sauk, to cut blocks and print; 'sauk, 'ti, to wipe off the disgrace; com., 'jâ sauk, a shoe-brush; sauk, 'â, to brush shoes; 'chêng sauk, a coir-brush; pau' sauk, to curry and brush (a horse); coll., sauk, sauk, 'kiâng, a small brush.</td>
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| A bird-net; to follow, to cause to follow; to conform to; to head, to lead, to conduct, to take the command of; prompt, act-
ive; suddenly, hastily; generally, for the most part, in the gross; a mark, a guide; a leader, a ruler: also read luk, q. v.: "i 'ch'i u kauk, let this be a pattern; "pieu sauk, a leader; an example; a sample; 'tai' sauk, for the most part; 'sauk, yong, suddenly; com., 'ch'i sauk, carelessly, anyhow; 'sauk, ch'ing' to lead a multitude, to raise a mob against; sauk, seng' to conform to the nature or circumstances of; 'sauk, lid'ng, to lead, to command (troops).

A cricket: com., sek, sauk, the hearth or house cricket; coll., sek, sau k, lid'ng, a cricket cage—made of a joint of bamboo.

To smear, to daub over; to lay on with a brush, to whitewash, to paste over: coll., 'sauk, pid', to white-wash walls; 'sauk, ch'iong, to starch with a brush, as clothes; sau k, pah, 'hung, to whiten, as a shoe-sole; sau k, hwo 'chwi, to whitewash with lime.

The new moon; the first day of the month; to begin, a beginning; the north: "cheng' sau k, new year's day; "sauk, n'ik, the first day of the month; com., 'sauk, 'wong', sau k, hiong, to burn incense on the 1st and 15th of the month.

A great spear, 18 feet long, such as Ts'ao Ts'ao wielded: 'ki sauk, a game of chess.

Same as the last; a long spear, used on horseback; also a harpoon or fish-spear.

Stalks from whose fibers cords are made; a string, a cord, a rope; to bind; to get, to obtain; to pull out, to select; to search, to seek for, to inquire into, to study or investigate; that which binds; a precept, a law, an obligation; uneasy, disquieted: used for the coll. sóh, q. v.: sau k, sau k, uneasy, apprehensive.

To feel for, to seek after; to take, to obtain; to select: move sau k, to feel with the hand; met., to search for truth.

To draw in, to contract; confused, disordered; to collect again; to coil or curl up, as snakes; to creep, as into a hole; to retract, to draw back or cease from; to strain, as wine; puckered, shortened, shrunk; tangled, snarled; upright, straight; retiring, diffident: used for the coll. 't'éi, q. v.: "ch'ang', sau k, remiss, disorderly; "t'oî', sau k, to withdraw.

Sometimes read só'uk: to walk mincingly, to shuffle along; to walk carefully, as in a narrow path.

To lead on, to conduct; also to follow, to comply; to collect; a napkin at the girdle: also read sóî' q. v.: 'sauk, sóu, to lead troops.
In a dilemma, hurried, fluttered; repeated, frequent; close; numerous, troublesome: also read so′ q. v.: "hwang sauk, reiterated, troublesome, as affairs.

To arise hastily; to collect, to draw together; to draw up, as the sleeves: sauk, sauk, to stand erect; a stern, decided manner; 'sauk, yong, to unite; to draw, as the dress about one.

(721)

Saung.

A counting board, an abacus; to reckon, to cipher, to calculate; to estimate, to regard; to plan, to plot, to scheme; numbers; a plan, a scheme; a slip of bamboo to keep the reckoning, as in games: com., "saung" ′p′iao, an abacus; "saung" ′k′ü′ to plot, to scheme against; "saung" ′ta′ to scheme; "ta saung" to plan, to consider; "saung" so′ to reckon accounts; ′u so′ saung′ innumerable; ′chíok, saung′ to reckon to the last cash, close-fisted; "saung′ k′ü′ to reckon a part as a whole, as years of age; "saung′ chëuk′ to reckon full (years); "saung′ hwa′k′ arithmetic, skill in numbers; ′hak, saung′ to reckon items into one sum; cheap; coll., "saung′ mëng′ sing, sang, or ′ch′ang ′mang saung′ a blind fortune-teller; ′hwang saung′ to monopolize, as profits; to exact high rates; to cheapen, as labor when work is scarce; ′t′au hwok, k′ëuk, i saung′ lak, he has reckoned the hair all off my head—got every cash in settling.

Garlic, chives: com., "saung′ t′au′, garlic bulbs; "saung′ chiong′ garlic sauce, pickled with soy; ′chíeng ′kw′ hā, saung′, onions, scallions, chives, and garlic— are excluded from a vegetarian’s diet; coll., saung′ p′u′ sections of garlic bulbs.

Complaisant, yielding, conciliatory; humble, meek, mild; respectful, obsequious; to venerate, to yield obedience: "saung′ yong′ to give place, to yield respectfully; ′kw′ saung′ to yield humbly to, retiring.

Interchanged with the last: a stand or support; to grasp and place firmly; to select; to enter, to ingratiate; the 8th of the 8, or 57th of the 64, diagrams; it relates to wind, and denotes mildness, bland, mild, gentle, insinuating: "saung′ song′ mild, yielding.

To lose, to fail to obtain; to pass into obscurity; lost, ruined; forgotten, out of mind; to cease, to die; failure: also read song, q. v.: "saung′ mëng′, blind; saung′ kwok′, to lose a kingdom; com., in′ chài saung′ mëng′ lost his life in getting a fortune.

Saung′. A coll. word: to strangle with a cord: saung′ t′ai′, to kill by strangling; saung′ k′ing,
SE.

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<td>to draw the cord tight so as to strangle.</td>
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(722) Read 時; coll. 時: four, the fourth; met., every, where: the second is the complex, and the third the abbreviated, form: 時 chīh, or 時 'a, four of certain things; 時 'a kau, thirty six; 時 k'a pa, to crawl on four legs —I'm a dog (if what I say is not true); 時 hoong paik, mieng', universal, extensive; 時 k'a 時 'ch'iu pek, tik, tik, stretched in death; 時 pok, ch'iong does nothing properly.

試 Read 時; coll. 時 as in 時 時 examinations for the Siutsai degree.

四 A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 時 時 connected, attached, added on.

右 Right, straight, direct; what the mind approves; the substantive verb to be, is, am, are; this, that, these, those: 時 nik, that day, then; 時 pok, 時 if it is so; 時 pek, certainly; 時 'i, therefore, by this means; com., pok; 時 (coll. ny' 時) not so, no; 時 hi, right and wrong; 'kuo 時 sing, hi, to say but not mean; 時 se' 自 -conceited; 時 pok, 時 to confess a wrong; 時 se'

寺 There truly is or should be; 時 時 in the right shape or form, it fits so; coll., 時 i chō' it was he that did it; 時 sing tioh, pai' 時 chá' tioh, mui, if a god, worship him; if dough, knead him—treat him according to his character (so as to get his money).

寺 An official residence; chambers for officers about a court; an office, a hall; chamberlains, eunuchs; a Buddhist temple or monastery: "時 m'ong, Shih. Budhists; tai" li 時 the Court of Appeal at Peking; "時 ing or noi' 時 eunuchs; com., "時 y'eng a Buddhist monastery; Eang' chiong 時 name of the Kushan monastery, near Foo-chow; pah, t'ak, 時 the White Pagoda monastery in Foochow.

峙 A high, isolated peak; to provide; provided, supplied, as with provisions: 時 時 to prepare, as public stores.

侍 To receive the orders of a superior; to follow, to attend; near to, waiting on, at the side of, as servants or officers near their superiors: 時 woi' officers of the Imperial guards, household guards; 時 tuk, hok, 時 academicians; huk, 時 to wait on; com., 時 long, Vice President of a Board; a provincial governor.
To lean upon, to trust to, to rely on; to look to for protection or help; to presume on, assuming; dull, unintelligent; used in the met. sense for a mother: ho se parents; i se to rely on; se ste to presume on one's power or station; chiu cheuk, to depend on one's hands and feet — i.e., on brothers.

To see, to observe, to inspect, to examine; to notice and imitate; to treat, to behave toward; to regard and compare; to cause to be seen, to view as; sid se to look aslant at; k'ang se to inspect, to look at; com., k'eng se near-sighted.

To show, to declare; to make known, as Heaven's will; to instruct, to admonish, as the people; an edict; a prognostic, revelation, sign, as from heaven; a polite phrase in letters; the 113th radical: chok, se to issue an edict; hu se to return an answer; hong se to teach one; com., ko se a proclamation; se ch'ung to admonish the people—as by an execution, etc.; se it, inform me—an epistolary phrase; chi se to point out, to direct one. Read ki: the same as ,ki (a spirit).

A family, a clan; a sect; appended to names, it denotes females; a family name; an ancient honorary title; the 83rd radical: sek, se the Buddhists; com., ngu se Madame, Mrs.; t'ing ding se or t'ing yueng ding se Mrs. T'ing Ling—the T'ing being her husband's, and the Ling her father's, surname.

(723) Read su in the dictionaries; coll. se: a comb; to comb, to dress the hair: a coarse comb; pe se, a fine-toothed comb; nga se, an ivory comb; ch'ong, to make the toilet, as a lady does; kwoi to dress the hair in a coiffure; pieng pieng to dress the cue; se vau 'sao meng' to comb the hair and wash the face.

Read su; coll. se: open, wide apart, coarse; sleazy; distant in relationship: se, se open, separated; remotely related; ch'ing, se, near and distant relationships; pung hieng tie' male relatives of the same surname, but distantly related.

Read 'su; coll. se: panned millet: sau brooms made of millet-tops.

Read su; coll. se: a place; kung se, a public place, a hall; se siek, t'eng ne, where's the place for meeting?

Read sa; coll. se: as in ngwoh, se the imperial seal.

S. A coll. word: slanting, projecting, leaning over, as the front of a house: chok, li, to jut out, to lean over; ngai...
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<td>sē, sē, the teeth uneven and projecting.</td>
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<td>sē. A coll. word: a superlative used for emphasis, as in sē sē lau very leaky.</td>
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<td>sē. A coll. word: to impose on by fraud, as in selling poor articles: ṅgai huo sē mēng, to palm off bad goods on persons; kēuk, nēng sē, to be swindled by persons; sē ṭa' kwo sīng' to fail to take one in.</td>
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(724) Sek.

Sek. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in sek, sēuh, to suck; to draw into the mouth quickly; sek, sōh, to suck, as blood, milk, etc.; sek, sioh, to slice, to cut up.

Sek. A coll. word, as in sī sek, to hiss, to whiz, to whir, as an arrow or a rocket; sī sek, sioh, sīng, to make a hissing sound; sī sek, chiā kwo' to pass whizzing by.

(725) Sek.

惜 | Hsi. To pity, to compassionate; to love, to regard; to regret; to be careful of, sparing; parsimonious, close, stingy: lēng sek, niggardly, griping; sek, kwōng īng, careful of time; tōng sek, to feel deeply for; com., kō sek, lamentable, sad, alas! āi sek, to love, to regard; keng sek, che' chai, to take a reverent care of written or printed paper.

悉 | Hsi. To comprehend fully and thoroughly; the complete knowledge of; altogether, entire; fully, completely, all; both, united: 'sek, ti, to know fully; 'ch'ing sek, ki stōng, to comprehend perfectly in all its minute details.

息, Hsi. One expiration and inspiration, a breath, a gasp; to breathe; to sigh; to stop, to rest, to repose; progeny, offspring; to bud, to sprout, as in spring; usury, interest, profits; to toil, to labor; to obstruct, to stop up; a moment, a breath: t'ai se'k, a long sigh; se'k, no' pacified; com., kē' sek, breathing; a bad odor; chā' sek, one's children; sek, sū, or ē kwo sek, a statement of amicable settlement, as handed in to a magistrate; le' sek, interest; ch'ok, sek, to pay interest, to make profit; ang sek, hiong, gum benzoin; seng' sek, the news, intelligence.

媳 | Hsi. The wife of a son or grandson: used for the coll. sing, q. v.: com., sek, hō' (coll. sing mo'), a daughter-in-law; song sek, a grandson's wife.

熄 | Hsi. To cover a fire with ashes; to put out a fire; to quash, to extinguish: sek, chē'uk, to extinguish a candle.

熠 | Shih. Dry. Read lık: bright, as flames; clear, brilliant, splendid.

濕澀, The second is an erroneous form: damp, wet, humid; hurried; disappointed, sad, dejected: hūn̐g sek, rheumatism; sok sek, insipid, petuous; com., kē' sek, kē' sek,  }
dampness, humid exhalations; "sek, seng, insects generated in water; "sek, ch'ui, wet, damaged by wet, as goods.

Low, marshy land; wet meadows at the base of hills; a marsh, a fen, a morass.

失
失, Shih.

To lose, to drop, to mislay; to fail, to omit; to err, to miss the road; to forget, to leave behind; to slip, to let slip; a failure, a fault: "sek, lau, lost; "sek, kauk, to fail to perceive; com., "sek, nyiông, lapsus linguae; "sek, ch'ui, dropped in the water; damaged by water, as goods; "sek, nyiông, I missed your call; "sek, t'ou, stollen; sek, ch'ui, the loser; "sek, ch'iu, slipped out of the hand—and lost; a blow by mistake; "sek, sêa to neglect business, to do a thing wrongly; "sek, keng or sek, la, I fail in politeness, as a host says; sek, k'ieung 't'ieung, to be careless; sek, k't'ien, stupid, obtuse; com., k't'ing sek, k't'o, to faint from fear.

室
室, Shih.

A house, a dwelling-place; a room; a wife; one's kindred, a family: to marry; a cavern; the 13th of the 28 constellations, a and b in Pegasus: "chêng sek, and ch'ak sek, wife and concubine; "sek, sêa sek, a family; com., "sek, t'âng, my wife, a term used in writing; "la sek, tea-houses—used on sign-boards.

释
释, Shih.

To unloose, to relax; to free, to let go; to acquit, to forgive; to open out, to explain; to put from one; to melt; to dissipate, as ice in the sun; to make soft, to soak; to submit; Buddhism: "sek, hão, to return from exile; "sek, haung, to banish resentment; "kei sek, to settle and dismiss (a lawsuit); com., sek, huuong, to let go, as from prison; sek, kiam, ná, Sakyamuni (Buddha)—a Sanscrit term; sek, k'au, sek, kwong, Buddhists; sek, kau, Budhism.

锡
锡, Hsi.

An alloy resembling white copper; its constituents vary according to required uses; tin, blocktin; pewter of lead and tin; to bestow; a sort of fine linen: "sek, hok, to confer happiness; sek, triông, an abbot's crosier; com., "sek, k'â, pewter utensils; sek, ku, a pewter teapot; a pewter saucepan or salver; sek, tong, a pewter cooking vessel with an inner cylinder; sek, pô, pewter foil.

识
识, Chih.

To know, to learn, to recognize; to be acquainted with; experienced, versed, skilled in: "neng sek, to recognize; acquainted with; "che sék, to know thoroughly; com., ti sek, judgment, discretion; sek, pê, ki kwang, to penetrate one's schemes; sek, che, liông, the pay of a scribe in a military office.

昔
昔, Hsi.

Dried meats; formerly, anciently, of old, a long time ago; the previous, former; a night; sek, sti, in former times; ek, sek, the whole night; "sek, chî, former-
SEK.

A ground lizard, called "sek, iê;" it is livid like a chameleon.

A kind of tree, anciently used in divination and sorcery.

To split up wood; to separate, to discriminate; to solve doubts: "sek, "sing, to split firewood; "sek, iê, a rainbow; p'êu sek, to discriminate.

To wash and scour rice; the water in which rice has been washed: "sek, lik, the pattering of rain or hail; "sek, ch'êng, a district in the south-west of Honan.

Clear, bright, brilliant; to distinguish, to discriminate, to discern clearly.

A form or shape; fashion, style, mode, manner; a rule, a law; an example or precedent; to imitate, to copy after; to respect, to reverence, to honor; an initial particle, Oh! a crossbar in a carriage, for which the next is used: com., "yonysek, form, fashion, style of; "hak, sek, to correspond to the pattern; met., suitable, cheap; "k'êwang sek, form, shape; manner.

The front bar or board of a carriage or sedan to lean on, as when bowing to others, termed in the
coll. k’ó ‘ch’iu ‘peng or leaning-board.

To rub with a cloth, to wipe, to clean up; to brush away; to wash sheep: in the coll. read ch’ek, q. v., hok, sek, to dust.

The sole of a shoe; thick, wooden soles; clogs, pattens, to preserve the feet from dampness: great, large: used for ch’iok, (a magpie); also for sek, as in sek, lü, salt, barren land.

To proceed, to advance; to go to, to reach, to arrive at; to go to her husband’s house, as a bride; to pass over a long way; to occur, to happen; to suit, to accord with; to follow; happening suddenly, just now, presently, recently; usual, common; pleased; good, suitable; coming to pass, accomplished; in the west of China, means to supply vacancies, as in an army: ‘sek, yong, suddenly; ‘sek, dái, has just come; ‘sek, k’ing, just now, recently; ‘sek, ch’üng, to follow or adhere to, as a party; ‘e sek, jia, not yet married.

Read saik; coll. sek, to stop an aperture; to fill, to stuff, to close; also a stopple, a stopper: sek, ‘k’ing, to stop tightly; sek, ‘tié, stuff it in.

Sek, A coll. euphonic prefix, as in sek, sau, to brush; sek, saik, to brush, to throw down violently; to thrust out (grain).

Ten; wholly; perfect, complete; the 24th radical: the second is the complex form: com., ‘sek, ch’iong, or ‘sek, méang, ‘ch’iong, complete, entire; ‘sek, p’ok, ‘ch’iong, very defective, full of blemishes; ‘sek, ‘siüng, pure, fine, as metals; ‘sek, hung, entire, the whole; very, exceedingly; ‘sek, swang’ to reckon accurately; ‘sek, wong’ the ten hatreds—name of a book of songs; ‘sek, sek, ch’iük, full, complete; ‘sek, ch’ë k’a the cross; ‘sek, ch’ë fü, a cross street; ‘sek, ank, k’w’i, the ghost of one who dies an unnatural or violent death; coll., ‘p’ah, sek, hwang, to be an amateur musician; ‘sek, hong, siok, one out of ten; sek, o’ païk, k’au, eight or nine out of ten—nearly completed or settled.

(726)

Sék. A coll. word: to shake, to agitate; m. e. t., to experience (toil or hardship): sek, ch’iing, to shake the lots (before an idol); t’au sek, wong, hing, dizzy from the motion, as of a boat or sedan; mwó’ sek, kwo, have not yet passed the ordeal.

(727)

Seng.

To bear, to produce; to live; to excite, to cause to grow; life, living, born, birth; raw, unripe; strange, unacquainted; the 100th radical: read, sang and ch’ang in the coll. q. v.; ‘seng ngiék, a calling, an employment; ‘t’auk, seng, friends; ch’ong, seng, the
A musical instrument of the organ kind, consisting of 13 reeds inserted in a bulb; small, slender; "seng k'eu, cattle; draught animals; "hi, seng, sacrificial animals: com., "seng, the three victims or sacrificial meats, pig, ox, and goat, or fowl, fish, and pork; t'ei, seng, the six kinds of animals, horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs, and swine—in the coll. termed t'ei, heak.

Read, sien; coll. seng: before, first; previous; I'sien. early, formerly: seng kau' to arrive first; seng ou' ch'iu, before or after (the set time); seng au' p'wo' he left just before you came; seng, tieng hauw' k'u, first sweet then bitter—first rich then poor; seng, sieu'ing hauw' kang chuü, "first the mean man then the good man"—first make the bargain then stick to it.

A medicinal root, the Panax quinquefolia, ginseng; also applied to a variety of roots having tonic properties; the 21st zodiacal constellation: also read chang, q. v.: com., 'ching, seng, ginseng; k'o, la, seng, and king, seng, Corean ginseng; seng, sa', ginseng rootlets; 'hsui, seng, beche-de-mer; yong, seng,

A multitude standing or going together, as animals: seng, seng, ki luk', how numerous are the deer!

A sister's or daughter's children; a son-in-law: seng keu' son-in-law and wife's father; "kwang, seng, a son-in-law; com., ngie² seng, and ngie³ seng, niu', a sister's children, nephews and nieces; ngie² seng, song, children of a nephew or niece; also a daughter's children; ngie² seng, song sa', a sister's son-in-law; seng de, niu, compellation of a sister's son's wife; seng lik, keu' seng² to adopt a sister's son.
or 'ku, keng seng, tong seng, tai kiik, seng, hok, seng, nguong seng, sa seng, and tang seng, are other varieties of seng; coll., seng tong, a vessel for decocting ginseng.

To drip, to ooze out; also to steep: 'seng la, to ooze out; seng lie, flowing along; ding seng, just fledged.

Used for the next: stakes set up to catch fish; trees in winter, leafless trees looking tall and bare.

A trap for fishes, made by covering a hole with sticks and gathering the fish caught in it at low water.

The Melia Azedarak, or Pride of India; thickly wooded, overgrown, forest-like; somber, densely shaded; severe, as laws; to plant trees: seng, majestic, stern, rigorous.

To diminish, to abridge, to lessen; frugal, sparing; within the palace, a spot guarded for officers; a province: also read 'seng and in the coll. 'song, q. v.: 'seng sung, a terse phrase; com., 'sek, paik, 'seng, the 18 provinces of China Proper; hok, kiong 'seng, the province of Foo-kien; 'seng siang tung, te the provincial capital, an important place; 'seng pien, of the provincial flag, city troops.

Interchanged with the preceding in the sense of to lessen or diminish, and with the next in the sense of emaciated; a film, staphyloma obscuring the sight; a disease caused by a demon; a fault, a crime; a calamity.

Lean, thin, emaciated; in the coll. the lean part of meat: 'seng nuk, lean pork.

Sincere, faithful; truthful, unsuspicous; one who keeps his word, as the two parts of the character indicate; sincerity; faith, belief; to believe, to trust, to follow; a seal or stamp; a letter; two nights’ lodging; an envoy, a messenger; arsenic, also called 'ing ungiong, from the composition of the character: eng seng, a seal; com., 'seng sik, sincere, worthy of trust; 'seng taik, sincerity; faith; 'seng, Ya, Su, to believe in Jesus; 'seng sek, the news; 'ing seng, news, intelligence; 'sek, seng to forfeit confidence, to break one’s word; 'chü seng, to take his word for it; nui seng, the inclosed letter; 'hung seng, a letter containing bad news, as of a death; 'tö hui seng, to get an answer to a letter; coll., 'ma, 'seng tek, kwor, or má, 'seng tek, seng, can’t believe it; 'trö seng, a letter.

To conquer, to win, to beat, to get the victory; superior, the best, excelling; to add; a female head-dress, representing flowers and called 'huo seng, or
SENG.

‘ch‘ai seng‘ formerly worn on the 7th of the 1st moon: also read sing, q. v.: ‘seng‘ t‘iong‘ to get a victory; ‘hō‘ seng‘ to love pre- eminence; com., ‘tōik, seng‘ victorious; seng‘ pai‘ victory and defeat, winning and losing; coll., p‘ah, seng‘ t‘iong‘ to gain a victory.

Intuitively wise and good, having universal knowledge, the highest style of intellectual and moral power; perfect; Sheng. sacred, holy; sage; imperial: read sid‘g in the coll. q. v.: ‘seng‘ ch‘u, or seng‘ t‘ieng‘ ch‘u, the emperor; com., ‘seng‘ w‘ong, the sage kings, as Yau, Shun and others; ‘seng‘ ing, the Sage. Confucius; ‘seng‘ h‘ieng‘ ing, sages and philosophers; ‘seng‘ ing mien, a Confucian temple; seng‘ w‘ong t‘ā ch‘u, Confucius‘ disciples; ‘seng‘ ch‘i, the Imperial will; ‘seng‘ ing k‘ang, the sage’s classic, a book for children; ‘a seng‘ the second sage, Mencius; ch‘i‘ ch‘i to sacrifice to the sage; seng‘ sing, seng‘ k‘ing, and seng‘ n‘ik, the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and the Sabbath.

A surname, a patronymic, the name of the clan or family; a clan; to bear a son: in the coll. read sang‘ q. v.: sang‘ se‘ a surname, as of a sept; ‘paik, seng‘ the people; com., ‘ko‘i‘ seng‘ (what is) your honorable surname?

The nature and principles given by heaven, the natural faculties; innate qualities; the natural disposition, temper, and spirit: in the coll. read sang‘ q. v.: ‘seng‘ cheok, dull in learning; ‘t‘ieng seng‘ natural ability, native genius; com., ‘seng‘ ch‘ing, temper, disposition; ‘p‘ek, seng‘ one’s natural temper or spirit; ‘seng‘ sō‘ a hasty temper; ‘seng‘ y‘ek‘, of a heating quality, as pepper; seng‘ mén‘ life, existence.

To sprinkle; the appearance of water, watery, wet; speedy, quick, as the wind or a courier; a military station, a guard- house: ‘seng‘ se‘a, to sprinkle and sweep; com., seng‘ te‘ a guard-house; tōng seng‘ a station, a stage between stations, equal to ten li; tōng ch‘iu seng‘ the fort or military post on Toungeh island in the Min.

‘Swift, quick, hasty, fleet; to hasten, to go speedily; a wolf’s cub: Hsin. ‘seng‘ sok, quick, speedy; seng‘ t‘oi pok, kik, ‘y‘eng ‘n‘gi, a quick clap gives no time to stop one’s ears—quick, as a word and a blow.

To inquire, to search out, to investigate; to try, to interrogate judicially; an examination; to inform against, to accuse; to direct; to agitate; to wrangle, to bicker: ‘seng‘ ong‘ to question judicially; ong‘ seng‘ to salute, to make a bow to; ‘ch‘ek, seng‘ to catch another’s words; to seize and question; also a bearer of dispatches; seng‘ ch‘ik; to cure diseases.
The sinciput; the place on an infant's head where the skull unites: 'seng'-"seng", the fontanel; coll., "k'ang seng" (or t'eng'), the brainpan, soft spot on an infant's head.

"Seng." A coll. euphonic prefix, as in seng' siewng' to count, to reckon; seng' siewng' to make presents; seng' siong' to look, to glance at; seng' sienf' to salt, to pickle.

Read; ch'ien; used for the coll. seng': before, in front of; in the presence of; previously, formerly: ch'ien seng', before, then; seng, pong or seng ch'ei' or seng hu' or seng t'o' the former time, the previous occasion; seng k'ieh' nik', a few days ago; seng au' before and behind; seng ch'iu', previously; seng au' ch'iu', just before or after; seng ti'ang', "former road"—a former literary degree; seng si', hu' ch'iu', (they were) husband and wife in a former life; seng au' (used for si hain') time; period; ch'iu' seng au' at this time.

"Shen." The kidneys, said to be connected with water and to preside over strength, one of the five viscera; the kidneys of beasts are called yu'; the gizzard of fowls (called keng' in the coll.) to lead; hard, firm: used for leng' in the coll. q. v.; "ni' seng' the kidneys; "ngwol' seng' the testes; "seng'stong', the scrotum; com., "seng' k'ei' seng' the kidneys in a healthy state; seng' chui' chieh', the semen abundant—indicates vigor.

A numerical of chariots; a carriage, a chariot; a span of horses, a team of four horses: also read; sing', q. v.

The 2d also read; sing': a remainder, residue, overplus; fragments, leavings, in which senses tiao' in the coll. equivalent; not only; to retain, to keep back; "in seng' there is...
something over; com., "ā seng" the remainder, what is over.

A pit, a pitfall, a hole to catch beasts in; to fall into: hang seng to tumble into a pit.

Ching.

To be careful, to act seriously; attentive, diligent, cautious; sincere; still, quiet; to consider intently: seng śēng śēng śēng Śēn, 

sēn, to be careful, attentive.

Seng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in seng sēng sēng to put on one's clothes; seng seng to enter an account, as in a ledger.

Seng.

A pair, a brace, a couple, two; a match, an equal mates; to mate, to go with; five acres of land: com., "seng ch'ing, both Shuang parents; "sēng ch'iong both parents living; "sēng hī, the character hī (joy) written double, as on bridal sedans, etc.; "sēng sang, twins; "sēng nik, the even days of a month; "sēng luí, a double crown—on the head; "sēng pwoi to two-fold; "sēng kwot sīng, a double-headed nail; coll., "sēng k'iu ā ma, to "ride double"—a double use, or meaning, sēng ch'iu nī, tioh, sang dau mung, to seize two cels with the hands; met., to undertake two employments at once.

Seng.

Read seng; coll., sēng relaxed, loose, slack; not strict; easy, not anxious; loose, straight and smooth, not tangled, as the hair:

sēng sēng, loose, slack; not urgent; "pwoh tek, sēng, tied loosely; "sūng yā sēng, the mind very easy about it; "sēng tāng, in funds, moneyed; in very good health or spirits.

Sēng. A coll. word: to push or shake violently: sēng ch'ok, to push open the door and get out; sēng tōh, a give it a shaking; sēng sīng, to be careful, attentive.

(729)

Sōng

Sōng

To search, as the police do; to throw about in searching; to investigate, to search or find out; to inquire into the meaning of, to examine a book; swift; to assemble: com., "sēng sing, to search, as for secreted things; "sēng chēk, to search a thief; "sēng kieng or "sēng sing, to search the person; "sēng chōng, to search for stolen goods; coll., "sēng wak kān, he is a sharp searcher.

The sound of the wind; windy, chilly: "sōng sēng, a blast, a gust.

Sōng

Also read sēng and sō: a general term for vessels, a boat, a junk, a ship; "sōng chēk, a boat and oars.
Interchanged with the next: to hide, to conceal; to hide away.

Also read 'seu: to secrete, to conceal; to search, as a house for hidden things; to examine into; crafty: 'seu, kiu, to seek.

A plant used in dyeing red; it may be a Rubia or madder; one says, perhaps a sort of Rimex; the spring hunt, when pregnant animals are not killed; to assemble for a hunt; to hide, to screen.

A basket, a hamper to carry grain in: 'teu 'seu, ch'ing, a man of the peck and hamper—a rustic, one who only knows about eating.

'Seu. A coll. word: to mix in, as water with flour to make dough: 'seu ch'á, to mix rice flour; 'teu ch'iong, to make mortar.

'Seu. A coll. word: similar to 'si; each, every one, severally: 'seu sioh, ch'ü, one by one; 'seu sioh, chio, family by family.

An old man, a senior, a venerable person, Sire! 't'o 'seu, venerable Sir! Read 'seu, as in 'seu 'seu, the sound of washing rice, in which sense the same as the next.

To steep in water, to soak, to macerate; to infuse, to soak meal in flour. Read 'seu: the sound of scouring rice; to dilute wine; to urinate; full, abundant: 'seu pi'eng, to urinate.

Blind, sightless, as an eye without a pupil: 'ku 'seu, blind Sou, the name of Shun's father.

A large, marshy preserve, in which game is kept and fish reared; a thicket; fat, rich, profitable. Read so': a measure of 16 'tau: 'lēu' so' a sort of pad for carrying burdens on the head.

'Seu. A coll. word, analogous to 'teu: to strike with a limber thing, to whip, to switch: 'seu mā tioh, failed to hit; 'seu sioh, pi'eng, to give a stroke with a whip.

'Seu. A coll. word: a stripe, a scratch; a crack, a split, a rent: k'êng sioh, 'seu, a scratch, as on the face; pel, sioh, 'seu, a split, cracked.

'Seu. Sometimes interchanged with the next: grain flowering and in seed; gay, splendid, beautiful; to flourish; elegant, adorned; fair, comely; accomplished; the first, the best: 'seu k'ê elegant in manners; beautiful, as a landscape; 't'ai, pi'eng te, 'ch'eu (man is) the best in heaven and earth; com., 'seu mā' white green and charming, as fields; 'seu chai (col. seu choi), "accomplished talent"—a Siutsai graduate; 'ch'iong seu excellent, virtuous; a fine person; 'ch'ing seu finely chiseled, as the features; clear and perfect, as gems, flowers, etc.
To embroider, to adorn with colored silks; ornamented, worked; to embellish, to variegate; to illustrate with prints; in the coll. to mend rents, to darn: "šeu' kïng", an embroidered handkerchief or scarf; com., "mièu' šeu' hong" to embroider dragons and phoenixes; met., to write fine essays; to take needless pains, as in coarse work; com., "šeu' hwa", to embroider flowers; "šeu' ūm po", to embroider a robe with dragons; coll., "šeu' pîu", to darn, "pâ' šeu' tôh", to keep a darning-table or stand (in the street); "šeu' pîu
k'î'ai", to darn, and remove grease spots.

A pretty gem or colored stone; pebbles which may be used for ear-drops.

The rust of iron, steel, tin, etc.: oxides: "kêng" "šeu" the dull, green tarnish on mirrors.

A beast, a hairy brute; quadrupeds, wild animals: com., "kîng" "šeu" birds and beasts; "yâ" "šeu" wild beasts; "ük" "miêng" "šeu" singing, a human face and a brute's heart—cruel, ferocious; "ngû" "šeu" the five animals, tiger, panther, lion, elephant, and unicorn.

"šeu". A coll. word: the nest of a bird; a lair, a kennel, a sleeping place of domestic animals.

A constellation, the stars: also read sêük, q.v.: com., "nê" "šeu", "paik", "šeu" the 28 zodiacal constellations; "srîng" "šeu" stars.

To confess a crime; to acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to place at the head: also read "siu", q. v.: com., "châk", "šeu" to lodge information, to inform against.

A hunting dog; to hunt in winter on grounds burnt over: "srîng" "šeu" an imperial tour of inspection.

"šeu". A coll. word: constantly, frequently, habitually: "šeu" "šeu" "chô" to do constantly; "šeu" tek, "êng" in constant use; to "šeu", more frequently.

"šeu". A coll. word: pure, unmixed, uniform; medium in size or quality; smaller: "šeu" "šeu" pîu even, regular steps; "šeu" "šeu" tóu of the same uniform size; "túng" "túng" "šeu" "šeu", medium, as quality of cloth; "šeu" niê nóî a little smaller; "šeu" sîchô (or "chông"), a size smaller.

Age, longevity, long life; met., birthday of the aged; the dead: "tông" "šeu" aged; "tông" "šeu" medium old age, about 70 years; com., "šeu" "ngwong", or "šeu" so' one's life, length of life; "šeu" tông a birthday anniversary; pai" "šeu" to congratulate one on his birthday; "šeu" sîng, a portrait, the head of which is painted when the person is 40 or 50
years old, and the body after death; 'seu' i, grave-clothes; 'seu' 'peng', coffin-boards; 'k'o 'seu' what is your age?—said to those advanced in life; 'siong 'seu' a birthday anniversary between the tents; 'siong 'seu' to enter the class of the aged—a woman at 40, a man at 50, years of age; 'Seu' 'ning, a district of the Fuhning prefecture in Fookien.

受 To receive, to accept of; to continue, to succeed, to inherit; a form of the passive, to bear, to endure, to suffer; susceptible of; a charge, a trust: com., 'pok, 'kang 'seu' I dare not accept it—a polite phrase; 'iu 'kak, pok, 'ti 'seu' 'vung' to have happiness and not know how to use it; 'seu' 'kai' to receive the precepts or inhibitions—become a Bonze; 'seu' 'kau' to be instructed, docile; 'seu' 'siong', injured, bruised; 'seu' 'k'e' to become angry; 'seu' 'choi' or 'seu' 'hing', to be punished; 'seu' 'k'u', to suffer; coll., 'seu' 'ning chiek, 'chie' (or 'k'won 'a'), to be subject to another's control; 'seu' 'siok', 'pok', 'k'e' to have a fit of passion; 'ma' 'seu' 'tek', 'k'e' can't endure it.

授 To give, to communicate, to deliver to: 'seu' 'seu' receiving and giving; com., 'tioh 'seu' to impart, as instruction.

绶 The cord to which a seal is attached; a bag for a seal; cord of a tent or curtain; the ties of knee-pads.

The sleeve, the cuff; to put into the sleeve: the 1st used for the coll. 'wong', and the 2d also read 'e' q. v.: "ling 'seu' "collar and sleeve"—a chief, one who commands; com., 'seu' 'k'au', a cuff, folded over and shaped like a horse's hoof; 'seu' 'ch'iu', 'pong', 'kwang', to fold the hands and look on.

A cave or den in a hill; a gorge, a defile, a ravine.

思 To be anxious; to have pure intentions, pure-minded: also read, 'sii', q. v.: com., 'e' 'seu' thoughts, intentions; idea, purport; coll., 'ni' 'ho', 'e', 'seu' disreputable, ashamed, put to the blush.

怨 Benevolent, indulgent, gracious; to excuse others, to treat others as one wishes to be treated; to pardon; to bear with; sympathizing: "lung 'seu' sincere and forgiving, kind-hearted; com., 'niu', 'seu' to be indulgent, to excuse; 'kwang, 'seu' lenient, not very strict.

庶 A multitude, many, the people; all; near, nearby, about so; fat and sleek; a concubine; 'seu' uk', all things; 'ad 'seu' or 'seu' 'ning', the people; 'seu' 'ki', or 'seu' 'lu', almost, probably; com., 'seu' 'mu', the concubine, as the children of the first wife call her; 'seu', 'chü', or 'seu' 'uang', sons of a concubine; 'seu' 'ke', 'seu' a Hanlin graduate.
To use; to try, to essay, to test, to experiment; to examine, as literary graduates; a trial, a test: used for the coll. ch'e and se' q.v.: 'ch'iông se' to taste, to test, to try; 'ch'ang se' to make trial of; se' tiông, coll. k'wo tiông, an examination for Kujin; com., 'se' ch'ie the legs and arms; se' tai' king kong, the rulers of the four quarters—gigantic guards in the front of Buddhist temples; se' ma poco, sta, the four horses' hoofs tied together; met., strict conditions; se' tiung poik, tak, has versatile talents, knows everything.

A messenger; one sent with presents to inquire; an agent: also read se' and in the coll. sai' q.v.: 'ch'ok, se' an envoy, one sent on official business; se' sing, a legate, a commissioner; com., 'se' ch'ia, one sent; also used for angels; 'hu se' the messengers of an idol.

A team of four horses abreast: "se' ma ka', a chariot and four;" 'piêng se' the stars b, o, p, r, in Scorpio; se' seng' a war-chariot; com., se' 'ma guang', toi, hard to catch a four-horse team; met., what's said can't be unsaid—hence be careful.

To confer, to bestow, as a superior or the Emperor does; an imperial grant; a favor, a benefit: 'se' muc, to let one look at; 'piêng se' to receive a Tzuu. favor; com., 'kieng se' an imperial gift; 'piêng kwang se' hok, may the celestial powers send blessings; se' 'ting
tai 1 to bestow the button; 'sēw' pek, to give a piece of silk, as to a condemned officer to hang himself with.

Poor, coarse silk; refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is gathered; to mix, to mingle, to compound; to repeat, to reiterate, verbose; pendent: "sēw' ngū, tautology; tō tō sēw' sēw' loquacious, jabbering; "liu sēw' catkins of the willow.

To murder a superior, as a king or father: "sēw' ho', a parricide; "sēw' kung', a regicide.

This character must be distinguished from sōk (the 11th of the 12 branches): to guard frontiers; to defend against incursions; a sort of military punishment imposed on exiles; soldiers on guard: "sēw' piēng', to guard a frontier.

"sēw'. A coll. word, as in tīng' sēw' eaten or perforated by insects, as fruit, clothes, wood; sēw' stok', kēng', a hole eaten in it.

A learned man a doctor, a scholar; an apppellative of men in general, gentlemen; soldiers, officers, statesmen; a manager, a superintendent; the 33rd radical: "tai' hok', sēw' ministers of state; sēw' chok', a soldier; "kū sēw' a private scholar; "sēw' chū', teachers, literati; com., "ming sēw' a good scholar; "cheng' sēw' a doctor—the 3rd literary degree;

"tai' sēw' taing' a temple to Kwan yin; "sēw' mung kung' siong, literati, husbandmen, artisans, merchants.

To act as a magistrate, to serve, to fill a station or an office; an officer: "ch'ok, sēw' to assume office; "le' sēw' to resign a public station; sēw' hwang' chi' ka, an honorable family.

To give food to, to feed; to bring up, to rear, to nourish; food, provisions: also read sīk, q. v.

Interchanged with the last; to set food before, to give to eat; to nourish, to rear, as animals; food, provisions, eatables.

A vessel to contain rice or clothes, a basket, a hamper: "chā sēw' a portable book and writing-case; "hok', sēw' learned, well read.

To wait upon, to wait for; to spy, to examine closely: com., "sēw' haiw' to attend, to wait upon; "sēw' chu', to wait (on guests) at a feast.

To connect, as in a family line; to adopt; to inherit; children, posterity, heirs; an adopted heir; to practice, to learn; hereafter, till: "sēw' haiw' hereafter; "kū' sēw' an adopted heir; "sēw' oi' to succeed to the throne; com., "haiw' sēw' descendents; lik' sēw' to adopt an heir; chik', sēw' a family cut off or failing; "tai' sēw' ren' a temple to Kwan yin; "sēw' mung kung' siong, literati, husbandmen, artisans, merchants.

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sēn⁹̀tang, an orbate altar—small temple or shrine built by a larger one; sēn¹ ho⁴ adopted father.

To sacrifice to gods, devils, or departed spirits; sacrificial; a year; like, as if: in the coll. read sai¹ q. v.: sēn¹ 'chu, to worship ancestors; 'nguosh sēn¹ the first year of a reign; com., sēn² tiēng, sacrificial rites; sēn¹ sēn¹ no descendant.

巴 2
The sixth of the 12 branches or horary characters, denoted by a snake, 9—11, A. M.: com., sēn² châ, or sēn² sî châ, 9 A. M.; sēn² châng 10 A. M.

河 3
Moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rains; timely rain; rushing waters.

树木 4
A tree, plants that grow erect, plants in general; to plant; to set up, to establish, to place a screen, in which sense the next is more commonly used: sēn² 'châ, the heir-apparent of a feudatory; sēn² jîng, a grove, a forest; sēn² muk, trees; com., 'ku sēn² an old tree.

豊壠 5
To erect, to set up, to plant; to raise on one end, to set upright; to fix, to establish; chaste, upright, correct, principled; a lad, a waiting boy; a mean, low person; 'nōi¹ sēn² eunuchs; 'muk, sēn² a herd boy; sēn² 'châ, menials.

黄 6
Good, mellow, pleasant, as liquor. Read օ: a kind of fragrant plant.

鰤 7
The tench or roach; a large species of carp, found in Kiangsu.

💑 8
An island; an islet or rising land surrounded by water; detached hills near a shore: com., 'ku laung² sēn¹ the island of Kulang-su near Amoy.

似侶 9
Like, alike, similar; as, as if, as it were, resembling, seeming; to have the aspect of: sēn² pok, sēn² is it like or not? sēn² Shiu. se¹ i, hi, appearing right, but still wrong; com., 'sîng sēn² to be alike, to resemble each other.

貳 10
The wife of an elder brother: sēn² tâ, sisters-in-law; sēn² ho⁴ an old lady; t'âi² sēn² the wife of Wan Wang.

耜 11
A plowshare; the part of a plow that enters the ground, a colter; a plow.

俟 12
To wait, to stay; to wait upon; to look for, to expect; to prepare for; until, expecting; sēn² ha² ngook, till next month.

俟 13
The banks of a stream; the shores or mouths of rivers.
絹
The end of the thread in a cocoon; the clue or beginning of a ball; a thread, a hint, a clue; the commencement, the rule or guide to what follows; the course of events; what is handed down, a calling, a patrimony, to examine, to perfect what another began; to succeed, as to an office; T^e^n s^e^a the beginning, first principles; s^e^a c^a, a remnant, addenda, tag end; k^i s^e^a a patrimony.

事
An affair, a matter, a concern, business, occupation, pursuit, service; an action, anything done; to serve, to obey; to manage an affair: com., 'chek, s^e^a to occupy a station; a manager, a dean; s^e^a sik, the facts of an affair or narrative; s^e^a ching, the circumstances; an affair; s^e^a k^ang, but little business; ka s^e^a domestic affairs; s^e^a cong s^e^a to breed trouble; taung s^e^a to regard as important; s^e^a pok, s^e^a cong ching, there can be no deception as to the real truth; coll., m^i chie^t s^e^a not much, a very trifling amount.

序
Eastern and western walls; an order, a series; the order of precedence, to follow in order; a preface, an exordium; a school, a college; an asylum for the aged; taung e^u c^u s^e^a the rule of precedence among seniors and juniors; com., s^e^a t^au, a preface; s^e^a ch^i, according to ages; ch^e^a c^a s^e^a in order, seriatim.

叙
Like the preceding: to arrange, to set in order; series, order, rank; to converse, to discourse about: s^e^a long, to converse, to chat; s^e^a ngi^t s^e^a to deliberate about (rewards); t^i^e^ng s^e^a the five social relations; com., s^e^a ch^i a "thank-feast," as for those who made presents, but could not come on the set day.

宿
A coll. word: to suck, to draw into the mouth: s^e^a, t^ie^, to suck into (the mouth); s^e^a, s^e^a, kieu^ noise made in thus eating.

睥
A grass for cattle: muk, s^e^a, a sort of clover, grown for fodder.

宿
Used for the next in the sense of early: a halting place every thirty U; a lodging place; a night's rest, a lodging; to lodge, to sojourn; former, old, continued; in the coll. moldy, sour, turned, musty, as food; rotten, as manure; spoiled, water-soaked: also read seu^ q. v.: s^e^a, wong^ to cherish hatred for; s^e^a, siu, old enemies; com., s^e^a, sik, stoppage of food, food indigested; coll., s^e^a, siu, pwo, to stay a night; to put to soak over night; s^e^a, pung^ to rot manure; s^e^a, chu, water-soaked, as goods; s^e^a, po^ rotten, moldy; s^e^a, sik, e^t a musty smell.
SEÜK.

Early in the morning, the early dawn; morn, morning; early: 'sêuk, yâ

Respectful, reverential; still, awed; fear, caution; to recede, to retire respectfully; severe, majestic; to receive guests politely; hasty, rapid; 'ngIêng sêuk, dignified, awe-inspiring; 'sêuk, sêuk, quick; decorous, respectful; com., 'twang sêuk, pai' my respectful salutations—words used on a lady's card of invitation; 'sêuk, chêng' huá piê' stand aside reverently—words in temples and on staves borne before idols and officers. Read sêuk': pure, clear; reverential.

Su.

A sudden change, on a sudden, abruptly, quickly: 'sêuk, hwok, hastily, unexpectedly.

Shu.

To begin; to do, to act, to perform; good, excellent; also to repair, to arrange, to put in order.

Interchanged with the last in the sense of good, excellent; clear, limpid; correct, virtuous: 'sêuk, ēng, a virtuous man; a wife of an officer of the 3d class; 'sêuk; taîk, female virtue; 'sêuk, ke'e fine, balmy weather, as in spring.

Shu.

SEÜK.

A general term for pulse, the edible kinds of pulse; 'sêuk, chêng, ēng, hwâng, with pulse and water please (one's parents), as the poor do.

To walk with circumspection: 'sêuk, sek, (or chêk), to walk carefully. Read tik: to walk along, as on smooth ground.

Shu.

To collect, to amass, to hoard; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful term for those who are older, for acquaintances, and for strangers casually met; a wife calls her husband's younger brother sêuk: in the coll. read chêuk, q. v.; 'sêuk, tik, uncles and nephews; 'áo sêuk, a father's old friend; 'sêuk, tài, a family friend; 'sien sêuk, a husband's younger brother; 'sêuk, ho' and sêuk, s'mu, junior paternal uncle and his wife.

A general name for glutinous grain; rice in the husk; also the seed of panic grass; rent in kind, tithes: 't'û sêuk, produce of public fields paid as tax; 'ôk, sêuk, household taxes; coll., eng sêuk, hwâ, the poppy.

Shu.

SEÜK. A coll. word: to become old, aged, old-looking; mature, fully ripe, as grain: 'pau'ng' 'ô sêuk, middle-aged, about 40 years old; 'sang tek, sêuk, old-looking, prematurely old.
Seüng.

Interchanged with the next: to contend in court, to litigate, to demand justice; litigation, pleadings, legal strife; law cases; to sing, to chant; the 6th of the 64 diagrams: 'seüng' sū, an indictment; 'cheng seüng' disputes, wranglings; 't'ing seüng' to hear a case; 'sek', seüng' to settle or quash a case; chëw' seüng' self reproach.

To hum, to recite over; recitative, chanting, as priests; to read in a humming tone; to dispute, to calumniate: seüng' k'ing, to chant a liturgy; 'seüng' t'ak, to recite in a singing tone; 'p'woî seüng' to say memoriter.

The face, the countenance; easy, free, public; to praise publicly, to proclaim one's virtues, to eulogize; name of a musical instrument like the k'eng: seüng' ki taik, to eulogize his virtues; 'seüng' chang' to laud.

A coll. word: to put on, to dress, to clothe; to wear: seüng' t'ioâng, to put on clothes; seüng' k'ang, t'ioâng, night-clothes; seüng' tai, to wear clothes and cap; seüng' sau', t'ioâng nothing to wear.

A manager, a commissioner, an officer: to control, to rule, to manage, to supervise; a township, a subdivision of a k'ang or district: also read 'sū and in the coll. sū, q. v.: com., 'p'woî', sū, the provincial treasurer; 'k'ang', sū, the criminal judge; 'seüng' k'ang', sū, Court of Representation or Memorials at Peking; 'seüng k'iang', sū, a township-judge; 'sü', sū, judges, magistrates; coll., p'ah, kwang, sū, to go to law; 'sū sau', used for 'pa ch'ung, a centurion.

To ruminate, to chew the cud.

A corpse, for which the next is commonly used; an image, an effigy; useless like a statue, making a sinecure of; to arrange; to order, to preside over; the 44th radical: 'sē' oî' so', ch'hwang, to neglect the office but get the pay.

A dead body, a corpse laid out: com., 'sing', sū, or Shih. 'sī', sū, or 'sī' sū, a corpse; 'sî', ch'wai, a skeleton, corpse; ng'ung' sū, to hold an inquest; 'chih', sū, hweang, hung, "borrow another corpse and come to life"—as one who revives when apparently dead; 'sī', sū, tu lai' to implicate one by laying a corpse at his door; coll., sī hai pō' lo' to expose a corpse to the sun and dew.

The wood pigeon, or turtle dove, called 'sē' k'iu', but more commonly p'ang, k'iu.
Silk as made by the silk-worm, raw silk; silken, flossy; silk in general; fine, small, minute; a hundredth part, as of a cash.

Ssu. stringed instruments of music: 'si ték, Kwang-hiêng, stringed and wind instruments; com., 'hú 'si, Kiangsu silk; 'hú 'si, native silk; 'si pwo' or 'si kiêng pwo' loü', a fabric, of which the warp is silk, and the woof, cotton; 'si 'miêng, silk-batting; 'dêng 'si, fine copper wire; 'ü 'si, the hair-spring of a watch; coll., 'si tek, 'kiêng, a little; 'si hô mö tang not the least error.

A sort of labiate plant like milfoil or verbena, anciently used in divination; its stalks also served for hair-pins.

The feelings expressed in set words, poetry, verse, rhymes; an ode, a poem, a hymn; to hold, to receive: 'si 'jêng, a poet; com., 'si 'king, the Book of Odes; 'si 'mêng, to hum verses; to make poetry; 'si 'ta 'si, to write verses impromptu; 'si 'ong rhyme; 'si 'ung che' poems, essays and penmanship—in which students should be versed; 'si 'chü, the books of Odes and Records; the classics; coll., 'si pah, a bard.

'Si. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'si 'sô, to lock; 'si 'sá, to wash.

'Shí. Time, a period; an hour, a Chinese hour; a season or quarter of a year; an opportunity; proper, convenient, in time; to time rightly; to be, is, this; to see, to observe; at the beginning of a sentence, then, at that time; after a verb, as, while, during: 'si 'wê, the four seasons; com., 'pok, taik, 'si, an unsuitable time; 'seh, ne' 'si 'sing, twelve hours, a day and night; 'si hái' time; 'si 'mêng, at that time; 'tiêng 'si, weather; 'si sek, or 'si yong' or 'si 'ching, the fashion, fashionable; 'si 'kwo,
fruits of the season; "wong si, formerly; "si cheng" a pestilence, an epidemic; "si k'āïk, incessantly; "si to ch'ok, to become lucky; "si sing paik, chè the eight words from which one's horoscope is calculated; coll., ni6 si, unlucky; "si hwang k'āïk, k'āïk, piēng very fickle, vacillating.

A hen-roost, made by excavating a place in a wall and inserting sticks for roosting on.

Anise or dill, called "si lō chu; coll., "moi si (or "li), an aquatic vegetable, the water-cheestnut. Read se: to erect, to set up; to set out, to plant, to transplant.

A fish like the shad, which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September: in the coll. read "chi, q. v.

A coll. character: cakes of glutinous rice, eaten at the winter solstice: "si pa, dried cakes of glutinous rice; "si t'eng yēk, kwī t'eng, ch'iēng (or naēng), rice cakes (must be eaten) when hot, steamed cakes when fresh or soft; met., to do at once, act promptly.

Si. A coll. word: gradually, by degrees: "si sioh nīk, day after day; "si sioh, "si lēng by degrees; "si siē nōi by little and little; "si, siē siē, to walk slowly and feebly.

Si. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "si, "si, "sa, a rattling, a rustling sound, as of creeping insects, or dry leaves in the wind.

(735) Siā.

To buy or sell on credit; slow, remiss; distant; to defer: "siā tiong credits: com., "siā so on credit; "t'ang, "siā koi má, he Shè who covets buying on credit buys dear; coll., "kēik, "nēng, "siā k'iēng persons owe me on credit; "siā ki wā a surmise, a supposition.

鈐

A short spear or lance.

To write, to copy; to make out, as accounts; to draw, to paint; to remove, to subvert, to put aside; to quiet or compose the mind; Hsieh. to cast, as images; to leak, to spill: com., "siā che to write; "ch'au siā, to copy; "siā e to draw an outline; "siā ch'iu, a writer; "siā ch'ō che to write a running hand; "siā sung gōng, a commission-office for hiring boats; coll., ch'iāng t'āik, "siā, or ch'iāng; pong "siā, to hire a writer; "siā pītē, to write a letter; "siā tek, ngāi, written badly.

Also read "tō: the snuff of a candle; the expiring wick of a lamp; alike, resembling.

To let go, to part with, to relinquish; to leave, to abandon; to renounce; to sacrifice one's self, as for the state; to bestow,
to give alms: "sia 'sū voong, seng, ready to die and forgetful of life; com., "sia sīc to give in charity; "sia 'sing, to give up one's self, as to be a Bonze; "Yā 'Su 'sia miāng' Jesus gave his life; coll., 'nā ā 'sia tek, 'chiā 'sing, you can bear to do so! má' 'sia tek, 'chiāng, stingy, miserly.

To stop, to halt, to rest; to lodge, to dwell; used for the preceding in the sense of to part with, to relinquish: also read sia' q. v.

A lodging in a market; a rest; a stage of 30 'li; a hospice; a booth, a cottage; lodgings; my, as applied to junior relatives: also read 'sia, q. v.: com., 'mung sia' rooms, apartments; sia' tik, my nephew; sia' tā' my younger brother; 'sia' āng, or sia' āng, kō, the sons of the goddess "Mother" or 'Ling 'chōi 'nā; sia' āng mia' a temple of the same; 'sia' le' 'chā, Buddhist relics.

To forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to let go, to remit, to reprieve; pardon, amnesty: com., 'sia' miāng, to forgive; 'sia' chōi, to pardon sins; 'tīng sia' nīk, the days when "Heaven forgives", as marked in calendars; 'tōa' sia' tīng ā' a general amnesty; sia' 'chiāng 'diong, to remit the taxes.

To lay off, as clothes or armor; to lay aside, to relinquish; to vacate, as an office; to land cargo; in the coll. to sell, as a lot of Hsieh goods: com., 'sia' sēd' to throw up a business, to leave one's calling; sia' eng' to relinquish the seals, give up an office; 'sia' kē'ying, or sia' tang' to put down a load; coll., sia' hwoo' to sell off goods.

To drain land; to leak, to ooze; a diarrhea, a flux, looseness of the bowels; to purge: 'sīk, sia' to leak out; involuntary purging in small quantities; 'sia' to dysentery; com., 'pang' sia' diarrhea; pang' tō 'sia' cholera; sia' yoh, a purgative; 'chōi sia' a watery stool; coll., sia' kwi 'huī, how many movements have you had? sia' yok, weak from diarrhea.

Deflected; swerving from rectitude, depraved; Hsieh, vicious; corrupting, obscene, filthy; specious, false, deluding; illegal, heretical, unacknowledged by the state or the classics: 'kang, sia', illicit, licentious, depraved; com., sia' kau' heretical doctrines; 'sing, sia', the mind depraved; 'sia' hwea', or 'sia' sūk, tricks, philters; arts emanating from 'Mau sang; sia' cō, country women from the hills north-west of Foochow—do not intermarry with other classes; 'sia' kwi', or 'sia' mō, evil spirits, devils; 'hē 'sia' kwi 'chēng' to forsake the wrong and turn to the correct, to reform.
Sometimes used for the preceding: distorted, not straight, aslant, oblique, crisscross; scattered, unsettled: a distorted, slants to the west, as the sun. A knife with an oblique edge—for cutting in angles; the sun is declining; the sun leans over. The god of a locality, a tutelary deity, the lares rustici; sacrifices to the gods of the land and grain; altars of the same; a hamlet embracing anciently 25 houses; a society, a company: two festivals for worshipping the lares—occurring about the beginning of spring and autumn: a hamlet of 10 or 25 houses; a field-altar; a gods of the land and grain, worshiped by the sovereign—their altars are without roofs; the five po streets and seven temples or shrines—on the south of Great Temple Hill in the suburbs of Foochow.

To shoot with a bow; to cheat, to counterfeit; to implicate; to glance, to dart, as rays of light; to issue forth, as evil influences; an ancient officer, a fugleman or drill-sergeant: in the coll. read siok, q. v.: to shoot wide of the mark; to counterfeite one’s mark and undersell him, to gain by fraud; to cast the blame on one; to dislike, to loathe.

A terrace with trees about it, an arbor; a place for storing musical instruments and sacrificial vessels; a keep, a turret or high lookout; a military school or fencing-room.

To decline, to withdraw, to go away; to resign, as office; to fade, as flowers; to inform; to thank, to show gratitude, as by presents; to confess, to excuse one’s self: to receive and decline presents—words written on cards; to require in kind, as by presents; many thanks, thank you; to show gratitude, as by presents; to confess a sin; to thank mourners and decline calls—words posted on the door, as after the feast of the 2nd seventh day; to thank mourners or guests for their calls; to return thanks for rain; to pay a vow, to make a thank-offering; the flower has faded; thanks, for the loan; to express thanks.

Read hien; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. of taking for the coll.
scale off: sīāh, tê, to shave a knife or sword; sīāh, jīng, to scale fish; sīāh, kō'tá, to make wooden heels, as for ladies' shoes; sīāh, siōh, t'āng, to shave off a film or shaving.

Read sik,; coll. sīāh,: to eat, to drink; to smoke: sīāh, puōng' to eat rice, to take a meal; sīāh, yēng satiated with food; sīāh, sīk, lâk, to live luxuriously; sīāh, jīōng, to eat cold or cooling things; met., to take up a matter which does not concern one; sīāh, jīōng, to join, to fit; to weld; sīāh, o' puō, strengthening food; sīāh, k'wî, a poor job, as when materials are high and wages low; sīāh, jīōng sīāh, t'āng' remnants of food, leavings; sīāh, lik, fatigued, jaded; sīāh, jīōng, chá, to use vegetable diet for life; sīāh, sai t'āng' current expenses; sīāh, k'wî, ngê, to eat or take more than one's share; sīāh, 'si ngê, fatal to life, deadly, as poison; sīāh, che', ka, to find one's own food, as a hired man; sīāh, i, the food furnished by him (as well as pay); sīāh, mā, ta or sīāh, mā, dê, cannot do it; sīāh, pa'teng, satiated with food; met., a full run of business; kâng' sīāh, ts'a sīāh, yong like drinking tea—easily done.

(737) Siāk.

Siāk. A coll. word: to shake, to make a rattling sound: sīāk, sīāk, k'wî! to give a rattling sound; sīk, sēk, sīāk, sīāk, to clatter, to rattle.

(738) Siāng.

Read sing; coll. sīāng: a voice; a tone in speaking or music; the tones of Chinese words; a word, a sentence; a sound Shéng. or noise: sīāng, ing, a voice, a sound; sīāng 'môi, a final sound, a drawling tone; sīāng chah, sīāng, the two even and six deflected tones; sīāng k'wî and sīāng hâk, a clear and a hoarse voice; sīāng 'a, the voice low or broken, as from long speaking; sīāng hâ, sīāng sâ' ngû, to speak in a low tone; sīāng k'wî, the peculiar tone or quality of the voice, as in singing; sīāng ing 'neu' nó, a delicate voice; sīāng mîng, fame, reputation; sīāng muong, sīāng, the noise of doors; sî, sî ngê hû, t'âng, his utterance is bad to hear or very harsh.

'Siāng. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of 'chêng'; sad, pitiable; ah! alas! what a pity! a 'siāng, or kai sīāng, oh! alas! 'siāng châ, 'siāng, very lamentable!

Line.

Thread of silk, hemp, or cotton; sewing silk or thread; a fine cord; a line, beading, molding; a clue, a trace; a spy; Helen. a mere remnant, as of a family, an orphan: com., 'sî'ng ta'ing a thread shop; 'si sî'ng' silk thread; mîng, sa
siang' cotton thread; 'i siang' and 'so siang' fine and coarse silk thread; 'siang' kwong, a spool; 'hau siang' floss silk; 'ki siang' molding, beading; 'hiong siang' an incense-stick; 'siang' mieng, a kind of flour vermicelli; 'siang' hie', a puppet-play; 'n cheng pok, 'ing siang' can't sew without a needle; met., can't effect a thing without means; coll., siang, 'chie, a skein of thread; siang snoop, a seam; cho', siang soh, to be a spy, one who tries to find a clue to a matter; 'pek, siang' to mislead, to humbug; 'n mi pek, siang' ngwai, you deceived me, you failed to meet your engagement

Read 'sieng'; coll. siang: propitious, favoring, efficacious, able to protect, as a god: 'ma' siang' unpropitious; 'siang' chiah, siang' extremely propitious; 'siang' ka', a lucky throw of the divining blocks—falling with one round and one flat side up.

Read 'sing'; coll. siang: a walled city; a capital of a province, prefecture, or district; a city wall: 'seng siang', the provincial capital; 'chih', siang, a city; 'siang' ting, the top of a city wall; 'siang' lau, a tower on the wall; 'siang' sie', a city-boat; 'tie siang', to go into the city; 'siang' sin yang', the city-guards; 'siang' chen, the municipal god—provincial guardian; 'siang' tie ting, hiong a kauk, city-lanterns made with country-frames; met., a countryman living in the city, but still rustic in manners.

Read 'sieng'; coll. 'siang: to finish, to complete; to effect one's part; to make or bring about; to become, perfect, completed; whole, entire, full; a tenth; used to denote the quality, as of metals, wood, etc.: 'siang' hwa, to "complete the flower"—to close a bargain, to effect a matter; paik, 'siang' ta, eighth-tenths dry, as fire-wood; ng', 'siang' nieng, not a man, not capable, not honest, &c.; 'siang' pah, a full hundred; 'siang' toi, sang, a whole heap—a large number or amount; 'siang' po', as large round as the span of the arms; 'siang' nieng keng, as high as a man; 'siang' pong', 'siang' t'ang', it will end in a disease, or much pain; 'hiong' 'siang' kuo', an extant phrase.

Read 'chieng'; used in the Paik, 'Ing' for the coll. siang', cheap, low in price; siang', very cheap; 'ka' chieh siang', the price's low; 'siang' li siang' k'o, bought cheap and sold cheap.

Read 'sieng'; coll. siang: a large bin, a grain-receptacle; 'siang' cheng, the stories of a bin.

A little, few, small in number; trifling, unimportant; partly, rather, somewhat; in the court dialect, this, these; also a word of comparison: 'k'wai' 'sie', quicker; 'chie', 'sie', this, these; 'sie' 'sieu, eulogistic use in the city.
a little, few; com., 'sǐe, sū or sǐe mǐ, a tridling' amount; coll., sǐe, sū yǒ se' e' though only a trifle, it was (given) with good intent; sǐe, mǐ 'kìang, a mere bit.

A banner unfurled; expanded, spread out; to confer, to relieve, to bestow in charity; to permit; to grant, to allow to be done; to use, to add to; moving slowly; in the coll. to scatter, to drop: also read sǐe', q. v.; sǐe', sǐe, slow, hesitating; pleased, happy; sǐe, sǐa, to give, to aid; sǐe, heng, to allow; to dispense, to perform; com., 'sǐe, sōng, to bestow favors, to show kindness; coll., p'ah, sǐe, to scatter, as grains, seeds, etc.; sǐe, 'mocang te' scattered all about. Read 'ch'ié: to relax, to cast off. Read e': to remove, to transfer, to change.

Coarse threads used in weaving; fine and coarse sorts of silks, as sarcenets.

Read sǐe'; used in the Patk., lüng for the coll. sǐe', the course of the sun, the motion of the sun's shadow; met., in the coll. to move by degrees: coll., 'sǐe sǐong kíé' rising, as the shadow on a wall in the P. M.; to move up, as a heavy article; to push, to shove up; sǐe kwo 'li, move it gradually this way.

To give, to relieve, to bestow charitably: also read sǐe', q. v.; com., 'sǐe' chá' to give in charity; 'sǐe', sāng' to bestow gratuitously; 'sǐe', chio, one who gives, as to a temple; sǐe', kwang, to give a coffin; 'sǐe', chó, to distribute congee, as in a famine; sǐe', sǐong chó' to offer (to or bate spirits) in the sǐong chó rites.

The world, mankind; an age, a generation, the space of thirty years; times, life, experience in life; hereditary: com., Shih. sǐe' sǐe' ages, forever; 'k'o sǐe or kwoo sǐe' to die; ch'ok, sǐe' to be born; 'k'ing sǐe' and dai sǐe' the present and future world or life; 'ch'ang sǐe' i dai, from the creation to the present time; sǐe' ka, an old family, one that follows the hereditary calling; sǐe' hing, a friend's brother or son; sang sǐe' i, a medical profession continued in the 3d generation; sǐe' sük, the customs of the world; sǐe' kung, the world; sǐe' chá, the sons of the idol gods, "NÜ tā' and "Siang kwon; sǐe' ching pok, the world has no feeling; sǐe' tōi' ages, generations; sǐe' sōn or sǐe' ko' worldly affairs; sǐe' mow, bad times; pié' sǐe' to retire from active life; puang sǐe' from 30 to 40 years old; coll., sǐh, sǐe' nióng, to the very end of life.

Sǐe'. A coll. word, for which the last is commonly used in coll. books, as in sǐe' nóh, (or, sǐe' nóh), what? what is it? sǐe' nóh,
To get on trust, to purchase on credit; to borrow; to show lenity, as to criminals: 'sîe' sîâ' to remit, to pardon.

Authority, influence, power; station, rank, dignity; splendor; strength; virility, the testes; the exterior; the figure; the aspect, state, or condition of: 'sîe' oî' station, authority; 'kâk, sîe' to castrate; com., 'sîe' t'au or 'sîe' miêng' or 'sîe' liîk, power, influence; 'chîô, sîe' to rely on one's station or influence—to injure others; 'sîe' le to play the sycophant, greedy of small gains; 'hîng sîe' form, figure, appearance; 'hung sîe' course of the wind; 'teî sîe' configuration of the ground; 'kâng sîe' to have regard to circumstances; 'hûk, sîe' set, fixed in a certain shape; 'chî sîe' lik, 'sang, paung, chîông, wealth, station, power, he has all three complete.

Sî? . A coll. word: to add to, to piece out; to connect, to attach to the end of; to follow, to succeed one in a work: sîe' t'au, to piece out the end; sîe' k'wak, to widen by piecing; sîe' lôh, to add on to; continuous; sîe' såoh, chaik, to add one section or piece.

A snake, a serpent; serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra: 'sîe' i' 'nyang t'êng' the snake hears with its eyes; 'lâng sîe tong' dragons and snakes moving; met., fine penmanship; com., tong 'sîe têng' the long-serpent-evolution—in strategy; 'sîe' chiàng, a snake-elf; 'sîe' têng, snake's gall—a medicine; vot., sîe' t'êng chêk, to "paint a snake with feet"—superfluous, supererogatory; "sîng sîe", a god incarnate in a snake; coll., laud. 'sîe', a snake; ch'ang têk, 'sîe' a green-colored snake; 'sîe' såh, to talk as another does, to chime in; to hoax, humbugging talk; 'sång sîe' t'au, to have a whitlow. Read i: crooked; to squirm.

A key; a spoon: com., 'só sîe', a key; 'ta sîe', a small brass or silver spoon; coll., 'só sîe', a spoon; coll., 'só sîe' pa laik, stôh, a give the key a turn.

Only; to stop at: 'pok, sîe' not only, more than; 'hô sîe', ch'êng wâu, how can it stop at ten millions! 'pok, sîe' hô 'mu', more (grateful) than to one's father and mother.

To delight in, to relish; to indulge the animal desires; to gormandize; greedy for, addicted to: sîe' hô 'love, to relish; sîe' såk, fond of eating; com., sîe'

蛇

SIÊ.

SIÊ.
Siék.  

An instrument for adjusting a bow. Read iê: an oar.

To tie, to fasten, to bind; to put in fetters; tied, bound; a bridle, a halter; a frame to keep a bow in shape.

Interchanged with the last: bonds, fetters; to halter, to tether, to tie, as animals: "hui siék, to tether, to bind with cords.

To leak, to ooze out; to divulge, as secrets; to rest, to desist from; to diminish; dissipated, exhausted; a stream in Cheh-kiang: the 2d also read iê.

C. v.: "laiu siék, ki kwang, to divulge the whole scheme; com., "siék, ching, to emit semen; "mông (or màêng) siék, nocturnal emissions; "siék, "nû, to talk wildly, as in a delirium; "siék, kê "lost the scent"; met., to lose future prospects, as a child by being treated as an officer—a superstitious notion. Read iê: loose, scattered.

Siék. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to disappear unaccountably, to spirit away: kê siék, kôi siék, kô spirit-ed away; siék, pvong kê to consume the essence of the rice, as ghosts are supposed to do.

Salted eatables, as beans, etc., dried and used as relishes: "chô siék a sort of leek; com., "siék.
Stuk. special, forty to pure. Young, to carve, to cut off: also read k'tie'.

Distressed, suffering; wide, parted: separated, as from friends; to carve, to cut off: also read k'tie'.

To institute, to found, to establish; to place, to set up, to build; to suppose; large; a band of soldiers, a cantonment: "t'woo sick, to set in order; "siek, kau' or sick, tiong' to establish a school; com., "siek, li, to institute, to establish; "siek, ngi' oh, to open a free school; "siek, kis' to form a plot or plan; "siek, sii, if, supposing that; "siek, sii, to improve words, to make up a story; "siek, kwok, to devise means; "siek, ping pa 'siu, to place soldiers on guard.

To dress or mature by fire; in concord, harmonious; united, friendly; "siek, li, to regulate kindly; "siek, li, ing yong, to rule in accord with yin and yang, or earth and heaven, as officers should do; "siek, 'iu, friendly.

Pure, clear; diligent, laborious; attentive, respectful, observant; to regard, to take pains for; to reduce to powder; minute; broken bits, crumbs, fragments; in the coll. poor, mean, scanty, as presents or a feast: "siek, siek, unsettled; "siek sii, petty, vexations, trifling; com., "pok, sick, to disregard, to view as not deserving a thought; coll., sick, 'chi che' very mean or scanty.

The lining or stuffing of a shoe; a patten: "hiong sick, long, the Clattering Patten Corridor—name of an ancient story.

A plant, a sort of Malaxis, called "siek, so; a feudal state, the present Yenchau-fu in Shantung; a surname.

Interchanged with the next: to outrage, to insult females; to lust after, to act lewdly toward.

Undress, dishabille; ordinary or dirty clothes; rags, tatters; filthy, impure; to revile, to blaspheme; to treat disrespectfully, as gods or great men: "siek, mang, insulting in words or conduct; com., "siek, tuk, to profane the gods; to treat one insultingly: "siek, i, in undress, without one's coat on, as when a friend calls unexpectedly.

Dark, obscure; female attendants; also the same as the last, to insult, to despise, to treat shamefully.

Siek. A coll. word, a corruption of se' sek, forty; sick, hmoi; forty years old; sick, ek, forty one; sick, ne'sang, forty two or three.

The tongue; the clapper of a bell; the bent end of a clasp; the rim of a target; talkative, wordy;
the 135th radical: 'siék, keng, "plow with the tongue" — to teach; cox, 'ch’oii’ siék, the tongue; 'siék, s’au nguĩng' the organs of speech rigid, as from age; 'touii’ siék, a thick, indistinct articulation; 'hek, siék, to stutter, to stammer; 'paik, siék, the hundred-tongued — name of a mocking-bird; coll., 'k’eng siék, á, shoes with cording on the toes like a dog's tongue; kaęng', i 'keu siék, to quarrel with him; siék, kiăng, the palate.

To wade across, to ford; met., to pass through (the world); to spend (time); to pore over, to investigate, as books; to become versed in; to involve, to implicate, to have a tendency to: 'siék, siè’ to pass through the world; 'siék, lak', to wade and hunt (through books); cox, kong siék, or kwang siék, implication; involved, concerned in.

Read chiék, used in the Paik, Inq for the coll. Shé. 'siék', to break, to part, to snap in two; to lose in trade: siék, stńh, ngá a branch broken off; 'yin, siék, to break in two; 'siék, 'p'woùg, to sell below the prime cost; 'siék, 't'eng' to lose and gain; 'siék, ch’oii’ to talk in vain, lost words; k’wo, k’u siék, ch’iu, a short leg and stiff arm; siék, la, k’a, kiăng, or siék, stńh, lau, k’a, to "walk with a broken leg" — fail in the object of going.

The rank odor of goats; frouzy, fetid, rank; sheep’s fat, mutton tallow: cox, "sięk e' a rank smell, frouzy; coll., ch’un, siék, rank, fetid; ch’un, nêng siék, has the strong scent of milk, as a babe’s mouth — a term used in reproving a child’s forwardness.

An immortal, an old man who never dies; a fairy, a genius; to become immortal; elysium, hades: "sięng s’hun, to ramble in elysium — to die; cox, "sięng, tang, the elixir of immortality; met., said of an excellent recipe; kwí lük, ne, sięng, ka, the "turtle-stag-two-genii-glue" — name of a strengthening medicine; "sięng, king (or kai), elysium; "paik, sięng, the eight genii, 'Lâ, t’ung, ping, 'Lâ t’iek, kwai, Hang, chung lié, Ch’o kwoh, kwé, Lung ch’o, huo, Tiong, k’wo, l’a, Hung, sięng, ch’u, Hsien, sięng, ku (who is a female); "sięng kauk, has fairy’s bones — said of one peculiar in appearance; "Sięng s’iu, kaiy, a district of Hingliwa prefecture, Fooiken; "hong, sięng, the impatiens; "sięng, sięng, the immortals, the genii; coll., sięng, ka paik, sóh, rogues, scoundrels.

Used for the preceding: a genius, an immortal; to dance and waltz.

As in "pięng sięng, to wriggle; to walk round and round.
To dress; "piéng, dressed, having clothes on.

To precede, to go first; to begin, in the first place; previous, before, early, formerly; past, gone before; late, deceased, ancient: in the coll. read "sien and "siéng, q. v.: "chéng, "siéng, to strive to be first; com., "siéng, "sien, a teacher; a physician; Sir, Mr.; "siéng hai" before and after, in time or place; "siéng "ch'iü, before, previous; "siéng "ti, the late emperor; "siéng, a prophet; "siéng, ancestors; "siéng ho, my late father; "siéng toi, chu hai, chéw ok, first pay the rent due, then occupy the house. Read "siéng: to lead the way; to put first; to assume the precedence.

A fine pebble, a stone inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.

Read "siéng; used for the coll. "siéng: to fan grain, to cleanse by fanning: "hung, "siéng, a fanning-mill; "to, "hung, "siéng 'la ko' "siéng, take it to the mill and fan it.

A live or fresh fish; fresh, raw, as meat; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure, in good order: also read "siéng and in the coll. "ch'iéng, q. v.: "siéng, "hwa, fresh flowers; "siéng, "ming, new and bright, as goods; com., "siéng, fresh, new, as things newly made.

Few, rare, seldom; complete, finished: the first also read "siéng, q. v.: "t'ien "sieu, very few; "t'ien "ha, "siéng e few such in the world.

A granary for storing rice; "ling "siéng, a storehouse for grain.

Tetter, ringworm; scrofulous diseases, scab, scald-head: used for "ch'iéng in the coll. q. v.: "kai, "siéng, scab, scorbutic complaints.

Moss, coniferæ growing in damp places: "t'ai, "siéng, green moss, as on tiles and walls.

To peep out of a door, to step out suddenly; a sudden and brief appearance; to shun, to evade; to glisten, to flash, as the lightning; to move about, to squirm, to wriggle; flashing, glittering; adulatory; in the coll. a sprain, an acute, lancinating pain; a crook in timber; to defer, to let a business rest: "siéng, a flash of lightning; "siéng "kai, to turn aside, to avoid; com., "siéng "pêng, a crook, a deflection, as in split timber; "siéng, "sioh, "peng, to let (the matter) rest a while, put it off; yeu "siéng, a sprain or stitch in the side.

The region west of the Yellow river, now the province of Shensi, called "siéng "sa, com., "siéng "kang, the provinces of
Shensi and Kansuh. Also read hak: narrow.

A fire, fiery; fire on the moors, a signal fire, a beacon.

Also read chuang: to arrange, to number; the governor at a village feast; utensils, household gear.

To kill; deleterious influences; the autumnal hunt taken by ancient emperors, which was also a kind of judicial progress through the land.

To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; sleek, glossy, as newly molted birds.

To walk without shoes, barefooted: 'sieng cheuk, naked feet. Read 'sieng, as in 'prieng 'sieng, to walk round, to whirl, to wriggle about.

The luster of metals; bright, lustrous, burnished; a small chisel; cold, chilly; not harmonious, disagreeing; the corners of an oblong bell; clamps on the ends of bows.

Leaves of a door; a fan, a screen; to fan, to move to and fro; in the coll. a section of the frame of a building, a bent: 'ch a w 'sieng' to fan itself, as said of a fly or butterfly; com., 't'wang sieng' round fans, usually of silk painted or embroidered; 'pah, 'sieng' white paper fans; 'chiong sieng' a large, fan-like tablet, carried before of ficers, idols, and brides; 'sieng' kauk, the frame or ribs of a fan; coll., 'sieng' meng (or niok), the paper covering the frame; 'sieng' tòi a fan-case; 'sieng' ngiong, the pin or rivet fastening the ends of the ribs; yah, 'sieng' to fan; 'pah, 'sieng' to fan as an attendant does; 'sieng' sioh, 'pa, a fan; 'k'te 'sieng' to raise a bent.

To strike with a fan or the hand; to fan, to brush off.

A fierce fire; to fan a flame, to make a blaze; met., to excite people, to stir up sedition: used for the coll. 'sieng, q. v.: 'sieng' hék, 'ing 'sieng, to incite people's minds, as to rebellion.

To work and polish gems; a name for a jeweler.

To talk speciously, to seduce or delude by fair speeches; to circumvent others and effect one's plans.

To geld a horse; to castrate: 'sieng' 'ma, a gelding; 'sieng' sào to graft trees.

Snow and sleet falling, a storm of sleet; freezing rain; stars: 'sieng' 'nà, an expelled nun.

The 1st read yeng; the 2d read 'ching and used in the Paik, 'ing for the coll. 'sieng': to salt, to lay in brine; salted, pickled, corned: 'sieng' 'nà, to salt pork; 'sieng' tì cured
Salt; to salt; name of a song, a lake, a hill, and an ancient state; *siäng, an ancient heroine who was homely but good; *Yen. com., *siäng tó or *siäng houak, tó, the salt-commissioner; *siäng siong, a salt-merchant, manager of the salt-monopoly; *siäng k'woang, a salt-merchant's office; *siäng k'wo the duty on salt; *siäng ch'ing, lumps of salt; *siäng lo2 brine; *siäng m'i, salt and rice — scattered about as charms; *siäng siong, salt-yards; coll., *siäng sêng' che2 sang sêng, the salt-jar has itself bred worms — a quarrelsome family; *siäng ch'o mooq2 siong tioh, has not yet tasted salt and vinegar — no experience of trials.

Also read 'tang and tong2 figure, air, manner, appearance; *siäng hui, irresolute, hesitating whether to go on. Read siäng: to abdicate, to resign to another.

Still water; a river in the state of Sung, called *siäng yong. Read tang: slow, indolent; to give way to; distant.

The cicada or broad locust, called "tien siong; *Shan. to join, to connect: *ch'îa ch'ing, the autumn locust — a poetical term; "siäng peng" the hair in puffs on the temples; *siäng yong, to join; com., "siäng tói" the exuviae of a cicada; "siäng ch'au" the cicada-figure, as on the toes of shoes; "siäng k'wo" the locust-coiffure. Read siäng, as in 'wung siäng' to squirm about.

To sit and meditate, as Buddhists do; abstraction: *Shan. com., "siäng tong, the hall Ch'iai. of contemplation; "siäng Tan. t'iong, a priest's wand; *siäng sa, a priest, an abbot; coll., sòi siäng, to sit in deep meditation, as priests do. Read siäng: to level a place for sacrificing; to abdicate, to resign the throne to another family, as Trajan and Yau did.

Beautiful, graceful, bewitching, as a woman: "siäng k'iông, elegant, as flowers or waving bamboos; *siäng siêng, relatives.

A striped toad, called *siäng tâ or *siäng cha, *Shan. fabled to be in the moon; Ch'iai. met., the moon, a month; "siäng k'woong, moonlight; *siäng k'ing, the lunar palace, Diana's hall, the moon.

The eaves, the projecting part of a roof: used for the coll. sing, q. v.: com., "siäng chiêng (coll. *siäng sêng), the eaves; *Yen. "siäng, chiêng ru2 mu, the female spirit of the eaves; coll., *siäng, chiêng la2 tek, k'auk, the eaves drip and wear cavities; met., said of one who is steady and trusty.
Read 'siéng' in the dictionaries: the increasing light and splendor of the sun; advancing, rising: com., 'siéng já kwok.' Siam, a word probably corrupted from Hsien through the Portuguese language.

Also read 'siéng' in the dictionaries: according to De Guignes, a famous chief of the Huns, called 'Siéng' & B.C. 25; wide, vast, as deserts: also read 'tang, q. v.'

Provisions, prepared food; viands, delicacies: 'chó siéng' breakfast; 'siéng' hu, the court butcher; com., 'kung siéng' to furnish food, as to a tutor; 'siéng siéng' to furnish a double portion, as to a tutor and his son; 'yong siéng' the share for (a parent's) support.

To desire, to covet, to long for; a remainder, an excess; to estimate higher than others, to laud: 'hing siéng' or 'húng siéng' to Hsien. expect joyfully; 'chíng siéng' to praise; 'siéng' dà, a surplus. Read 'yong: the path leading down to a tomb.

To do as one pleases; to assume, to usurp; to take the responsibility of acting; willful, dogged, pertinacious; arbitrarily, illegally; despotic, presumptuous: 'siéng' tióng, to manage ably; 'siéng' kwoong, to usurp authority; 'siéng' heng, to act without or-
SIEU.

The pandean or orphic pipes; a sort of flute, a musical reed; the ends of a bow: com., "sieu k'aoong, a flute; "sieu moh, a reed or flap over the hole of a flute; "ch'wai, sieu, to blow a flute.

The ends or tapering points of a bow.

Stormy, wind and rain; clear, as water; a river in Yunnan, a tributary of the Pearl River; also a branch of the river Siang in Huanian: "sieu sieu, a driving rain; "sieu s'woa, neat, fine looking, as a person; pleasant, as a place.

A sort of long-legged spider or crane-fly (tipula), called "sieu, sieu; the name is applied to several long-legged insects.

A kind of long-legged spider or tipula, called "sieu, sieu; a caterpillar, called "song, p'ieu, sieu, having a woolly envelop, and found on mulberry trees; "hai, p'ieu, sieu, a cuttle fish.

To melt, to thaw, to liquefy; to lessen, to diminish, to annul; used up, consumed, exhausted; spent, as time; to allay, to quench, as thirst; to digest; diminished, dissipated; sold out, salable, in demand: "sieu yék, to abate a fever; com., "sieu sany, dispersed; reduced, as a boil; "sieu hwa' to digest; "sieu sek, news; in the colt, an ear-brush; "sieu chai, to remove calamities;

To burn; to light, to set fire to; to burn moors over; to fry, to roast; fired, distilled, as spirits: com., "sieu hui, to kindle; to burn in the fire; "sieu hwa' to burn up; "hwa', sieu, to have a fever; "sieu ngwa' to burn tiles; "sieu chiu, ardent spirits; "sang sieu, "thrice distilled", samshoo; coll., "sieu tioh, ignited; "sieu t'ong, to heat water; "sieu k'bo to roast; "sieu hiong t'ioh chioh, to burn incense and light candles (to idols); "sieu sang ke' and "sieu "si' ke' to burn (mock money) on anniversaries of births and deaths; "sieu hiong p'tah, "to huk, "burn incense and knock over the Buddha"—to do a thing carelessly.

To burn, to scorch; parched, dried up.

A plant, bitter like rue; a district in Soochow prefecture; a surname: "sieu chu, a sort of pruning hook; "sieu se' a Buddhist monastery; "sieu sieu, neighing; "sieu yong, agitated, troubled; coll., "sieu teu, lonely, desolate; poor, impoverished.
Nitre, salt-petre, of which seven kinds are enumerated; saline incrustations in rocks: com., "sieu ch'iong, a salt-petre factory; "p'ark, sieu, epsom salts; sieüg, sieu, saline incrustations, settleings of brine.

Raw or unworked silk, plain silk fabrics; the woof of silk in weaving; a yard for suspending a sail: "kau, sieu, a kind of byssus. Read "sau: to comb the hair in a tuft.

To saunter about, to roam in joyance, as the immortals: com., "sieu; yeu ch'ei, ch'ai, to ramble at ease and in fine spirits.

The sound of wings; the molting of birds, the feathers rubbed off: "sieu yong, suddenly, hastily, impromptu; sieu sieu, a rushing of wings; molted, rubbed off.

Sieu. A coll. word, as in sieu mai small bread - cakes with stuffing in, cooked by steaming.

Read "sieu; coll. 'sieu, as in 'sieu 'la, shame, ashamed; 'sieu 'la, 'neng, a shameless fellow; ma' 'hieu tek, 'sieu 'la, shameless, brazen faced.

Small, little; petty, mean, trifling; narrow, contracted; my, our; inferior; young; subtle.
A whistling sound, as of a swift wind; a sharp, hissing sound, as of steam let off; to whistle; to roar, to scream: "hu sieu" a tiger's roar; "k'o sieu" the sound of singing songs; "sieng sieu" good at whistling.

To assimilate, to imitate, to be like; a relationship, as between parent and child—said to be proved by their blood readily mingling in a cup; like, resembling, alike; small, dwindling, deteriorating; scattered, lost: in the coll. read "sau" q. v.: "sieu ch'u" a good son; com., "p'ak, sieu" very similar, closely resembling; "pok, sieu" inferior, degenerate, as a son.

A case, a sheath, the scabbard of a sword: "ping pok, lie" sieu arms not leaving their sheaths—a time of peace; com., "t'o sieu" the sheath of a knife or sword. Read sau: a whip.

To blame, to reprehend; to ridicule, to speak harshly, or sarcastically to: used for ch'ieh' (to scold), q. v.: "lie sieu" to satirize.

An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; to connect, to continue; the harmony of voices; mild, gentle: "Sieu chiu 'hu," a department in the north of Kwangtung.

1 小心 8 小人 15 小贼
2 小心 9 小钱 16 小种
3 少至 19 少年
4 小工 10 少年 20 少年
5 小病 11 少年
6 小可 12 少年
7 小种 21 少年
8 小工 22 少年
9 小可 23 少年
10 少年
11 少年
12 少年
13 少年
14 少年
15 少年
16 少年
17 少年
18 少年
19 少年
20 少年
21 少年
22 少年
23 少年
To connect, to tie; to succeed to, to hand down, as a trade; to imitate one's predecessors: *kui* sieu an agent or assistant; *sieu* ki kiu, to follow a father's business; com., *sieu* hing, a department in Chehkiaug, famous for silks, etc.; *sieu* hing ch'io Sieuhing vinegar; coll., *sieu* hing chio, Sieuhing bean-curd. Read *sieu* : slow, dilatory.

A coll. word: to be fond of, to desire greatly; addicted to: *sieu* si&h given to appetite; *sieu* sieung fond of dress; *sieu* mëng h'o, pleased with another's good conduct; tang sieu to regard admiringly, to desire to equal.

A coll. word, as in ngu *sieu* a white conglomerate substance, like pancreas or sweet-bread, as found in the pah, lik, fish.

A double garment, lined robes, a court dress; a suit; a robe fastened on the left side; united, collected, repeated; to invade, to make a foray into; to receive, to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family; *sie* sik, hereditary; *sik* eng hereditary protection and pension, as for the merit of ancestors; *sie* sik, cha chiok, a hereditary baronetcy.

A file of ten men, two ranks of five; various, sundry: *sik* uk, things, articles; *pr'eng sik* paragraphs, books; *sik* ke'

A small carriage, a one-horse cart or chaise.

To shed teeth; young, in childhood: 'sieu ch'ing, to get the new teeth; *sieu* mëng, a young child.

To go far; distant, remote, far away: *sieu* in, far, remote; *ch'ing* li *sieu* sieu, thousands of miles away.

The hair of a child hanging down, ringlets: *sieu* mëng, young; *sieu* sieu, falling tufts.

A coll. word: to seesaw, to have a reciprocating motion, as a sedan, or bridge of planks: *sieu* siek, broken by a violent shaking; kau *sieu*, "a monkey's motions"—fickle, vacillating.

Used for the next in the sense of a surname and name of a place: also read tieu q. v.

High, eminent in virtue and character; a surname; a city of the ancient Tsin; to animate, to stimulate to effort: 'meng Kot taik, sieu aged and highly virtuous; com., 'Sieu* 'nu 'hu, a department in the N. W. of Fookien.

To exert one's self; to stimulate one; beauty, excellence: *sieu* mung, to encourage husbandmen.
chattels, utensils; 'sik, anó (in the court dialect shih mo), what?

To happen, to occur, to meet with: also read tik, and in the coll. tek, and tik, q. v.: sek sik, it happened; siong sik, to meet with.

Adhesive clay: 'tewang sik, to mold in clay; chaik sik, to feel one's way with a stick.

To plant, to enrich; to grow, to flourish, toatten; to amass, as riches; to appoint, to found, to establish: sik, hoo to amass, greedy of gain; hu sik, to appoint to office.

To plant, to set up; to transplant, to set out; erect, upright, as trees; to lean on; a beater or mallet; a post to hang silk on: sik, ki t'iong leaned on his staff; ho sik, doorposts.

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

The evening, dusk; late; the last day, as of a year; out of the perpendicular; the 36th radical: tien sik, morning and evening; tu sik, last day of the year; king sik, this evening.

A dark chamber in a tomb, a vault, a niche or recess in a sepulcher; dark, obscure, as night: tung sik, the tomb.

The evening tide, high tide at sunset; the name of a stream.

Pure, limpid water, through which the bottom can be seen; sincere, pure-minded; to maintain correctly and firmly.

Interchanged with the next: a mat to sleep on; a table, a repast; to spread out; ample, wide, large or flowing, as a garment: yong sik, a feast; tung sik, a fellow-guest; si sik, a teacher; siék sik, to spread a feast; com, chiu sik, a banquet.

A mat, as of rush or rattan; a mat spread to eat on; a meal, a repast, a table; to spread, to lay out, as mats; large and wide, as robes; to depend on; to aid, to assist; pliable, as one's disposition; rest, quiet: used for the coll. ch'io h, q. v.

To take food, to eat; to drink; to smoke; to undo, retract; to receive, to enjoy; to befool, to delude; the 184th radical: also read sii and in the coll. sik, q. v.: muk sik, to look at wistfully; ornamental dishes; ngi sik, pok, hwa' to hear and not understand; hiék sik, to sacrifice; com, hang sik, the day before the ch'ing ming, or 5th of the 24 solar terms; 'ing sik, to drink and eat; ho sik, daily food, provisions; i sik, clothing and food; sik, tung, a provision-basket; chieh sik, an extra allowance of
cash for food; *sik, t'äng, worms in the bowels; *kaik, sik, indigestible; dyspepsia; coll., *nu sidh, sik, lük, you are on salary! —reproof of a glutton. Read sek; an eclipse.

A stone, a rock; stony, rocky; petrified, ringing stones; hard, firm, decided; a stone, a dry and liquid measure, varying at different times; a measure of 10 'tau or pecks; a weight of 100—120 catties; an aerolite; in a met., sense, barren, as a womb; the 112th radical: in the coll. read sioh, q. v.

Great, fat, corpulent; to fill; full, replete; ripe, mature; met., eminent in talents, high-minded.

A burrowing rodent, which destroys grain; a species of field mouse, or dormouse.

The continued flight of birds; to repeat, to practice; accustomed, skilled in; use, custom, habit, reiteration, to review, as the lessons of 6 da s: *sik, sik, versed, mature; *sik, liëng, practice; com., *sik, kwang, chëü, yong, practice makes it natural; coll., e k'e sik, angai, his habits are bad.

Read ik; coll. sik: a wing; *cheu sik, birds' wings; *sik, pong, the shoulder of a wing.

To lie prostrate; timid, alarmed; cowardly: the same as chiëk, q. v.: sik, huk, to lie down flat, to succumb; *ching sik, to be alarmed.

Bright, brilliant, splendid; to glisten, to sparkle: 1. *sik, yew, refulgent, shining, as fire-flies.

A hard, solid wood, durable timber: *sik, muk, a sort of hard wood.

A heavy shower, rainy; ancient tribes of northerners near Corea or Manchuria, spoken of during the Tang dynasty and sometimes called Chüen, Wujomu, and Huangshui.

To gather, to collect with the hand; to dispose in order, to arrange; a sort of armlet, or defence for the arm: sometimes used, but erroneously, for sî é k, (to ford): also read sek, and used for k'ak; in the coll. q. v.: com., *siu sik, to gather up, to put in order; met., to manage one, to plague or take revenge on him.

Real, solid; full, stuffed; settled, compact, as ground; true, sincere, honest; fixed, as a price; to fill, to cram; fruit of plants; results, effects; the reality, the facts of: *kung sik, military stores: com., *sik, huu, true and false, substantial and empty; *sik, seng, to believe truly; credible; *sik, chai (coll. sik, lòh) truly,
really, indeed; "lo sik, honest; kind, tame, as an animal; sik, kwok, "the real vacancy"—a permanent appointment; te sik, the ground settled or solid; sik, kōw, true evidence, good proof; kiek, sik, to set, as fruit; to bear fruit; sik, tāl̄̄k, net gain; sik, sō̄ a fact, a reality; sik, sing sik, 'e real intent, heartily; sik, kiek, sing, ching, chong, he is the real thief; coll., sak, sik, or sak, sik, most positively it is.

Sik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in sik, stōk, to run about, to whirl about, as boys in play; sik, sak, to boil things; sik, sok, to rub gently; to paint; sik, sāk, to break in two; sik, sēk, to shake to and fro.

Sing.

Thebody, the trunk; met., the main part of a thing, the hull of a ship; I, my self, one's self; the 158th radical: com., ching, sing, the whole lifetime; sing 'tā, or uāk, sing (coll. sing id), the body; "sing si, a corpse; sing sie, personal bearing; presence, authority; "sing hong, one's calling; body, substance, stamina; sing haiw, after death; sing ko, self and family; sing, pieng, by or with one; kwo, sing, all past, done; pōng, sing, half of the person, the bust; "pōng, sing, one's self; ch'ing, sing, personally, in person; ch'ok, sing, to enter on life, to establish one's self in business; coll., siok, sing tiang, the whole body in pain; sing, pō, the bodily frame, as to size, &c.; o, sing sit, and mo sing sik, can and cannot.

The fetus; to be pregnant: com., "sing 'hi, or tai', sing, pregnant; coll., lāh, sing, an abortion, a miscarriage; p'ah, lāh, sing, to produce abortion.

Read sīk; used for the coll. sing, as in sing mo, a daughter-in-law, a bride; sing mo, kiang, a girl betrothed in infancy and reared in the family of her future husband.

The physical heart; the mind, the understanding; the heart, the affections, the will; met., the center, the inside of; intention, desire, aim; origin or source; the 5th of the 28 constellations, answering to Antares, S and T in Scorpio; the 61st radical:

"tāng, sing, the zenith; sing che, kō, ambitious; high-toned feeling; com., "pieng, sing, the character for "heart" in distinction from "tong, sing, the character for "body," mom, sing (coll. sing ti), in the heart, the heart, the mind; "sing sung the disposition; "sing kung, heart and liver; met., the affections, the heart; "text, sing e' thought, intention; sing, sit angjong hoing, the thoughts, words, and actions; "sing suk, one's principles; "lions, sing, a good heart, conscience; sing k'iew the mental apertures, clever, astute; sing hū, timid, apprehensive; "sing chak, confused, distracted; "sū, sing, private, selfish; "sing te' the mind or intellect,
perceptive power; *singing* tiăng, the heart, the mind as to moral quality of goodness, etc.; *singing* sì, the mind dead to an object; *singing* pā to have a heart to do; *singing* sēo no heart for it; *singing* kwo' singing, can't endure the thought of, can't have the heart to; *singing* or *singing* song, hollow, decayed inside; *singing* mō tioh, kang, absent-minded.

**Hsin.**

A large affluent of the Yellow river, and an inferior department in S. E. Shansi. Read *singing* to sound, to fathom, to try the depth of water; *met.* to comprehend.

**Hsing.**

A star, a planet; a meteor; a spark; dots, points; miscellaneous, scattered; quick, shooting; the 25th zodiacal constellation: *singing* cheng, planets; *singing* king, fixed stars; *singing* sina, stars; *singing* song, scattered as stars, sprinkled about; *singing* sina, numerous, starry; silvery hairs; *com.*: *singing* quy, the 5 planets, viz.; *singing* chui, sin, Mercury, *singing* king, Venus, *singing* chiwo, Mars, *singing* muck, sin, Jupiter, and *singing* sus, Saturn; *singing* sin seu' constellations; *singing* toi a star falling, a meteor, an aerolite; *singing* liu, ma, a camp spy; *singing* chu'ek, sin, the Pleiades; *singing* chu'ek, sina, a patroness of children; *singing* kwa, a small yellow aster; *met.* spotted, as firs; figured, as the sewed soles of shoes.

**Hsing.**

A species of ape called *singing* sing, found in Yunnan; fabled to weep as a child and to be able to talk; it is probably a species of chimpanzee.

**Sheng.**

Small tumors on the body, about as large as grains of rice; mealy flesh; raw meat; rancid, strong, stinking, frouzy; the smell of fresh meat: *singing* ngū, raw fish; *com.*: *singing* ch'ó, rank, stinking, fishy.

**Shing.**

To bear, to sustain; able to assume, adequate to, worthy of; to raise, to elevate: also read *seng* q. v.: *pok, singing* the highest degree of, not surpassable; *pok, singing* ki eng unequal to the office; *com.*: *pok, ki b'Eng* jong, cannot all be told!

**Hsing.**

Also read *singing* to recover from intoxication, to become sober; to awake, to arouse or bestir one's self; incited, stirred up, awakened: used for the COLL. *ch'ang, q. v.*: *ch'ing* singing, to recover from a debauch; *singing* sie' to arouse the age; *singing* ka'k, to attend to and comprehend.

**Hsing.**

Also spoken *ch'ing* the coating of iron, rust; tarnish; *com.*: *sang, singing* to rust; *to* *singing* rust on a knife.

**Sheng.**

A dry measure, containing ten *kak*, and once made to hold a catty of rice, a Chinese pint; a
Same as the preceding in the following meanings:
Shēng.
To rise, to ascend; as stairs; to rise, to advance; promoted in office: com., 'sīng kwaŋ ǒu; catalogues of those holding office; 'sīng sǐōng' to ascend; to take a higher seat; 'sīng kauŋ' to promote and to degrade; 'kó sīng' to rise in office, promotion; 'sǐng sǐng sǐng ngēk, to rise three grades successively; com., 'sīng kí' to raise (the poles)—so that one may enter or leave the sedan.

To rise, to ascend, as the sun; peaceful, tranquil: 'sīng sǐng, peaceful, as a time of plenty and prosperity.

Read sǐng; coll. sīng, as in, sīng sāng, a teacher; sîn, Mr.; a physician; sǐng sāng mú, or sīng sāng nǐōng, a teacher's wife, lady, Mrs.

To converse with, to inquire, to ask information; the opinion of the multitude: sīng sīng, a crowd, a multitude conversing.

A multitude of men and horses; a large crowd: sīng sīng, a multitude in motion, the noise and tramp of a crowd.

A bay or sorrel horse; a yellowish or reddish brown color: 'sīng sǐng, a red or yellowish cow; sīng sīng, well adjusted, as bows.

Pungent, sharp, piquant; acrid, bitter; met., 'sīng sāng, grievous, bitter, sad, toilsome; the 8th of the ten stems, used in astronomical divisions of time; the 160th radical: 'sīng sǐng ñ an acrid taste; com., 'sīng kú, distressed; weared, flag; coll., 'sīng sǐng mòh, kó tiā tāu fíā, when in distress don't go to the street to weep—seil, for you'll get no sympathy.

A marshy plant, like sweet-flag or the asarum; long: sīng sīng, numerous; 'sīng yā, marshy land; 'sīng kwaŋ a district in the west of Shantung.

To cut and gather wood; new, fresh, the latest, the best; to renew, to improve, to increase, add to; occurs in many names of places: 'tāi k, hwaí, k, sīng, his virtues daily renovate others, as said of a good ruler; 'sīng píai a new port; Singapore; com., 'sīng sīng, new and fresh; 'sīng yong a new fashion; 'sīng chêu'g newly invented; sīng
伸

 Analogous to the preceding: to straighten, to stretch out; to state, to elucidate a matter; to stretch and yawn; to right, to redress; to vindicate the innocent; redressed, righted:

'ch'iu, to extend the hand;

'ch'ien', sing, to stretch and yawn;

'sung', a statement;

'sung', to extend and to contract; com., 'sung', to redress a wrong.

呻

To groan, to lament; to hum, to chant: 'sung', to chant; 'ching', to recite, as poems or books.

紳

A sash, a large girdle with ornamented ends; to gird; those who may wear sashes, the gentry:

'sung', to sash or 'sung', the gentry and graduates; com.,

'hiong', sing, the gentry; 'ching', sing li, a record of civil and military officers, the Red Book.

'Sing'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'sing', song, to bolt, to shave a bolt; 'sing', song, to inlay, to insert, to set, as glass.

'省

To look narrowly at, to examine, to inspect; to discriminate; to awaken; to examine the heart; 'sung', to visit one's parents, as an officer does; com., 'sung', ch'ak, (also spoken 'seng', ch'ak,) to examine.
The first also read sín; intelligent, comprehending; still, tranquil, as a night; passionless: *sín ngòó* to recall, to awaken.

*hsíng*.

A large kind of cockle: *sín jùn* or *sín jèu*, a large snake, fabled to produce cities, houses, &c., with its breath; *sín t'áng* charcoal of burnt cockleshells. Read *sēng* as in *seng* k'ióng, the Mirage Land, as Loochoo people call their country.

Also read *nièng*; muddy, thick, turbid; water flowing; an implement for dredging mud: *sín *sièng*, the flowing of water.

Interchanged with the the next in the sense of gravy: an ancient state; a surname: also read *t'ing*, q. v.

*hsíng*.

Juice, gravy. Read *sēng*; to put water in a vessel; a vessel to pour from.

To investigate, to search into; to discern, to discriminate; to judge, as a magistrate; a bundle of plumes or feathers for arrows: *síng ong* or *síng sēng* a judicial inquiry; *síng kei* to examine (a case) minutely; com., *síng si*, a judge; *síng ang* to try a case; *síng p'wàng* (or *t'wàng*), to judge, to decide a case; *t'íu* *síng*, to summon (a prisoner) to court; coll., *síng sîn*, *tâng*, to hold one session on a case.

The wife of a father's younger brother: *mu* and *síng*, are terms by which the wives of older and younger brothers call each other respectively: com., *síng*, *pô*, the wife of a grandfather's younger brother; *sâ* *síng*, the wife of my husband's younger brother; *ch'íng khâ* *síng*, the wife of the younger brother of a sister's husband; coll., *síng*, a compellation of women, younger than one's self, called *ak*, *síng* in southern districts.

Read *t'ing* in the dictionaries: ripe grain; matured, abundant; a season or harvest, a year; accumulated: *síng nièng*, an abundant year; *síng ak*, mature in wickedness.

To consider maturely, to consult about; to reprove, to reprehend; to announce one's views; to go into a deep or abyss.

*hsíng*.

To smile, to laugh at with slight disapproval; to seem pleased: *síng nák*, to receive smilingly; *hu* *châ* *síng* *chî*, the master smiled at him.

*hsíng*.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *síng* *sîng*, to bestow rewards; *síng* *sêng*, to shake to and f. o; *síng* *sêng*, to sprinkle powders; *síng* *sîng*, to think of, to consider.

To produce motion; the heavenly bodies, which mark time; a Chinese hour, the twelfth
A secret chamber, an emperor's retired apartment; "ch'ing, sing, the maple palace; met., the emperor.

The sun beaming forth in the morning; day, 'ch'en, sung, early dawn; "ch'ing, a bird of prey of the hawk species; "sung, luong teng; "seng, to inquire after parents' health morning and night.

Also read seng': the full brightness of the sun; light, effulgence, splendor.

To finish, to perfect, to effect; to become; to fulfill one's duty; to assist, to aid in effecting; to adjust, to pacify, to tranquilize; good, entire, whole; full, overflowing; repeated, doubled; a rest, a complete piece of music; a tenth; a field ten 'li' square; a district in Kansuh; used for the coll. "sung and ch'ianding, q. v.: "sung, kung, to achieve merit; com., "sung cheu, effected, done; "seng, natural, spontaneous; "sung, huk, to put on mourning the 7th day after a decease; "sing k'e', a perfect man; one skilled in gaining a competence; "sing, 'ting, of age, 16 years old; "sing, ch'ing, married; in the coll. the first sexual commerce; "sung pai, 'in so' succeed and failure are fated; "seng, ka tik, nguiek, to build up a family and property; coll., "sing, heng, an agent, a factor, a broker.

Sincere, true, honest, guileless; perfect in virtue; unmixed; as an adverb, really, verily: com., "sung, sik, sincere, truthful;
"kieng, "sing chai' pai, devoutly repeat the worship, as Taists say in chanting prayers.

A walled city, a citadel; the walls of a city; a provincial capital; a sepulcher, a burial place; to mend, to repair; completed, done: in the coll. read "siang, q. v.; "si ch'ing, 'ch'en, sung, like sitting in a mournful city—in great distress.

The name of an ancient feudal state, lying in the present Shantung province.

Rice in a vessel for offering; a cup, a vessel; to receive, to contain in a vessel; in full costume, court dress; perfected, completed: also read seng': q. v.: "ch', "sung 'chiu, one vessel of wine; "sung, huk, in full dress; com., "sung, danyg, a large basket, like a chow-chow basket—used to convey offerings to graves, etc.

Warm, hot; to steep or boil in broth, to make a broth of.
To seek, to search for; to investigate; to use, to employ; to connect with; usual, ordinary; unexpectedly, suddenly; for a long time; a measure of eight cubits: "sing ik" to investigate; "sing šii" to study; com. "sing ts'ê" to search for: "sing shiòng", usually, commonly: "sing šiòng" to seek an occasion, as to quarrel, meddlesome; com. "sing k'ien" to pick flaws, to find fault; "sing ma' t'ioh" can't find it.

The name of a river in the state of Ts'ai (now Shantung), a branch of the Ts'ing-shwui.

A cord, a line, a rope; a line stretched taut; to mark by a line; to adjust; to connect, to continue, to succeed; to cause to con-form; to restrain and warn; to praise: "chung šing", to make exact: "šing w'ing", many, continuous; "čehek", "šing hó iếš ik" to bind the foot with a red cord — to betroth.

A house-fly; met., a busybody, a turbulent fellow: "kung šing", name of a famous archer; "šing šu", "mi lé" gains as petty as a fly's head; com. "pu šing", the common house-fly; "šing pu šing", a gold-colored fly.

A species of crab having a round shell, while the shell of the "čehek", is oval:
"chéing shing", a large, green crab; com. "šing shing k'eng", crab-soup; colt., "šing pi há" ch'ên tek, su" the "šing" crab is very different from the há"; met., said of a person or thing very superior to another.

The sturgeon.

An enormous fish having a long snout, found in the Yang-t'sz', probably a sturgeon; it is said to be eight feet long and to weigh 1000 lbs.

The guard on the hilt of a sword; a dirk, a dagger. Read "t'ang": the edge of a sword.

Any invisible, spiritual power or cause, operating by its own subtle energies and causing things to develop; that which is inscrutable, mysterious, or supernatural; the soul of the yang principle; a spirit, the human spirit or mind; any spiritual intelligence, a worshiped spirit, a god, a divinity; the manes, spirits of the dead; a genius, an elf, a sprite; the essence, or essential idea, as of a composition or discourse; life, animation, vigor, physical energy, animal spirits; used by some for God, by others for the Spirit: "šing śing", spiritual; intellectual; "šing sá", the thoughts; "šing shéng", the spiritual soul; "šing ming" divinely excellent; "t'ieh te", "ché shéng", the spirits of heaven and earth; com. "šing šing pu sak", gods and Budhs, a common term for idol gods; "šing tā". Tanist
A servant, one in submission; a minister of a prince, an officer; to serve the state; the 131st radical: "sing huk, to submit; pok..."
'ch'iong twak,' to avail of a state of anarchy to plunder.

A huge kettle or boiler, having a large top and small bottom; also quick, nimble.

Read siêng; coll. sing: as in sing, kiêng, the edge of a roof, the eaves: *sing kiêng wu* under the eaves.

Sing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in sing sang, clear weather; sing, singy, to go about and inspect; *sing siöng,* sing, to wriggle, to creep, as worms.

(745) Sio. [This word is interchangeably read sio.]

Read siê; coll. sioh, to lose, to be beaten; overcome, vanquished, discomfited: *sio ch'ing,* to lose and to win; to be beaten and to conquer; *sio meng,* appearance of losing, as in a game; *sio ch'ing,* to lose money in a game; *sio yeh,* or sio kwang, hot or crazy to play, as one after losing; *sio sioh, têng,* to lose a battle; *tu sio,* to bet, to lay a wager; *sio sioh, têng,* to lose a lawsuit.

Sio'. A coll. word: to spread under; to lay down, as a cloth or paper, in order to put things on it: *sio a tu,* to spread below; *sio sioh, têng,* spread down one thickness of it.

(746) Sioh. [This word is interchangeably read sioh.]

Read siôk; coll. sioh, to cut, to mince, to carve, to slice up: sioh, 'tong, or 'sioh, tông,' to cut it off; sioh, sioh, piêng,' to cut off one slice; sioh, ch'êng,' mince it up; *sioh, kâ,' to beat one down to a low price.

Read siê; coll. sioh, to shoot an arrow; to dart, as evil influences; to point at, or overlook, as the peak of a roof pointing toward the opposite house—deemed unlucky; *sioh, ch'êng,* to shoot an arrow; *sioh, cheu,* to shoot birds with arrows; *sioh, püo,' ch'êng,* foot archery; *sioh, te,* kiu, to shoot at a three-cornered ball from horseback; sioh, mâ,* kau,' pa,' not reach the target in shooting.

Read siê; coll. sioh, a stone, a rock, a mineral; Shih. stony, petrified; a musical stone; a dry and liquid measure of 120 catties, or about 160 lbs. avoirdupois, but varying at different times; also a measure of two chu, or about 11 'tun: *sioh, t'au,* sioh, t'au,' mò,* a stone that can be taken in the hand, small stones; *sioh, tông,* roundish stones, pebbles; *sioh, peng,* a stone slab; *sioh, tong,* a stone pillar; sioh, te,* stony ground; a paved floor; *sioh, hôi,* a flint; *sioh, kâ,* a whetstone; sioh, kak, rough, sharp stones—to throw at an enemy from a city wall; *sioh, hôi,* lime made from limestone; *sioh, kâ,* gypsum; *sioh, hua,* moss on rocks; sioh, ch'êng,* a dark gray color; sioh, *mâ,* a barren woman; sioh, k'êik,* 'mâ,' "stone-pressed-mother"—the name of a goddess, a patroness.
of children; 'hiék, sioh, a magnet; 
'pah, sioh, white granite; 'k'ang sioh, dark granite; 'tu, tu (or su) sioh, agalmatolite, used for cutting seals and fancy articles—called seu", sang sik, on sign-boards; 'ch'eng sioh, the field-stone, an agalmatolite; 'hung p'ang sioh, Yunnan marble; sioh, koi' a kind of stinking bug or winged insect.

Read ek; coll. sioh; 
——— the numeral one; the same, alike; a, an; the whole; 
Y. met., sincere, real, perfect; 
single, only one, each, one by one; at once, as soon as: 'sioh, chiáh, one, as of persons or things; 'sioh, a 'chut, one finger—when held up, is used to designate prices, as one, ten, one hundred; 'sioh, a' once; a while; 
'sioh, tóí, one piece, one lump; one dollar; 
'sioh, ch'ok, one act or scene of a play; sioh, twai p'ang the larger half; 
'sioh, sing e' of the same mind; 
'sioh, kwo' once over; sioh, yong' unlike; 
'sioh, tek, 'kidng, a small quantity; 
'sioh, lau 'chwi, one tide; 
'sioh, pi ti, a bunch, as of grapes; sioh, 'cha seng, a while ago; sioh, k'iá tía sioh, k'iá 'ná, one is papa, the other mamma they are not mates; sioh, a 'chiéng lék, 'a che' "a cash has six words on it"; met., he is very close-fisted; 
'sioh, chiáh, p'ang, k'ung, sioh, k'i páik, 'líang, one is a half pound, the other is 8 oz. —they are both alike bad, as two quarrelsome fellows.

Sioh. A coll. word, as in sioh, 
mang, yesterday; sioh, 
mang p'wo, last night; sioh, 
mang p'wo, last evening.

Sioh. A coll. word: similar to ch'ioh, to start, to spring, to leap up, as to reach a high object: sioh, kwo' to leap over or forward; sioh, p'ang, 'tieng keng, to spring half as high as the sky.

(747) Siok.

To cut, to pare, to shave, to scrape off; to erase; to deprive of rank or title.

Haio. 
Hsiao.

Heio. to despoil, to seize another's territory; weak, debilitated; a graving tool, an erasing knife, now called "chá t'o: in the coll. read sioh, q.v.: "sioh, chek, to degrade in rank; 
"kai sioh, to correct by erasing; sioh, huán, "ná, to shave the head and become a nun.

Snow; to whiten, to blanch; to wipe, to rub off; to wash clean; snowy, white; to wipe out, as a disgrace, to clear one's self; to revenge: "sioh, 't'i, to revenge disgrace; sioh, hea lék, ch'ok, hexagonal snow-flakes—sign of a bountiful harvest; com., "sioh, 
'tieng² a cool grotto; "sioh, chin, the snow-ball, a large white flower; sioh, sioh, pah, snowy white; hu' sioh, or lóh, sioh, to snow; "sioh, 
p'íeng white wafer-cakes; sioh, haung' pó' 'niu, to gratify hate by revenge; sioh, 'chwi, p'eng, tu 'tieng siong' e' tea made with snow-water has a celestial flavor.
To say, to talk, to converse; to tell, to narrate, to discourse about; to explain, to describe, to unfold a meaning; speech, talk: also read soi? q.v.; 'siok, ti, to tell, to inform; 'siok, ying se' hi, to talk scandal; com. *kii siok, to explain the sense of; 'sien siok, a novel; 'sia siok, an obscene book; 'siok, p'o' ki kwang, to expose one's specious designs; lik, 'siok, tei' chu, to prepare and publish books.

'Siok, A coll. word: to go about, to run to and fro: 'siok, 'siok, 'siok, to go the rounds, as in marketing; 'kwoh kwang 'siok, to circulate about, as in play; 'mnao 'siok, to hang about a wife, as one just married; 'siok, 'chung, or 'siok, chuk, to take a complete circuit.

(748)

Siong.

To disrobe in order to plow; to effect, to accomplish; to animate, to assist; to remove, to clear away; upper, superior; successful, as in war or founding a state; an equipage: 1'siok, 1'siong, a prefecture in the north of H'peh; 2'siong chung' to encourage by praise.

To inlay, to enframe, to set in; to coat or plate with metal; to set, to insert, as a gem, glass, etc.; to connect, to clamp, to mortise on; bordered, as by another color: com, 1'siong, pi ti, to set glass; 2'siong hou.

1 pieng, to make an ornamented border; 1'siong,wong, ki, a bordered yellow banner; 2'siong ngwoh, to inlay with precious stones.

A horse having the right hind leg white; a spirited horse; to gallop; to elevate; to go far: 1'tung siong, or 'siong tien, to canter.

Wet with dew, dew falling; running, sparkling water; also turbid streams of water: a river in the east of Sz'ehun: 1'ding to siong, a heavy dew.

Also read 'yong: the hair in great confusion; uncombed, tangled, disheveled.

In great haste, pressing, urgent: 1'kwoh siong, hurried.

A horn, a cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink: 'le siong, or ki'é, siong, to prepare a feast; 'ch'ing siong, to take wine with; 'ch'eng siong, to offer the goblet; 'lung siong, to overrun, to exceed.

To wound, to bruise, to injure; a wound, a hurt; to grieve; to distress one; to waste, as property; to exhaust, as strength; sad, mourning, injured, chagrined, wounded in feeling; com., 1'siong hong pi ti sii, depraved and ruinous customs; 2'siong hong, the mark of a wound; 2'siong song, injured, hurt; 2'siong hai, to injure; 3'siong hie an affection.
of the lungs; 
'siong hung, to take cold; 
'siong moong, impairs the capital—to sell slow; 
'siong sing, grieved; 
'tang siong, an internal injury; 
ngieng siong, to inspect wounds, as officers do; 
'siong sing, dispirited, weared; 
coll. 
'siong tong, injured in one's interests, a losing business.

To die before puberty; 
an untimely death, as of one under 19 years of age: 
kwok, siong, a soldier killed in battle; 
'ka, siong, to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband dying before marriage.

To examine, to inspect; 
to blend with; mutual, reciprocal; by turns, interchangeably, from one to another; often denotes a reflective form of the verb; substance or essence, not the accidents: also read siong' and in the coll. song, q. v.: 
'siong 'u, together, intimate; 
'siong se'w, similar, somewhat alike; com., 
'siong keang near, contiguous; 
'siong cho, to miss each other; 
'siong taik, on good terms; coll., 
mò siong 'bang, vain, worthless.

A box, a chest, a trunk of leather, wood, or bamboo; a casket; the box, a chest; 
chêng, siong, a palm-coir trunk; 
siong 'têng, a traveling chest, or box, of bamboo; 'châi,' siong, paper boxes (to burn to the dead); 
siong 'tîu, a closet for placing trunks; 
p'ûa, siong 'ka, a case or stand for leathern trunks.

A half-closet with space above for a trunk; 
'k'ûî siong, to open the boxes—to dress for a theatrical play; 
piêng siong, a low trunk; met., one fond of attending his wife on visit, as her trunk does.

A side chamber, rooms on each side of the hall, called 'tung sà siong, the east and west apartments.

A large tributary of the Yangt's' in Hunan; also name of a lake and of three districts in Hunan; to cook, to roast: 
siong 'hi, a spotted kind of bamboo, named after Shun's princess.

Silk of a light yellow, like the budding leaves of the mulberry; 
siong, blue and yellow, as silks.

To consult, to deliberate, to devise, to arrange; a merchant, a trader, a dealer from abroad; to trade; the 2d of the Shang.

The 5 musical notes; a short time before sunrise or after sunset; an ancient dynasty; used for the coll. song, q. v.: 
siong 'lû, a merchant from abroad; com., 
siong 'trâ, a trader from abroad; 
siong 'siong, a licensed salt-merchant; 
siong 'tîu, the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1766-1122.

To ascend, to go up; to go, as to court; to insert, to write in; to advance; to hand up; to esteem highly, to exalt, to honor: also read siong' q. v.
Dried fish: com., ᵁng "siong, a common term for dried fish; mwang "siong, dried eels.

To give to an inferior; to confer, to bestow; to grant, as heaven does; to give a largess or bounty, to reward; to celebrate, to praise, to congratulate, to exhort; to rejoice or delight in: "siong lai" or "siong kek, to reward; "k'o" "siong, to give largesses, as to troops; com., "siong sêw, a reward; "siong hak, and "siong pong, official and private notices offering rewards; "siong hung, a present, a ducour; "siong quiêng, new-year's largesses; "siong hâkw, to reward and to punish; "siong hrâkw, to enjoy flowers.

To think, to consider, to reflect upon; to plan; to hope, to expect, to desire; a thought, an idea: "siong tk, "siong, immersed in thought, in a reverie; com., su "siong, to think; "siong "siong, to consider, to reflect; "siong òau, a conception, a notion; "song "siong pok, tê could not have dreamed it (to be practicable)! k'êng "siong, a vain idea; "siong mûo to think of with strong desire; coll., "siong saung" k'êng, to think how to circumvent another; "siong k'ê, to recollect; "song lâ "siong, or "siong "sêw the mind engaged in thought.

To assist, to help, to support; a prime minister; to select, to choose; to regulate, to direct; to lead, as one blind; to observe times; to receive an envoy; physiognomy and palmistry; a name for the 7th month; small stars near Δ in Ursa Major: also read "siong, q. v.; "siong 'chiê, leader of a blind man; com., "châi "siong or "pai "siong a prime minister; "siong, k'êng, noble Sir! ne "siong noble second Sir!—addressed to the second brother; "siong mau the face, physiognomy; "k'êng "siong to tell fortunes by the lines of the face; "siong koî and "siong chiêng noble and ignoble faces, as indicating the fortune; "siong "siong to inspect, to scan; coll., "siong k'êng ching, to observe the true state of; "siong sêw pok and "siong sêw pok, lô kâ, female fortune tellers and ventriloquists; ng' hô k'êng "siong does not look well.

Usual, common, ordinary; constant, long continued, habitual; a rule, a law; a spear 16 cubits long; the name of a banner: "siong hûk, ordinary dress; "siong piêng, constant and changeable; com., ngu "siong, the five constant virtues; "siong "siong r sî "siong, or "siong sî, always, constantly; hi "siong, unusual; 16, ku "siong, for the most part, generally; "chieu "siong or "ang "siong, as usual, customary; "siong âng, one of ordinary capacity; "hwang hûk, âu "siong, constantly changing; "siong k'ê or "siong liê a standing regulation.

The goddess of the moon, called "siong ngo; com., "siong ngo "nu, Diana; met., a beautiful lady.
^

:

:

The lower garments,
the skirt, petticoats com.,

a slight irritation from
poisonous bites.

insects,

:

'Shan'^
ang'

'(

the dress,

iSionffy

ing

taste, to test

iqP

to

essay,

prove before, formerly, a
sign of past time prefixed
the autumnal

verbs

to

ScA'e)

isiong

e'

taste

A

flier

has orbital spines and
mailed cheeks.

it

To
Vh^*^g'

make

to

restore,

restitution

pay, to
penalty

forfeit, to suffer
:

*seUk)

To examine

to

a

*

fSiong,

I

g'

to' forfeit,

a.

clear,

intelligible

:

statement

"isiong ^ming^ to explain clearly
COM., '\sionff sd' minutely, partio

as

ularly

^"^siong

ung, an

official

report to a superior; coll., ^^tsiong
ma'eng^ to interpret a dream.

life.

Also read iyonff;

fully,

minutely, to state circumthe details, the facts
^^^siong sek^ a
minutely

stances

'

"ii

W

carefully; to

and report to 8ui)eriors
to reason and disto narrate
course upon

learn

ngwong^

^nang isiong, hard to fulfill the former desire, as an
old
man to gain a degree com.,
\siong midng* to forfeit one's life
*kHeng^ chai iSiong ichieng, he
who owes a debt must pay the

money

a lucky omen

"]cek iSiong
e) good fortune ao
"pok
cording to one's wish
^sieu ^siong and
^siong, unlucky
tai * ^siong^ the sacrifices to ancesitors at the end of one and two
years of mourning.

sort of flying gurnet,
called iyong ^vjong hi'ek^

amends

:

soi* auspicious,

one's place only a short time.

yellow-cheeked
*Ch'^ the

Sometimes used

1

jlpR next

kang)
and see
what is the flavor ^siong pwong*
"just tasted the rice" to keep
noA,

sie)

school,

for the
happiness, felicity,
»
fortune, good luck
siang'
an omen, a sign, a prognostic: " (tiny ^siong, a hapexcellent com., "isiong
sign
py

have heard
siong, to test

iU7ig, I

by tasting

in ancient

'

.

-

sacrifices, as to ancestors

COLL,
ang'
*Ch^

asylum for the aged

times a village
a college, a gymg'nasium; to teach
fSeng, a Siutsai '"ik^ iSiong
to become a Siutsai.

by tast-

{r

to try, to

An

-r^y

clothes, garments.

To

m

SIOKG.

SIONG.

sore,

Read lyong :

a wound, an ulcer
also
read [yong, q. v.
coll.,
-Yan
Shg^. iSiong siong, a tickling
sensation, as when a part
is scratched
d ' ^siong^ to
feel the titillation, it tickles
*Jcidng isionff, afraid of being
tickled
8iong s'eU* the poison of
:

false, hypocritical.

:

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5

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S

„ siang.
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To soar, to hover over,
to look
to fly to and fro
back stem, severe dignified:
'"jAmJ ^siong^ to

turn and look regretfully,
as at one's native village.

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2

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To go and come often; to walk rapidly; haste, speed.

[The next four are interchangeably read ʂiong.]

To wave a flag as a signal; motion of soldiers' legs in marching; to pursue, to follow about; to revolve, to go in an orbit; to return to the same point; curling, as waves; quick, ready; then, forthwith, afterwards; in the coll. to creep; to climb, to trail: the second also read hwang, q. v.; ʂiong hsiong, to return to one's village; ʂiong jüng, to revolve, as the moon; ʂiong hung, a whirlwind; colt. ʂiong siong t'iong, to go around, to creep about, as fleas; ʂiong ding, a vine, creepers; ʂiong pang, to climb the frame or trellis.

A beautiful gem, called ʂiong k'ot—a ornament worn by ancient kings; ʂiong k', an armillary sphere or planetarium, by which the motions of stars were anciently noted.

A small whirlpool, or circling eddy, an eddying fountain.

A pewter vessel, into which hot water is put to warm the wine, a wine-heater; a pulley.

Above, up, on, upon; the top of; high; ancient; before in time; excellent, superior, the best; noble, exalted; supreme, the highest, as the emperor; to rise, to ascend: also read 'sioung, q. v.: com., ʂiong ha' above and below, up and down; ʂiong lüeh, to ascend and descend; ʂiong ti'êng, to go to heaven; ti'êng siong in heaven, in the sky; 'che siong the highest, supreme, as God; 'hwang siong the Emperor; ʂiong seü to be aged, to reach the age of 50; ʂiong chü, to enter school, as at the beginning of a term; ʂiong kw, high antiquity; ʂiong 'chüü, formerly, before; ʂiong chi'êng, and a 'hiêng, the 1st and 3d quarters of the moon; ʂiong yu (coll. siong tau'), forenoon; ʂiong siong on one's person; siong 'siü above; ʂiong yung, the preceding context; ʂiong hò, the very best quality; pi siong pok, ch'êük, 'pi ha' iü ai, medium, in moderate circumstances; 'chéou siong mung, to invite one to be a son-in-law; 'sioung 'ma ch'êü offerings to the dead when enclosed; coll., siong meng the face, upper surface; siong a 'chü se' about that much or many.

Used for the preceding in the sense of high, noble; to add to, to honor, to adorn; to esteem, to value, to boast; to rule, to direct—used in official titles; to get a princess for a wife; still, yet, nevertheless; answers to 'chüü (although) in the preceding part of a sentence; probably, perhaps: siong 'iu, there is still some; siong 'chüü, still, yet; siong k'êü, perhaps it will answer; siong 'chüü, noble on account of age; com., 'jwo siong Bonzes; siong 2
chü (spoken siù), the President of a Board; 'síoung' siù kung, a famous marine god—much worshiped in the suburbs of Foochow.

Read 'yong'; used for the coll. 'síoung': to itch; an itching place: cheng 'síoung' or 'síoung' tek, 'heng', it itches intensely; pa 'síoung' to scratch an itching place.

(749)

Siu.

To take, to receive; to collect, to gather, to harvest; to seize, to bind, to imprison; to desist, to conclude; an ancient hat made to receive the hair; a cross bar in the back of a carriage; to be annoyed, or affected by, a sign of the passive: com., 'siú sik', to gather up, to arrange; met., to trouble or take revenge on; 'siú kàng', to imprison; 'siú taíng' to shut up shop; 'siú so' to collect accounts; 'siú ping', to recall troops; 'siú sing', a harvest; 'siú têng', to reap; 'siú lié' to gather fees, as on licenses or government land; 'siú p'wang', to close up business; coll., 'siú lang' saiāk', to retain two parts (of a present); 'siú sang', to reform, to stop a course of life; 'siú ká' to put away, to lay by; 'siú lié', to receive. Read seú: an abundant harvest.

To adorn, to renew; to mend, to repair; to clean, to put in order; to regulate; to cultivate, to exercise, as the heart; to practice or study, as virtue: 'síu sek', to adorn; to polish, as an essay; 'síu chü', to write a letter; 'kiong', 'siu', a go-between, matchmaker; 'síu k'ing', a teacher's stipend; com., 'síu yá', to regulate, to repair; 'siú p'wöo', to mend, as clothes; 'síu liêng' to refine, as one's nature by austerities; 'siú sing sîdh, ch'üi' to cultivate virtue and be a vegetarian; coll., 'siú kio, p'wöo tio', to repair bridges and make roads; 'siú k'á neng', to trim the callous parts of the feet.

Used for the next: viands, savory food; to offer up, to present or send in; to feel ashamed, to blush; ashamed, conscious of guilt, feeling unworthy; modest, bashful: in the coll. read 'siu', q. v.: 'siú ük', to feel insulted; 'siú k'oi', shamefaced; 'siú t'i', ashamed; 'hang siu', to blush; 'siú o' ashamed of one's self.

Viands, delicacies, savory; to offer food: shiu. 'ch'ie̤ng siu paik, & all sorts of viands.

The head, the chief, the most important part; a leader, a chief; the chief heads of a subject; first, foremost; kinds, sorts; a classifier of stanzas of poetry; beginning, source; to place in the van; to manifest, to display; the hilt of a sword; the 185th radical: also read seú, q. v.: 'siú siêng', the first; 'síung siu', the general, as
of an invading army; ˈhong ˈsiu, to draw up troops in line; com., ˈsiu ˈhu, the chief prefecture; ˈp'iè ˈsiu, the first of a class of Siutsai graduates; "chang ˈsiu, to decapitate; "tong ˈsiu pai" respectfully bows the head"—written on a present; ˈsiu sek, (coll. ˈch'iü sek), female head ornaments.

To hold fast, to keep, to maintain; to guard, to protect; to supervise, to watch; steadfast: ˈsiu wong to guard and watch, as against thieves; com., ˈsiu pe a major; ˈsiu ˈsiu, guard it, keep it; "ˈsiu chak, or ˈsiu chak, k'au, to guard a pass or station; ˈswong ˈsiu, to keep strict watch; ˈsiu ˈya or ˈsiu ˈkang, to watch at night; ˈsiang ˈsiu, the city-garrison; ˈsiu kwa or ˈsiu chieh, to remain in widowhood; "ˈsiu ˈha to wear mourning; "ˈsiu hong or ˈsiu ˈpwoong hong, to perform one's duties; "ˈsiu ˈsing, to preserve the health, to avoid vices. Read sev: anything guarded, a charge, a post.

To pledge a guest; to recompense, to make a return: ˈsiu ping, to pledge guests; ˈsiu chok, pledging, as host and guest do; Ch'ou. ˈsiu ˈtuk, to recompense, to respond; "ˈsiu ˈmgwong to make a thank-offering; com., ˈsiu ˈsid to return thanks, as by presents; ˈsiu ˈchai to "pay the debt"—to requite parents by obedience.

Used for the last: to oppose; to hate, to dislike; to resent, to revenge, to take vengeance; enmity; an enemy, a rival, an opponent; to rail at, to re- criminate; to requite, to recompense; to collate, to verify by a correspondence of parts; a pair; a sort, a class; the third also means proud, and is sometimes rea.d ˈsiu in the sense of to unite; a pair, a match: ˈsiu ˈk'au, to rail at, to slander; "ˈsiu ˈkek, a feud, variance; com., ˈsiu ˈing or "ˈsiu tik, an enemy; ˈsiu wong or ˈsiu ˈheng (coll. ˈsiu ˈkeung) hatred, resentment; po, ˈsiu, to take revenge; ˈt'ā po, ˈsiu, to seek revenge; ˈkiek, ˈsiu, to be at feud with.

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

Also read ˈsiu, and in the dictionaries sev': to sell, to dispose of by sale; to restore, to pay back: ˈsiu ˈk'au the price of an article sold; "ˈsiu ˈsiu, the consumption of goods by selling; com., ˈhuak, ˈsiu, offered for sale—a term used on signboards.

To swim: com., "ˈsiu ˈchou, to swim in the water; ˈsiu kwo ˈk'ing, to swim over the river; coll., ˈme ˈme ˈsiu, can dive and swim; met., expert in trade; ˈmi ˈt'au ˈsiu ˈst ˈk'ang ˈt'ē (the two modes of) swimming on the face and on the back.
**数** (数) 数

An account, a list; to count up, to enumerate; a number, several, a few; lot, destiny, fate; to blame, to find fault: also read sauk, q. v.: 1. so' mō, the number, account; 2. so' innumerable; 3. so' tang, a bill, shop-bill; a list, catalogue; 4. so' puwo, an account-book; 5. ch'o so' or 6. juu 'chui so' a blotter, waste-book; 7. chung so' a ledger; k'ieng so' to owe a bill; ch'ü so' or, siu so' to collect debts; 8. si so' dead (unliquidated) accounts; 9. puung, a book-keeper's office; 10. niüeng, a few years; 11. t'ieang so' Heaven's decree; 12. shang, to hard to escape one's destiny, as to die; coll., so' ma. cha, confused accounts; p'ok, so' insolvent; h'aoang h'ung so' "resuscitated accounts, as when payment is again exacted; p'ang so' or, heng so' to pay up debts. Read 'su: to count, to enumerate; to recapitulate, as one's faults; to find fault, to blame.

To state, to inform, to announce, to tell; to accuse, to inform against; to reply to an accusation; a defense; to defend, to decry; calumny: the 2d read sau, to fear, alarmed; coll., k'o so' to relate, to inform; 3. tiüng, a reply to an accusation; 4. k'üng, testimony before a magistrate; 5. wong, to state one's wrongs; coll., 6. naing to tell, to narrate; 7. p'd, to tell the history of, as in a play.

The 1st used for the preceding in the sense of to accuse; to go against the current, to meet or go against; formerly; towards, to revert to: so' huü, to go against the stream; so' tiu, to go with the tide.

**素** (素)

White cloth or silk; plain, unadorned, wanting lively colors; white and coarse, as mourning apparel; empty, all gone; simple in dress or manners; the original state, formerly, usually, as at first; dubious, hesitating: also read sau, q. v.: 1. p'auk, so' plain, simple; 2. che or 3. so' seng' natural disposition, bent; coll., 4. ping so' formerly; habitually; 5. so' siong, usually; 6. so' mō, a mourning cap; 7. k'ü so' to wear mourning; 8. so' ch'ai vegetable diet; kwong so', plain unadorned; 9. jiü, plain silks, those not red; coll., pah, so' plain, blank, as blank parts of tin-foil paper; 10. so' ch'iu keüng keüng, empty-handed, as one making his own fortune.
Sincere, honest, guileless; to have real intentions, or purposes.

A shuttle; swift, as a shuttle; to move to and fro, as a shuttle; to throw the shuttle; a fish darting through the water; com., nik, ngok; the days and months (pass) like a shuttle. Read chong: the name of a kind of wood.

To prattle, to answer each other, as children (to incite, to instigate to provoke to evil; com., to instigate to sow discord; to excite trouble; to be litigious—language of courts; coll., to provoke to evil; to incite, to instigate to sow discord); to move, to agitate, to disturb, to annoy; perturbed, sad, mournful; lane; sorrow, trial, distress: ing, a bard; hung, bewitching, winsome; li, grieved, distressed; sak, fluttering loose in the wind; yeu, to harrass.

Abundant, luxuriant, as vegetation: pò, the roots of plants.

A triquetrous plant with hairy roots, called heu, a sort of cyperus; to rub in the fingers, in which sense used for the next. Read sa, as in su, kie, a species of cricket.

To feel, to rub in the hand: mò, to finger, to take in the hand and play with.

To peep, to peer about, to steal a glance: t'iong, to look about furtively.

To scratch, to scrape with the nails; to feel of, to rub gently, to titillate; to set at variance. Read chua: the nails, the claws.

A fish like a sturgeon; in Canton, a sort of bream; it is said to indicate the approach of armies by its motions.

To rub down a horse; to move, to agitate, to disturb, to annoy; perturbed, sad, mournful; lane; sorrow, trial, distress: sa, kie, rancid fat; sing, rank, strong, fetid.

To reel silk from cocoons; a piece of variegated silk to place a gem or seal on.
A coll. word: a sharp, pungent taste, to smart: ch'oi, siok, mui, só, só t'iong, the end of the tongue smarts, as from touching pepper.

A coll. word: to eat, as ducks and other broad-billed fowls do; to move the bill about to get the food.

A coll. word: to darn, to mend by darning.

An elder brother's wife, a sister-in-law; madam! my good woman! kou só, sisters-in-law: com., hiang só, an elder brother's wife; kua só, an elder brother's widow; tau, só and ne só, wives of the first and second brothers; ka só, my elder brother's wife; só cheuk, pok, t'ung ong, one's wife and younger brother must not be familiar; pieu só, aunt's daughter-in-law; madam! coll., só, good woman!

To sweep, to brush away; to sweep and clean up; a broom, a besom; to dampen, as one's ardor or hopes; to clear off, to rid: also read "swa" and in the coll. saw q. v.

A lock; to lock; to fetter; to knit the brows, to frown; chains or rings for locking: king só kak, chain armor; ch'eu in, só pok, fai, the brows rigidly contracted; com., só mung, to lock a door; só sie, a key; hung só, to seal and close, as a broken bank; kien só, an ingeniously contrived lock; coll., p'ang só, an "empty lock" —one whose springs are spoiled and which can be opened without a key; mi t'au só 'la, his brows are knit! só ch'iu, the springs of a common Chinese lock; chiong, kung kweang só, sie, the (Tartar) general holds the keys; met., one who has a special charge or control; só nak, a sort of pipe, a clarinet.

A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a sort of interlaced stitching, to work a binding of such stitches: só k'au, to bind edges, as the tops of shoes; só p'e to stitch shoe-toes; só sidng silk thread for binding.

The fragments of gems; the tinkling of gems or precious stones; minute, small; low, petty, trifling; fine, delicate, tender, small; annoying, vexatious, troublesome; connected: k'uang só, vexatious; só dieng, connected; só mui, small, delicate; coll., só ch'oi, petty affairs.

A roundish sack-like fish; it is salted, and termed in the coll. só "k'wong.

Dry, scorched, chapped; to dry by the fire; fierce, fiery. só liék, fierce, raging, as fire or one's temper; com., kung só dry, parched; hung, kó uh, só, the wind high and things inflammable—a caution in official placards; só k'é a dry atmosphere; só

s6. alph. dict. 104
Read "ch'ên," used in the Païk, "ing for the coll. sôh: to suck, to draw into the mouth; to cup; to "extract wind" with the cup: sôh, "yêng, to draw out the pus, as a plaster does; sôh, "ch'êi" to suck with the mouth; sôh, haik, "ma, "ki, a leech, a blood-sucker; met., one who cheats another out of money; sôh, "t'au aêng," tio ngung huak, "chao "aiying" like money put into a (small) cupping-cup, so are gains limited in amount.

Read commonly in the sense of bracelets, anklets: "cho, "ch'aiu sôh, a bracelet; "k'au sôh, an anklet; "ngung sôh, silver bracelets. Coll., "sôh, "kiâng, small bracelets. Read "chok," small bells, used for army signals.

Sôh. A coll. word, as in sôh, nik, day before yesterday; sôh, "niêng or sôh, "niêng, mang, the year before last.

(752)

Read sauk; coll. sôh, a rope, a cord, a line, a string; "ch'au sôh, cord of the stalks of grass; "chêng sôh, palm-coir ropes; "chêng kwoang sôh, cord to string cash on; "p'ah, sôh, to twist rope; "long paik, sôh, one who lives by his wits, a loafer.

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small, tapering snail; met., a bitter taste; "soi' loi 'mow, always unlucky.

Read so in the dictionaries: a rain cloak of bamboo or palm leaves; pendant, hanging loose, as flowers; to cover, to thatch, to screen from rain: "soi' lik, a rain cloak and hat.

A mourning badge, worn on the breast; the unhemmed, frayed edges of mourning clothes, called "ch'ang soi; the feathers on a heron's head.

A row of curved rafters, called "soi' t'a, which project from the plate in imperial buildings: "hwa soi, an ornamented beam or plate.

Good, unmixed grain; pure, alike, uniform, unadulterated; also used for ch'öi' (broken into bits): "sung soi, pure, unmixed.

To sleep; to doze, to nod and snore, as in a chair: "ta soi' to sleep; "ch'ing soi' a deep sleep; "soi' 'sing, to wake up.

An ear of corn, a spike of wheat or any grain; the heads of grasses; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful: "ek, "hwa 'kiu soi' 'teu 'mi 'sang 'ung, nine heads on a stalk, and a peck of rice for three cash!—a felicitous phrase for a time of plenty; com., soi' 'kiêk, sik, the heads have kernels set; coll., soi' pek, 'p'ang' empty heads of grain.

A fringe, a tassel, any bordering of threads: com., "mò' soi' the fringe on a cap; "siâng' soi' a thread-tassel; "ch'io soi' a head-fringe, as on a head-dress; coll., soi' siôh, 'ô, one tassel. Read soi'': a string for attaching ornaments to a girdle.

Calamities, judgments from heaven or the gods, which men are impotent to avert: "kwô' soi' a monstrous calamity.

A coll. word, as in yok, soi, weary of, disappointed, dispirited, as from poor success in a pursuit; lôh, soi, wasted, emaciated.

To go through, to effect, to complete; to follow, to accord with; to toply, to yield, not to oppose or hinder; next, after that, then, forthwith, finally; a moor; also a canal or sluice for irrigation: "soi' e or "soi' ngwong according with one's wishes; "pok, soi' 'ki, the, discouraged his request; "pok, taik, soi' 'sing, to be disappointed in one's hopes.

A stone signet, or sign of authority, given to a feudatory; a sign, a token; a happy omen or prognostic; auspicious, felicitous: com., 'äng soi' 'niêng hung, men fortunate and the year abundant—a sentence used on doors; "siong soi' an auspicious sign; felicitous; soi' 'tiêng kwok, Sweden, as sometimes called.
A gem hung on the girdle; it is supposed to have lucky qualities.

A speculum for setting fire to things, a sun-glass; also a wooden implement for igniting by friction: 'sōi', 'ing se', the Chinese Prometheus; 'hwa sōi', a match.

Deep, far back, distant; in the rear, as a back apartment; poor, exhausted.

The fine appearance of growing grain: sōi, sōi, smiling fields of grain.

A shroud; to present grave-clothes or an equivalent in money; also apparel presented to friends: sōi, grave-clothes.

A general, a leader, a commander; to lead, to take the chief command: also read 'sōi', q. v.: com., 'chiong' sōi, a general; 'ngwong sōi', a generalissimo; 'pwong sōi', I, the general; 'chiao sōi', our general; 'hwō sōi', to wear the seal of a general; coll., 'ngwong sōi', kiōk, the magic (attitude) of the god 'tīng ngwong sōi' (with two faggers extended); met., a term used in offering prices, as two, two tens, two hundreds.

Read chō'; coll. sōi: to sit, to be seated; to sit in judgment; to sit, as Buddhists do: sōi, sōi, to sit; just sit! 'ch'ia ng sōi' please be seated; 'sōi ot' to take places, as at a feast; 'sōi' tōh, to sit at table; 'sōi' tong, to sit in judgment; sōi, tong, kang, perpetual imprisonment; 'sōi' hiong the position, as of a grave; 'sōi' chă, to be a schoolmaster; 'sōi' sięng, to sit and meditate, as Buddhist priests; 'sōi' sang, to buy up mountain products, as paper, bamboo sprouts, etc.; sōi, siōh, tō, to fall backwards; sōi, 'tā siāh, to live without working; 'mō ch'ieng sōi', tong 'tu, no cash and yet occupy the middle state-room; met., as one claiming the best gratis.

To tie up, to bind in a bundle; to coerce, to control, to restrain; a sheaf, a bundle, as of five pieces of cloth, ten pieces of dried meat, or fifty arrows: com., 'sok', 'su', or 'sok', 'king', a teacher's stipend; 'kwang sok', to restrain those under one; 'yok, sok, to bind by contract.

To move suddenly, to tremble, to start; trembling, affrighted: 'pu k, sok, terribly frightened, as animals when pursued.

The cooked contents of a boiler or kettle; dressed food.

Used for the next in the sense of mean: fleet, quick, hurried; precipitately, hastily; to call, to invite; the tracks of deer: 'sok, sok, quickly; also estranged, friendless; 'hwō sōi', rapid as flames, with utmost haste; com.
Culinary vegetables, herbs, legumes; poor, mean: sok, sok, low, mean; the wind whistling by.

Also read sëwok; to step briskly; to dispatch, to expedite, to hurry through with; alert, active, speedy; attentive, respectful.

A sieve; to sift out; showering down, as autumnal leaves in the wind; thick, close, luxuriant.

A small tree, a sapling, a shrub: sëwok, sok, small trees, as suitable for posts.

To feel for, to pity, to commiserate; to love, to feel attachment to; affection, pity, sympathy, sorrow for; 'tëa sok, to pity and assist; sok, ling, to compassionate; sok, kwà, to relieve widows; ching sok, to give alms to;erv sok, to soothe.

This must be distinguished from sëwù (to guard frontiers): the 11th of the 12 months, denoted by a dog; the fall of the year, the fading of plants in autumn: sòk, ngwòk, the 9th moon; com., sòk, si, or sok, k'ài, 7—9, P. M.; sòk, chìang 8 P. M.

Read sò; used in the Pái, Ing for the coll. sok:

Sok, to stroke, to rub gently with the hand: sok, sok, to stroke; mëo sok, to stroke gently, to soothe by stroking; sok, stoh, a' give it a gentle rubbing.

Sok, a coll. word: to smear, to paint: sok, i'ang, to paint a blue color.

The mulberry tree; met., peaceful retirement: sòng, chi, one's native village; sòng, tàng, chi yok, illicit intercourse; com., sòng, chié, and song pah, mulberry twigs and root-bark, used for medicine; sòng, kié, seng, an epiphyte, growing on the mulberry; coll., song, lai (or lai), the berry or fruit of the mulberry; song, púi miéng, or song, prúi 'chai, mulberry-bark paper—is dark-colored and of a firm texture.

A grandchild; what grows again, or is reproduced; a surname: com., chéng, song, ngwong song, and lai song, the three generations after "grandson": sùng, song, grandfather and grandson; song, 'nu, a grand-daughter; ngwu, song, (coll. ngié, seng, song), a daughter's son; song, sá (or sai), a granddaughter's husband; ngié, seng, song sá, a son-in-law's son-in-law. Read saung': mild, complainant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>茜</td>
<td>A species of fragrant herb, like the sweet flag: <em>k'á, song</em>, an aquatic plant, a kind of iris?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猴</td>
<td>A monkey: <em>heu, song</em>, a species of small monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>相</td>
<td>Read <em>siaong</em>; coll. <em>song</em>: mutually, reciprocally; by turns, interchangeably: <em>song hó</em>, on good terms; <em>song twa</em>, agreeing, in accord, at peace; <em>song níong</em> mutually yielding; <em>song p'ah</em>, to fight together; <em>song sián</em>, adhering, joining; welded; <em>song k'íá</em>, to strive to get the advantage of each other; <em>song t'êng</em>, alike; <em>song 'ché</em>, or <em>song ch'ér t'io</em> to take different roads, so as to miss one another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酸</td>
<td>Sour, acid, sharp, tart; harsh, irritating, distressing; grieving, afflicted; a loitering gait, as from debility; also occurs in names of a bird and wood: <em>song 'k'oo</em>, pickles; com., <em>siaong</em> song, grieved, sympathizing; <em>song 'n'apa</em> or acid taste; <em>song 'mui</em>', a sour taste left; <em>song 'miung'</em> pickled apricot and (sugared) lily-root — a cooling drink; <em>song 'ch'ó</em> ko, sour-date jelly; coll., <em>ch'ó</em> 'mô* song, as sour as the mother-of-vinegar; <em>song keu</em> 'lêw' very acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>露</td>
<td>A slight shower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痛</td>
<td>In pain; aching, as from fatigue: <em>song sîk</em>, a sort of stone; com., <em>ch'iu</em> song, níong, the hands aching and weak; coll., <em>song 'né</em>, aching, as from tool; <em>mek</em> ch'iu song sâk, the eyes smart.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The genitils of an infant: shriveled, as flesh; puckered, contracted; to lessen, to diminish, to reduce by oppression.
To mourn for the dead; funereal; mourning; a funeral; mourning apparel: also read saung*: q. v.: 'song *huk, a mourning dress; 'kun song, or 'siu song, to mourn for parents three years; com., 'ch'ok song, to inter; 'kwe song, to institute funeral rites; 'kwok song, mourning for the emperor; 'song *muong tiew *kaik, the names of two imps—must be appeased in times of sickness.

To proclaim, to publish, to promulge by authority; to pervade, to extend, to spread everywhere; to expand, to revolve, to circulate, as the winds; extended, expansive, manifested; to summon, as rulers do; slow; beginning to be bald: 'song *tionsg, to promulge; 'song tiew* to summon, as to court; 'tong song, not to say more—an epistolary phrase; 'song *tuk, 'song *tii to read aloud the emperor's orders; com., 'song *fu, a kind of censer—named from 'song taik, of the Ming dynasty.

A jade stone, six inches long, anciently held in the hands by princes as insignia.

Water put in rice to soften or separate the grains; prepared food, a meal, in which sense used for 'ch'wang, q. v.: 'siiek, 'song, to arrange a meal; 'te', 'song, to give food to one.

Song. A coll. word: to bolt, to bar a door; to shove a bolt; a small bolt, a peg or catch: 'song *tie', to push a bolt in; 'song *king, bolt it fast; 'ang' song, a secret catch.

To diminish, to lessen; to injure, to damage; to wound; to lose; to reprove, to blame, as a critic does; detrimental; damage, bad luck; the 41st diagram: 'song *paii', ruined; 'muong *chien 'song, riches invite misfortune; 'song *suk, poor and good crops; com., 'song *song, wounded; 'song *hwaiki (coll. proai 'song), ruined, dilapidated, as a house; 'song *hai to injure, hurtful; 'song *ting, to lose a member of the family by death; 'song *chung, a wasting disease; 'song *ting leki to injure others in order to benefit one's self; 'tiei *muong 'song, the harvest has failed.

To choose, to select, to elect; to cull, to pick out; to select men for office; to dance in a circle; a moment; one hundred thousand; timid, apprehensive: 'song *tek, to choose; 'song *kang, or 'sieu 'song, an instant; com., 'song *kung *ni, to select girls for the harem; 'song *kung 'song, to pick out, to elect; 'song *chiong to select a leader. Read saung* to reckon: also used for saung* yielding; 'saung* no weak, vacillating.

To admit the light; light, cheerful, pleasant; easy, comfortable, healthy, vigorous; noble; impetuous, forcible; to fail, Shuang to miss; error, defect:
SONG.

1. ch'ing 'song, pure and clear;
2. song yok, to fail in an engagement;
3. song sek, to lose, to miss;
4. mwoi 'song, early dawn; com.,
5. 'song k'eu, palatable; 'song k'uai, in good health and spirits;
6. coll., 'song ch'woi ' quick, ready.

The stone base or plinth of a pillar: com.,
'song sioh, the base of a post (under the k'eu, chio, or carved plinth).

The forehead, the front of the head: ''kwong 'song, a broad or high forehead;
'skie 'song, to bow the head.

An ancient monarch,
called 'Ngü song B.C. 2255; in posthumous titles, it means sage, holy, intelligent: com., 'song 'tâ or tâ 'song the emperor Shun.

A plant, also called 'muk, k'êu ngô whose flowers bloom in the morning and fade at night—an emblem of what is fading and transitory.

Also read 'song: to blink the eyes, the sparkling of the eyes, as when pleased; a nervous twitching of one's eyes.

To dwell, to reside; a dwelling; a feudal state lying in the prefecture of Kueitó in the east of Honan; name of a famous dynasty, A.D. 970-1280; also a shorter one, A.D. 420-477: in the coll. read saeng' q. v.

To give, to present, to send presents; to go or send with; to accompany, to escort, to go with; to see a guest out; a present, Sung. a gift: in the coll. read senâng' q. v: '''tâ 'song to implicate one another, as criminals; 'ch'êung' song' skilled in archery.

Song'. A coll. word, as in song' song' to do readily as others say; raw, verdant, credulous, like a greenhorn; song' song' k'ung, i k'ô has verdantly followed him away.

Read chaing'; used in the Puik, Ing for the coll.
'Tsêng, 'song: a wooden rice-steamer, called pëong song' song', song tak, a steaming-cylinder, placed over the grating in a pan; 'k'ôi song, a rice-cake steamer; 'ch'êi song, a steamer with a fixed grate or rack in the bottom.

Song. A coll. word: to smart; a pungent, local pain; to cause to smart: à song, it prickles, it smarts; à song vêng, it will make one smart.

To accord with, to agree to, to follow; to obey, to comply, to acquiesce, to yield; harmonizing, compliant, agreeable; convenient, what one can readily do; at hand, to avail of; fair, as the wind or tide; flowing, rhythmical, as a style; free, easy, as penmanship; 'puik, song' agreement in every respect; 'k'ôi song' to return to obedience; com., ''song' 'ti, to conform to reason or propriety; 'song le' prospering; song' ngwok.

SONG.
according to the month, as time of parturition; *song* ki ché, chong, according to the natural state of; *song* che to trace over the copy (in learning to write); *song* k'eu, palatable, as mellow wine; *song* pi'eng at convenience; *hau* song' filial; *song* d'un song' e' to yield ready obedience; *song* hong song' chou, with wind and tide; *song* hong song' song' may favoring gales attend you! *Song* te the first emperor of the Great Pure dynasty.

(757)

Su.

Su.

A preparation of curd; butter, as made at the north; tender, crisp, flaky, short, as crust: *su* ti, butter, ghee—also called ma su, kó; *su* su, mulled or medicated wine; a medicine; com., *su* kó, flour cake sliced up; coll., *su* chih, *su* very crisp; seu pi'eng kwong pi'eng *su* chok, tori ya *su*, cakes, biscuits and crullers, very crisp (for sale)!—a street cry.

To collect grain; to take; to cease, to take rest, to enjoy ease; to resuscitate, to revive, as persons rescued from the water; to live again, to rise from the dead; a resurrection: *su* tek, the Sooloo isles; com., *yá* *su*, Jesus.

Su.

Used for the last and the next: a sort of sage or clary; to take; to revive, cheerful, happy; to cease, to rest; a surname; to agitate.

Com., *ch'ie* *su*, sweet basil;
te seng su, the people and place strange (to a traveller).

The sound of cutting wood; a place, a spot; a classifier of houses and parcels of ground; a town or post; the means or cause by which; a relative pronoun, that which, what, in which sense it precedes the verb and noun: in the coll. read 'sê, q. v.: 'ok, ek, 'su, one house; 'ch'ê su, the locality of; 'ki 'su, how many places? com., 'su ch'ai a place; 'kung 'su, a place of public meeting; 'su 'sû pok, ti, omniscient; 'su 'su, whatever, all that there is; 'su 'i jiong, wherefore, whence, the cause for which; 'su 'sû pok, k'êng, faulty in all things; 'su ik pok, hu 'su ch'ok, the receipts fall short of the expenses; talk, 'su, to get a situation.

(758)

Sû.

A company, an assembly; part of an army, a legion of 2500 men, troops; to call out and lead troops; a metropolis; a chief, a leader, a general; a master, a professor, one skilled in; a patron; a sage, a pattern to others; to teach; to imitate; used in names of gods of wind, rain, and thunder; the 7th of the 64 diagrams: used for the coll. sa and sai, q. v.: k'êng su, the capital; siêng su, ancient sages; sêng su, teacher and scholar; com., chu su, the original teacher or founder of an art, the patron; ch'êng su, marines; wa su, an artist; sê, an officer's private secretary; sê mu and sê ku, compellations of a teacher's wife and sister; wang sié su 'pieu, the pattern of 10,000 ages—i.e., Confucius.

A huge bamboo, used for boats; a utensil for separating the fine from the gross particles, a sieve: usually read, 'tai, q. v.

A spiral shell or helix, called lôi su; crenulated shells.

A lion; also a dog that whelps two pups: usually read sai, q. v.

To think, to consider, to reflect; to wish or desire; to commiserate; an auxiliary euphonic particle at the beginning or end of a sentence: also read sêw q. v.: com., sê sêng, or sê liung, to think, to reflect on; sê niêng to consider, to think of; sê lêw to be anxious; sêng sê, one's thoughts; sê, ch'êng lêw hâi, to think anxiously about everything; sêng sê, a hâi hêng, to think thrice (i.e., deliberately) and then act.

A screen before a door:

To urge, to stir up; to reprose, to admonish, as friends do; to excite one's self to duty. Read sai: a large beard.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

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京師師牛

祖師師母

萬世師表

思想思量思恩思前思後思恩
The mind not decided, unsettled, uncertain; \( \text{chí kík; chí kík, } sú, sú, \) to blame, to reprove earnestly, as friends do mutually.

A tree having hard-grained wood, called \( \text{síng sú, } \) the Abrus precatorius, whose red fruit is hard and durable like beans.

A cool breeze; \( \text{chêng sú, } \) a high wind.

A coarse sort of grass-cloth or hempen fabric, used as half-mourning for distant relatives; flaxen, hempen: \( \text{sú ma huk;} \) light mourning, worn three months.

Also read \( \text{sú: } \) fine, variegated silk; silk woven close; the selvage or frayed edge of cloth, a loose fringe or raveled border.

To be stopped by rain; compelled to stop; to doubt, to hesitate; to search for; necessary, required, must; the 5th of the 64 diagrams, pertaining to water: \( \text{kek, } sú, \) needed at once; \( \text{sú éng;} \) wanted for use. Read \( \text{sú: } \) flexible. Read \( \text{niúng: } \) weak, delicate.

Chattering, the indistinct hum of conversation; also to restrain the expression of one's views: \( \text{niêk, } sú, \) chattering, querulous.

Also read \( \text{ju: } \) to steep, to immerse, to soak; to moisten; wet, damp; thick, viscid, fresh, glossy; at ease, tranquil; to urinate; patient, enduring; dregs, sediment; a river in the east of Kwangsi: \( \text{chêng sú, soaked; } sú \text{'ung, } \) patient; \( \text{sú te' stopped, obstructed, flowing slowly.} \)

To settle and flavor wine by an infusion of herbs; to steep in liquor; to make manifest, to show the figure through; full, supplied; rich, as a dress.

Crabs minced and pickled; to help; to wait, to expect; mutually, all, altogether; a final particle; to store, to accumulate, to have ready: \( \text{le' sú, a clerk in a yamun, termed } \text{chú paing} \) in the coll.

Fine rice, as an offering to the gods; food, rations, a government salary, official income.

Private, own, personal, peculiar; selfish, illiberal; secret, clandestine, treasonable; sisters call each other's husbands, \( sú; \) contraband, illicit; plebeian, all below the Emperor; to consider, to regard; urine: in the coll. read \( sái, \) q. v.: \( \text{com., } sú \) a' private, one's own; secret; \( \text{sieng kung haiw } sú, \) public before private interest; \( sú \text{ 'ung, illicit; illegal or treasonable intercourse;} \) \( sú \text{ 'ung, illicit; illegal or treasonable intercourse;} \)

\( sú \text{ 'ung, illicit; illegal or treasonable intercourse;} \)
须

The second form is erroneous, but commonly used: the beard about the mouth and chin; the cirri of fish; to wait for, to expect; slow, must, ought; what is required, necessary, requisite; of service, good for use; a buckler; a surname; occurs in names of a star, a plant, a vegetable, and a bird: "sū, sū, a moment, a while; "pek, sū, absolutely required; "si sū, needless; "chung sū, always necessary; "sū tong huo chöi what punishment ought he to receive? com., "sū sū, a small amount, a trifle.

The hair on the chin, the beard; the whiskers of animals; bearded, hairy: "hua sū, the stamens of flowers; com., "hua sū, to wear a beard; "hu sū, the beard on the cheeks, whiskers; "sū hvoak, "hua puch, the beard and hair half gray; "pièk, sū, mustaches.

To suffer defeat, to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; ruined, decayed; to submit, to make presents, to send in tribute; a present, an offering; the skirt, the part of a garment which falls down behind: in the coll. read sio, q. v.: "sū mak, to pay a tax; "ta sū, beaten, discomfited; "kiong sū, to subscribe to the government.

司

To preside, to rule, to control, to manage; an officer, a manager or commissioner; a township, a subdivision of a district: also read sū and in the coll. sū, q. v.: "kaau, 'iu sū sū, each has his own business.

斯

To split with an ax; to rive, to rend, to separate; this, that, these, those; forthwith, then; presently, in a moment; literary, genteel; mean, low, inferior; a euphonic particle: "sū sū, this affair; "sū sū, forthwith; com., "sū sū ker, literary, polished, the literati; "sū sū, very scholarly; genteel, decorous; "sū sū ker, 'sow te' a literary man dragged in the dirt—i. e., dishonored or abused; "pó, sū kvoak, Persia.

亦 read sai: to immerse; to melt and disappear; the water exhausted, dried up, run out; also used for sai (to neigh): "sū mek, lost in the water.

亦 read sai: to rend, to rive, to pull apart; to direct attention to; to rouse up, to put one on his guard: "sū, sū, to point out, to direct one, as in study.

斯

To employ; one employed, a servant, a waiter, an attendant, a menial; a camp-follower, a forager or a woodcutter; to feed, to care for one; scattered, broken; in confusion, a mêlée: "sien, sū, a servant boy; "sū 'iu, followers.
privates, soldiers; sū 'yong chok, camp-followers.

'Sū. A coll. word, as in, sū, sū, vain, puffed, a stuck-up air.

Summer heat, the sun's heat; hot weather: ¹'sū tieng, the dog days; com., ¹'sū kē solar heat, heat in the system—a medical term; ²'sū sid, a malignant influence of heat; sēn 'sū, affected by the sun; piē 'sū, to escape the heat.

Bright, clear; the dawn of day, sunrise; open, manifest.

A public court, an office, a tribunal; to appoint to an office; acting, substituted, holding an office temporarily: ñu'a sū, or kwang 'sū, a magistrate's office, a yamun; com., 'sū li, to oversee or act temporarily for; sū sū the business of an acting officer; sū eng' a seal or office held temporarily.

A horse running; fleet, swift; promptly, speedily, in haste, unceremoniously; to sail a vessel: in the coll. read 'sai, q. v.

To order, to command; to use, to employ, to send, to commission; to cause, to effect, to occasion; use, service, expense: also read sēn' and in the coll.'sai, q. v.: "sū ek, to employ; a servant; ²'sū kwang' to call, to have at one's beck; "tōng 'sū, to be in waiting.

'史 A historian, an annalist; history, registers, chronicles, annals: "kwok, sū, archives, historical records; ²'sū kwang, a historiographer; "chó 'sū and eu 'sū, the two court-historians; com., n'gèd 'sū, censors; sū chu or ²'sū ke' history, annals; sèk, sang k'ing ne'Bek, 'sū, the 13 classics and 21 histories—one versed in them is a learned man.

The beginning, the commencement, origin; to begin; at the commencement of a sentence, it often means then, at that time, it was: ¹'sū ch'u, the beginning, at the first; com., ch'uang 'sū, invention; ²'sū, or kwang 'sū, in the beginning; ²'sū 'chū, one's first ancestors; sū ch'ü, beginning and end. Read sū' to begin, to originate.

Millet, the panicked millet, Milium nigricans; the 202d radical: in the coll. read 'sē, q. v.: "kuēk, sū, a preparation of millet or glutinous rice in bamboo leaves, made on the 5th of the 5th moon—in the coll. termed cha'en' q. v.

To die; the end of life; the death of the young; dying, dissolution; pale, deadly, ghastly; mortal, dangerous; fearless, to the death; urgent, intense: in the coll. read 'sū, q. v.: "sū 'sin, to maintain fearlessly; "se 'sū 'sū kōi, to regard dying as going home; com., "sū piēk, separation by death; seng 'sū pok, dying, not
known whether he is living or dead; "sū, seng, in men's" death and life are appointed (by Heaven).

To know, to possess learning and talents; sage, learned, scholarly: ch'a, sū, cunning, deceitful.

To strain wine, to clarify spirits; the drugs, lees; pure liquor, good wine.

An esculent root, or tuber; the yam: com., sū, oun a tuber like the yam; it is white and bitter, and used as a stomachic: sū, tōng, the root of a sort of creeper, used for dyeing brown or red; sū, tōung, yam flour; sū, huang, sweet potatoes; sū, huang, sū, mel, potatoes coarsely grated and dried; sū, huang sū, seng, a preparation of small potatoes dried; sū, huang sū, sieu, light spirits made from potatoes; com., sū, tōng k'ia, or k'ian wo, chia, a root, yam broth mixed with taro juice; mel., an indiscriminate mingling of men or things.

To sacrifice to ancestors in the spring: a family shrine, an ancestral temple; to get a blessing: com., sū, tōng, an ancestral temple; ch'ien, huān, sū, a temple for the tablets of those who have remained in widowhood; sū, tīng, the keeper of an ancestral temple; sū, nū, tīng, an expectorant compound of orange peel and other ingredients; com., sū, tōng, ku che', ka lōi, the ancestral temple's

drum beats itself!—a quarreling household.

To tell the thoughts, to speak, to say; a word, a sentence, a term, a phrase, an expression; a writing, an accusation; to ask, to request; to accuse: "sū, writings; "sū, tok, cheng, a meter, a measure, as in poems; sū, tīng, the Ha Jin Academy; com., sū, mōng, chai, p'ei, sū, the paper (duplication) is full of lies; k'iong sū, tok, cheng, to wrest truth by violent talk; "sū, pok, tak, e the expression does not convey the sense.

Similar to the last: an expression, a word; a particle, or part of speech; language, phraseology; to decline with thanks; to request, to leave, to take leave of; to dismiss, to send away; tōung, nga, sū, an interjection; com., sū, piēk, sū or tāuk, sū, to decline on false pretences; sū, huang, to resign a place, as secretary or teacher; sū, piēk, or sū, sheng, to bid adieu on commencing a journey; sū, sié, to die; sī, pok, sū, sing, without trumped-up stories an accusation is not complete! com., sū, ng' k'iong, to decline seeing a visitor; sū, prōng, to "intermit the meals (for the dead)"—a ceremony on the last (i.e. 49th) day of funeral rites.

To kill, to slay, to slaughter; to cut off, to exterminate; to wound; to distinguish; unlike, differing; to exceed; a sign
of the superlative: "niêng, suí chèk, sek: just past 70 years of age:" "suí saik, surpassingly beautiful.

To kill with a weapon; a long spear or pole; the handle of a spear; the 79th radical.

Grave, serious; majestic, dignified; slowly, leisurely; to walk in a slow, dignified manner; "suí, grave, tranquil, as a gait; "suí piêu" to walk gracefully.

To follow, to accord with; to yield, to comply obediently; to permit or let; suit; according to, as, like, as one may or can; wherever; forthwith, soon; the 17th of the 64 diagrams; the toes of the feet; a feudal state, now. Suichou in the N. E. of Hupeh: "suí chèk, immediately; com., "suí ch'êu, to suit the hand, as it is convenient to do; "suí piêu" at convenience; "suí tai" to take along with one; "kung suí, to follow; attendants; "suí k'êu, to answer or say readily; "suí haiê afterwards; "suí ch'êu" everywhere; "suí e as one pleases; "suí ên, piêu to make changes to suit occasions.

A dynasty, A. D. 590–620, followed by the T'ang. Read to: to fall; scattered, dissipated; lazy, indolent. Read 'tô: to rend flesh; to part a sacrifice.

A border, a limit, a boundary; a hanging precipice, hazardous.

To hang down, to suspend, to let fall; to drop, as the hands; to hand down from ancient times; to spread abroad; to bow, Chui, to regard condescendingly; suspended, hanging down; nearly, almost, near to; a boundary; the place near the main door: "piêng, suí, a frontier; "suí 'lô, near old age; "suí êng, imminent; "suí ko" to regard kindly; coll., "suí sui, suspended, hanging down; "suí kid" or "suí lôh, li, to droop, as the limbs of trees.


Sui. A coll. word: similar to "si in the phrase "si niêng, noi"; gradually, little by little: "suí chiêu, piêu and suí 'chien 'keng, to add and take out gradually, or little by little.

Suk.

A glutinous grain; also a bitter herb, like a Sonchus, used as a medicine: com., "pah, suk, the white bitterish root; "tiêng suk, Suk. or "tiêng suk, the "sweet" root — it leaves a bitter taste in the mouth.

A species of glutinous grain, millet, used to distil spirits: "tang suk, red millet; com., "suk, 'mi, a sort
of glutinous rice; 'tang suk,' the early glutinous rice, reaped in the 6th month after a "single" season's growth; 'tong suk,' the winter variety, harvested in the 10th month; suk, 'mî chêák,' a ccongee of glutinous rice.

To follow another, to comply with; to imitate, to practice what another has invented; to tell, to narrate, to recite; to arrange the materials of a work; to revise books; to publish; to set forth one's rank or office: 'sin suk,' to revise a work; 'ho' chun, 'chi' suk; the father invented and the son practiced it; 'coll., suk, 'chiu roe' to narrate what was said.

Sometimes used for the last: a path through grain; a road in a city, a path; a way of doing things; an art, an artifice, a trick; a plan, a contrivance, a device; a mystery, a rule or art; something magical or demonical, black art; a profession, a craft, a trade: 'hok, suk,' the rules, or art, of study; 'suk, séw' a conjurer; suk, so' all kinds of magic arts; cov., 'sing suk, pok, twang, his designs are not honest; 'hok, suk,' magic art, conjuring; 'sîk suk;' heterodox magic, black art. Read 'soi': a district containing 12,500 families.

Sûk.

A worm, a sort of caterpillar, like the silk-worm; a sacrificial tripod: 'lak, sük, the onager; a zebra? 'ois. Pa sük, one of the three states into which China was divided, A. D. 220; a name still applied to Sz'chuen.

Also read ch'êük, the large, green caterpillar of the sphinx moth, called 'tik, sük, and found on pulse.

A marshy, climbing plant, having leaves like purslane, also called cow's lips; one says it is commonly termed 'tek, sîk.'

To continue, to join on; to keep up, to carry on the succession; to piece, to tie together; following, continuously; to carry on what another has begun: 'twang,sük,' intermitted, by spells, as work; 'sük, ch'êük' to marry a second wife; 'sêw' sük, family succession; 'coll.,'sak, sük, successively, one after another; 'sîk, hiêng, to "join the guitar-string"—take a second wife.

To ransom, to redeem; to give a pledge or security; to compound for punishment, to commute by paying a fine; to atone for by merit: 'Bo, cong, suk, to seize and hold men for ransom; 'coll.,'sîk, hiu, (coll. sük, 't'ông, ti), to redeem, to get back, as property by paying the mortgage; 'sük, ch'êü, to atone for sün; 'sîk, sîng, to ransom one; to redeem, as slaves; 'sük, twang' to redeem a pawn; 'ch'êü sük, the clerk who receives payment for pawns; 'coll.,'sük, 'ch'êng, to redeem a field.
To take a bait; a crop, a harvest; ripe, plentiful; to examine; who? what? ᵉˢʰᵘ, ᵐᵒᵏ, ᴮᵉ ᵗʰᵃⁿᵍ ʸᵃ; what would he not bear to do!

Ripe, mellow; well done, well cooked; thorough, perfect at; skilled, ready, experienced; intimate, on friendly terms; soft, pliable, as silk; cured, as tobacco; sound, deep, as sleep; a crop: ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ ᵐᵒⁿᵍ, ripe; ᶐˢʰᵘ, ʰᵃᵗʰᵘ, handy, skilled in; ᵉᵗʰᵘ ᵃⁿᵍ, cured tobacco; ᶐˢʰᵘ, ʰᵃᵗʰᵉᵏ, a thief acquainted with a place; ᵐᵒⁿᵍ ᵃⁿᵍ, ʰᵃᵗʰᵉⁿ, half-cooked; ᶐˢʰᵘ ᵐᵃᵗʰᵉⁿ, most thoroughly acquainted yet sells me his pork dear!

A room by a gate; a vestibule, an anteroom; rooms to study in, a place for teaching, a domestic school: ᵈᵃ ˢʰᵘ, or ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ ˢʰᵘ, a private school.

What pertains to common people; ordinary, common, rude; vulgar, unpolished, as manners; low, rough, ungenteel; the laity: ᵈⁱⁿᵍ ˢʰᵘ, worldly pursuits; ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ ᵃⁿᵍ, or ᵆʰⁿᵒⁿᵍ ˢʰᵘ, the manners or customs of a place; ᵆʰⁿᵒⁿᵍ ˢʰᵘ, to return to common life, as a priest or nun; ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ ᵇᵉⁿ, the routine of life, the prevailing customs; ᶐˢʰᵘ, ᵉᵗʰᵉⁿ common, ordinary, as a sight or play; ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ ᵆⁿᵍ, plebeians; ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ ᵋⁿᵍ ᵇᵉⁿ proverbs, sayings;

"ˢʰᵉⁿᵍ ʰᵘⁿᵍ ʰᵃⁱ" ˢʰᵘ, to corrupt the manners, as by a vicious life.

Attached to, as an animal's tail, connected with; to belong to; pertaining to, depending on; allied, related, of kin; ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ, degrees of relationship; subject, as subordinates are; a sort, a rank; is, actual, existing; to revise, to compose: ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ, ˢʰᵘ, it really is; ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ ʰʷᵒⁿᵍ ˢʰᵘ, or ʰᵘ ˢʰᵘ, family relatives; ᵈᵃ ˢʰᵘ, underlings, official subordinates; ᵆˢʰᵘ, ᵇᵉⁿ, colonies, tributary states; ʰᵃⁿᵍ ˢʰᵘ, kindred; ᵆⁿᵍ ᵗʰᵃⁿ, ᵈᵃ ᵈᵃ, to entrust, to give in charge; to collect; respectful.

noon.

The central and highest of the five great mountains — in Honan; a lofty mountain; elevated, eminent, as a statesman: ᵉⁿˢʰᵘ "ˢᵘⁿᵍ ᵇᵉⁿ, the Sung mountain; also an idol's name: ᵈᵃⁿᵍ ᵇᵉⁿ ˢʰᵃⁿ, the temple of "ˢᵘⁿᵍ ᵇᵉⁿ.

Disheveled hair, shaggy, undressed hair; confused, disordered; to relax, to let go; to unloose, to cast off; loose, flabby; spongy, soft, as cakes; slack, easy, indulgent; not urgent or important; at ease, not anxious: in the coll. read ˢᵉⁿᵍ, q. v.

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To ask about, to inquire; investigation, inquiry; to consult, to deliberate; to inform one's self: 'sung ong' to inquire about; 'sung meu', to deliberate, to plan.

Also read 'sung': 'ding sung', hills rising over hills; deep ravines among mountains.

To sob, to weep convulsively; far, remote, distant; true, faithful; a branch of the Han in the south of Shensi, at whose mouth stands the town of Hsin-yang.

Also read 'sung': a kind of gem from Liautung, of which there are three varieties; a sort of utensil.

Used for the next: all around, pervading; to go or extend everywhere; to inspect or consider in all aspects; to make, to cause; quick, in haste; to follow, to comply; somewhat, generally: 'sung ngie' to follow right principles.

To bury the living with the dead, as ancienity, though rarely, done; to comply, to follow; to seek; to pursue an object immoderately; engrossed in, given up to, greedy for: 'sung chuang' to bury the living with the dead; 'sung saik', addicted to lust; com., 'sung ching', to act according to feeling, as in releasing a culprit; 'sung nang' to risk suffering.

The young, edible shoots of bamboo; conical, pointed, like a bamboo shoot; a tenon, a dovetail; a cross bar on which bells are hung, in which sense are used for the next: com., 't'ek', 'sung', bamboo shoots; 'sung k', dried shoots; 'sung si', shoots sliced and pickled; 'sung chung', the outer films of shoots (fresh or pickled); 'ting', 'sung', the winter-shoots; 'sung laung' short, thick shoots; com., 'sung chau', a bug like a beetle, that infests bambooos; 'sung chih', 'ch'ok', 'ch'ëng', the bamboo shoot has just sprouted—just commencing life, as a young man; 'sung kh'ek', 'ch'omó', 'wang'. 'wang n', the bark of a bamboo shoot curved just right to make a cap of! met., to happen just as one wished. Read 'chong': a bamboo sledge. Read 'sung': a fine, flexible sort of bamboo for making mats.

The cross piece on which bells and drums are suspended in temples; the name of a tree and a district; a sort of utensil.

Also read 'sung': true, sincere, conscientious; respectful, devoted; pleased; also to exert a good influence; fearful; 'sung lek, standing in awe of; 'ting'. 'sung', faithful.
SUNG.

Fearful, agitated, swayed by hope or fear: "sung yong, on the qui vive, excited; com., "sung lek, at once, quick, prompt, as in paying or promising.

To stand stiffly; reverent, respectful; to exalt, to elevate one; roused, excited; horrified, the flesh creeping from fear: "sung lik, to stand in a formal posture; "sung tong agitated.

Interchanged with the last two: to be born deaf, entirely deaf; to excite, to animate, to urge on; to respect; astonished, alarmed; high, elevated: "sung t'eng" astonished in hearing it; "k'oei sung, lofty; "sung s'ing nge? muk, to startle people's ears and eyes.

To alarm, to arouse, as by a remonstrance or warning: "sung 'ang, to excite, to stimulate.

To hold, to seize; to push; to stretch one's self out: "sung sung, to stand erect.

To roll the eyes about; to dart, to look; a glance: "sung sek, or ek; "sung chi kang, in a twinkling, instantly.

A boat, a junk, a ship, a vessel; a revenue cutter, a barque; a saucer; a sort of mortar; the collar of a coat: com., "to, sung, a pass-Ch'uan, sage-boat; "ping sung, a man of war; "yong sung, a sea-going vessel, a ship; "hui sung, or "chi'di sung, a steamer; sung tau, the bow; sung mui, the stern; "sung sung, a hulk; sung tu, or "sung ch'ong, a boat's compartments, state-rooms; "t'o sung, to hire a boat; "tak sung, to take passage; sung, to go aboard; also to go ashore; "sung ka, boatmen, a crew; sung chai the fare, passage-money; sung p'a, a boat's license; "hing sung, to impress boats or junkas; "sung chi'd dai sung, traveling by water; coll., sich, teu sung, one boat, one vessel; sung k'au, to weigh anchor; sung kwo' chi, mo hong, a boat crossing the water leaves no trace—said of matters without tangible proof; kiang sung chau ma sung hung miang only three chances (out of ten) for safety in boats and on horseback; sung 'sai 'teung nguang to work a vessel up to the shore.

To feel, to stroke, to pat; to soothe, to encourage; to sympathize with.

To follow a leader; to accord, to comply with; to revolve; to perambulate, to go about and examine; good, easy, docile; leisurely; to soothe; to state, to explain: "zu sung, to soothe, to encourage; sung sung, in order, gradually; com., "sung sok, yielding to control; sung diong, docile, meek, gentle; sung li, to follow reason; sung kie to 'kii, to obey the rules.

SUNG.
Sung.

淳

Pure, clear, limpid; honest, true; to sprinkle, to wash, to cleanse; war-chariots; saltish, barren land: sung sung, floating, rippling; hung sük, sung hair; his manners are plain and correct.

醇

Rich, generous, pleasant, as wine; good and thick, as syrups; pure, single, as one's motives; liberal, magnanimous, careful, attentive; clear, healthy, as the complexion; subtle, seminal, essential: sung 'chün, generous wine; sung 'hair' liberal; sung 'king', observant.

犜

A yellow bullock with black lips; an ox seven feet high, suitable for a sacrifice.

旬

A decade of days or years; the whole of, complete, finished, as a number; used in one of the periods of mourning; in the coll. to review lessons on the tenth day: sung soö; a complete year; com., siong, sung, tseng, sung, and ha sung, the first, second, and third decades of a month; tê, sung seö 'kó, a father deceased 60 years of age—term used on lanterns; tê, sung, mourning rites on the 60th day.
Sometimes read 'sung': a plant bearing a yellow flower and red fruit, said to fatten those eating it; a surname; a feudal state, in which sense used for the next.

A feudal state in the Chow dynasty, now Puchou-fu in the south-west of Shansi with the adjacent region.

To go on a circuit, to go the rounds, to cruise; to examine what is being done, to take a tour: 'sung sau' to cruise, as a guard-boat does; com., 'sung kung, to serve as a watchman; 'sung yd' to go on a round of inspection at night; 'sung lo' to go on a circuit; 'sung 'hai, to cruise at sea; 'sung 'u', the provincial governor—is so styled; 'sung proo' the special aids (of high officers); 'sung ,k'ang ng'ew' 'su', imperial street-inspectors—applied jocosely to beggars; 'sung huong kwen', place of consultation for the public defence; 'sung ch'ei (coll. 'sung ch'eng), to inspect the watering of fields.

A kind of aquatic vegetable or cress, eaten in summer; thick rushes; plants growing bushy.

The fir or pine tree; an emblem of longevity: 'sung kung hu, the Sung-kiang prefecture, in which Shanghai is; com., 'sung pah, the pine; 'sung pah, hua (coll. 'lai), pine-cones; 'sung teök, mai, 'sung 'iu, three friends (are like) the fir, bamboo, and plum; coll., 'sung miing, or 'sung miing lek, pitch-pine; 'sung mo ch'iu, pine leaves.

The name of a river in Kiangsu, for which the last is also used.

Read 'sung': coll. 'sung: the bastard banian, the Indian fig, called 'sung ch'eu'; 'sung ch'eu, su, the pendent rootlets of the banian; 'sung ch'eu, k'ing ch'ok, 'sia' born from the hollow of a banian tree; met., to be unfilial.

To play, to sport, to amuse; to tride with; to exercise, as in fencing; play, jollity, games; in the coll. easy, remiss; bold, swaggering: 'ch'eng, expert at, clever; com., 'iu 'swa, to ramble about; 'ngwand, 'sia, to play, to sport; coll., 'k'o, 'sia, to go on a ramble; 'nà 'ch'i 'many 'swa, you are so free and reckless! 'swa 'sia 'tioh, free and easy; reckless, as in using money.

To sprinkle; to scatter, as the wind scatters leaves; to divide; to cast, as a hook for fish; high, deep; steep, as a bank; alarmed, shivering, in a tremor: the 2d also read 'sà, q. v.

To sweep, to brush; to clean and sweep up; a broom, a besom; to damp-
Also read 'só'; used for the last; to sweep the ground, to clean up; a dike, an embankment, a dam made of bamboos and earth.

'Swa': A coll. word: the same as ch'soa'; a sudden pain; contraction or distortion of the limbs, said to be caused by a swa' 'mwoi, or malign influence; k'éak, jüng swoa'swa' a sudden affection caused by malign influence of wind.

(765) Swai.
'Swai. A country brogue, sometimes used for 'sui', to use, to employ.

(766) Swang.
'Shwang. Read s'wanga in the dictionaries; usually read t'wong, q. v.: to bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change.

(767) Swi.
'Swi. A coll. word; also spoken 'swi' or 'soi' by some: perhaps a contracted form of sioh, 'k'i, all, the whole lot: 'swi kó' let all go, take the whole lot; 'swi má' to sell off all at once.

(768) Swo.
[This word is interchangeably read sio, q. v.]

(769) Swoh.
[This word is interchangeably read sioh, q. v.]

(770) Swoi.
Also read woi': the same as the next in the sense of a brush-broom, a besom: 'swoi', sing (or woí', 'sing), a broom-star — i.e., a comet, commonly called 'ch'eng 'ch'iu sing, q. v.

'Wang'.
A besom, a broom made of bamboo-twigs, used for sweeping the fields: 'cüng' swoi' to use the broom, to sweep.

'Jüng'.
Rent; taxes in kind, import; duties on goods; toll, customs; to bequeath; to stop, to rest; to halt, as at a post-house: 'swoi' le' a custom-house officer or clerk; 'swoi' nigóh, the fixed rates of duties; com., 'pó' swoi', to report and pay toll or duty; 'sui swoi' to receive custom; 'yong swoi' foreign customs, customs on imports; 'swoi' t'wong a licensed pawn-shop; 'swoi' k'é to pay a tax on a deed, to get a deed stamped and registered; 'swoi' t'wang (or k'au), a custom house. Read t'wak', to release. Read yok', pleased.

'Shwang'.
Shui. Shui. Sc. Å. Interchanged with the preceding in the sense of to release and to be pleased; to persuade to a course; to urge, to incite to; to plead by specious arguments: also read sioh, q. v.:
'suoi' to go about and incite others; com., 'suoi' k'auk, (or siock, k'auk), a pleader, a specious talker.

A handkerchief or napkin hung at the girdle: k'ung suoi a napkin.

The exuviae or skin, cast off by snakes, crabs, locusts, &c.: 'seioing suoi' the cast skin of a cicada.

To recompense, to make a return; to emulate, to match; to contest for, as in plays, etc.; to make a show, as in processions; to announce an offering: 'suoi' t'eng, to show lanterns, as on the 15th of the 1st month; com., 'suoi' saiik, to throw dice for the stakes, as in the dice-shaking or mutual-aid club; 'suoi' yang, to emulate, to see who excels; 'suoi' t'ai, to emulate in theatricals, as two companies in succession; coll., 'taw' suoi to contest for the victory.

To pass over; a year of one's age; age, years, revolution of the seasons; a harvest: in the coll. read hwoi q. v.: 'suoioi ch'oei' Suil. the characters for the cyclic year; 'chaung' suoi robust, sinewy; 'ak, suoi' a new-year's present; 'k'ai, suoi' last year; com., 'wang' wangi suoi' may His Majesty live forever! 't'ai' suoi, a clay image, the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession to "meet the Spring," also a period of 1728 years; 'suoioi' 'ping', ang, prosperous every year!

'Swoi' a seam, a crack: sid'ung, suoi a seam; 'suoioi' pauk, the seam is ripped; pek, suoi a crack, as in bamboo; t'ieo, t'ie siok, suoi sew it (the width of) a seam farther in.

'Swoi' something, on which to found a claim, an antecedent, a precedent; 'o' suoi he has a claim or precedent, as said of one who has already received alms from another.

(771) Swok.

This word is interchangeably read siock, q. v.

(772) Swong.

This word is interchangeably read siong, q. v.

(773) Ta.

To strike, to beat; to pound, to knock; to attack, to fight; to cause to fight; a blow, punishment by blows; to play with or on; as an auxiliary before verbs, denotes simple action, or marks present time; by, in, at, through: 'ta' euu, killed; com., 'ta' yeu, I have troubled you! 'ta k'eng, to
job out work; "ta síáh, to do a job and board one's self; "ta t'au, the boss, the one who contracts for work; beggars' headman; "ta luk, to hunt game; "ta saung" or "ta tiêng, to reckon, to calculate; "ta hook, to distribute, to apportion, to assign; "ta t'êng seng sek, to go and learn the news; "ta tiêk, wrought iron; coll., 'ta lâng, crosswise, athwart; "ta tiông hêo' things ready made, not made to order—are inferior; "ta sôb, to twist rope; "ta sau' to sweep; a sweeper.

Read 'tô; used in the Paik, 'Ing for the coll. 'ta, as in 'ta tô' to walk unsteadily, to stumble, as a child learning to walk.

Read cha'; coll. 'ta: a wine or oil press; to express or separate spirits: 'chiu 'ta' a wine press; 'ta' 'chiu, to express wine; 'ta' tôi' a bag for expressing the juice.

'Ta'. A coll. word: to feign, to counterfeit; feigning, pretending: 'ta' k'aung' to feign sleep; 'ta' ta' siê' feignedly; 'ta' ngaung' to pretend to be stupid; 'ta' meng' maung' a feigning manner or look; 'ta' chô' 'ta' 'la' li, to feign in mere sport, as children do.

The infusion of tea; a tea, teas: com., 'sîch, 'ta, 'Cha', to drink tea; 'ta' hwa, the Camellia; 'ta' chî, nuts of the tea-oil tree; 'kêung' 'ta, to furnish tea, as scholars at school; "ta' piông, tea pressed into cakes; "ta' sîk, a sort of cruel-ler boiled in oil; "ta' song, a tea-hong; 'ta' kwang tâiîng' a restaurant; "ta' siê, a tea-taster; "ta' saik, the quality of tea; "ta' pâng, a tea-tray; 'ta' ki, a teapot; 'ta' pó, a tea-pot; coll., 'ta' nôi, the tea-leaf, teas; 'ta' nôi, ing, a tea caddy or canister; 'chê' 'ta' pó, large coarse tea-leaves — also called 'mâng tiêng' pôii.

(774) Tá.

Also read 'tî: to bend down, to droop; to incline, as the head; low, down, as to place; low, as the voice; cheap; low, humble; common: "kô' 'tâ', high and low, 'tâ' ngong, to look down and up—low and high, as prices; '"tâ' sing, in a low voice; com., 'ka' 'tâ', the price is cheap.

'Tî'. Read 'tî; coll. 'tâ: the base, the bottom; below, beneath, under; the bottom, the remnant; a foundation, property, wealth on which to depend; a copy, first draft; "'a' 'tâ', below, underneath; kau' 'tâ' 'tô, to the very bottom; '"'âu' 'tô, to the very last, forever; i o' 'tô, he has money, "is well-to-do"; '"'tâ' tío' (or 'ngong) 'yâ' kau' very opulent; 'mó' 'k'âng, a bottomless pit; met., glutinous, voracious; kô' 'tô, wooden heels, as of ladies' shoes; wooden-soled shoes; 'lau' 'chô' 'tô, keep it for a copy.
抵

抵

读 "t'i"; coll., "tâ": to oppose, to resist, to stop, to ward off; to sustain, to bear the responsibility of, to take the blame; "tâ tik", to oppose, to meet a foe; "tâ tông", to bear a responsibility; "tâ suk", to ward off malign influences; "ch'în tâ", to fend, or parry with the hand; "tâ ma", 'teu' unable to ward off.

帝

One who judges, a ruler of the nations; one whose virtue is like that of heaven, heaven's vicegerent; a sovereign, a prince, a potentate, an emperor; applied to several deities denoting supremacy in their peculiar attributes: "tâ hai" an empress; coll., "hwông tâ" an emperor, "hwông tâ" of the imperial throne; "hwông tâ" Mars; "Hwi tâ" the god of fire; "ung ch'îng tâ", kung, Apollo; "siong tâ" the Supreme Ruler; used for God; "tâ", "swong", a sovereign; "ngu tâ", the five emperors before Ýu, the Great, B.C. 2597-2255; gods over plagues; "tâ" k'îng, the star of the Emperor's destiny.

谛

To examine, to scrutinize, to judge; "sîng tâ" to examine and decide a case; "tâ" se to determine, as the qualities of things.

蝶

Small insects, as ephemerids, generated in the air; the rainbow is said to be made of them: "tâ" tông the rainbow. The 1st read tai, a snake. The 2d read ch'îok, a spider.

蹄

A hoof; met., horses; the feet of pachydermate, solidungula and ruminantia; to kick, a hare-trap; a leg of pork or mutton; com., "ma tâ", a horse's hoof; "tâ tâ", a leg of pork; coll., "seng tâ", a fore-leg; "tâ wâ", a round of pork, a cut near the body; "tâ k'a pang" the leg-part of a round; "ma tâ" wâng, a hoof-shaped cuff.

鹌

Read "t'ai" in the dictionaries; an aquatic fowl, called "tâ jîu", a kind of gregarious pelican, having a red bill and plumage like an owl's.

At ease; elegant: "tâ tâ", fascinating, as, Sâ, sie was. Read se: a mother.

鹌

Also read "t'i": the name of a gem, called "tâ" tâng.

鹌

Also read "t'i": to go out and see; to sit and look at; to survey from a distance.

鹌

Name of an insect: "tâ dō", a species of cicada.

鹌

Also read, tâ: leather shoes; plain shoes, those without figured toes: "tâ" lêu, plain, mourning shoes.

鹌

Also read "t'i": a fine, frisking horse; "kiok, tâ", a nimble palfrey.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>本文</th>
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<th>颜</th>
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<td>1 抵</td>
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<tr>
<td>畾</td>
<td>The forehead, the head; the important part of; a theme, a subject for writing; a preface; the title of a book; to discuss one's merits, to praise; to compose, to write; to subscribe: com., 'ta mđk, a theme, a text; met., authority for; 'ch'ok, 'ta, to give out themes; 'p'wai 'ta, the exordium of an essay; 'sing 'ta, the amplification of the subject; 'ta si, to compose poems; 'ta ch'ing, to subscribe money; 'ta yong, to subscribe, as to the 'p'w to rites; 'ta kuang, a written engagement with a tutor; pok, 'ta, or mang 'ta, we defer this point—a term used in novels; coll., 't'eng, nêng 'ta tien to be at one's beck, to be servant of all work; 'sieu 'ta twai 'cho' to make too much of a small matter. Read 'ta: to notice, to look at.</td>
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<td>孫</td>
<td>Also read ; i: a sort of cottus or bull-head with protruding eyes; sour things found in a fish's stomach.</td>
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<td>弟</td>
<td>To bind with leathern cords; to rise by degrees, in order, consecutive; a younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; a junior, a scholar: in the coll. read 'ta q. v.: 'na 'ta a younger sister; 'pok, 'ta disrespects to elder brothers or superiors; com., 'hing 'ta brothers; 'ta ch'au, pupils; your disciple! as said in addressing a god; 'hau 'ta filial and deferential; 'ta ho a younger brother's wife; 'siu 'ta my younger brother; 'ta tik, younger brothers and nephews; ngie' hing 'ta sworn to be brothers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>懿</td>
<td>Used as a verb for the above: to act as younger brothers should, to be brotherly; respectful, reverent to superiors or elders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>娣</td>
<td>A younger sister: 'ta stou sisters-in-law; 'ta ho a younger brother's wife.</td>
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<td>第</td>
<td>To glance at, to view slightly, to look with the eye half closed.</td>
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<td>第</td>
<td>To wind in an ascending order; a series, an order, a rank, a gradation; forms the ordinal numbers; a literary degree; a mansion; but, yet, merely: 'ch'au 'ta rank, order; 'ta t'ek, an officer's mansion; 'kih, 'ta a doctorate, a Han in com.; 'pok, 'ta did not gain his degree; 'ta ek, 'ho, prime, the best; 'ta kwei, which one in order? 'ta ng' p'wong, the 5th volume.</td>
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<td>神</td>
<td>Used for the last as a conjunction, but, yet, only; name of a plant: 'pok, 'ta a double surname.</td>
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<tr>
<td>祊</td>
<td>A quinquennial sacrifice to the maus of an emperor's predecessors; the worship of one's royal ancestors.</td>
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<td>綴</td>
<td>A tight or indissoluble knot; to tie tightly; to fasten, to close: 'ta kau, inseparably united, as friends, or a couple when married.</td>
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To stand alone, as a tree; single, solitary; luxuriant, flourishing. Read 'tae': a small scull or tiller to steer with.

To transmit, to send on, to pass from one to another; to hand up or in; to alternate, to exchange; distant; for, instead of: 't'iong t'a' to send on, as by post; 'sieu t'a' distant, to go far; com., 't'a' nieng, in successive years; 't'a' tieng, to present an accusation or statement; 't'a' chung, the petition granted; 't'a' ta, to offer tea, as to gods in a procession; 't'a' ch'ang, 'ch'hu, to send a written challenge; 't'a' ng'ei' ch'ang, to appeal to the emperor. Read t'ai: to twine, to twist around.

T'a'. A coll. word: to cover, to spread over; to screen, to veil, to shade: t'a' hung, to screen from the wind; t'a' ang' to darken by covering or veiling; t'a' ung ting, to screen from the dust.

(775) Taë.

Read 'ch'u; coll. taë: the grasscloth nettle; its fiber is used for cords and cloth: 'taë' taing' a grasscloth shop; 'taë' sian' thread made of grasscloth-nettle.

(776) Taék.

Read 'ch'ua and ch'uek'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. taék: to poke, to gore, to push, as an ox; to press, or crush, with the thumb-nail; to count, to tell over, as cash with the thumb; exact, precise, corresponding, as adage: "taék, 'si, to gore to death; taék, saik, 'mo, to crack lice; 'taék, k'ang' count (the cash) with the thumb and see (how many): taék, taék, 'ki, at the precise time.

Read taw'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. taék, to shut up, to cover, as fowls; a coop: "kié taék, (or 'kié t'eng taw'), a movable bamboo-coop for covering over fowls; "taék, 'kié, to coop fowls; "t'indng taék, a high pancovee; "tek, tek, taék, taék, to put heads close together, as two men in earnest conversation.

Taék. A coll. word, similar to t'ng'or p'nung': to meet, to fall in with, to come upon one: taék, tek, tioh, met him; taék, ma' tioh, failed to meet him; taék, tioh, ngai nieng, to fall in with bad people.

Taék. A coll. word, as in: ch'eng taék, (or laek), a savings-box.

(777) Taëng.

Read tong'; coll. taëng': cold, cooled, as applied to things: "taëng' nöh, cold things, as food; "ch'iu ch'ing taëng' my hands are very cold; "t'indng taëng' to cool by exposing to the air; "taëng', ping, ping, icy-cold; 'ang na' moom' taëng' yä' nieng nöh, even though the gruel cools it is still thick; met, though so bad, he is still your brother or friend.
Read tong; t. taeng':

- the main supports in houses: "taeng' t'ou" (or taung' t'ou), the central or main posts; "taeng' chiong, or taeng' ang, beams, joists.

- heavy, weighty; severe, heinous; strong, harsh, as words; important, momentous; to regard, to esteem highly; to give importance to: taeng' tai hard work; toil; taeng' wai harsh words; "k'hei; ya taeng' his crime is heinous; o' nioh, taeng' how heavy is it? "k'ang' taeng' to view as important; taeng' fe chik'pank, to take exorbitant interest, as widows do; lang chei lang taeng' tong' lazy louts carry heavy loads—to avoid going twice.

- to move, as the hands; motion, movement, action: "k'e taeng', k'a taeng' ch'i, to move feet and hands—to go and do; t'eng' taeng' to move, to be agitated; t'es' t'ou' an earthquake; "k' by i sa taeng' I call him but he'll not move! "k'i taeng' thanks for your trouble! ng' k'i taeng no thanks needed! no trouble! k'hing taeng' a noise, a clatter, as of crockery.

- a cave, a grotto; met., a delightful spot; "taeng' k'ou, the cave's mouth; "h wa ting siok, taeng' flower pavilions and cool grots; "sieng tieng' a fairy's grot; met., a fine spot.

Read ak; t. tah': to press upon, to crush, to press, as with weights; to compress, to reduce to a certain form by pressure; to repress, as fear; to stay (the foot), to wait; to stake, to pledge, to put at hazard in games; to adopt; an encumbrance; "tah, si, crushed to death; "tah, huk, to press into a required shape; "tah, kiang, to quiet, as old people and children with tea or food; a red patch on an infant's clothes, as a charm; "tah, kiov to put additional weight on a sedan; "tah, po', to stake money in certain games; "tah, hva hva to try luck at a lottery; tah, ma tioh to lose one's stake; tah, chio' chek, to 'press the ridge-pole'—an encumbrance, as an unmarried girl; "tah, hva chio' to adopt a daughter; tah, t'eng' kiang, the encumbrance of a widow's children (when she marries again); "tah, ko', to "press the counter"—a fee for a license, as to sell salt; tah, sioh, pwo to wait a while; "lo hva; tah, tah, let (the procession of) the venerable company halt!—used in a met. sense for wait! slow! be easy!

A coll. word, as in tah, loh, to dishonor, to bring reproach on, to disgrace, as a wicked son does his parents.

Read tek; t. tah': to choose, as lucky days:

- "tah, nik, chi, to choose a lucky day; tah, nik, k'a, the lucky - day - street—a street in Foochow where
are many "lucky-day" shops or offices.

住宅

Read 你的; coll. taH; sometimes occurs in names of places; as in 'sang sek; sometimes we hear 'te, tah; the 36 villages (on the island between the Min channels) in the district 'Hong'; kung li, spoken (along the tong or, along the tide).

Tah. A call word: to heat, to keep warm; dried, wholly run off; as the tide: tah, kong, to heat water; tah, pvoor to keep, the rice warm; pvoor tah, to ebb all dry.

Tah. A coll. word: the same as tah: to stammer, to stutter: tah, ma' chok, stutters and can't get the words out! tah, pvoor' ndi stammers half-a-day!

Tah.

Tah. Used in the Paik, ing for the coll. tah: the first also read 'nai, q. v.: Ai. stupid, ignorant; silly; dirty, slovenly; cheng' tah, excessively stupid; chui, tah, a pedant, a bookworm, one who is ignorant of common things; tai' tah, dirty, slovenly; 'tai siong a stupid face.


Tai. A coll. word: a kind of millet, yielding: a reddish or yellowish grain: 'k'eng 'moi' tai, and ak, 'ka' tai, the dog-tailed and duck-footed kinds—so, called from the shape of the heads.

㙂

Bad, evil, vicious, perverse; the 78th radical: pok, ti h6 tai, not know good from bad; 'ui hi chang, tai, to make confusion and evil; com., *tai sour a bad business, a wicked act.

浸

Read 'chui; used in the Paik, ing for the coll. tai: residuum, refuse; dreg, sediment, setting; as in: a water jar: 'tai p'oh, (or 'tai p'oh), residuum or refuse.

帯

A sash, a girdle; a scarf, a tape, a ribbon; a bandage, a compress; a belt, a region of country; to carry, to take along with one; to pilot, to conduct, to lead; to guide; belonging to, implicated in; in the coll. a little, somewhat, slightly: cox., 'toak, 'tai garters,' 'pieu tai' a silk tag or tab, as on caps or robes; silk pendants, as votive offerings to idols; 'k'a tai,' the bandages on ladies' feet; 'k'avu' tai to clasp a girdle; 'i' tai the umbilical cord; ek, tai the whole region (of country); 'tai' ping, to lead troops; 'tai' loi to implicate; 'tai'' sing, pregnancy; coll., tai, loi to bring with one; 'tai' ch'oi to speak of by the way; tai' tio to conduct, to guide one; pvoor, 'eng tai, "wears a red girdle"—said of one who enjoys favors, as the relative of a headman; tai' ch'6, ambiguous, as a reproach; 'tai' mang tai' ch'ieuv in a jesting manner;
ko' tioh, tai' ́, wong, it should be somewhat more yellow.

戴
Tai.

To carry or wear on the head; to bear, to sustain; to have over one, as the sky; to meet, to happen: com., "pok, k'ioh" tai' ́, the same sky shall not cover us; "tang tai' ́" to undertake for; "tai' ́, /wa, to wear flowers; "tai' ́" mó ́ to put on a cap; "tai' ́ ha' to wear mourning; coll., tai' ́ 'ngang’kiang' to wear spectacles.

碓
Tai.

A pestle, a benter to pound in a mortar, a footstone, to pound in a mortar; a beat of a pestle: com., "chwi tai' ́ or ch'ioh' tiai' ́" pestsles moved by water power; "tai' ́ 'mi', to pound rice. Read ,tai: a bank, a heap.

灸
Tai.

The soot from fire, smoky soot; flying ashes and cinders.

高, exalted, eminent, noble; your honor; venerable: "lo ho' tai' ́, our district magistrate; "tai' ́ ka' eminent Sir! "hiong tai' ́, noble brother! your honor! Read ,tai: a surname; name of a star: sung, t'ai, three double stars in Ursa Major. Read ,tai: I, myself; grateful, pleased; to rejoice; to nourish.

Interchanged with the preceding: a high square terrace, a platform, a staging; a gallery; an open terrace, an observatory, a lookout over a gate; a fort; a compellation; a title of officers; a menial, a servant: "hiong, t'ai, a censor, a magistrate; com., "tai' ́ ka' noble Sir! "tai' ́ koh, a frame on which children are carried, as in processions of the goddess "Mother"; "hiok' t'ai, a theatrical stage; "nau, t'ai, to beat instruments before a play: "cheng, hiong tai' ́, the terrace of incense-offering, as on the summit of Black-rock Hill, Foochow; "lo' t'ai, an open terrace, as on a house-top; ch'ioh' t'ai, 'u, tai' ́, wang, t'ai, and hok, t'ai, Vice-Governor, Governor, Treasurer, and Literary Chancellor; "tai, wang (coll. t'ai, wang), Formosa; ,tai' ́ mi, Formosan rice; wang, t'ai, to change or relieve Formosan (soldiers); "pau' t'ai, a fort; coll., "tioh, t'ai 'ting la' u, performing on the stage; met., to be engaged in trade, making gain.

The name of a tree; also interchanged with the last; a staging, a platform, a terrace.

茭
Tai.

A sedge, called "hiong t'ai, which grows in damp places; an culinary vegetable.

Read ,nai: used in the coll. Tai: a small worm bred in rice.

 emulation
Tai.

A coll. word, as in ,tai, ka, or ,tai, ka, a husband's mother; lau, kwang and ,tai, ka, a husband's father and mother.

Tai.

A coll. word: to put in, to insert a piece, to patch; to mend, as with cloth, wood, or metal; met., to throw in, as a word to settle a matter: t'ai 'jwo,
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>Large, great, grand; extensive, long; important, prominent; fat, plump; as a superlative, very, much; to enlarge, to grow large; to exceed; the 37th radical: in the coll. read 大.</td>
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<tr>
<td>太</td>
<td>A dam; a lock or inclined plane on rivers and canals, where boats are passed by a windlass: 太, kaik, the scale of transit charges at a lock.</td>
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<td>暗</td>
<td>Dark, obscure, cloudy: 太, 太, obscure, as when clouds cover the sun.</td>
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<td>代</td>
<td>A generation, an age; to change, for, instead of; in the place of one, a substitute; delegated, deputied: in the coll. read 太.</td>
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<td>宏</td>
<td>The most eastern of the five mountains of China, the high peak in Shangtung, also called 太, 太, or Great Mountain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>贷</td>
<td>To lend, to loan on interest; to intrust to another; to give, to confer; to pardon, to release; also to borrow: 贷, pong 太, to borrow for another; 太 to punish severely and not pardon; com., 太 太, to inquire and find no</td>
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To follow after; to be at, to reach to, to come into contact with; equal to a duty; the root or origin; the 171st radical: see, pok, 太, unable to come up to them by day or night; 太, 太, pleasing, harmonious; 太, 太, to have the will but not the ability.

An adverb of time, till, until, to, unto: 太, kik, even to 太, king, until this time.
tāi¹ kō² to throw away; tāi² kē³ to sell cheap, as in competition;
tāi³ tōng⁴, to cast into the (money) tube — gather the titheings, as from the members of a guild.

Tāi³. A coll. word: a matter, a business: sī³ nōh, tāi¹ kī³ "(or iê)" what business? what's the matter? chō¹ tāi² to do work.

Tāi³. A coll. word, as in tāi¹ tōng, in the middle, the midst; tāi¹ tōng tōng, in the very center.

(781) Taik.

Taik.

Use d erroneously for the next: the appearance of water; water; humid, watery.

To get, to obtain, to attain, to acquire; to have, to be or become; to wish; to desire; as an auxiliary, may, can; able to be done; after a verb, expresses completion of action, for which sense tek, is used in the coll.; in the coll. slily, secretly: com., "taik, pāng" to be sick; "taik, ē" pleased with; "siong taik, mutually agreeable; "taik, tā, to be just, as in bargains; "taik, tōng, medium, fair, as a price; "taik, mā, to become a cavalry-soldier; "taik, chōî² to sin against, to offend; "taik, tē, to have a lucrative place (for trade); "pok, taik, ē, remediless, must be so; pok, taik, pok, "kōng, can't help speaking of; coll., taik, taik, or, "tōu taik, secretly; taik, taik, hwáng ʰi, secretly rejoiced; taik, ki taik, sek, ki sek; there must be gainers and losers.
Virtue, moral excellence; favor, beneficence; the virtue, quality, or efficacy of; to be affected by favors, grateful; to increase; happy: com., 'sēt' taik, the four (female) virtues; taik, haing' virtuous actions; ṭaing, ong 'kang taik, grateful for favors; ṭaung taik, meritorious acts; certain rites for the dead; "song taik, to impair virtue; as by vice; Taik, hōa' a district of Yungchun prefecture, Foochow; taik, e hēng', kio, a bridge in Foochow; coll., ṭāng taik, haing, vicious, immoral, wicked.

(782) Taing.

A place to put goods in, a shop, a stand; an eating-house, an inn: com., "taing' cūn, a shop; 'k'ah, taik' a tavern, caravansary; 'mi taing' a rice-shop; 'taing' k'o' the treasure-room, a strong apartment back of the front shop; 'taing' chio, or taing' ka, a shopkeeper; "suī taing' to shut shop; 'to taing' a shop failing; kio, taing' to put up at an inn; coll., taing' taing' to open a new shop; pwong' taing' an eating-house.

A bench, a stool, a form, a seat without a back: "tīng taing' a long bench; "p'ang taing' a wooden stool.

Also read taing': to step, to-tread; to miss a step: "chēng taing' wearied, exhausted; at one's wits' end, in despair.

Also read taing': com., 'ma taing' a stirrup. Read tēng: a dish, a sacrificial vessel; formerly used for tēng, a lamp, a candlestick.

A surname; an ancient feudal state, now a district of Nanyang-fu in Honan.

A lofty hall, the imperial hall of audience; a palace, a temple, the main hall of a temple: com., 'k'ing 'huang taing' the palace, the audience chamber; "huong tō taing' the emperor's temple—where his tablet is worshiped; tāing' pō taing' the "large precious hall" in Buddhist temples; "taing' ha' a title of the crown-prince; the imperial kindred; "taing' se' the examination for Hanlin degrees. Read tiēng': the rear of an army, to bring up the rear of flying troops; fixed; inferior merit.

Indigo, an indigo color; to dye blue: coll., "taing': sk'oomg, an indigo-tub; taing', hōa (or p'rook), scum on native indigo.

Read tiēng': coll. taing': a cushion, a large mat; to bear the burden of, to pay for another; to place under, to wedge, to use blocking: "pui taing' to stand surety, as in paying another's debt; "tiēng', long, to bear all the burden or brunt of; "pui' taing' a cushion to kneel on in worship; 'ç' taing' a chair-cushion; "taing' hō, to block up properly; taing'

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TAIU.

Vegetables in a dish under the meat.

Read "song"; coll. "taung" as in "maung taing" the threshold of a door.

A coll. character: firm, solid, durable; hard, not soft; stupid, obtuse: "cheng" taing very hard; taing to firm, strongly made; "taing" ch'a, hard wood; "taing" t'ang hard-wood charcoal; "taing" "sing", the hard center of anything; obtuse, dull; taing, ch'a kon' a hard-wood stick or club.

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To fight, to wrangle, to squabble; to contest, to compete for, to strive for the precedence; to contend, to debate sharply in the coll. read "taw" q. v.: "cheng taung" to fight; a brawl; taung hook, competitive arts or tricks; com., "taung" k'o bellicose, pugnacious; "taung" ch'oi to wrangle; taung eu'ang lawsuits about brawls; coll., "hai" taung to fight with weapons.

Read "tieu"; coll. "tieu" to hang down; suspended, as from a ceiling; to hang one's self; to let down, to lower by cords: "tu, tu taung" suspended; "iai" ch'ek, to hang a thief (by the hands); "taung" l'ok, k'o to lower, as by a cord; "taung" si, to hang one's self; "taung" s'ok, a suicide's rope; "taung" k'wi, the ghost of a suicide—supposed to tempt others to the same crime; "taie" s'ang, to scale the city wall by a cord; taie prooi' inverted tile-work, as to cover joints on roofs.

A hole, an aperture; a den, a burrow, a cavern; a drain, an aqueduct; to dig through, to burrow; to lead off, to drain: "keu taie a dog's kennel; "keu" hieh, a hole, a burrow; "chiei taie" a drain, a channel for water.

A sentence, a period or full stop in reading: also read "tie", q. v.: "kwo'" taung periods and sentences; punctuated, as a writing.

A trencher, a platter; sacrificial dishes; an ancient weight equal to 16 grains of millet, and the 14th of a tael; beans, pulse, for which the usual sound is "ta" q. v.: "pieng ta" a sacrificial vessel; "muk, taie" a wooden trencher. Read "tie" a peck; to measure.

Used for the preceding: peas, beans, legumes, for which taie is the common term: com., "taie" k'ai nutmeg.

A bamboo basket, used by farmers to carry hay or muck; grain sprouting; "ho" taie to carry a basket.

To detain; to stop, to delay, to loiter; to remain without leave, to skulk about in order to avoid: "taie" l'i, to loiter, to skulk.
Tak. A col. word: to cast, to pitch, to throw in a level position, as in the game of pitching cash; ta'ie ch'iong, to pitch cash; ta'ie sang p'ok, to pitch and get three reverse sides up; ta'ie má ch'iong, throw it down and it does not ring, as a bad dollar.

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Tak. A bamboo-rope to track boats; to reply, to answer, to rejoin; an answer, an echo; to recompense; to sustain, to feel an obligation; agreeable, suitable, corresponding; coarse: 'tak, pu'ou coarse cloth; com., 'tak, sid', hung, ong, to recompense your great favor—words on votive tablets to the gods; 'ong, tak, question and answer; 'tak, eng, to reply; 'tak, 'ia, to respond to the politeness, as relatives of the dead do by beginning to wail when friends call to condole with them; 'su ong, hi' su tak, an inappropriate reply to a question; coll., 'tak, keu, a mere taste—only a small part of the debt received; 'tak, tak, keu, to take a little in the mouth, to taste.

The contracted form of the last: a kind of pulse; to bear, to sustain, to assume: 'ki tak, a sort of chevaux-de-frise; 'cha tak, ox-bezoar.

To sip, to taste, to lick. Read 'tak, to forget, to lose one's self-possesion, in a flurry; to throw off care: 'tak, yong yok, saung' bewildered, as from grief.

To strike, to smite; to lodge at, to become a guest; to add to; joining on, attached; to erect, to build up, to construct; to hang, to suspend; to take passage; to avail of an opportunity, as to send goods; in the coll. to save, to rescue; to take shares in: com., 'tak, ka' to make a frame or stand; 'tak, hie, 'ia, to put up a theatrical stage; 'tak, sung, to take passage on a boat; 'tak, hwo', to send goods (by boat); 'tak, ch'eng' or tak, ch'eng', 'iau, to put more on the scales in weighing; 'tak, 'ia tak, 'ia, to smite chairs and tables (in a rage); com., k'ia, 'iu tak, 'ia, to take it all along for me; 'tak, keu', to save, to deliver; 'tak, sioh, keu, to take a share (in business). Read 'tak, to touch, to rub gently, to handle.

Tak. A col. word, for which the last may be used: to fit closely, as a joint; to suit, to agree precisely; literal, exact, as a definition or translation: 'ya' tak, fitting closely; 'tak, ch'eng' to adjust the arrow (to the string); 'tak, tō, a cash-bag, made of cloth with an opening in the center; 'tak, kang' perspiration coming through one's clothes.

Also read tang': occurs in the name: 'tak, 'ki, or Tān kī, the infamous concubine of the tyrant Chau-sin, B.C. 1130; met., a vile woman.

Read teng'; used in the Pāl, īng for the coll. 'tak, to baste, to sew slightly: 'tak, ī, siong, to
baste clothes, to take a tuck in a garment; tak, sidang' basting-thread.

A hook, a grapnel; to hook, to draw up with a hook; a strap, or clasp of a door; com., tak, kau, a hook, as on the end of a boat-pole; mwong tak, a door-clasp of iron, or brass; com., tak, tioh, hooked up; fastened, latched; mwong tak, sioh, a just latch the door.

Read tak; coll. tak, as in 'tak, chiu, a name for the Tartars;' tak, po chong, the Manchfoo female costume; the dress of the small-footed Chinese women, as worn by the large-footed; tak, kieng 'ka mwong chiu, "a Tartar pretending to be a Manchfoo"—said of one who uses a foreign costume, etc.

To step, to tread; to trample on; to take measured steps in singing: "chieng tak, to trample on; com., 'tak, ten, a foot-stool; steps, stairs; 'tak, 'peng, a step attached to the front of a bed; 'tak, t'ai a pestle or beater, worked with the foot; "tak, mwong, to kick a door open; "tak, k'a, to tread on; something to rest the foot on; "tak, kiew 'de, bridal shoes; coll., tak, hoi the step of an actor; tak, tio to "tread the path" — to pave one's way in a business; tak, k'a chioh, t'a, to trample under foot; to impose on, to abuse; sioh, k'a tak, lioung, sprung, one foot treading on the edges of two boats; met., to attempt two things at once.

Many, abundant; mixed, repeated: "chak, tak, things mixed up, a medley.

Open, pervious, permeable; to pervade, to permeate, to extend all about; to see through, to perceive clearly, as a subject; intelligent; intelligible; to penetrate, as water; to transfer to, to give or hand over to; to promote, to advance; to spring, as plants; all, every, universal; suitable, fit; used for the coll. tak, q.v.; "siong' tak, rising, as in fame or honor; also to inform the throne; "tak, jing, a shrewd man; "chiung' tak, to introduce, to recommend; com., "tung tak, to understand fully; ready, intelligent; "hwuk, tak, rising, prosperous.

The name of a plant: "chieu tak, the plantain.

Water rippling or bubbling up; prattling, jabbering; joined, united; to pile up; covetous, greedy; rash, blindfold, foolhardy; slow, leisurely, remiss.

The sound of a drum: coll., tak, ak, or tak, ak, ku, a low, one-headed drum, also called 'chiung' ku, or the dear drum; tak, is also a small toy drum and drummer on wheels.

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Tang.

A carnation color; red; met., sincere; a medicine, a remedy, a prescription; "ek, pieng, tany sing, wholly sincere, devoted.

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一件丹心
to adaptable; com., "tang sa, vermilion, cinnamon bark; "tang hwong, a good recipe; "tang pui, a medicinal bark— to reduce flatulence; "tang kie, the red-hearted cassia; "tang ta, a yellowish earth, used in paints; "sing sieng lieng, tang the genii distill medicines; met., said of an excellent recipe; "tang sieng, the lower part of the abdomen—source of strength, as in voice.

Coral: also read "sang, q. v.; "tang tang, the jingling sound, as of girdle ornaments; com., "tang hu, coral; "tang hu ting, Shan. a red coral button, the Shan. highest in rank; "tang hu sii, branched coral; "tang hu chiao, coral beads.

To walk as if lame, to halt, to hobble; unable to advance, making slow progress: properly read "sang, q. v.

Dull of hearing; a man's name: "Lo tang, commonly called "Lo k'ang, or "Lo chü, the founder of Tanism or Rationalism.

Also read "ting, and interchanged with the next: long ears, the ears hanging down—a mark of wisdom; addicted to pleasure; to delight in.

Also read "ting: to look at and yet think of something else; instful, given to pleasure; to look about, as tigers while eating; "tang tang, a fierce, grand look, as of a tiger.

Single, one, alone, solitary, isolated; a single garment; only, simply; wholly, entirely; exhausted, poor, thin, bad; Tan. around, pervading; a bill, Shan. a receipt; a check, an agreement: the 1st also read "sieng, q. v.: com., "tang tang, or "tang chü, single, the only one; "tang ting, a single thickness; "tang ch'iu, single-handed, working alone; "tang pok, poor, thin; few, reduced, as a family; "tang sing kó, a bachelor, one who has no family; "ku tang, orphaned; isolated; "hou tang, an invoice of goods; "kwi tang, to make out a bill; "ti tang, a circular, a note of information; "si, tang, a note of thanks (for presents); com., "tang teh, ng, "sieng, "tang, a single bamboo can't make a row; met., to need others' help to succeed well; "tang huang so kong red to talk unreasonably; "tang t'iu tang, one to one (in a fight).

Also read "tang: to carry to the utmost; the extreme, last stage of; exhausted; "tang teh, the whole strength.

A single garment, one, having no lining; "tang, a single, inner garment.

To breathe hard, to pant; to rejoice; asthmatic, broken-winded, as a horse; slow, easy; full, many: "tang tang, many; vigorous.
A small, round basket of bamboo or rush, for holding rice; a calabash: 'cai, 'tang s'oo', a basket of rice; 'tang t’ik, a kind of bamboo, having large leaves and long joints.

A region in the southern district of Chihli province, now the district of Hantan in Kwangping prefecture.

To carry on the ends of a stick across the shoulders; to bear, to sustain a responsibility; to be security for; in the coll. to delay, delayed: also read 'tang' q. v.: com., 'tang' to carry a load; "peng' 'tang', a carrying-stick or yoke; 'tang k’oong, collinge; 'tang sing, to act as security; 'tang s’u, to be anxious about, solicitous; 'tang koh, to be responsible for; coll., o’tang, tung and jin’tang, tong, can and cannot; 'tang tek, ‘k’i, pong’ tek, ‘to, can carry a load and set it down; met., able to do it without trouble; 'tang koh, delayed, retarded; 'tang koh, nik, 'chi, days wasted by delay. Read siung: to borrow; false; pretending.

Interchanged with the last: to bear, to carry; a load of two piculs of grain; a large town in the northwest of Hainan Island: 'ka ru, 'tang sik: no food in the house, destitute.

A coll. character: now, the present time: "tang chew k’o' to go immediately; "kau' 'tang, till now; "tang, ki niang, the men of the present time.

The gall, the gall-bladder; courage, bravery; fortitude; to rub, as the down from fruit: com., 'tang' 'tang, the liver and gall; met., the very heart; very intimate; 'tong' 'tang, great courage; 'tang k’o' a courageous spirit; "tang s’iu, cowardly, timid; "tang 'hang, his bravery has died out; "tang hwan, vitriol; coll., king p’wai’ 'tang, seared enough to split his gall-bladder!

Also read 'tang': disease from overwork; fatigued, wearied; ulceration, sores; erysipelas; a disease of children, like the piles or strangury; "tang awk; to vex the wicked; com., "meng' siong, wong' 'tang.
the jaundice appearing on the face.

Fringes on the border of a coronet to cover the ears; flaps or pendants on caps; sound of a drum.

True, sincere; to trust; plentiful, abundant; name of a far country beyond the sea.

A coll. word, often, frequently, constantly: 'tang 'tang chiong wong' repeatedly so; 'tang 'tang ch'eng' constantly cold, as the weather.

Sun-rising, the morning, dawn; light, clear, bright; men who act as females in plays; anciently used for sing, a spirit, a god: 'tang sik' morning and evening; 'ngwong tang' new year's day; 'sauk tang' the 1st day of a month; 'ek tang' in a morning, instantly; com., 'siew tang' actors in female dress; 'u tang' the character of a female warrior in plays; 'hua tang' actors who personate girls; 'paik, mang tang' the eight actors—on horseback in certain idol processions.

Also read 'tang: to strike, to brush away; a small basket; 'bamboo mats for a roof. Read

t'ak: the heavens suddenly becoming dark.

A burden, a load carried at the ends of a stick across the shoulder; a load of 100 catties, a pict;
in the coll. a numerative of carrying - ropes: also read 'tang, q. v.: com., 't'aeng' tang' a heavy load; 'lai tang' a load carried in baskets; a pair of carrying-baskets and stick; 'chi'k, tang' to go and relieve one of his load; coll., 'ch'eng s0h, siok; tang' a set of palm-coir ropes, a hank of two such ropes.

To talk wildly, to boast, to brag; incoherent, fabulous, idle, nonsensical; to enlarge, to magnify: great, vast; to bear, to nourish, to bring up; 'hwong tang' to lie, to brag; 'tang' chul, to bear a son; 'sing tang' a god's birthday.

An egg; a tribe of the M laat's: commonly read Ta. 'taung' q. v.

'Tang'. A coll. word: to force, to exert the muscles violently, as in speaking; to strain, as at stool: tang 'ki, ho, t'eng, k'eng nau' to strain one's wind-pipe by outcries.

'Tang'. A coll. word: to spread, to extend, to enlarge, as a spot of grease or ink on paper; a copy-slip placed under and showing through the paper, called che' tang; tang' twai the spot much enlarged; tang' t'eng twai' it has wet through; 'hwong tang'
a ruled form, as placed under paper to write by.

To converse; to discuss, to talk about; to prate, to cavil; to dispute; talk, chit-chat: "mi tang, pleasant talk; "hang tang, chit-chat; "ch'iu tang, to play chess; com., "k'ong ch'ien, tang, t'ie laugh and chat; to jest; "tang king p'auk, 'ku, to converse about things ancient and modern; "tang tang" to discourse about.

To serve up food; to bait, to allure with a bait; to eat, to devour; cakes with flesh rolled in, a sandwich.

A hard, tough wood, suitable for axles; sandalwood; in the coil. read "tung, q. v.

"Tang. A coll. word; to shine, the reflection of the sun's rays; to dart, as rays of light; to expose in the sun; to place so as to show through, as a copy-slip: to k'o' tang tang, take and put it in the sun; "tang t'ie, to shine into; "tang k'ang" to hold to the light and examine; "tang'ong, a shadow cast on to; "tang che" tang" (or t'aik) to place a copy-slip under (thin paper) to write by.

To fillip, to snap with the fingers; to thrum, to play on stringed instruments; to snap, to bow or whip, as cotton; to accuse, to reprove T'AN. report against: also read T'AN. tang" q. v.: "tang chin, to snap the fingers; com., "tang king k'ing, to play on lutes, etc.; "tang "ning, to dye by sprinkling: "tang mieng, to bow cotton; "tang chin, a bowing-stick; met., to pound each other, as in a quarrel; "tang ak, to subdue, to subject; "tang "lung siang" to mark with a marking-line, as tailors do.

A ball, a pellet, a bullet; to shoot with a pellet-bow; any thing small, a plat of ground: also read "tung, q. v.: "kwi tang, injurious meteorological phenomena, malarious influences; com., "tang chin, or tang" wong, a pellet; coll., "tang chin, or tang" wong, to shoot out from a pellet-bow; "huang tang" tik, tang" to cross-question, to harass with words.

Sincere, in earnest, the whole heart engaged; hasty, urgent: "tang" no, heavy wrath. Read sieng: to move about, to disturb; "tang" k'ai, not dread (the trouble of) reforming.

To dread trouble or pain; sore, fatigued; fearful, apprehensive: "ku ke' tang" not fear any one, disrespectful, reckless; pok, tang" k'ai, not dread (the trouble of) reforming.
A feudal state in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Kaifung in Honan: com., "tang' Téäng" earnest, diligent; respectful.

To eat, to taste; to chew, to masticate and swallow; to entice, to hold out baits, to allure; a bite, a morsel, a swallow; wild, incoherent.

Fresh, tasteless, flat, insipid; thin, weak, watery, the opposite of 'nù'; light, as color; dull, as trade; heartless, indifferent to; strange, distant, as a friend; the 2d also means still, tranquil, as water; agitated, as the mind: com., "tang' sî" a soy somewhat fresh; "tang' saik, a light color; "tang' chong, to use light cosmetics; "tâng tang" indifferent to; insipid; few, reduced, as a family; dull, as a market; "tang' chui, Tamshui in Formosa; coll., "tang' ta ch'îâng tang' k'âh, to treat distant guests to weak tea, as sometimes said jocosely by the host.

Tang'. A coll. word: to err, to mistake; an error, a fault; wrong, erroneous: "mò tang" no error, right; "nù c' tang' you are in fault; "tang' tio' the wrong road; met., a vicious course; "tâng tang, ch'îâng, wrong already and finish it wrong!

Tang'. A coll. word: a coopers block to drive down hoops with; to drive hoops: tâng' tang' sîoh, tang' â to give (the hoop) one or two (more) blows.

Also read ,tâu: a sort of helmet or morion; helmet-shaped; to incite, to provoke; in the coll. at, by, near in time or place; to fit closely: com., "tâu mau, an iron or brass helmet; "tâuk, tâu mau, a helment-shaped bamboo hat; coll., "chûik, tâu, near the time of a festival; "muong, tâu, at the south gate; "tâu tak, fitting closely, as a sheath.

Also read ,tâu: to strike, to grasp, to seize; to scheme after, to engross, to monopolize; to criticise, to correct; in the coll. to draw, to bring near to; to befriend, to care for; to tuck, to press, to fold under: "tâu lang, to grasp after, to engross; com., "tâu liâng, to get commissions; to monopolize, as trade; coll., "p'woî, tâu tî, to tuck the quilt under; "tâu sîng, piêng, to bring near to one's self; to befriend, as an orphan; "tâu muong tâu, to get people's custom; "tâu tîou ma t'au, to turn a horse's head.

Read ,t'â; coll. ,tau: the classifier of posts, pillars, trees, round timbers, etc.: "sîoh, tau ch'eu' a tree: "sîoh, tau t'eu' a post.
Read 'tau; coll. 'tau: a dry measure of 10 'ching or pints, but varying in size: vessels like pecks: 1 kwang 'tau, the legal peck, containing about 15 pounds; 2 'mi 'tau, the common rice-peck; 3 ch'ong 'tau, the granary-peck, containing 6½ catties, and measuring 1½ gallons; 4 'tau ek, those who measure rice at public granaries; 5 'tau lik, a broad-brimmed rain-hat of bamboo splints and leaves; 6 'tau lang, a storied basket; 7 'tau aing a sort of small earthen jar with a large mouth; 8 'ak, 'tau, a footstool; steps, stairs.

' Tau. A coll. word: to shake, as clothes; also to count, to reckon up: 'tau 'tau, shake it; 9 'tau 'ung 'ting, to shake out the dust; 'tau so' to reckon the account, as of a day's gains.

A kind of basket to catch mud-fish by covering them; to cover; a shade, a cover; com., 10 ting 'tau, a lamp-globe; a screen or cover for lamps; 11 kien 'tau, a sedan-cover; kwang ch'ai 'tau, a pall of cloth of simple or mixed colors; kié 'teng 'tau, a movable bamboo coop for covering over fowls; 12 'tau kieu 'tau, to cover the head, as with the bedclothes.

Read 'taiu; coll. 'tau: to strive for superiority, to compete, to contest: 13 'tau k'á, to compete in speed; 14 'tau k'iu a spirit of competition; 15 'tau ngaiing to contend stiffly, as in law suits; 16 'tau sio yang, to strive for superiority in; 'tau liang sio, to race dragon-boats.

Tau'. A coll. word: midday, noon; met., dinner: nik, 'tau tau' the sun at the meridian, 12 M.; siong 'tau and a 'tau forenoon and afternoon; 'p'wai 'tau' mid-day, in the heat of the day; 17 'tau sikh, 'tau, have eaten dinner.

Formerly used for 'ku (the thigh): dice, called 18 Shai. "tau chi, com.,'tau saik, the numbers on dice; 19 'tau ka, the keeper of a gambling den; 20 'tau poong, a dice bowl, set in a clay mold; 'yue 'tau, to shake the dice; coll., 'tau chi twai as large as a die; 21 'tau ka, kieng 'tu, sio 'mi mo 'chu, if the gaming-house keeper joins in the game, it is not clear whether he loses or not.

投 Read 'tou; coll., 'tau: to throw, to cast down, 22 Chao. to reject; to drop, to fall into; to go to, to engage one to do, to intrust; to submit; to throw one's self on another; to report, to inform; to lodge information against: 'tau i 'ût, to throw one's self on him for support; 'tau tó' to report one's arrival; 'tau kung, or 'tau yang, to enlist; 'tau hong, to return to allegiance; 'tau sêhk, to beg a night's lodging; 'tau póh, to cleave to, to depend on, as an orphan does; 'tau t'ai, preternatural conception in the womb; 'tau pó 't'iong, to inform the constable; 'tau têng 'tau sá, to tell east and west—tell everybody;
TAUK.

To peck; to pick up, as grain with the bill; to eat, as fowls do: "pauk, tauk, to knock at a door; coll., tauk, sioh, choi, to pick up a bill full; to peck at; tauk, cheu, a game with cards in which each takes three at a time; tauk, cheu kua, to divine by the pecking of birds; tauk, cheu, to peck through the shell, as chicks do.

TAU.

A coll. word, corrupted from tea (tea), as in tau 'kwang taing' a restaurant.

Beans, peas, legumes: also read tauw q. v.; com., 'king tau' peas; 'kong tau' a sort of white bean with spotted eyes; 'ch'ang tau' sis, salt-bean relish; 'tau' kiek, the long-pod, or string, bean; 'tau' sioh, bean sprouts, made by covering so as to heat or ferment; 'tau' ho hij, bean curd; 'tau', kang (coll. tau kwang), cakes of bean curd; 'tau' ngau, bean sprouts, made by covering so as to heat or ferment; 'tau' ho hij, "curd-chopsticks"—the film from the surface of the curd made into rolls; tau' ho 'peng, a bean-curd press; coll., 'ch'eng tau' or 'ch'ien tau', the common field-bean; tau' 'peng tau' leng' crushed beans; tau' 'cho, fermented bean-relish.

The small-pox: com., tau' 'mo, the goddess of small-pox; "ch'ung tau', to inoculate; "yong tau', the foreign vaccine-virus; tau' chiong, the virus of a pustule; tau' siong, chiong, the pustules suppurating; "ch'ok, tau' to have the small-pox; coll., tau' seng "meng hain' before the pock and after the measles—are critical periods.

Read tauw; coll. tau as in tauw kauk, the neck; tauw liang, the collar or neck of a garment; tauw kauk, tienk, to contract the neck; a short neck.
found; to establish, to erect: also read トう, q. v.: 'ch'ien taung, pre-eminent; taung, wok, ing kung, to excel the whole crowd; taung, lik, to erect, to set upright; taung, e meritorious, as said of officers at the quinquennial trial; coll., taung, ch'idng' (a concubine) promoted to be the chief wife.

Great, large, lofty; extensive; bright; to show, to manifest.

Also read tau': to tread on; to stretch forward in running; to jump over, to leap far and high; to walk lamely; very long, distant; unusual, irregular.

To cut, to hack; to hew, to chop; to rive or split; to hash, to mince; to carve, to engrave.

A coll. word: to take up, to lift, to carry with both hands: tauk, 'k'ii, to take it up; taung, 'te, to carry a chair; taung, ch'imng' to take and place properly.

(783)

Taung.

To pawn, to pledge; to consider, to regard as, to use as; reputed as; for, instead of, as; a basis, foundation; safely, securely, properly; honest, trusty; also read 'tong, q. v. : com., 'swoi taung' and 'sii taung' licensed and unlicensed pawnbrokers; 'taung' taing' a pawnshop; 'taung' t'au, articles pawned; 'taung', i, siong, to pawn clothes; 'taung' p'ieu' a pawn-ticket; 'suk, taung' or 'te taung' to redeem a pawn; 'ch'au taung' to trouble a pawnbroker, as by clamoring for high rates; taung, ch'eng, to "regard as only an onion"; met., to slight, to treat lightly; 'taung', ta, in the place of tea; 'tung taung' secure, safe; coll., taung taing' t'eng, the apartments of a pawnshop; taung taung' in place of a regular meal; ch'b' taung' a pledge, guarantee; ng' taung', t ch'ao wa' don't regard what he says!

To impede, to obstruct, to resist; to screen; in the coll. to hold upright and let fall, to jolt, to jounce things on the ends: 'taung' p'ang, to make the ends even by jouncing; 'taung' t'ak, ta, to jounce out the bottom; 'taung' p'wo 'peny, to jounce bed-boards on their ends; 'taung' mek, saik, to jolt out the bed-bugs.

Read tong'; used for the coll. taung': a portion of food taken at one time, a meal, a repast; met., a spell, a while: "sioh, taung' p'woong' one meal of rice; sioh, nik, sang taung' three meals a day; k'ah, 'lieu sioh, taung' k'wai' to play or divert one's self a while.

Taung'. A coll. word: to insert a piece, to patch: taung' kieng, to patch the shoulder; taung' sioh, to insert a piece.
To push away; a part, a piece, a fragment, a section; a piece of silk; a
numerative of sections, pieces, affairs, plats, etc.; skill, workmanship: ek, "taung" te a plat of land, a spot. com., 'pek, taung' skill in writing, penmanship; 'ho, ch'iu, taung' good skill, workmanship.

Glossy silk; satin: com., 'tsiu, taung' silks and satins; "kung taung" a silk mercer's; "kwa taung" brocade; "kwong taung" plain satins; "kong taung" satins of the best quality; "taung" kwo, satin boots; 'ch'aiu taung' sleeky satin.

The heel of a shoe; also a shoe-lining.

To run away, to hide one's self; to skulk; to disappear unaccountably; to retire, as into privacy; the 33d diagram: "ang, taung" to retire to private life; coll. "taung", ch'ang, "escaped alive" — to disappear unaccountably, as frogs from a jar tightly covered.

Read "tung and tong"; coll. "taung" 'to pound, to strike violently, to thump; to dash against; to meet accidentally or abruptly; to intrude; met., to cheat, to swindle: "taung" to, to knock over; "taung" 'ak, to knock out; "taung" ti, to go in abruptly, to intrude; "taung", ch'ang, to pound bells (in worship); "pah, taung" ch'ek, a thief who goes in on a pretence; chieu, yeu taung' p'ieng' to over reach, to swindle; "taung" muk, ch'ung, to "beat the wooden bell" — to claim the pay on pretence of having rendered the service.

Read "taung"; coll. "taung" to interrupt, to stop; broken off, discontinued; clean, free from: "taung", ch'ang (or ch'iang), to stop coming, fail to appear; "taung" tid "the road cut off"; met., to break off intercourse, as friends; "taung", ch'ang, long discontinued; "taung", k'o, to die; "taung" neng, to wean; "taung" sang 'yong, to cease bearing; "taung" tao, o' without a spot; quite new, as clothes; "taung" ch'ek, the last of the seven funeral rites, the 49th day.

To miss, to err: to slip, to fall; in the coll. to let fall, to drop; to rain: coll. "taung" k'o, dropped, lost; "taung" m'lo, lost, gone! "taung" lang, to fall and become wet; "p'ah, taung" to let fall; "taung", a, to rain; "taung" huox, or taung, p'wo si a, a summer shower or gust; taung' lo, to fall down, as things; taung' sieh, ch'ak, a rain, a shower; "taung" i, tian, to, to drop into his frying-pan; in a met. sense, to stop and eat with him; also to fall into his toils.

Also read 't'auk', a variegated stone, a stone with streaks or veins through it; to excess, to overrun, to pass by; an excess: "taung" san, a district in the west of Kiangsu.
The 2d also read taung: large, vast, magnificent; slow, leisureily; agitated, shaking, ready to run over; vagrant, unsettled; dissolve, extravagant; to squander, to run riot, to waste wantonly; the 2d also means a house like a cave; 'taung' taung' careless, profuse; 'taung' taung' vast and deep, to overturn, as the laws or regulations.

A washing tub; disturbed, moved about; large, great; depraved; also read 'tik, taung' to shake things, as in washing; 'taung' taung' licentious; 'pien' taung' in a panic; com., 'si taung' to wash and rinse; com., 'ko taung' (or taung'), to rinse.

Read 'tioang'; coll. 'taung': ten feet in common measure, about equal to 11 3/4 English inches; 'taung' ek, ne 11 or 12 feet; 'taung' siong' over 10 feet; 'taung', ko, a measuring-pole.

The péduncle or footstalk of flowers; the stem of leaves or fruit; what fruit hangs by; met., unfounded; com., 'ho te' stems of lily-leaves — the infusion used as a cooling drink; 'teng' te' leng', a double-flowered lotus; com., 'ti te' a stem; 'pi te' a gourd-stem; met., the tuft of hair on the side of a child's head; 'sidang' te' remnants of threads, as left in sewing. Read 'tai': the roots of plants; 'tai' kai' prickles, motes, trifles.

Wisdom, understanding; knowledge, judgment, discretion; wise, intelligent; able, clever, shrewd: the 2d also read 'te, q. v.: 'te' Chih. 'ang', clever and stupid; 'siong' te' superior wisdom; 'te' 'ang', wise and brave; com., 'te' hiou' wisdom, intelligence.

Sometimes used for the next: to go; unto, leading, tending to; to visit; to invite, to induce, to lead on; to intimate to, to inform; to regulate, to order, to manage; to resign a place; to venture, to risk, to hazard; to investigate; the form, appearance of; a causative before verbs, to cause one to do; that, in order to; an object, an end, a tendency; to exert, to carry to the utmost; very, extremely; thoroughly; secret, close, subtle: 'ek, te' a single aim; 'te' sio to resign an office; 'te' meng' to risk life for; com., 'te' e' or 'te' te' e' to intimate, to signify by a nod; to bow slightly.

Fine, close, as texture; soft, delicate, handsome; to mend clothes; torn, tattered; com., 'pien te' fine, elegant, pretty.

To establish, to found, to set up; to appoint; to place, to arrange; to lay aside; to decide, to judge; to punish; to purchase for one's own use; 'te' 'sing' tu te' no place to hide, ashamed; failing in

sowing. Read 'tai': the roots of plants; 'tai' kai' prickles, motes, trifles.

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one's plans, destitute; com., 'te lwo' to buy goods, lay in a fresh stock; col., 'te mā' kī, not rich enough to buy it; 'te mā' cheng can't finish the purchases!—soil, for there are so many things that must be got.

Like the last: to place, to set down; to receive; to stop; to put aside, to reject; 'ang te' to put by securely.

Chih.

'Te'. A coll. word: to poke, to butt, to push with the head; to raise, as with the head and hands: 'te' ch'ok, to push and get out; 'te'siông' to raise with the head and hands; 'te'māi' kī, can't raise it, as a very heavy article.

The earth, the globe, the ground; one of the three powers; a place, a site, a situation, a spot; terrestrial, earthy; the foundation of; the ground, the first color in painting; only, merely: com., 'te' t'u, the ground, the soil; 'te' k'ē the quality of soils; 'te', soi, the ground barren; 'te' le products of the ground; advantages of a locality; strategic points; 'te', lüng, an earth-worm; 'sing te' the mind, perceptive power; 'te' chio, a landlord; 'puông te' native; 'a' te' a remnant of land; met., a resource, something reserved for the future; 'te' kong the bully of the place; 'te' lo̍i, a mine, or underground infernal-machine; 'te' 'peng, the bottom-board of a coffin; 'te' a' on the ground; 'te' li, geomancy; 'te'

oi' or 'te', t'oàng, a place, a locality; 'te' ch'uang' 'puông, a defied Buddhist, named Muk, 'liêng; col., 'te' k'ang' (or ang'), an underground store-room; 'te', t'au, on the ground; p'ah, te' to prime in painting; 'te' t'au sing, the local deity; met., a chief, a leader.

A stream in the east of Shantung; to rule, to govern, to regulate; to manage, to oversee; to heal; to form, to construct; to try causes; talented, as in ruling; good government; the capital, the seat of government; the retired chambers of T'aiists: "ping te' general tranquility; com., 'tung te' the style of the emperor T'ung-chih, A. D. 1862; "li te' to manage, to arrange, to punish a criminal; 'te', liêng a' to rule the empire; 'te' ch'oi' to inflict punishment; 'i' te' to cure; 'te' pong' to heal a sickness; 'u' hvoak, 'k'ō te' no way of managing him.

Read ti: to initiate rule, to set about regulating.

Water impeded; to obstruct, to stop; a hindrance, a stoppage: to congeal, to condense, any obstruction in the system, indigestible: 'te' ch'ëw a stoppage; 'te' k'ē an inactive mind; com., 'te' te' obstructed, met., a dull, heavy look; 'k'ē' te' stoppage of secretions; 'nging te' congealed, hardened; 'chek, te' a fit of indigestion; met., goods accumulating, dull trade. Read che': discordant.
Young grain or that which ripens late; small, delicate; young, tender; also self-conceited, haughty: "tung te" or "te' chê", a youngster, a boy; "te' k'o" childish, immature, delicate.

Wild fowl, of which there are said to be 40 kinds; pheasants, francolins; to rule, to regulate; an empressure on a wall; fragrant herbs: "te' tiêk", parapet-walls; "te' niêng", the south door of a sevraglio; com., "te' k'iê", a pheasant; "te' k'iê mô", pheasant's feathers—worn by military actors in plays.

The piles; to gnaw, as insects: com., "te' ch'ông", ulcers of the anus, piles; "nôi' te" and "ngwôi' te" the internal and external, or bleeding and blind, piles.

A sow, a pig: "ting te" a corpse cut into pieces—alusion to a speech of a princess of the Han dynasty.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "te' tai" to throw away; "te' tê" to screen; "te' tieu" to set in order, to assign, as workmen to their tasks.

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Tê. A coll. word: used for 'sî, to die; 'ô k'o dead! he is dead!

Tê. A coll. word: an exclamation, as in directing another's attention, there! there it is!

Clear, bright; true, real, authenticated; an important circumstance; a target, the bull's eye; a spot appearing distinctly; after nouns and pronouns, a sign of the possessive; after adjectives, implies personality, quality, or comparison; in the coll. used for must, positively, certainly; after verbs, it is an euphonic particle and denotes completion of the action; after 'chieu and ö, makes an adverbial sense: "sieu tek, the little one, I, your servant! "ngô tek, mine; "kêüng' tek, the nearer; com., "tek, pek, one's own handwriting; "tek, ch'iu, with his own hand, he managed it; "tek, taung' trustworthy; "tek, tôüng' good, reliable; "tek, yeu' important; "tek, sîk, or tek, k'auck, true, fully substantiated; honest, trustworthy; coll., "tek, lik, aiding, helping in emergencies; tek, mêng t'iüng' loved, esteemed by others; 'hô tek, sâ' much better; 'kong tek, k'o' to speak rapidly; à' 'hieu tek, to know it; mâ' k'ang' tek, k'êng' can't see it, invisible; "tek, se' it certainly is; tek, tek, o' must be or have; "tek, tôîh, must, positively, absolutely; "chieu tek, di, to come seldom; 'ô tek, di, to come often.

A bridle: "chek, k'iê tek, to hold the reins.

Stocks of wood or iron, fetters, gyves; to manacle; to pierce; a spike, a thorn; to stop, to close; a thing
to clog wheels: 'tek, kok, fetters and manacles; *tek, hak, alinchnpin; met., a guide, one who controls, a censor of manners.

Also read tiek; to cut grain; the noise of reaping; to strike, to beat with the fist.

To close, to stop, as a mouth or opening; to hamper; the moon in opposition: *tek, ngai? hindrances, obstructions.

Ti.

The first or wedded wife, a consort: 'tek, sek, tek, the wife; com., 'tek, 'chu, children of the wife; 'tek, 'mu, the wife-mother, as related to a concubine's children; tek, ch'ing, or tek, tek, ch'ing, blood relations; tek, chiong, sioh, gwang' (children of) the wife have whole, (those of) a concubine have half, shares.

To drop, to drip, to ooze; a drop; met., a very little: tek, lik, to fall by drops; com., 'tek, 'chi, eaves; beads worn on a bride's forehead; com., tek, sioh, tek, to drop a drop; 'sioh, tek, 'kiang, a little; sioh, tek, tu, mo, not the least particle, not a bit; mek, 'chaj tek, tek, loh, tears falling; tek, tek, king, a squib which emits yellowish globules of fire.

A tile: "ling tek, a large tile; a jar or amphora with ears on the neck.

The point of an arrow or dart; a Barb, a sharp point: "ming tek, a whizzing arrow.

The hoof of a beast, especially of a pig or horse; to go over to, to join a party. Read tik; to stop the foot: *tek, ch'eak, uneasy, irresolute, not knowing what to do.

Tek, a coll. word: to seize firmly, to gripe: *tek, king, to grasp tightly, as the reins, or a cue.

Tek, a coll. euphonic prefix, as in tek, tak, to baste; to paste together; to erect, as a staging; to latch, to hook; to attach, as grappling irons; tek, tauk, to carry with both hands; tek, taek, to cover over; tek, tok, to dot, to punctuate; to light, as a lamp.

Read sik, and tik,; coll. tek, the price, cost, worth of; to cost, to be worth: tek, chien, it's worth money, dear; tek, ng tek, is it worth (so much) or not? "tek, nioh, wai, what is it worth? "ting tek, well worth—cheap at that.

To choose, to select, to prefer: in the coll. read Chai, tak, q. v.: *tek, kau, to select associates; com., *tek, kok, to choose lucky days—words on fortune-tellers' signs; *keng tek, to select; tek, chien, to choose a good one, as a child for adoption; tek, sd, to select a son-in-law.
Ték. A marsh, a fen, a bog; a pool; to moisten; to soften; to enliven; to enrich; to fertilize; to nurse; to cause to shine; to favor; to benefit; to show kindness; favor, kindness; to make to grow; rich, fertile; redolent, as with fragrance: "a tek, moistened by rain; 't'ung' tek, to enrich; moist and fresh; 'tek, siá' a marshy plant like purslane; com., 'jong tek, favor, beneficence.

Ték. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to drip, to drain, to draw off; filter: tek, ta, drained dry; tek, 'mi, to dip up rice with a filtering-dipper; tek, tek, lôh, dripping down.

The male of beasts; a single bullock; a victim; an animal three years old; a team of four; to pair, to mate, to matech; to stand forth alone; single, solitary, alone, insulated; only, specially, of set purpose: tek, seng, an ox for sacrifice; com., 'tek, 'e unlike a special edict; tek, e' or tek, tik, with special design or purpose; tek, che' 't'ung 'ti, I write specially to inform you.

Teng.

To ascend; to advance; to go up higher; to begin, to start, as on a journey; to gain a degree; to record, to note; to become perfect; complete; ripened; at once, as soon: "teng, 'si, immediately; "hung, teng, abundant, as harvests; "teng, teng, responsive, as voices; "teng, chik, to take a census; com., 'tehng, 'chîu' teng, 'k'wo, to have five sons all graduates; "teng, sang, to 'choi, to climb hills and cross rivers — to travel; 'teng, t'ai pai' chiong, to mount the stage and receive the appointment of general; coll., 'teng, ko pong' chai yué to ascend heights and fly kites — on the 9th of the 9th moon. Read: taing: to tread on.

A lamp; a lantern; met., moral light, the precepts of Budh: in the coll. read, 't'ing, t'ieng, q. v.;'teng, 'ch'î, the Scirpus capsularis, Lour., a pith used for wicks; "teng, ngô, a miller, a moth.

A bamboo mat or covering, such as hucksters use to keep off the rain; a sort of umbrella.

Name of a plant: "king, teng, a kind of golden rod or hypericum.

Teng. A coll. word: to prick, to bruise, as the foot by treading on things; met., to in-
A class, kind, degree, sort, species; the same, like, equal; a grade, a rank; to wait, to attend; a sign of the plural; to compare: used for the coll. "teng," q. v.: "teng ngak, official grade; "teng haiu" to wait for; "teng loi" sorts, classes; "teng jing, or "teng jiu," such like causes or circumstances; "ngó "teng, we, us; "i "teng, you all; com., "miong," "tung hai," sang "teng, the three classes, upper, middle, and lower; ek, "teng, the first class of; pok, "teng, or "chak, pok; "teng, different, unlike; mixed kinds.

Read "tieng; coll. "teng": a dot, a black spot; a stain, spotted; the stroke of a clock, an hour; to count, to reckon, to look over and see that a number is complete; to call a roll; to detail, to draft, as troops; to appoint; to discover, to bring to light: "teng o" a spot, a stain; "kwi "teng, chung, what o'clock is it? "teng" "teng kuo" past two o'clock; "teng kuo" to count over; "teng saung" to reckon, to count up; "teng kuo" metamorphoses, as of Budhas and elves; "teng p'ó" to detect and expose (a fault); "teng ping, to detail troops; "teng ka" to take an inventory of goods, as on re-opening shop in the 1st month; "teng midiang, to call the roll; "teng tik, sing, can turn iron into gold! — has superior talent.

Ballast; a stone used for an anchor; in the coll. an anchor, a grapnel: coll., "teng" sōh, an anchor-cable; "p'a teng" to cast anchor; "k'iseteng" to weigh anchor; "p'ah, "teng" to anchor, to moor.

The forehead, the front of anything; to capitalize by placing a character higher in the line; the 1st also read "teng" q. v.: "tā teng" the forehead, the front of.

To press down; to repress, to keep in subjection; to pacify; to quell, to overrule evil influences, as hills do; to guard, to protect; a mart, an entrepôt; in the coll. paper-ingots: "teng" ak, to quell disturbances; com., "teng" sī, to guard, as a frontier; "teng" tai, a brigadier; "ch'eh teng" a market, a busy mart; coll., "teng" ko' to "keep the treasury" — the first ingot which is put in and retained for luck; paper ingots in idolatry; "teng" tiān, nī tek, kuo' oi' to be confined to a place or employment, to be "a fixture".
钉

To nail, to fasten with nails; to bind, as books: in the coll. to sting, as bees; severe, as blows: also read "ting, q. v.: com., "teng, to drive a nail; "teng, chü, to bind books; "teng, si, to kill by nailing fast; "teng, 'peng, 'pang, to lay a floor; coll., "p'ung, 'teng, to strike heavy blows, to beat severely.

Teng'. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to stitch: "teng, 'd, to stitch shoes round the tops and on the toes; "teng, tek, 'ch'ü, coarsely stitched or seamed.

To revise, to criticise; to edit, to collate; to arrange, to adjust, as taxes; to settle the terms, to make an agreement; to fix upon, as a day; to delay: "kau, "teng, to collate and edit a work; com., "lai, "teng, to make a collection; a collection, as of model essays; "teng, 'yok, to enter into an agreement.

Teng'. A coll. word: strong, high flavored, as infusions; deep, as colors: 'da k'ak, 'teng, the tea is too strong; 'teng, 'lang, a deep blue; 'teng, d'o, 'teng, a deep peach-red.

Teng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'teng, taung, to pawn; to jolt, to jounce up and down.

澄

Still water; pure, clear, limpid: "teng, 'ching, very limpid; still, quiet, as a place.

To look straight at, to fix the eye on, to gaze, to stare: "teng se, to gaze at.

The side posts of a door; to follow; a staff: "teng, 'chü, to cause one to comply.

A pain, an ache; acute pain; used by some in the sense of affection, extreme regard for: "teng, 'tong, severe pain, as in the bowels.

Water spurt ing and dashing about; to mouth words, to brag; vacant, empty; a feudal state, now the district of 'Teng in Shantung.

腾

A flying serpent, fabled to rise to the clouds and cause rain.

To leap, as a horse; to run, to gallop; to mount up, to ascend: com., "teng, 'ching ka, to mount to the clouds and ride the mist, as said of Budhs and fairies.

To copy, to transcribe: com., "teng, 'lioh, to copy out; "teng, 'lioh, 'ch'ü, the copyists of essays at examinations; "teng, 'lioh, 'k'ü, a superintendent of copyists; "teng, 'woong, written on yellow paper.

停

To stop, to fill up; to make up a deficiency, to add to; to pay; to forfeit, as life; flowing, confluent; complying; a rumbling, as of drums: also read, tieng,
q. v.: com., 'teng 'mwaŋ, filled up, entirely stopped; 'teng 'siu, to fill blanks in writing; 'teng pi'eng 'laŋ, to note in the schedule or register, as a student's name and antecedents; 'teng k'eng, to fill the river; met., hope you'll be drowned! col., 'teng 'mai, to spoil a sale, as by deprecating the goods. Read, 'teng: to fix, to settle. Read 'teng: a long time. Read 'tien: exhausted, diseased; liberal.

Read 'kwang; used for the coll. 'teng: to repay, to cancel a debt; to restore, to give back, as a borrowed article: 'teng chai' to pay a debt; 'teng p'woong ch'üa le' to pay principal (by installments) without interest; 'teng 'nguai, to pay me; to return it to me; 'teng ka' to offer one a lower price; 'teng ch'ing, to let a daughter go to be married; 'teng so' mèk, to settle an account.

Settled, fixed; tranquil, secure; surely, certainly; positively, absolutely; to set, to fix, to settle on; to bring to a state of rest; to decide, to determine, to adjust: also read 'teng' q. v.: 'ang 'teng' at rest; 'teng' yong, absolutely; com., 'pek, 'teng' it must be; 'ek, 'teng' positively; 'teng' sing, to quiet the mind; 'teng' p'eng' to agree definitely on a betrothal; 'ik, 'teng' in a trance, abstracted, as Buddhists; col., 'teng' chü, to recite by reading, not repeating memoriter.

A rent seam; to rip, to tear; a hint, an inkling: 'teng' liêk, to rip seams; com., 'p'o 'teng' to hint a matter, to divulge inadvertently.

A salver or treacher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or tutenag; an ingot, a shoe of bullion, in which sense read 'ti'ang' in the coll. q. v.

A rank, a battalion, a file of soldiers; an army; a company, a flock; to marshal, to place in ranks; a while, transitory; a gust, a shower; a spell, as of pain: the 2d also read 'ting, q. v.: 'p'wao 'teng' to marshal columns; com., 'pá 'teng' to post troops; in rank, in file; 'chi'eng 'teng' an army in battle; 'pai 'teng' a defeated army; 'teng' wong, to die in battle; 'teng' siê, the ranks, files; col., 'sioh, 'kung 'teng' a company, a squad; a flock, a herd; 'hung 'sioh, 'teng' a gust of wind; 'sioh, 'teng' kwo 'sioh, 'teng' 'ti'ang' successive pains, as in parturition; ch'ö 'teng' to bear (one) company.

Anciently used for I; now used only by the Emperor, We, Ourselves: 'teng' tiew' subtle, recondite; insipient springs of action.
Teng. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in teng 'taeng' to move; shaken, agitated; teng 'taung' to fall down, to drop, as rain; teng 'tang' to drive hooves, as a cooper does.

(794)

Teng.

The winter season; the close, the end; to store up: 'chang teng, the 12th month; com., 'teng 'tou', the beginning of winter; harvest in the 10th month; 'teng 't'iang, or 'teng kii' the winter season; 'teng che' the winter solstice—22d solar term; 'teng chaik, mang ha' che' nikt, the night of the winter, and day of the summer, solstice—are the longest; coll., 'teng chaik, ch'it' wang 'tong 'wong, to barter the solstice rice-flour for boiled dumpings; met., to gain nothing by the process; 'teng 'chi', chilblains.

A surname: 'Tai, teng, a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.

Teng.

Read 'tung; coll. 'teng: the east; met., this, this one; here: 'teng 'hoong or 'teng siet' the east quarter; 'teng paek, north-east; 'teng oh, a title of the god T'at' sang; 'teng 'to' sa, wai, to lounge here and there; 'teng, twa sa pek, or 'teng 'chi'ang, sa, chuoi, pulled here and there, pressed with invitations from different parties; 'teng 'to' sa to 'to' ku, the east demands gongs and the west demands drums—dunned by many creditors.

Teng. A coll. word, as in teng 'nê (brogue 't'eng 'nê'), where? whither? whence? how? teng 'nê li, whence did you come? teng 'nê se', chiong wang how is it thus? — it is not so; teng 'nê 'nêng, whence is he? what is his native place?

Read 'tung; coll. 'teng: the same, alike, agreeing; of the same place or age; together, fellow, associate: 'teng yong the same sort; 'teng ho of the same age; 'teng ho, the same mark, of the same stamp or quality, as goods; 'teng k'ang, fellow-citizens; 'teng k'wo, fellow graduates or K'jin.

Teng.

Read 'tung; coll. 'teng: a tube, a pipe, a hollow cylinder; a tubular cup; 'tung, 'ho' 'teng, a trumpet; 'teng 'teng, or 'teng 'dang, a chimney, a flue; 'hong 'teng, a tobacco pipe; 'pek, 'teng, a pencil cup; 'lw, 'teng, an oil-receiver—made of a joint of bamboo; 'hwa 'teng, a kaleidoscope.

Teng.

Read 'tung in the dictionaries: copper, brass, called the red metal; of copper, brazen: com., 'teng 'taing a copper-smith's; teng ke' brass or copper utensils; teng h'oo 'brass goods'—counterfeit head-gear; pah, 'teng, white copper, tutenag; 'wong 'teng, brass; 'teng lioh, verdigris; 'teng 'chieng, cash; 'teng 'yek, 'brass leaves'—the round bits of gilt paper in the flowers of a graduate's cap; 'teng 'sing 't'iek, kauk, an iron constitu-

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tion; coll., 'töng ch'au' smells coppery—said of one who buys office.

Read 'tung'; used for the coll. 'töng, as in 'töng 'Tung. 'Chi, or 'töng säng, a medium, one who pretends to inspiration; 'ho' 'töng, and 'töng t'au, those who support the 'töng 'chi, and invoke the god; 'pah, löh, 'töng, to enact the above ceremony; 'töng t'au 'ki 'mui, the beginning of the 'töng, and the end of the 'ki, (ceremonies)—are efficacious or important.

(795)

Teu.

兪

A kind of helmet, a morion; shaped like a helmet; to excite, to irritate; to doubt: commonly read 'tau, q. v.

挾

To correct, to criticise; to clip, to cut off; to grasp; to strike; to scheme after, to engross: commonly read 'tau, q. v.

瓧

Also read, 'tau: a trough, or pail, for giving a horse drink; a light mountain-sedan: com., 'teu k'ieu' or 'k'wo', 'sang 'teu, a mountain chair, or light traveling sedan; 'teu hu, the bearers; coll., 'ie 'kiäng 'teu, a small, uncovered chair, having a stick attached by cords to rest the feet on.

读

Read 'tieu;' coll. 'teu: to engrave, to cut figures on, to carve; to polish, as an essay; ornamented: 'teu k'ai, to carve, to cut, as characters; "teu t'auk, to cut gems; met., to elaborate, as an essay; "teu t'ö, an engraving-tool; "teu 'kuoa, to adorn with carvings; "teu tek, 'hö, well-engraved; "teu siöh, 'poon, to carve a flower; 'teu so' 'sang ch't'iong' to carve and mold idol-images.

Teu. A coll. word: bitterish, harsh in taste; 'teu 'mu, a bitter taste left (in the mouth); 'ku 'teu 'teu, very bitter.

斗

A dry measure of ten 'ching or pints—varies in size; vessels like pecks; Tou. the 8th of the 28 constellations; the 68th radical; a wine-vessel: in the coll. read 'tau, q. v.: com., "paök, 'teu, the Dipper, Ursa Major—rules life; "'t'ang 'teu, the southern polar star—rules death; "'teu 'mu, "Peckmother"—a guardian of children till they are 16 years old; 'teu 'mi 'sang 'sung, a peck of rice for three cash—used as a felicitous phrase; coll., 'teu 'tang, with great boldness, to presume—a polite, deprecatory phrase.

抖

To take, to raise, to lift up; to arouse: com., "teu 'seu 'ching 'sung, to reuse up one's spirits.

科

The capital, the square block on the top of a pillar. Read 'chü: a long-handled ladle.

蚪

A tadpole: "teu 'sung, the tadpole head or style; an ancient form of character.
Also read 'teu: a sort of yellow silk; to announce, to inform; to accuse, to blame or warn.

**Teu.**

Used in the Paik, Ing for suddenly; com. 'teu, a narrow map or hanging scroll; 'teu, a notice, a posted slip; 'kik, regulations; 'teu li, reason; reasonable; 'hwak, teu, the mainspring of a watch; coll., 'teu, a continuous thread, not spliced; 'teu, hanging in tatters.

A coll. word: to strike with something limber, to whip, to switch, to lash; pendent: 'teu má' tioh, failed to hit it; 'teu meng' seng, hanging down in front, as the ends of strings; 'ti teu', hanging in tatters.

**Teu.**

A coll. word: to tremble, to shiver, to quake, as with fear: 'teu 'teu chiéng' in a tremor, trembling.

To throw, to cast down; to reject; to give, to present; to receive; to take away, to remove; to engage to do, to commission, to intrust to; to cast one's self on another, to go to; suit, agreeing; to cover; to raffle or bid for: in the coll. read 'tau, q. v.: 'teu, ki 'su há' to like what he likes, sycophantic; 'chöü', teu 'lo' wong, fell into his own snare; com., 'teu hak, unanimous, agreeing; 'teu ki, corresponding, suitting, as words pleasing the listener; 'k'eng', teu ming, to reject the dark and come to the light; met., to reform.

A twig, a small branch; applied to certain things that are long and slender; a numerical of long things, as chains, threads, strings, spires of grass, worms, streams, streets, hairs, boats, towels, needles, chopsticks; a bill, an item, an article, a section, a theme; a law, a rule: com., 'liu teu, a narrow map or hanging scroll; 'teu p'oang' a piece and a half; 'teu teu, all the items; 'piu teu, a notice, a posted slip; 'kik teu, regulations; 'teu li, reason; reasonable; 'hwak, teu, the mainspring of a watch; coll., 'teu, a continuous thread, not spliced; 'teu, hanging in tatters. A long, slender fish, called 'pah, teu, a species of Thrissa?

**Tiao.**

A kind of edible plant, growing in the summer; a reed or rush, whose tops are fit for brooms: 'ting teu, a marshy plant, whose juice dyes the hair black; teu, teu, high, lofty.

A pair of leathern reins; a bridle.

Read, 'tieu, coll. 'teu: to blend ingredients, to compound, to mix in; to spice: 'teu jiang, to season with salt; 'teu p'oang' to mix (ingredients) in rice; 'teu hwak, hwak, to mix it of a ropy consistence.
A coll. word, analogous to *teu*: to beat, to castigate, to whip, as with a stick: *teu* 'heng' heng, to whip severely.

To contain, as the earth does; the whole period from ancient times to the present, all ages: *teu* the universe.

Chou.

Often confounded with the next: a helmet, a morion: *kak*, *teu* cuirass and helmet.

Chou.

Posterity, descendants: *sie*, *teu* generations of men; *teu* 'chü', the eldest son; *yo* *teu* posterity.

Chou.

The grain of rice in the ear; the ripe grain; rent, taxes: com., *teu* 'suk', rice ripened; *teu* 'kó', rice stalks; *teu* 'ch'ok', *soi* the rice has headed; *kak*, *teu* to reap rice; coll., *soi* 'chok', *teu* to thresh rice; *teu* 'kwong' and *teu* 'ma', frames or stands on which rice is threshed—the former is used in the fields, the latter at home.

New spirits, liquor distilled; pure, strong wine; rich, mellow spirits, used in ancestral temples.

Used for the next: a crupper; a silk trace; used in epitaphs for cruel, unjust, as applied to emperors or officers: com., *teu* 'wong', the infamous prince, Chousin, who ended the Shang dynasty.

A crupper; also a horse's bridle.

Chou.

A coll. word: to dwell, to reside, to live in or at; also a suffix having the force of able at the end of some English words: *teu* 'ch'io' to live in a house; *tung* 'nö* *teu* where do you reside? *teu* 'sük', or *teu* 'kaing' accustomed to or acquainted with by long residence; *ning* *teu* to stay at home with nothing to do; *tong* ma' *teu* intolerable; *kwang* *ü* *teu* can be governed, manageable.

(796)

To manifest, to set forth; clear, conspicuous; to narrate, to compose and publish books; to settle, a porch: also read *ch'ok*, q.

Chou.

v.: *teu* 'ming', or *ming* *teu* an illustrious name, famed; *h'ienng* *teu* to manifest; *teu* 'sük', to write a narrative; com., *teu* 'chü' 'lik', *siok*, to compose a book.

Chou.

Chopsticks: com., *nga* *teu* 'ivory chopsticks; *teu* 'p'oki', chopsticks in the rough, com. *un* painted ones; *ki* 'kaing' *teu* chopsticks rounded like a flagstaff; *teu* 'teng' and (coll.) *teu* 'laeng' (or *taeng*), two sorts of cups for holding chopsticks; *ch'io* *teu* 'red painted chopsticks; coll., *teu* 'sioh', *k'iid', one chopstick.

*Teu*: A coll. word, used in the sense of *tioh*; to be at or in a place, present; *teu* 'mô
Téuk.

The bamboo; one of the eight musical notes: *tèuk,* choi' ník, the 13th day of the 5th month; *tèuk,* wong, tabasheer; com., *tèuk,* súng, bamboo sprouts; *tèuk,* chái, the joints of the bamboo; *tèuk,* si, bamboo shavings, as for calling, etc.; *tèuk,* a, (or súng), the outer coat of the bamboo—contains silex and is used as a medicine; *tèuk,* móh, the inner pellicle of bamboo—used for flute-stops; *tèuk,* kó, poles for propelling boats; *tèuk,* t'ân, mau, a sort of bamboo helmet; *tèuk,* leh, *síieng,* salted sap of the leh bamboo—a febrifuge; com., *tèuk,* p'ie, a bamboo stick for punishing children.

A kind of bamboo; a surname and name of a country: com., *t* t'ên g *tèuk,* kwok, India, the land where Budh was born.

A sort of bamboo dulcimer having 13 cords; also to collect, to gather up.

To pound earth as in making pavements of cement; to make adobe bricks; to pile and beat earth solid; to flap the wings; to incite, to urge one; a dwelling; *ch'wèi* tèuk, to urge, to prompt; com., *tèuk,* ch'iong, to make a wall of earth by pounding it between two sets of boards; com., *tèuk,* d'ú tong, to make adobe bricks; tèuk, sang kàk, t'ú, to make a cement pavement; com., *tèuk,* kái, to stuff a fowl's crop; *tèuk,* 'ch'ú, a pounder used in making mud walls. Read tūk,* a pestle with a handle.

Téuk. A coll. word, about the same as kek, to stir up, to excite, as to anger: *sîu* tèuk, to excite, to move one to do.

Téuk. A coll. word: to reckon without the abacus, to sum up mentally: tèuk, sîng? to reckon up; *ch'oi,* tèuk, to reckon with the mouth or mentally.

Téung.

To hit the center; struck, hit; to attain, to accomplish; fit, suitable; exact: also read, tâng, q.v.: com., *t'èung,* c' to suit one's wish, to like, pleased with; *t'èung,* sîng (coll. *tèung,* 'sai), fit for use; *t'èung,* sid'k, good to eat; *t'èung,* húng, palsied; *t'ik,* t'èung, to have an apoplectic fit; *t'èung,* 'kú, to become a Kújin; *t'èung,* kié, entraped; com., ng* t'èung,* thy, not desirable, wholly worthless, as men or things; t'èung, sîk, ch'iong? to hit (the mark) with an arrow.

The second of three; the second brother; the second month of a season; a musical instrument: *pāi k,* t'èung? two brothers; t'èung, ná, name of Confucius, who was the second brother; com., ko* tèung,* brothers; t'èung, ha* the 5th month.

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Heavy; important; momentous; severe, heinous; respectable, grave, decorous; to attach importance to; expresses a superlative degree of: also read tiung, and in the colloc. taung and tiung, q. v.: seng tiung careful, grave; com., chow tiung self-respect; tiung tiung to employ one in weighty matters; tiung ngie to give importance to right; tiung tiung steady, trusty; tiung ho, 'tai ping, to court the rich and despise the poor.

(799)

To know, to understand; to perceive, to apprehend; acquainted with; to be intimate, as a friend, an associate; to inform; knowledge, prudence; ruling, as applied to certain magistrates: also read te, q. v.: com., tu, ti, ignorant; sek, knowledge, understanding; to, to understand; kauk, to perceive, to notice; 'tai ti, to tell, to inform; chhék, contented; su pok, ti, omniscient; kah, or kah, su, those who receive guests, as at a monastery; ing, or sing, intimate, as friends; hu, a prefect; pok, ti, to know without resorting to divination; coll., 'ti 'si 'pang 'k'ing 'say chi 'tieng a crab that knows how to die needs no stabbing; met., one conscious of his guilt need not be charged with it.

A plant, affodile: com., 'mu, affodile, used as an expectorant.
抵

To oppose, to resist; to stop, to ward off; to rush against; to sustain, to bear the blame; to offend, to transgress; to forfeit; to reach, extending, up to; equal in value, to pay an equivalent: in the collog. read 'tä, q. v.: 'tai' 'ti, for the most part; comp., 'ti 'tong, to sustain or bear the blame of; 'tö' 'ti, to barter, to exchange; 'ti 'song' to atone for, to forfeit, as one's life; 'ti 'ch'ai' or 'ti 'so' to pay a debt with an equivalent; colloc., 'ti 'le 'kek' to meet a pressing exigency, as by borrowing; 'ti 'tek' 'tik' to make both ends meet, to cancel outlays by gains; 'ti 'mâ' 'k'ëi', unable to meet all expenses.

The trunk of a tree, the root, the foundation: 'kong' 'ti', the root; the origin, foundation.

A grindstone, a millstone; a hone or whetstone; level, smoothed; met., to polish one's conduct, as by regarding rules: 'ti 'lâ' a grindstone; to reform one's self.

To scold, to blame; to charge falsely; to vilify: 'ti 'pång' or 'ti 'u', to slander, to defame; 'ch'în' 'ti', to vilify.

The back part of a large carriage; the nave or hub of an axle, projecting beyond the wheel.

The famous bow of the emperor Shun; a red bow; a bow with ornamental carvings on it.

To lick; to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

To dwell at the foot of a mountain; the base, bottom, foundation; below, beneath, at the bottom; a first copy; sediment, remainder; to stop at, to reach the bottom; to impede, to obstruct; low, menial, as a servant; but, only: in the colloc. read 'tô, q. v.: 'tô 'ti, bottomless; 'sieu' 'ti', attendants; colloc., 'ti 'chî', the antecedents of, a clue to; 'ch'ow' 'ti' 'chî', no antecedents or clue to; no bottom to—no way of counting the articles, because so many.

To take off clothes, to denude, to disrobe; to take away insignia; a fringe: 'tê' 'kâik', to degrade; 'tê' 'ch'îyêng, plush, felt.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ti' 'tau', to shake things; 'ti' 'teu' 'teu', suspended, hanging in shreds or tatters; 'ti' 'tô', or 'ti' 'ti' 'tô', to recline, to lie down.

Read 'tî in the dictionaries; a ram three years old; a ram, a buck, a he-goat.

The eggs or larvae of ants: 'lung' 'tî', a fabulous animal, described as a horned pig.
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<tr>
<th>Ti.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An islet; a bank or ledge in a stream; an embankment; to bank in, to stop: &quot;pang ti, a bank, a levee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A porch, a portico; a vestibule or piazza at the top of steps; a slightly elevated walk between the gate and the palace: &quot;tang ti, the vermillion porch or avenue—the emperor's palace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To delay, to walk leisurely; slow, dilatory; late, tardy; to procrastinate; hesitating: &quot;ch'aga &quot;ti, to lodge at, to stop and wait for; &quot;ti te&quot; impeded; com., &quot;ti yong or ti hoang&quot; (coll. di mating), late, tardy; &quot;ti cha, late and early: &quot;ti nghi pok, kiok, hesitating and unable to decide; &quot;ti sang nik, after three days; coll., 'ti' hwoi k'ak, 'ti, to repent too late; &quot;ti tek, 'ti, to come late. Read te&quot;: to wait for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A coll. emphonic prefix, as in &quot;ti tui, to beat, to hammer; &quot;ti teu, to mix, to stir in; &quot;ti taw, to inform, to tell, as one's grievances; &quot;ti tu, to plaster; &quot;ti to, to take.</td>
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(800) Tią. A father: "tią, 'pi, papa! com., "tią ná, father and mother; "lo 'tią, his Honor, the officer; coll., "lo 'tią, papa! 'tią mò ,ch'ing ná mò chek, not related to him either on father's or mother's side; "tią o' "nu o' mò niäh, che' o' papa and mamma's having (money) is not like having it one's self! |

(801) Tiäh. Read chaik; used for the coll. tiäh: to lay hold of; to pick, to pluck, to call; "tiäh, hwa, to pluck flowers; "tiäh, in, or tiäh, ta nich, to pick tea; "tiäh, eng' to take away' (an officer's) seal; "tiäh, king, "nip the root"—nip it in the bud, as a youth's vice. |

Tiā. A coll. word; weak, debilitated, drooping; dull, lifeless, as poor eyes; "tiā, 'tiā, or 'yā, 'tiā, very weak; mek, chiu, 'tiā, 'tiā, his eyes are dull and leaden. |

Tiāh. Read tik; coll. tiäh: to buy, to lay in a supply, as of rice: "tiäh, mi, to buy rice; "tiäh, tan, to purchase beans; "tiäh, ki 'kiäng, a purchased boy; "tiäh, phräng' ch'iioh, to buy blighted rice; met., to buy poor cash to mix with the good, as bankers do. |

Tiäh. A coll. word: to throw dice, called tiäh, 'tan; tiäh, laung, to throw for eggs; tiäh, mäng 'kiäng, to throw for toy-images; tiäh, ch'ioh, neung, 'tin,
a game with bamboo slips, inscribed with literary grades.

(802) Tiak.

Tia{k.} A coll. word: to cheat, to overreach, to cozen; 
\(\text{tia{k }}\) kwu\' ch'\(\text{iu}^{}\) (or si\(\text{eu}^{}\)), to succeed in cheating one; 
\(\text{tia{k }}\) or h\(\text{ak}^{}\), tiak, to humbug by crying up one's goods.

Tiak. A coll. word: to expose 
to, to let the wind blow on; borne by the wind, as perfume; 
tiak, ta\(\text{ai\'e}^\) to cool by exposure to the wind; 
\(\text{tiak }\) p\(\text{e}^{}\) to scent it; 
tiak k\(\text{e}^\) tiak, kwu\' di, the fragrance wafted over to one.

(803) Tiang.

Read ti\(\text{ing}^{}\); coll. tiang: 
to spy; to lie in wait, to watch for: 
\(\text{tiang }\) ch\(\text{i\'e}^{}\), to watch for thieves; 
\(\text{tiang }\) ka\(\text{\'e}^{}\) (or la\(\text{\'e}^{}\)), a brief respite in watching; 
\(\text{met.}^{}\) an interval of leisure; 
\(\text{tiang }\) tiang k\(\text{ai}^{}\), the watch intermitted, off one's guard; 
\(\text{ma }\) tiang ch\(\text{\'i}^{}\), a cat watching rats; 
\(\text{met.}^{}\), to do or act on the sly, as when the master is out.

Read ti\(\text{ing}^{}\); coll. tiang: 
a frying pan of brass or iron; 
\(\text{tiang }\) ch\(\text{au}^{}\) pans and furnaces; 
\(\text{tiang }\) ch\(\text{\'u}^{}\), molds for casting pans;

Ting. 
\(\text{tiang }\) sai, the center of a pan's bottom on the outside;
\(\text{tiang }\) k\(\text{ah}^{}\), a steaming grate;
\(\text{tiang }\) pi\(\text{\'e}^{}\) a flat pan-cover;
\(\text{tiang }\) te (or ch\(\text{i\'i}^{}\)), a small shovel for turning things in cooking;
\(\text{ka\(\text{u}^{}\)}, \text{tiang, to scrape pan-bottoms;}^{}\)
\(\text{tiang }\) pi\(\text{\'e}^{}\) k\(\text{\'i}^{}\),
cakes steamed on the pan's side;
\(\text{p\(\text{\'o}^{}\)}, \text{tiang, the convex top of a grave; } \text{tiang }\) pi\(\text{\'e}^{}\) k\(\text{\'u}^{}\) yung la 
cheu sak, rice-batter on the pan's side cooks through as soon as thrown on; 
\(\text{met.}^{}\), very sociable, soon acquainted.

Tiang. A coll. word: strong, intense, as a scent; intensely fragrant: 
\(\text{e }\) 'ya tiang' the scent is very strong.

Also spoken tiang: a statement, a plea; a written accusation; to present a statement; to show, to set forth, to petition: also read, tiang, q. v.: com., tiang shu, a written statement; 
tiang, xi, the set days for sending in petitions—the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, 28th of the month; tiang kwang keu te to petition a magistrate to investigate and decide; 
\(\text{t\'a}^\) tiang, to present a petition; 
\(\text{ch\(\text{\'i}^{}\)ang tiang}, a united petition or accusation.

An unauthorized character, used for the coll.

Ch\(\text{\'i}^{}\): an area, a space before a house: 
\(\text{ch\(\text{\'i}^{}\)ang }\) or tu tiang, a plat; 
\(\text{pong }\) tiang, ground where refuse is thrown; 
\(\text{p\(\text{\'u}^{}\)oh}, \text{ch\(\text{i\'i}^{}\), tiang, an area for drying grain.

Tiang. A coll. word: to fall on, to crush; knocked, banged; to pour in, to add to; to give a hint; also to rebound, to bounce; to splash; to fall from concussion; tiang si, crushed to death; tiang t\(\text{\'\'i}^{}\), to get a thump on the head; tiang ch\(\text{\'e}^{}\),

![Image of Chinese characters and text]
TIÁNG.  TIÉ.  867

Read tìe; used for the coll. tié: to go in, to enter; to enter (and remain), to become a member of; entrance: "tié k'6' to go in; "tié ch'ok, in and out, ingress and egress; "tié ch'iu, got, obtained; "hó 'tié k'eu, good to eat; "tié yéng to enter the lazaretto, as a leper; "tié tiáng, to go into the city; "tìe tiáng, to attend the examinations for Kújín.

A pond, a pool, a tank; a moat, a ditch, a fosse; stagnant water; the ornamental cover of a coffin; "táng tié, the heart; "ngúk, tié, the kidneys; ch'a tié, flying, fluttering; "tié tòng, a fish-pool; com., ngú, tié, a fish-pond; tié chu, the rent of a pond; ngau, tié, a lotus-pond; tié loi, a fresh water snail with a greenish shell. Read tó: diverging streams.

A bamboo musical pipe, a sort of seven-holed flute; its sound resembles 'he wailing of children; kung tié, the eight-holed and
seven-holed instruments (played together); met., fraternal love.

Tié. A coll. word, as in mek, chiu tie tié, the eyes dull and heavy—about the same as in tié, q. v.

Read tié; coll. tie²: a younger brother; a boy, a lad; a junior, used as a compellation: 'hîâng tié² brothers; 'sá' tié² a lad; tié tie² or ti tie² my boy! my lad! tié² sîng, or 'tié² sîng mo² a younger brother's wife; tié² ma² hîâng sîong², kâmng tiéng², a younger brother,ailing at an elder one, must be taken to the magistrate!

Read li²; coll. tie²: an oyster: 'tié² qwo², oysters in the shell; 'tié² kâng², dried oyster-meat; 'tié² pîâng² and 'pau² tié² two sorts of oyster-fritters; 'siôh, tié² a marine shell-fish, like an oyster.

Tié². A coll. word: an interrogative pronoun, qualifying the following noun, which, what, whose; whoever, whatever; preceded by kô, why? wherefore? tié² sîng, who? tié² sîng tié², at whose house? tié² oî² sîng, what place is he from? tié² siôh, chîdh², which one? 'ngwai o² tié² tio², ngai, in what matter am I had? 'kô tié² or 'kô tié² tai² wherefore? why so?

Tié¹. A coll. corruption of te² (ground), as in tié² tau, on the ground.

Tiék. Wise, sage, intelligent, perspicacious; to know intuitively; versed in, fully aware of; 'mîng tiék, to understand clearly; 'pok, Chê. tiék, dull, slow in apprehending.

The sting of insects, any part of them which inflicts a poisonous wound.

Tiék. A coll. word: dishonored, disgraced, put to shame: tiék, kô² or tiék, ku, to be disgraced, in ignominy; tiék, pauk, or pauk, tiék, reduced in estate, ruined by misfortune.

To bite, to gnaw. Read he: to laugh aloud: 'he² he² yong², the sound of merriment, boisterous laughter.

To talk readily; fluent, loquacious; the flowing of blood; to taste blood: tiock, tiék, verbose, talkative, wordy.

A block or tablet for writing on; a certificate, a diploma; a record, a genealogical register; official instructions or dispatches: 'bu² tiék, a priest's certificate, which entitles him to three days' lodging; 'nguk² tiék, a royal genealogy; 'pî² qwo² tiék, family records; 'ung² tiék or tiek, 'ung², a government dispatch.
Interchanged with the last two: to spy, to intrigue, to sound others' views; to tamper with soldiers of the opposite side; a prepared statement, a minute of, chronicles: 'kang tiek, a spy or secret agent.

A hillock, high ground; an ant-hill; a cavern: 'kwa tiek, mounds, hillocks.

A parapet with embrasures, a battlement; to surround with parapets.

Also read siek, and siek, in the dictionaries: to hold, to grasp; to take up and count, to estimate; to take the divining reeds or straws.

Also read siek, and siek: to exclude; to clean a well; to scatter, to disperse; to stop and rest, to cease; to disclose; through, pervious; to leak; foul, dirty; to defile, to disgrace; waves surging on.

A cover for a book; a book-wraper; a small bag, a satchel; to arrange, to put in order: 'kwong tiek, a book-envelope.

Also read tik, order, succession; in a series, regular; to dispose in order; to multiply; an office, a post, a station; usual, constant; acquainted, versed in, wise; clear, as teaching; a decennium; 'tak, tiek, official salary; 'i, pang tiek, according to the order of rank.

Interchanged with the last two: a covering or wrapper for a book, a satchel; a decennium, or period of 10 years; to pierce with a needle, to stitch: 'pwang tiek, a satchel.

Young melons, those just set; small cucumbers, gherkins: 'kwo tiek, large and small melons; met. children and grandchil-
dren, posterity.

To pile up, to make a heap; to repeat, to reiterate; to add to; to fold, to double; a fold, a doubling; alarmed, trembling with fear: in the coll. read 'ak, q. v.: 'tang tiek, to pile up, to reiterate; 'tiek, to pierce, to pierce with a needle, to stitch.

Read siek, (to curry leather); in the coll. read tiek, a small plate, a saucer: 'tiek, 'kiau, a saucer, a cup-plate; 'sek, ne tiek, the twelve small plates—containing seeds, fruit, etc., for the first course; 'wang tiek, bowls and small plates: 'ch'a tiek, lacquered plates; 'siong tiek, a douceur to a cook.

Mourning badges of coarse cloth, worn on the head and waist, mourning scarfs: 'pieng tiek, a cap with a mourning badge.

Seventy or eighty years of age, an octogenarian; old, infirm; hard-featured, as the aged are.
A leech, of which several kinds are enumerated:

"chui tiêk," a leech, a blood-sucker.

A butterfly: com., "hu tiêk," a butterfly; "tiêk, kie," the butterfly-shaped case; "hu tiêk, kie, an embroidered butterfly; "hu tiêk, ch'ai hwa, the butterfly sips the flower.

A small boat, a punt, such as poor people use.

To move the feet, to step, to walk along; to stamp with the foot.

To kick out, to slip, to stumble and fall; to pass or jump over; to walk quickly: used for the coll. "tiêk, and prauk, q. v.: "tiêk, cheuk, to lose one's footing.

To change, to alternate; reciprocal, alternating; to change places; rotation; to rush out suddenly: "tiêk, hie, tiêk, hie, now rising and then declining.

The rut of a wheel: "k'auk, tiêk, a dry rut; met., in great straits; "ting to, tiêk, tiêk, to go in the old rut—to act badly again.

The sides of a carriage, where arms are placed; suddenly, abruptly; unceremonious, without leave; a kind of disease of the feet: "tiêk, gong, directly, forth with.

A thumb-ring, an archer's thimble of stone or ivory, commonly called "pang chi, in the coll. "Tiêng.

Sweet in taste; pleasant, agreeable, savory; good, excellent; met., smooth, honeyed, as words: the 3d also read "tiêng, q. v.: "tiêng sot, sweet sleep; com., "tiêng ngiong m'ik, ng'u, smooth, deceitful words; "tiêng song, melow, as wine; "tiêng t'an, sweetness; "tiêng 'mu,' a sweet taste left; "tiêng chiong, a sort of bean-relish.

Deranged, crazed, insane; foolish, confused in mind; insanity, as shown by silliness and giggling; mad, raving, frantic; fite, "tiêng. Convulsions; to act as if crazy, to act wildly: com., "tiêng kwong, raving mad; "tiêng ch'a, a mad man; "tiêng siong, the demon of insanity; "tiêng k'e, incipient madness; "tiêng k'eng, m'o, a mad slut; met., a bad woman; "tiêng ch'ing, tiêng ch'ang, you act as if crazy! coll., "tiêng p'a, wild, confused, incoherent; ta' tiêng, to feign insanity.

Sometimes used for the preceding: the top, the apex, summit; the head, beginning of; to fall down; to upset, to subvert; overthrown, destroyed: "tiêng to, inverted, turned upside down; "tiêng prauk, to fall, to topple over; "tiêng moak, beginning and end. Read "tiêng, as in "tiêng.
tieng, singly devoted to; sorrowful.

The summits of hills, the apex or highest peak of a mountain.

To trip, to stumble, to fall: "tieng p'auk, to slip and fall down.

A horse with a white spot on his forehead.

Read "teng"; used for the coll. "tieng", as in "tieng" sing, a wick; "tieng sing ch'au, a pith used for wicks, the scirpus culm; "tieng sing taung" "tieng" ke'w to use a wick for a staff—to depend on one beyond his ability; "tieng sing cho" "ku' chi' naung" "naung" p'ah, to use a wick for a drumstick and beat lightly—to do by piecemeal, afraid to make large ventures; also to harry, to annoy one with much work.

A classic, a standard work, a canon, a ritual; a code, statutes; documents, records; a law, a constant rule; to rule, to control, to have charge of; to mortgage: in the coll. read "teng", q. v.: "tieng sin, to keep, to have control of; "tieng ch'iong, classics; "tieng chik, books, documents; com., "che' "tieng", a dictionary; "ku'tieng, ancient records; "tieng ko" (it is quoted) from the standards; "ong "tieng", favor, grace.

Foul, dirty, muddy; to sink in the water: "tieng tieng, filthy, muddy.

Also read "t'ieng": an abundance; much, plentiful, enough: good, excellent; rich, thick, as food; to forget; a long time: "pok, "tieng, deficient, not worth receiving; "au pok, "tieng, by no means unsavory.

A dot, a spot; stained, spotted; an hour, the stroke of a clock; to designate; to detail, to draft, as troops; to count, to reckon, to prickle, as in calling the roll; a comma, a point in punctuation; to italicise with dots; to blot out, to mark for correction; to disgrace one's self; to nod in asent; to light, as lamps; a luncheon: in the coll. read "teng", q. v.: "ek, "tieng", a dot, a point; a little; com., "chi' "tieng, to direct, to show to one; "tieng sin, a tiffin; "tieng "hui, to light a fire; "tieng "lang (coll. "tieng "tang), burnt wholly or in part, as a candle; "tieng "hui, "si", at candle-lighting; "tieng "t'au "ya will burn all night; "tieng ch'ui, "si, "ku' "kau, not intimate in the least; coll., "tieng "sin "cha just enough to buy tiffin with—a mere trifle. Read "to": grass and leaves decaying.

To unroll, to open out; to arrange and examine; to expand, to stretch out; to judge of; true, sincere; a cheerful look: "ch'i' "tieng,
A roller for smoothing fields, or clearing grain of the husk; an iron roller: also used for "ngieng (to grind, to triturate).

To roll, to turn over half way: "tieng 'tieng 'hwang ch'auk, to turn back and forth, as on the bed; met., to ponder; com., "tieng 'tieng, to go to and fro, to pass the time here and there. Read "tieng": a water-mill.

A flaw or spot in a gem; a defect; chipped, spotted; met., to disgrace one's self or family: com., "tieng 'uk, ho 'mu, to disgrace one's parents; 'p'o 'tieng' chipped, spotted, as a gem; met., to have faults; coll., "tieng siih, l6i it has a flaw, is spotted; i, 'm6' p'ah, tieng' he is free from vices or faults.

A gem worn in the ear, an earring; the name of a gem; the blending of ornament and splendor.

Also read, chieng: dangerous, as a tottering wall; harsh, disagreeable, as a sound; "tieng' ngui, in great peril, as one on the edge of a precipice.

A sort of earthen stand or tea-board, used by princes in meeting to make treaties; a buffet, a cupboard; a screen in a doorway: "hwang tieng' to invert the cups on the stand.

To put down, to place on; to fall down, to sink into; engrossed with; merged in; to pay money, to make up, as for another: in the coll. read "taing' q. v.

A fine slender sort of bamboo; fine bamboo mats, elegantly woven with flowers.

A field; plats of land, cultivated fields; to plant grain; arranged in order, like cultivated plats; the 102d radical; to plant, to cultivate, to hunt, in which senses used for the next: in the coll. read ch'eng, q. v.: "ch'ing "tieng, well-field—an ancient division of land into 9 parcels, the center one being cultivated for the prince; "chik, "tieng, the field plowed by the Emperor; "tong "tieng, land occupied by soldiers; "tieng ho' the crown-tax; "ch6i "tieng, fields rented to support scholars; met., a scholar's inkstone; com., "taing "tieng, the lower part of the abdomen—source of a strong, sonorous voice; "s6ng "tieng, the mind, the natural disposition, as being good or kind.
To level land and prepare it for cultivation, to till, to cultivate; also to hunt, to fish; "tieng lak, to go on a hunt.

To fill up, to fill in; to supply a deficiency; to add to; to pay; to forfeit, as life; flowing along; a rumbling, as of drums; noted for, characteristic of, as said of officers; to exhaust; liberal; a long time: commonly read têng, q. v.

Full, abundant: "têng "miêng," a wide expanse of water. Read "têng": tribes of Laos near Yunnan: "têng tie" a lake in the east of Yunnan; "ku tiêng," a name for Yunnan.

The noise of falling stones or rocks; the stone base of a pillar.

To fill up, to stuff; full, abundant; a noise, a sound: "têng tiêng," the rattling of drums; rumbling of carriages; "têng muong," to fill the door, as a crowd.

Ground allotted to one serf; a shop, a bazaar or market: "têng che" or che" tiêng," a bazaar; "têng se" a shop.

To wind around, to bind; to wrap, to swathe, to bandage; entwined; met., to involve, to molest, to implicate: "tiêng nan," to convolve, to cord; met., to implicate; com., "tiêng" miêng," bound by many ties; in the collar, protracted, as rain or sickness; "têng ka," compressed feet—a small-footed woman; "têng pwang" caught, tripped up, as by a rope; involved, obscure, as one’s words; coll., "tiêng nan" wound, twisted, as the hook-cord of a steel-yard; met., indistinct, involved, as words or acts; "têng tiêng siok," staying, hanging about; "tiêng yeu" sei," herpes, shingles; "tiêng ngung ka" mung" tiêng "ch’iu," to “fetter people’s feet and hands”—in one’s way, as children.

To tread, to walk on; to go in order, to follow; "Ch’an:" to turn in an orbit; a course, an orbit; a trodden path, a track: "cheh" tiêng," a foot-print, a vestige; "tiêng" to an orbit.

Also read "têng:" to till, to cultivate fields; to farm on shares; to hunt; an ancient carriage: "tiêng" jou" or tiêng" ting," a husbandman; "siong" tiêng" to till on shares;com., "tiêng" ho" a plowman, one who farms on shares; coll., "siong" tiêng" siong nyieh; "chio," to become the proprietor by tilling long on shares—said of claims founded on long possession.

The royal domain, extending 500 li around the capital; land measuring 64 square roods, which furnished a war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 71 soldiers; to plow, to cultivate; to extend; frontier lands: "tiêng" ng," royal foresters.
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<th>TIEU.</th>
<th>TIENG.</th>
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<tr>
<td>蜃</td>
<td>Inlaid shell-work, inlaid figured work; 'loi tieng' lacquered ware having shells and figures inlaid. Also read 'tieng' flowers, inlaid work in gold, nacre or feathers for a head-dress; also used for bracelets of the best kinds: com., 'ch'i tieng' hairpins and bracelets; 'king tieng' gold bracelets; coll., 'yen' 'kwang tieng' bracelets having a round surface.</td>
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<td>针</td>
<td>Fixed, settled, as mountains, and streams; to offer sacrifices and libations to gods; to place, to lay down: com., 'chie' tieng to offer in sacrifice; sacrifices and libations; 'tieng' chiu, to pour out libations; 'tieng', ngi, &quot;respectfully presents a gift&quot;—as written on a present to friends of the deceased.</td>
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<td>雷</td>
<td>Lightning; electricity: 'loi tieng' thunder and lightning; 'tieng tieng' respectfully presented to your glance&quot;—an epistolary phrase; 'tieng tieng' a flash of lightning; com., 'tieng' ma, the goddess of lightning.</td>
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<td>蝉</td>
<td>A coll. word: full, up to the brim: tieng tieng brimful; 'tio tieng' tieng filled full; 'ak, tieng' a p'ak, too full, it will overflow.</td>
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<td>Chao.</td>
<td>The dawn, morning; early: also read 'tien', q. v.: &quot;tien' wang, morning and evening; 'ek, tien, in a morning, quickly; tien tien, every morning; &quot;tien sieng, Coren.</td>
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Talkative, verbose; the chirping of birds: used for chau (to deride); also read chiu, q. v.: "tien' shuo, loquacious.

To work gems, to cut and engrave precious stones; a pebble like a gem: "tien' tank, to polish gems.

To fade and fall, as the sere leaf; injured, exhausted: "tien' ling, fallen and faded, dying, as plants; "tien' sid' fading, withered, as flowers.

To cut, to engrave, to carve figures; met., to polish, as essays; to tattoo; ornamented, engraved; the first also means a kind of hawk, a sparrow: in the coll. read 'teu, q. v.: "tien' k'aik, to engrave.

A species of eagle or lammergeir, a large bird of prey, whose presence is said to make other birds cast their feathers.

A cicada or broad locust: "tien' kak, the cast skin or exuviae of the cicada.
The marten or sable, called Tieu 'châ': "tieu' mow sôk,' tieu,' a dog's tail tacked to a sable—incongruous, when an unlearned man holds office; com., "tieu' p'ui, marten furs; "tieu' mow, fur tails, worn by military officers; "tieu' hó k'ai, a pencil of marten hair.

Tieu. A coll. word, as in "tieu', mieu, lively, playful, as a child.

Bes Chou.

The bill of a bird; to peck with the bill; the twittering of birds. Read, chio: loquacious, chattering, as birds.

甲吊 Tiao. To condole with mourners; to visit mourners and worship the deceased; to be compassionate, to sympathize with; to condole; to order a rehearing of a case: in the coll. read taiu' q. v.: com., "tieu' ang to order a second trial; "tieu' song, or chaou, tieu' to condole and wail over the dead; "sid' tieu' to decline visits—a notice posted after funeral rites; "k'g toi tieu' to prepare for a funeral; "tieu' vâk, the visitor's card—on white paper: "tieu' ch'ôk, kung, to bring one out of prison (for trial); "tieu' sing, to summon parties to a trial; coll., "tieu' loose, not tight in, as a tooth or nail.

Tieu'. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to draw, to produce suppuration, as digestives do; to stretch, as furs in making robes; "tieu' kô, a digestive plaster; "tieu' siông, to extract (the pain of) a wound; "tieu' p'ui, to make fur garments.

A day, the daytime, daylight: "tieu' yâ' day and night, incessantly; "pek; tieu' in broad daylight, openly.

To bind or confine a person; to tie things; to suspend, to hang up.

To fish, to angle; a fish-hook; to bait, to set a trap for one; to use, as a means; to fish, to seek after, as praise: com., "yû tieu' or tieu' kau, a fish-hook; "tieu' ne' a bait; "tieu' la, to angle for prawns; "tieu'ung, to angle for fish—a game at cards with three players in the set.

Tieu'. A coll. word, used for "ch'êng, a thousand cash; "chieng siok, pah, tieu' a hundred thousand cash.

To attend an audience, as ministers; to go to court, to show fealty, as nobles or princes; an audience, the imperial presence; the court, the palace, to enter the court, to hold an audience; a dynasty; courtly, pertaining to the court, as dress; in the coll. towards, fronting, facing: the 2d read tieu' is a surname and name of a district: also read, tieu', q. v.: "se' tieu', H. I. M. entering court; "tieu' kong' to present tribute; com., "tieu' k'êng' to see the em-
peror; 'tieu ting, the court; His Majesty; 'tieu hó the Imperial title; 'tieu tó a dynasty; "chó tieu, the morning audience; 'tieu huk, (or, i), a court dress; 'tieu sing, Corea—usually called kó dá kwook; 'tieu ting kwang kâ, public roads; coll., 'tieu ch'ok, facing outward; 'tieu siong turned upward; 'tieu nang sói paek, fronting south with the back to the north, as a house; 'tieu 'ong, shaded, shadowed.

The morning tide; a flood tide; damp: 'song tieu, to go with the tide; 'tieu sek, moist; com., 'tieu twai spring tides; 'tieu chiu, a prefecture in the East of Kwangtung; 'tieu lang, a blue color; coll., 'tieu 'ong 'chòi, the flood tide.

To suffer failure; frustrated, disappointed: 'tieu tiong sad, vexed, sick at heart.

To harmonize, to blend; to mix, to compound, as medicines; to season, to spice; to adjust, to make up differences between parties; to attend to one's health; to tune, as an instrument; to regulate, to modulate; to combine properly, as initials and finals, to spell words; to laugh at, to deceive: also read tieu q. v.: 'tieu ch'tieü to ridicule; com., 'tieu 'ing, to harmonize sounds; "tieu cê to spice; "tieu huó, moderate, regulated, as the air, temperature, sounds, health; "tieu tiong' well and happy, joyous; "tieu 'yong, to nurse one's self; "tieu te' to heal, to cure; 'tieu ting, to settle a quarrel, to be a mediator; 'tieu ch'ú, to manage or settle, as lawsuits; coll., 'tieu tik, (or tieu tik), straight, proper; honest, outspoken.

A tune, a song, a ballad; tones in vocal and instrumental music; to select; to move, to change about; to change places; to transfer, as officers; to seek, to ask: also read 'tieu, q. v.: com., "k'iong tieü a ditty, a ballad; 'tieu' sói, to hold an office temporarily; "tieu to to depute, to change (agents) about; to arrange or move things about; 'tieu oi to change one's place, as at a gaming table.

To summon, to cite, to order one to come; to dispatch, to send, as officers to their posts: also read sieu q. v.: com., "tieu kíeng to call to court; "tieu oi to seat guests (at a feast); tieu kwi (coll. tieu 'ch'íang), to call ghosts to eat, as priests do; tieu pek, 'seng, to send (an officer) to another province.

A prognostic, an omen; an altar; the ground of a tomb; one million: "tieu myriads; "tieu mín, millions of men, the people; "kek, tieu a lucky omen; com., 'hó tieu a good omen; häng tieu an unpropitious sign; "pai tieu "prognostic of ruin"—said of vicious children.
A banner with dragons and tortoises on it, to represent some superior idea: "tiev", "hwang", banners and scrolls, as borne at a father's funeral.

To strike; to begin, to institute or lay the foundation of; to devise; to rectify; to extend; capable, intelligent: "tiev" "k'eng" a department west of Canton, once the provincial capital.

To hasten to; to announce to a suzerain, to pay court to one's feudal lord; a long time; a few; a surname; a feudal state in the south of Shansi and Chihli.

Read sik, and tik; used for the coll. tih: to wish, desire: "tih", "ng" tih, wish it or not? "ngwai" "poo", tih, I wish for it; "bi" tih, to desire, to want; "tih, sie" nōh, what do you wish? "tih, tek, k'6" want it all—will take or buy all of it.

Tih1. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in tih, tiad, to buy (rice); tih, tuh, to pierce; to thrust, as the middle finger toward one insultingly.

Tih2. A coll. word: to stutter, to stammer: same as chih, q. v.: tih, mā' ch'ok, stuttering and unable to enunciate; tih, "pwang" "seng" (or sā) nik, he stammers half-a-day!

Used for the next in the sense of worth, value: to look ahead; straight, not crooked; honest, true, upright; blunt, outspoken; just, exact; to proceed, to go direct; to rectify, to straighten; suitable, proper; to wait upon; but, only, merely; purposely: com., "tik, lā" Chihli; "tek, tik" purposely; "tik, to" right principles; coll., "tik, n'ēng" a blunt, honest man; "ek, tik, kiāng" to walk straight on; "tek, tik" to stretch out, to straighten; mōh, seng" tik, "ting" tik, don't believe everything that is strongly asserted; tik, "kē laēng" very blunt, boorish; to blab, as a child; tik, teu, the rib-pieces (of pork); "t'au houk, p'ah" "tiu, tiu" "tik" her hair knocked out straight (in a quarrel).

To take, to hold; to manage; the price, value, worth: also read sik, and in the coll. tek, and tih, q. v.: com., "tik, nik" to serve in turn (in a yamun); "tik, nik, hu sēu" attendants of a god, serving in rotation—called "hu sēu" because their services are engaged by burning the "hu" or charms; "tik, "tong" those who serve in turn in yamuns, as scribes or interpreters.

A brother's children: com., "tik, i" a nephew; "tik, mū" a brother's daughter, a niece; "ngw" "tik" a wife's nephews; "leng" "tik" Chihli, your nephew; tik, sā husband of a brother's daughter; tik, song, sons of a nephew;
To throw down; to cast away, to reject; to waste, as one's time: "tik, ke to discard; "tik, huang, to return disdainfully; "hù tik, to waste; as time.

A large green caterpillar, called "tik, suk, or tik, ch'ëuk, which feeds on pulse.

To go back and forth; to the enemy's forces; com., "tó k, ch'ëuk, unable to advance, irresistible.

A foe, an enemy; a competitor, an antagonist; equal, matched; to oppose, to fight against; to compete, to contest: used for the coll. "tik, q. v.: "tik, ping, the enemy's forces; com., "tó tik, to oppose each other; "tik, ch'iin, a competitor; "tik, kwok, rival nations; "šiu tik, an enemy; "ti tik, to oppose, to withstand.

To wash, to rinse, to cleanse vessels; to purify; to reform, as the heart; to dilute spirits; a place for domestic animals, a stable, a stall. "tik, tik, a dry, warm atmosphere; hot breezes.

The Tartar pheasant; garments adorned with feathers; a bunch of feathers waved at sacrifices; an ancient state; now Yen-

To buy rice, to lay in a stock, as of rice or other grain; to wash rice; swift, speedy: in the coll. read "tidh, q. v.: "ak, tik, to forbid buying up grain.

Long, tapering bamboos; rods cut off at the points and suitable for fishingpoles.

A flute, a fife; a flageolet having seven holes: the 2d read "tak, is the name of a bamboo: "seng tik, a double flute; com., "ch'ëit tik, to play on the flageolet.

To tread in the path of another, to follow; to go to, to arrive at; to advance, as in knowledge; to get, to obtain; to show the way, to teach, to direct; the right way: "tik, kek, to get luck, to be happy; "ku tik, to admonish, to direct one aright; "k'e tik, to open a way, to set a good example.

Used for the next: name of Scythian tribes on the north in the deserts; a stag, a large deer; musical officers.

Far, distant, remote; to put away; to go to a distance: "tik, tik, earnest, eager, as to succeed in life.
丁

To bid, to charge one: coll., "ting ming cheuk, ho" to bid, to enjoin strictly on one; "ting sek, p'ieu" to warn banks (not to accept) lost bills—if presented by strangers; coll., "song ting lang chai" or "ting lo chay" (or taiw), to charge repeatedly and strictly.

Alone: "ting ting, solitary; "ting ting yong, the bay of Lintin, south of the Bogue; coll., "ku ting ting, entirely alone, by himself or itself.

Read ting; coll. ting: a lamp, a lantern; mel., laws of Budh: "ting 'ma, a lamp; "ting 'leng, a lantern; "ting chang, the oil cup of a common lamp; "ting 'pang, an illuminating stage, as on the Emperor's birthday; ting 'tieu, the stick by which a lantern is borne; ting 'kauk, the frames or ribs of lanterns; ting 'leng kwang (or tek), the bow over which the frame or body is placed; ting 'leng 'ki, the frame or body of a lantern; ting 'ma pak, a wick-mover; "kung ting, bridal lanterns; liu lie ting, transparent lanterns, as those made of sheep's horns.

The sound of a stone when struck, the noise of jingling stones; ting ding, the tinkling of gems.
Read *ching* in the dictionaries: valuable, precious, excellent; important, rare, noble; to prize, to esteem; a rarity; delicacies: "ching siong* ting*, a pearl in the palm—a daughter; "ting  "po, precious; com., "ting" (or "ching") *chio*, pearls; "ting leung" to esteem, to take care of; "ting sin paik, *e* all sorts of delicacies.

A nail, a pin, a peg; a brad, a spike: also read "ting" q. v.: com., "kiek, "ting, iron nails; "leuk, "ting, a bamboo nail; "seng kwai* ting", a double-headed nail; coll., "ting ch'ien, an iron bar and ring for drawing nails; "siung* ting", the ends of threads in a ripped seam.

Ulcers, of which there are enumerated 13 kinds; a bubo, a chancre, syphilis sores: "ting ch'iong, an ulcer; com., "seng ting, to have ulcers; "kwai ting, burning pimples, tetter.

Obstinate constipation; colic caused by obstruction in the bowels: "ting ka, an intestinal concretion, obstruction with griping pains.

To cite, to summon; to testify, to witness; to verify; to act, to set in motion; complete; to seek, to inquire after; to collect, as taxes; to raise troops; proof, evidence, fulfillment: "ting tien* to summon; "sin ting, proved, verified; "ting ping, to enlist troops; "ting, no proof of; "ting ping* to induce by presents; "ting nging* accomplished.

To curb, to repress; to warn, to reprove, to reprimand; a caution, a warning, a lesson: "ting te* to govern strictly; "pok, "ting, an admonitory hint.

A coll. character, found in the Paik, *ing*: to deposit temporarily, as coffins: "ting ch'io* a dead-house for depositing coffins.

To divine, as with cash and turtle shells; chaste, virtuous; pure, correct; uncorrupted in principles and morals: com., "ting nui, a chaste maiden; "ting chiek, or "ting siu, chaste, as a widow; "ping ting nguk, kiek, chaste and pure, as ice and gems.

A hard wood, a species of fir: "nui, "ting, a conifer growing on Taishan in Shantung; "ting keng* planks used in making mud walls, termed in the coll. "ching 'peng.

A good omen; lucky, favoring, auspicious: "ting chiong, a happy sign; good; Ch'eng. excellent.

"Ting. A coll. word, as in "ting peng, a kitchen chopping-block.

"Ting. A coll. word: midday; as in "ting kwai puong* a midday meal, as for those conducting idolatrous processions.
'Ting. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ting 'ting, to tarry; 'ting 'ting, to swing, to knock against; 'ting 'tong, to sweep into a dust-pan.

'頂
The top, the summit, the peak, the crown; an official ball or button, worn on the top of the cap; to carry on the head or top of; to substitute, to take the place of another; a classifier of caps and sedans; in the coll. a superlative, very, extremely: also used for the coll. 'ting, q. v.: com., 'ting 'tan, to the very top (of the column)—no blank spaces; in the coll. to be surety for; 'ting 'tau to wear an official button; 'ting 'to to act as a substitute; 'ting 'ming, to answer to another's name, as at examinations; 'ting 'tieng lik, to stand on the earth and reach heaven—very talented; coll., 'ting 'chieng, very sharp, pointed; met., clever; 'ting 'siong the very best; 'ting 'ma, horsemen attending officers or idols; 'ting 'lo, best ardent spirits; 'ting 'pok, 'kang, very unworthy, worthless.

Intoxicated, drunk:

'釀 'ting, stupefied with liquor, dead drunk.

'釀
A small steelyard: com., 'lie 'ting, small scales for weighing money and silk.

'等
Read 'teng; coll. 'ting: to wait, to delay: 'ting 'ting, wait! 'ting 'mwoong, to keep the door unlocked for one (at night); 'ting 'sioh, 'sick, 'ku, or 'ting 'sioh, 'sien wait a while; 'ting 'chui 'yung 'tong, the tide rises slowly while one waits for it! met., hard to wait, as for one's pay.

'Ting. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ting 'ting, to count, to reckon up.

亭
A portico, a pavilion, a dome supported on pillars; a shed or rest-house for travelers; the same, equal; straight; to stop, to rest at; 'ting 'qua, noon; com., 'ting 'ting, the ten-pavilion; "ting 'ting, a summer-house.

停
To rest, to stop, to cease; to delay; fixed, arranged:

used for the coll. 'ting, q. v.: com., 'ting 'pro to stop walking; 'ting 'keng, to stop work; 'ting 'hai, detention of the placenta; 'ting 'che, to suspend specie payments; 'ting 'te a stoppage, as indigestion; coll., 'ting 'lo sak, 'ku, song and drum (of priests) ceased beating; met., no trade; 'mo 'ting 'm'o hitok, incessantly.

停
Water stopping, stagnant, as a pool in a stream; low banks, flats along a stream.

Handsome, pretty:

'亭 'ting, graceful, as a lady.

堤
An unauthorized character; an amphora, an earthen, pear-shaped jar without handles, for carrying wine: com., 'ting 'pang 'proak, 'en'ng earthen

堤

堤
Read *t'ing* in the dictionaries: creepers, trailing plants; *com.*, "t'ing ch'ong*, or *t'ing tung*, gamboge; *coll.*, *t'ing hsiang*, a creeper; to climb, as vines; *kung, k'e* *t'ing* the pumpkin drops from the stem; *coll.*, to fall, as things or persons.

To arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to state, to narrate, to tell; to memorialize; old, a long time; many, all; the passage before a hall; a feudal state near the present capital of Honan; a surname: also read *teng* q.v.: "t'ing si'ek*, to arrange; *com.*, "t'ing p'au*, dried orange peel—used medicinally; "*t'ing* 'king t'iong* quilts and fine curtains, as spread on bridal furniture in a procession; *t'ing* 't'iong a 'pin* half of the empire has the surnames, *T'ing* and *Ling*.

A medicinal herb, good for rheumatism: *com.*, "*t'ing* t'ing*, wormwood; *ch'en*. one says a plant like origanum.
A kitchen, a cook-room; a slaughter-house; a case, a drawer; a quiver: com., "tio'chiu, a feast prepared by a professional cook; Chu. "tio'taing, a public cooking-shop; "tio pong, a kitchen; "siung tio, to give ducceurs to cooks; "pong tio, a cook's mate, a scullion.

Read lo'; used for the coll. "tio' a road, a path, a way; met., a course of action: "tio' keng (or "täng), a road, a course; "siung' tio' and "a' tio' the upper and lower roads or districts in Foochow; "ma tio'chiéng, black mail; cash to buy the (ghost's) path; "kiäng tang tio' to take the wrong road, to lead a vicious life; "tio' kwo'ng a long way or journey; "chinh, mwong' tio' to inquire the way; "tio' long, in the way, on the road; "tio' chau (or "k'au), a public place, a busy mart; sang hong' tio' a strange road; tio' la pang, siäng' la tik, as plain as a road and straight as a thread—plain, easily done; tio' siäng' road-threads—paths hard to trace; "song' tio' by or on the way (do the errand for me).

Tio'. A coll. word, analogous to 'tio; to shirk, to do lazily; tio' keng, to shirk work; tio' kwo'nik, to laze through the day.

Read 'ta'; used for the coll. 'tio' to contain, to hold; contained in: 'tio' nôh, sai, used to contain things; 'tio' p'ak, full and running over; 'tio tak, pe' so full as to touch the nose (in eating); 'tio' chi'oi, to hold water.

To cut open, to rend, to rip up; to kill, to butcher animals: com., "tio ho' a butcher; 'keng' tio, to prohibit butchering animals; 'k'ei' tio, to use the plumb-line to the prohibition to butcher.

This word is interchangeably read twoh.

Chu. Tioh.

Read 'ta'; used for the coll. tioh: to put, as into a vessel; to cause to contain: nôh, tioh, 'chi'itié, put for...
the things into this; tioh, tieng' fill it up; tioh, shio, wang, to fill a bowl full.

Tioh, A country brogue for nieng or lo, to take: k'äek, i tioh, k'o' it was taken away by him.

灼, Read ch'iok; used in the Paik. Iag for the coll. tioh, to kindle, kindled; met., to excite to anger: tioh, k'i li, kindled, lighted; hwei mä' tioh, the fire will not kindle; mä' a' hwei tioh, nieng, you will provoke people!

Read chiok, coll. tioh, to be at or in, to be present; ought, must: also marks the completion of an act: tioh, m'o tioh, ise here or not? tioh, ch'io' tié, in the house; tioh, p'ah, must eat him; tioh, tek, to stumble; t'o tek, tioh, have found it; moui 2 k'o' tioh, have never gone there; tek, tioh, must, positively, absolutely; hwoi 2 tioh, to meet with; met., assembled; ny' tioh, ki tai' wrong doing, bad conduct.

Tioh, A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to have, seized, taken with; to hit a mark: tioh, sa, to have violent pain in the bowels, the gripes; tioh, niing sa, a colic accompanied with stupor; tioh, sioh, ch'ing to hit the target with an arrow; tioh, mah, to "hit the pulse"—used only in a met., sense, as in k'o'ek, ngmii t'ong tioh, mah, he was hit exactly by what I said (and shamed or miffed by it).

(813) Tiok.
[This word is interchangeably read twok, q. v.]

(814) Tiong.

張 To draw a bow; to extend, to spread out, to open; to draw up, as a list, to state; to grow, to increase; the 26th zodiacal constellation; a classifier of things spread out, as a chair, a table, paper, for which the coll. is t'iong, q. v.: com., t'iong k'wëi, to open out, as a shutter hinged at the top; t'iong taw to cover; met., to make a show, to arrange so as to look well; t'iong lâ, to rig a plow; coll., m'o' ch'io t'iong, no way to manage it; t'iong sang mä' k'ëak, li se' tai' to put Chang-san's cap on Li-ssâ—incongruous, unsuitable. Read t'iong: to boast, to make a display.

[The next two are interchangeably read twong.]

轉 To turn, to revolve, to circulate; to change, to shift, to pass over to another; to do by proxy; to carry, to transmit; to transport, as goods; to return, to go back: t'iong ngung, in a twinkling; com., t'iong hung, the wind veers; t'iong ping, to petition by proxy; t'iong kie to transmit at second-hand; t'iong priê to give a new bill or bond; t'iong saeng' to give away. a present; t'iong sù, to change one's mind; t'iong cheng' the turn in a disease, past the crisis; t'iong ong' to transmit goods; a lucky change; t'iong siang, the
change in the voice (at puberty); "t'iong ıawg, to turn a corner; "t'iong siê' or "t'iong tung hù, metempsychosis; "t'iong tung kuaç, a ball-and-socket joint; coll., "t'iong ıawg poak, kuék, the turns and corners; met., the twists and turns of a business; "t'iong k'ö' or "t'iong ch'io' to return home; "t'iong taw' to go home to dinner; "t'iong sioh, 'peng, to change and say or do something else; "t'iong laêng' to move about, to take exercise.

The singing of birds; warbling notes, delicate modulations of sound: , eng 't'iong, the nightingale's song.

Senior, older; greater, superior; to excel, to advance, to prosper; to increase, to grow; to exalt; to think highly of: com., 'ka 't'iong, a paterfamilias; "t'iong pwoo' of the senior class, seniors; "t'iong chü', (or t'iang), the eldest son; "t'iong 'öl, elders, presbyters; "t'iong spung, the family of the eldest brother; "sang 't'iong, the president of a college; "seng 't'iong, to grow; to be born and brought up; "t'iong chü' 't'iong song, the eldest son of an eldest son; coll., "t'iong twai' to grow in age and size; nu' chü' 't'iong 'nü, sang hooi' I am three years older than you, as said by the aged; 't'iong 'dau, 't'oi, the first-born.

Read 't'iong': coll. 't'iong, as in 't'iong 'ná, a wife's mother.

帳
Chang.

A curtain, a screen; a tent, an awning; to extend, to stretch out; met., a house, an abode; to estimate, as an account; the reasons of; an account, for which the next is also used: "k'ieik, 't'iong' to become a teacher; com., "höng 't'iong' confused, incoherent; "yang 't'iong' or 't'iong' spung, (coll. 't'iong' sp'ung), a military tent; 'chiong' häng 't'iong' a large awning, as over a court; 't'iong' mi, the upper facing of a bed-curtain; 't'iong' t'ö', the cords and tassels of a curtain.

貳
Chang.

An unauthorized character: an account, a bill, a charge in account: com., "t'iong' spung, a counting-room; the office where accounts are kept at marriages or funerals; 't'o 't'iong' to fail on account of (unpaid) bills.

漲
Chang.

Also read 't'iong' and 't'iong' in the dictionaries: a large sheet of water, an inundation; to rise higher and higher, to overflow; the southern sea.

腫
Chang.

A swelling of the abdomen; a swelling or protruding; dropsy, dropsical: com., 'ka 't'iong' a swelling of the abdomen; "t'iong' hung, flatulence; coll., 'kaeng' 't'iong' a swelling of the side; siö, 't'iong' sp'iang, eats till his back swells out! pok, 't'o 't'iong' the belly puffed; 't'iong' so' to swell the account—to charge interest on credit sales. Read 't'iong': the intestines.
Tiong  A coll. word: to alter, to change, to become different; t'iong' saik, to change color; t'iong' pah, to turn white; t'iong' pek, to change to another disease; t'iong' t'iong', to change or pawn for ready money.

An area, a lot, a level space; a sacrificial ground; a threshing place; an arena; a class, a company of; a classifier of certain affairs; Ch'ang., in the coll. a job of work: t'iong' t'iong', a literary resort; com., k'wo t'iong', the examination for the K'ujin degree; \*u t'iong', a place for martial exercises; t'iong' pe', tricks at examinations; piën ch'â t'iong', a brother; coll., ka t'iong', a parade ground; a place of execution; ch'iék, sigh t'iong', to get a job of work; chô t'iong', to perform a service, as a priest does.

The intestines; the bowels; met., the feelings, affections: in the coll. read t'iong', q. v.: t'iong' kung ch'â, a crab; com., t'iong' hung, foul wind; t'iong kie̤k, (or so?), constipation.

Long in time or distance; constantly; always, continuous; good at, skilled, practiced; to excel: in the coll. read t'iong', q. v.: t'iong' 'wong, enduring; t'iong' 'song, long life; 'ek, u 'su t'iong', changeful, not persevering; com., t'iong' 'kîu, a long time, lasting; t'iong' 'twang, long and short, the length; met., a turn in matters, something unfavorable; t'iong' ch'ung 'huo, a rose.

Tiong tâh, a district of the Foochow prefecture; coll., na's o' la t'iong' twang, ch'iong' chío e' should trouble (as sickness) come, how shall we manage.

A sort of fruit, the carambola (a'errhoa), commonly called yong 'tô, or sheep's peach.

[The next two are interchangeably read t'iong.]

To transmit, to hand down, to perpetuate; to publish, to propagate; to deliver orders; to transfer, to move; to narrate: also read t'iong' q. v.: t'iong' sang, to tell, to inform; com., t'iong' tó, to publish a doctrine; t'iong' sen', to deliver, to communicate; t'iong' niâng, to give a disease to, infectious; t'iong' vol', to interpret, an interpreter; t'iong', t'iong', handed down, as a trade or art; t'iong' tó, to give an alarm by beating gongs; t'iong', ka, to perpetuate in the family, as a trade; t'iong' sing, to bring out a life-like expression, as in painting a likeness; yong t'iong', to publish, to spread abroad; t'iong' châng, to propagate a species; t'iong' ch'iâng', sing, to bring the principals (before a...
magistrate); t'iong, ka 'po, to transmit the family jewels.

Read t'iong, used for the coll. t'iong, as in t'iong, a husband's father-in-law.

T'iong: A coll. word, used for t'iong, past, former: t'iong, a former day; t'iong, a former occasion.

T'iong: Interchangeably read t'iong: the moral instructions of wise men; narratives, chronicles, traditions; in the coll. to move, to stir; to hand from one to another, to pass things; also read t'iong, q.v.: coll., t'iong, the chronicles of Tso, in Confucius' Spring and Autumn; t'sheng t'iong' annals of deification of gods—name of a book of stories; coll., t'iong, to pass things out; 'ni ', t'iong, do stir your limbs (and help)!

A measure of ten feet or cubits; to measure; an elder, a senior: used for the coll. t'iong, t'iong, and t'iong, q.v.: t'iong, a husband; ngok, t'iong, a wife's father; ta t'iong, a great man, one who is capable; t'iong, a Buddhist monastery; met., the abbot.

To rely, to lean on, to look up to, to depend on; a sharp weapon; to fight: seng t'iong, a victory; ta t'iong, to fight, at war; ngiong t'iong, to look for aid;

T'iong: A coll. word: a residue, remainder, surplus; fragments: t'iong, leavings, remnants; t'iong, 'la mow, a balance remaining, as of a debt; ko, t'iong, there is still some left.

(815)

T'iu.

To throw away; to reject, to cast off; to rid, to be relieved of; to lay aside, to leave undone: used for the coll. t'iu, q.v.: t'iu pok, ha cannot get rid of; coll., t'iu, to dishonor, to ruin one's good name; t'iu, to throw away helmet and mail; met., ruined in one's business; coll., t'iu saek, to dash it down; t'iu sik, to throw aside, as work in a strike, &c.; t'iu, to lie stretched out.

T'iu
The fore-arm; the elbow, the wrist; to take by the wrist; a joint or quarter of meat; a measure of one and a half or two cubits: "ch'iù 'tiù, the wrist; 'tiù ti, arms and sides; met., near relatives.

'Tiu. A coll. word: to prop, to shore; a support, a prop; to offset, to set to meet; to place by; up to; met., to oppose, to answer, to overthrow in argument: 'muong 'tiù, a door-prop; 'tiù piâh, to prop partitions; to place by the wall; 'tiù 'tâ to be a substitute; 'tiù 'tô, to prop so as to push over; met., to beat in argument; 'tiù 'ch'oi' to answer him with fit words; 'tiù kek, to meet an emergency; 'tiù pre' up to one's nose, as a full bowl of rice in eating; ngeò 'tiù là, tiâng, to incline the ear to hear; 'tiù tiâng to stick to, to stay at a place; 'tiù tiâk, to stir up, to excite one to do.

'Tiu. A coll. word: to happen, to occur; suiting, meeting; just at the time of: 'tiù 'tiù 'hô, happens just right; 'tiù 'tiù 'lì, has just come; 'tiù 'tiù 'chîa, 'si haiù in the nick of time.

The first means a sort of hard wood like rosewood, and (read cheu') a pole for poling boats; the second is a vulgar form; both used in the coll. for a closet: coll., hang 'tiù, a cupboard; 'chü 'tiù, a book-case; small closets; 'pauk, 'ku 'tiù, a cabinet; 'yoh, 'tiù, a medicine-case; met., one who takes much medicine; 'tiù hîôk, the brass straps of closet-doors to pull by; 'tiù 'tân'ting, on the top of the closet.

Silks in general; pongee, lustring; to bind, to wrap 'round; to hang with ornaments; thick, close: com., 'tiù taung' silks and satins; 'ning 'tiù, fine pongee; 'hwong 'tiù, reeled pongee, mostly of a bluish white color; 'miéng 'tiù, a cottony silk fabric from Soochow; 'kiéng 'tiù, crape pongee, coarse serge; 'su 'tiù, Soochow silks; coll., "tiù hong, a needle for quilting silk. Read 'tô: silk wrapped about a flag-staff.

The same as the last in the sense of silk: to draw out and arrange threads for weaving; met., to investigate first causes, to arrange subjects: "tiù chek, to prepare threads for weaving. Read 'tiù: a clue.

To cover, as with bed-clothes; a single coverlet; a bed-curtain; an under-shirt. Read 'tô: the sleeve of a coat.

Jealous, as a wife; envious, having ill-will towards: "to' ho'a jealous woman; com., "chîk, to' or "to' ke' jealous, envious; "to' 'sing ta'ng a feeling of deep jealousy or envy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>壅</th>
<th>小 worm or grubs in wood; the tinea, book-worms; weevil-grubs: in the coll. read ‘tu, q. v.: 'nga to’ extortionate police.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吐</td>
<td>Read ‘châ’; used in the Paik, Inq for the coll. ‘to’ as in ‘to’ to a noise made in calling fowls; ‘tu to’ a noise in calling fowls; also a term for fowls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>杜</td>
<td>A sort of pear; to stop, to obstruct, to restrict; a surname: ‘to’ ch i o k, to block the way, to stop; ‘to’ ti ō l, a fibrous grass for making cords; com., ‘to’ té ō n, a yellowish pear-wood; ‘to’ kiong, a cuckoo or goat-sucker; coll., ‘jya tié ō n’ ch’iong kung, ‘jva tié ō n’ to té ō n (use) the Sz-chuen root for side-ache and the ‘to’ for headache.</td>
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<tr>
<td>肚</td>
<td>The belly, abdomen; the stomach; the mind, intellect; used for the coll. ‘tu, q. v.: com., ‘tâ to’ pig’s stomach; ‘lóng to’ the bowels; coll., ‘kwo’ long kwo’ to’ “for the bowels and bell’—eatables, which should be promptly paid for; ‘peng long peng to’ to turn the stomach, nauseated; ‘si’ ma long ‘si’ ma to’ a dead cat’s intestines; met., dirt, filth; dull, stupid; ‘sèzk, to’ to “lodge” and clog the stomach, as a meal taken just before going to bed.</td>
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| 度  | Interchanged with the next: to arrange, to spread out; a measure; a rule, a regulation; a limit; degrees of latitude and longitude; to pass, as time; endurance; also read tok, q. v.: “tu to’ unlimited; “tié ō to” an orbit; com., “to” tiek, a priest’s certificate; passports for souls—sheets burnt at the “p’wo to’ rites; “huak, to’ regulations; “to’ so’ rule, method in doing; to’ lóng’ twai’ of great endurance, very generous and for-bearing; “to’ seng, or to’ miâng’ to gain a livelihood; “ch’i e’u to’ to get souls out of hell; “p’wo to’ rites to release souls from limbo; to’ nik, “tu niêng, to pass days as years—i. e. tediously. |

| 渡  | To cross a stream; to ford; to go through, extending through; a passage boat: com., “to” kêng, to cross a river; “to” seng, a passage-boat; “to” sung’ t’au, a ferry; “to” chai’ ferriage; A to’ a remote southern suburb of Foochow. |

| 鍍  | To gild, to wash with gold; specifically to plate with gold: com., “to” king, to plate with gold; “koong’ têng to’ Canton gold-plating; to’ kiu’ soh’ gold-plated bracelets. |

| To.  | A coll. word, as in “to” taing’ a sort of lizard-like reptile; it is cooked with rice and administered to children having marasmus; “to” taing’ mó’ k’a sihô, taêng’ sié, “a footless lizard belongs to the same den as snakes”; met., only differing slightly. |
A knife; a one-edged sword; a dagger, a poniard; a rapier; a knife-shaped coin of the Han dynasty; a small-boat, a canoe; a classifier of quires of paper of various sizes, for which the coll. is 'tō, q. v.; the 18th radical; com., 'tō ch'au the edge of a knife; 'tō hung (or ch'iung), the point of the blade; 'tī' tō, a razor; 'ch'āu tō or tī' tō, a cleaver; 'tō siōh, a whetstone; 'tō p'ing, foreign knives; 'tō siu, a scabbard; 'tō p'ing, weapons; 'tō, a sharp knife; coll., 'tō siōh, pa, one knife; 'kia, tō, shears, scissors; 'tō 'kiāng, a small knife, a pen-knife; 'p'ah, tō hau, to practice fencing; 'tō 'ch'īng (or p'ī'ng), the back of a knife-blade; 'tō tai, the knife-bean—a large kind, so called from the shape of the pod.

Sad, sorrowful, grieved: 'sīng yōng 'tō, the heart bursting with grief.

A long, narrow boat, a punt; a full cargo of 300 hēk, or 20 tons.

Many, much; more; a superlative, very, too, much, excessive; to beg, to want; to crave more; to add; to admire, to praise: 'ki 'tō, how many? com., 'tō lān, very anxious; 'tō p'ē, doubting, suspicious; 'tō sē, much trouble, mischief; 'tō siā, many thanks! 'sāng 'tō, the three many—i. e. sons, prosperity, and old age; 'tō 'kong, to say too much; 'tō mā, excessive; 'tō, 'tō sīng pēk, cha' the too polite are certainly deceitful! 'tō 'kua, much or little, somewhat; coll., 'tō tek, 'tō, mostly, for the most part; 'tō 'nēng 'hieh, many hate him.

A sea-island: 'tō sēu islands, islets; com., 'p'ī'ng lai 'tō, fairy isles; 'ch'ai 'tō, islands in the sea.

To beat, to pound; to beat, as clothes; to construct, to make solid, as walls; to lean on, to comply with; to collect: 'tō, to beat clothes in washing.

To pray, to supplicate the gods; to beg, to request in courteous phrase: 'se'tō, I request—a phrase at the end of letters; com., 'kī 'tō, to pray; 'kī 'tō ang, a written prayer; 'tō kō, to inform (the gods).

To fall down; to lie down, to recline; to invert, subverted, destroyed, in ruins; an adverb, yet, indeed: also read 'tō in the coll. q. v.: 'tiēng 'tō, subverted; deranged, confused in mind; 'ch'īok, 'tō, to laugh immoderately; com., 'tō hewart, ruined, in ruins; 'tō ong, unlucky; 'tō taing' to fail, as a shop; 'tō p'ē'ying, unredeemable bank-notes; 'tō ch'ňng, confined to the bed by illness; coll., 'p'ah, 'tō, to knock over, fallen, knocked down; 'tō tiēng (or tiēng), fixed, constant, as at a place or employment; 'tō chia, falling sugar-canes; met., many dying, banks failing, etc.
Read 'tô'; coll. 'tô'; reversed, opposite, on the contrary; to empty, to throw out: 'p'ah, 'tô' 'kong,' to use words contrary to one's real meaning; 'tang tô' on the contrary; 'tang tô' 't'au, the wrong end first; 'tô' 't'ie' to shave reversely; 'tô' 'ngai, on the contrary it's worse; 'tô' 'tô' to recede, to go backward; 'tô' 'khiê' to, to bestride an ass backward—to "put the cart before the horse"; 'tô' 'lang k'ang' steam on the under side, as of a pot-cover; 'tô' 'yâ' 'sê' after all it is so; 'tô' 'pong tô' to throw away refuse; 'tô' 'kieu' 't'ie'ngh, a room back of a second court and facing the main hall.

To arrive; to reach, to extend to; to go to; up, at, up to; still, yet, on the contrary; sign of the past tense; complete: 'tô' 'lieu,' has arrived; com., 'tô' 'tô,' after all, at last; finally; 'chiu tô' complete, perfect in all respects; 'tô' 'ch'ê'w' everywhere; 'tô' 'eng' to arrive at one's office, as a new officer; 'tô' 'pa,' to hit the target; 'pok, tô' has not come—not present, as at roll-call.

Interchanged with the next; also read 't'ô,' q.v.:

Read 'tô': a man's name; 'tông kung chi tô,' a general in the time of Mencius.

Used for the next: to carry on the back: 'tô' 'pwoo' to bear on the back; hump-backed; 'wi,' 'tô,' elegant, genteel; coll., 'tô' 'k'ê' 'ma,' to carry astride the shoulders.

A horse carrying a burden; to carry on horseback, to load a horse: 'ho' 'tô.'

To carry a pack; a pack-horse or mule; com., 'tô,' 'to,' (spoken 'vi' 'nô'), the wand-bearer or guard—an idol standing back of Mî nà huk, in the front temple.

A camel; to bear burdens, as animals: com., 'tô,' 'tô,' a camel; coll., 'tông tô' 'piâ'ng, humpbacked, a hunchback.

To cry, to bawl: 'hô,' 'tô,' screaming, bawling; 'kieu,' 'tô,' to sob incessantly, as a child.

A block of wood, a useless stick; stupid, ignorant; an auspicious animal: 'tô' 'wok,' perverse, dogged; the annals of the Ch'ü state; also a noted bandit mentioned in the Spring and Autumn annals.

Streams diverging; a branch, a tributary; a heavy rain: 'pong tô,' rain in torrents; falling tears.

To wash and scour, to wash, as rice; to sift or move about in washing; to search for and cleanse, as gold dust: 'tô,' 'sa,' to wash out the sand; 'tô,' 'tô,' water flowing gently on.

Waves, billows, waves rolling and dashing violently: 'p'ô,' 'tô,' billows.
逃 逃

逃到 flee, to escape; to
abscend, to desert; to elude
search: "tō hok," to play
fugitive.

逃 to elude search; "tō..." to
play truant; "kōw tō, to kidnap,
to abduct; "tō jing, a
Tao deserter, a fugitive; com.,
tō 'chau, to run away;
tō piē" to elude; "tō ping, a
deserter; "tō huang" an escaped
prisoner; "tō nang" to escape ca-
lamity, as by migration.

逃 The face flushed with
wine: "tō ngang, red in
the face, rubicund, flush-
ed.

逃 Tō. Tipsey, drunk, intoxicat-
ed: "mō tō, overcome
with liquor, reeling.

逃 Tō. Blunt, dull; used as a
term for a kind of scales:
com., "tō 'ngang. tō
large scales for weighing
silver; "tō 'ma or "tō 'chi,
the weights of the same.

逃 The end of the sleeve,
the cuff; it is often shap-
ed like a horse's hoof and
embroidered.

逃 The wooden part of a
drum. Read āu: a drum.

逃 Precipitous, steep, dan-
gerous; a Buddhist word:
com., "p'ō tō, uneven, rugged,
as a path along a cliff;
fading, decaying; com.,
p'ō p'ō, "tō sang, the island of
Pooto near Chusan.
An earthen vessel, pottery; a furnace for burning earthenware, a kiln; to nourish; to be pleased, exhilarated; to give vent to the feelings; right, correct; a surname: "tō žing, a potter; "tō žing, to melt; to reform, to transform; "ok, "tō, mournful, vexed, distressed.

The first read "yen, as in "yen "yen; pleased, satisfied; "Kō "ye u, a celebrated minister of Shun.

A hand-drum with two buttons or pellets tied to strings, twirled by peddlers in the streets; it is termed in the coll. "pa Tāo. "yang "ku, q. v.

A kind of water gavial, which burrows in the sand; one says, also a species of dogfish or lamprey.

Used for the coll. "tō, to take in the hand; to lift; to raise; to carry; "tō "li, to bring; "tō "kō, to take away; "tō "pwang, to borrow money for carrying on a business; "tō žing pie, to tug at a hulling-machine handle; met. disappointed, shamed by labor lost; "tō "tēn, "chīa "pie, to cover the nose with the chop-sticks—a vain effort at concealment; "tō "taēng to have credit, able to borrow.

Read "tō; coll. "tō, as in "tō "tai, a class of lay Taoists or secular priests: "tō "tai, p'ah, "si "tō "tai, singing, kill the priest and still his is a priest's voice; met., to stick to an assertion, to persist, as in a wrong.

"Tō. A coll. word, as in "tō tek, to injure, to spoil, to waste; to tease, to trouble, to annoy; to misuse: "tō tek, žēng, to annoy one, to injure, as by deception; "tō tek, nōh, to spoil or waste things; "tō tek, "chīa "kwoong "kōng, to ruin one's prospects.

道. A path, a way, a road, a thoroughfare; a course, a zone; reason, doctrine, principle; the Reason of the Taoist sect; a cause, a reason for; to follow, to accord; to lead, to direct, to teach, in which sense it is like the next; to speak, to say, to talk; by, from, by means of; a classifier of edicts and dispatches: in the coll. read "tō, q. v.: "tō "lo a road, a way; "sik, "tō to say; com., "tō "li, doctrine, reason, what is right and proper; "tō "ženg, a Taoist priest; "tō "sēw or "tō "kung (coll. "tō "tai), lay Taoists or secular priests; "tō "tai, an intendant of circuit; "si "tō commissioners and intendants; "tō "kaw Taoism; "tō "ki "si, the superintendent of the lay priests; "tō "li, chīng "wong, abstruse doctrine; "tāik, "tō to attain nigban; "wong "tō the royal road, what is perfect or just; "kung "tō just, equitable; "che "ku "tō the proverb saith; "tō "tō, a chari, a landing; "tō "sang "kuang the temple of Reason's hill, Foochow; "tō "pō, a surprise; "pā "tō "tyramical; "ma "tō the race-course of a parade ground; "chē "ek, "tō the equator; "tō "tāik, virtue; coll., "tō "li
To lead, to conduct, to point out the way; to teach, to direct; to regulate: com., "ing tō" to instruct, to guide one, as to virtue; "k'or tō" to teach one first principles; "hōng tō" a district teacher, professor of the Siutsai; "hiong tō, kwang", a village guide — one who formerly led troops to seize banditti.

Wounded in mind, grieved; afflicted, distressed; to grieve for, to pity, as an ignorant offender; to fear; an early death: "tō" wong, to grieve over the death (of relatives).

Indolent, lazy, spiritless; flagging, drooping; rude, impolite: the 2d also read to. q. v.: "tai" tō, indolent; careless, remiss; com., "tang tō" lazy, loitering.

An undulating range of hills; hills having sharp peaks and intervening hollows.

To covet and take by fraud or force; to rob; a highwayman, a robber; a footpad; a pirate; to embezze, to abstract, to appropriate others' property: "tō" ming, to get a good name falsely; "sieu tō", a pilferer; com., "hai yong tai tō", a sea-rover; a pirate; you great pirate! com., tō ch'ek, p'ti k'i, thieves swarming like bees; 'ch'o, 'huo tō", tu ng" kid"ng, no fear of freshets, conflagrations, and thieves, as a safe residence.

Rice in the plant, padd-ry; rice, as cultivated in the south: "tō, tō" upland rice; "chō tō" the early rice.

To step, to walk; to tread under foot, to trample on; to violate; trodden, as a path: "ch'iu, 'u chêk, tō" to move the hands and feet, gesticulation; "tō tō" to go far; to retire into privacy.

A. A surname: also read tauk, q. v.

Read tauk, in the dictionaries; coll. tōh", a table; a stand: the 1st also read chau"q. v. "tōh, 'kiang", a small table; Chō. "ngwok, tōh, round or semicircular tables; "paik, "sieng tōh", a square table, which seats eight guests; "sieu yu tōh", an oblong table; "kwang, tōh", a long narrow table, as for idols and flowers in a hall; "kwang", ch'ong tōh, or 'Moang, Chiu tōh, a low stand on a dais; "tōh, tau" a table-covering; tōh, kung, a table-valance.

Tōh. A coll. word: to prick; also to nip, to strip off, as roots and poor leaves of vege-
tables in cooking: ト<, しょ<, へん<, to give a prick with a needle.

(819) トイ。 トイ。

A heap, a mass; mounds, piles, as of earth: a multitude, a crowd; to heap, to pile; to accumulate; to put aside; a guard-house, called と共, トイ; coll., しょ, トイ, together; た, トイ, a heap of earth; "ちか トイ, a pile of straw or grass; トイ しょ<, トイ (or けん<), to pile in a heap; "しょ, トイ, さん< (or せ), a great number, a crowd; a large quantity of; トイ けん<, a shrine outside a prison wall; the hole by which dead prisoners are removed; "ポン< トイ, a heap of refuse.

トイ。 A coll. word: where? how? トイ けん< whither has he gone? where did you go? トイ ひえ< (or しょ), how could I know it?

Read "トイ<; coll. トイ: short, not long; brief, contracted; to fall short, a lack, a deficiency; a balance against: トイ みぞ, short, too short; トイ けっ<, a brief section, a short scene (in plays); トイ みぞ< しょ< a physiognomy indicating short life; トイ みぞ<, トイ< how much too short? トイ ろ, long and short, a difference, as in an account; トイ トイ けん<, very short feet (of a lady).

助 ord. トイ: to pull strongly; to hold fast, as by a rope; to tow: "トイ ら(or こう) けん< to drag down; "しょ< りん< トイ,

To be displeased with; to hate, to abhor; disliking, angry at; inimical, hostile: "もん< トイ< to hate, to have spite towards; ぬもん< あん, トイ< great hatred to the chief criminal.

To fall in ruins; overthrown, prostrate, ruined; lost, irremediably injured; to involve in ruin; to cause to fall, to push over; obedient, complying; soft, yielding: "わい, トイ, jaded, as an old horse.

Interchanged with the preceding: the jaws; a bald head; a violent gust, a hurricane; to rush, to flow down; to fall, to slide, as a mountain; yielding, obedient: "とい< どん<, compliant; "とい< 懶, lazy; "まく, "さん<, トイ, a drunkard reeling; coll., "み, トイ< or トイ はい< infirm, wasted.

A marveloua animal like a bear, having short yellow hair. Read トイ: the hair bound in a knot, as a Taoist's.

トイ。 A coll. word, as in トイ てく<, specially, purposely—the same as てく<, てく< q. v.

堕 下. To.

To fall into ruin; fallen, dilapidated, destroyed; poor, reduced, decayed; to sag, to hang down; to flow down, as tears; disused,
effete, worn out: also read бе́й, q. v.: 『tóп ло́я』 tears flowing down; 
`npeok, tói the settling moon; 
`tóй ло́й, to fall down; fallen, poor, reduced.

To fall, to tumble; to 
topple, to fall over; prodi-
gal, wasteful; in the colt. 
to let down by a cord; to 
hang a weight on; to 
mark, as prices; at, after; to 
sink, to settle: com., 『tóй, та́й, an 
abortion, a miscarriage; 『т6й т6
to 5 λоу, to fall into hell; 『tóй, wan, 
bent by a suspended weight; coll., 
то́й ло́й, к6й to let it down; 『т6й 
mвй дй, to come last; 『taя ма 
чй, to mark prices in abbreviated 
numerals.

Same as the last: to fall, 
to slide from a high place; 
to slip down; a group, a 
company, a crowd; a 
flock, a herd; a rank, a 
file; 100 men: 『эй, то́й a group, a 
flock; 『ping toи a file or detach-
ment of troops; com., 『toи `нгв, 
files, platoons; 『шйй toй to dress 
ranks. Read со́й; a dangerous pass 
in a mountain.

Also read со́й; inter-
changed with the last two: 
a path to a tomb, an 
underground way; a 
common road, a path, a lane; 
also to turn, to revolve: 『то́й т6́ 
a way, a road.

A cord, a rope; to sus-
pend or let down by a 
cord: coll., 『то́й ло́й, to 
let down, as into a well; 
то́й яонг чй, to carry 
weights of lead, as on the lect in 
practicing at jumping.

(820) 

To answer, to reply to; 
to suit, to agree with, to 
correspond; fronting, op-
posite to; to pair, to match; 
a pair; opposed, antithetical; 
Tui. sign of the dative: com., 
『т6й, чй to compare 
(copied) words (with the original); 
『т6й руо́й a book of antithetical 
phrases, as written out by a pupil; 
『т6й чй to confront accuser with 
accused; 『т6й чйˮм to lend a 
Helping hand; 『т6й мъңg op-
posite, face to face; 『т6й сооі to 
emulate, as two processes; 『т6й 
кву, palatable; 『т6й туеңg equal 
in weight; тлэәт т6й correspondent 
phrases on scrolls; 『т6й ҽ̀у, op-
posed, antithetical; т6й ҽ̀оі 
кг, to speak face to face; т6й 
гак; agreeing, matching; т6й 
щу, кг, a head wind; coll., 
т6й тлэәт тлэңг very distant; 
『т6й ляо, in two parts or halves; 
т6й той, to fit the sole to, to sole 
shoes; т6й кцу both keep mum; 
эй, т6й тоа лак, су, both of the 
same stamp, as being dull, slugh-
ish, &c.

Read куаі and куаі'; 
coll, т6й: a clot, a lump; a 
Kуаі, a fraction of; a 
Kуаі, a numeral of pieces, bits, 
slices, places, plats, &c.; 
『т6й пвнг a piece and a half; a 
dollar and a half; сіош, т6й т6'
цу, a lump of earth; сіош, т6й т6́ 
a piece of land; сіош т6й т6́ a 
whole piece; 『пвнг т6й (or 
н6й), every where; т6й кйіँ
no place to stand; 'ceu hwang sang toî' three Mexican dollars.

Read toî'; coll. toî' analogous to the next; to barter, to give an equivalent; to pay over, to discharge a debt: 'toî' ngûng, to barter silver; 'toî' chü, to pay rent; pwang' niêng toî' to pay in half-yearly installments; 'kie toî' paid in quarterly installments; 'toî' ka' to pay off a debt.

To exchange, to barter; to give: an equivalent, to weigh against; collected; permeable, straight through; satisfied, pleased with; the 58th diagram: in the coll. read toî' q. v.: com., 'toî' wâng' (or pauk), to exchange, as coin or jewels; 'toî' ngûng, to weigh or exchange silver; 'toî' hâo to turn a debt, pay through one who owes; hâo', toî' hâo, an office for the sale of bills of exchange or credit.

A horse going rapidly: 'toî' tok, to bolt, to rush out suddenly.

Read tai'; coll. toî' a generation, an age: toî' toî' successive generations; 'sie' toî' ages of the world, generations; 'hâiue' toî' succeeding generations, posterity.

Read tai'; coll. toî' a bag, a sack; a case; a purse or pocket; 'toî toî' a bag; 'tak, toî' a sort of money-sack with an opening in the middle; 'muâi toî' a hempen sack; 'toî' kông, a cord across the bottom of bags; 'tu peng toî' the pocket at the bottom of the 'tu peng; 'kung chîîng' toî' a quiver; 'chiu nong wîng' toî' a wine-bibber and glutton.

To lead, to conduct, to command; to examine; to urge, to incite; to warn, to reprove; to set in order, to correct; a general, an overseer; the middle; sore eyes: 'ka tok, the eldest son; tok, sauk, to head, to lead; com., 'chung tok, the Viceroy; 'tu, Viceroy and Governor; tok, ping teaw, ngwong sôî' a generalissimo; 'tok, âî, to direct, to superintend; 'tok, kêng, to oversee work; 'tok, teng' to lead battalions.

True, sincere, simple, earnest; firm, stable; strong; pure, unmixed; kind, liberal; to augment; to attach importance to, to regard seriously; severe, as diseases; a sick horse; used as a superlative: 'tok, sik, true and sincere, trustworthy; tok, hok, diligent in study; 'tok, seng' to believe sincerely; peng' tok, dangerously ill; tok, hêng, to do vigorously, to apply the whole mind to.

Tok., A coll. word: to point, to dot, to mark with the pencil or tip of the finger; to dip in; to punctuate; to prick in; to light: tok, sihâ, tok, to make a dot; tok, chû, to punctuate a writing; tok, mâ toh, can't be marked off, is ungrammatical; tok, chô, to prick saleratus in (green persimmons); tok, siéng ka, kiong, to dip in salt and gnaw.
ginger—too poor to buy savory food; tok, sih, chih, to light one, as a match or lamp; sek, tok, a soldering-iron.

**凸**

Any thing that juts above the surface, as a wen, a swelling, a hillock; a tenon; convex, protruberant; used for the coll. *tu, q. v.*

**突**

Abruptly, furiously; to rush out, to bolt; to offend, to insult; inconsiderate; to pierce, to make a hole; blunt, bald; to guard a door; a vicious horse: *ch'ung tok,* to rush against; *tok,* *ki,* *li,* to come upon suddenly; com. *tok,* yong, *kung,* suddenly, abruptly. Read *tiok,* a dog issuing from his hole; slippery.

**僥**

To offend by pride; rude, insulting, arrogant: *tong tok,* insufferably proud, haughtily in manner and speech.

**塆**

The door of a furnace or kitchen range, the place where the fire is put.

**奪**

Read *twuk,* coll. *tok,* to take forcibly; to rob, to plunder; to snatch, to gain hardly, get by hook and crook; *ch'iung tok,* to rob; *tok,* piou, to get the prize, as at a boat-race; *tok,* lüi, to get back, to recover; *tok,* sih, to get one's livelihood hardly; *tok,* piooung, to realize only the capital invested; *tok,* huing, *tioung *tiiuk,* to get back the soul (of the sick) by turning a bamboo, as a *sai, kung* pretends to do.

**度**

To guess, to conjecture; to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; to throw in, as into a caisson; to throw, as dirt between planks in making walls: also read *to,* q. v.: "ch'ai tok,* to judge of, to guess; com., "ch'oi tok,* to conceive, to seek the sense of; *tok,* *ki,* li, I conceive the state of the case to be—an initial phrase in talking.

**鐸**

A bell or cymbal, used to convey orders in an army; *met,* one who arouses the age: *muk, tok,* a sort of rattle or bell with a wooden clapper; *hung tok,* wind jingles.

**檔**

A wooden bench, bed, or couch; the name of a tree. Read *taung,* the purlines or transverse beams of a roof.

**鍵**

An ear-ring, pendants, drops; ornaments or jewels worn on the head: "tung, tong,* jingles hung in the wind; "king, long,* tong, bells, jingles.

**鎖**

Interchanged with the last: the sound of a drum: "long, tong,* a clasp, a lock for the neck; *met,* something hard to bear.

**當**

A proper value set on a field; suitable, proper, opportune, just; adequate, equal to; to mate, to match;
to bear, to take the responsibility; to meet, to occur; at the time of, when; the present participle; to manage, to superintend, to meet out justly; to oppose, to withstand; to protect; to act as, to be: also read taung q. v.: com., 'ting tong, or kai tong, ought, is proper; 'tong ch'ing, true; 'tong ch'ou' to bear guilt or punishment; 'pok, tong, can't bear (such honor)'; 'nang tong, hard to bear; 'tong ping, to be a soldier; 'tong hong, to be on one's guard; 'tong si, or tong a' at that time; tong ka 'li kie,' to be the head and manager of a family; 'tong ang' chek, to be a thief-catcher; 'tong, tieng, toward the open sky; 'tong kwai, a medicine for the blood; coll., 'tong ma' teui can't endure it, as pain; tong sieng ka paik, s6h, to be a bully, a shameless bruiser or villain; tong meng, ch'ang 'chui, to add in water before one; met., to disparage one before another person.

A sort of waistcoat or wrapper: 'k'o tong, a pair of breeches; 'kung tong, the waistband of trousers; 'seu tong, an embroidered cover.

Read tong; coll. tong: dull, as a knife; 'tong tek. 'heng, very dull; 'tong to to t'ei che'iu, a dull knife in a skillful hand — cli., does the work though difficult.

Read t'ung; coll. tong: the middle, center; the heart, the core of; tong, tong or 'tai, tong, in the middle; tai, tong, in the very midst; 'tong sing, the heart, the core; tong, tong ch'iang ch'iang' exactly straight, not oblique; 'tong chiu, an islet between the Min bridges, Foochow.

Read t'ung; coll. tong: a numerative of villages; a prop: sioh, 'tong, a village; 't'au, tong, to place props; 'to tong 'tius sioh, a' take props and prop it.

'Tong. A coll. word: to sweep into, to take up in: 'tong pong' t'au, to sweep into the dustpan; 'tong k'o to' sweep it up and throw it away.

'Tong. A coll. word: to emasculate, to geld, to castrate: tong t'u, to castrate a boar; tong kie, to geld a cock.

'Tong. A coll. word: to trap, to entrap: tong 'cheu, to snare birds; tong ng'ut, to catch fish; tong 'lo 'chui, to trap rats.

'Tong. A coll. word: to renew with the chisel, to pick: tong m6' to pick mill-stones.

'Tong. A coll. word: to take turns, to serve in rotation: tong, t'au, or tong hok, 'sioh, to take one's turn in superintending, as a temple and yearly processions; tong nieng, the yearly turn, as to reap the ancestral field; tong nik, to serve in daily rotation, as in offices.

A shield, a buckler; to scampor away, to hide, to skulk: 'mau tong, contradictory views or statements.
Obese, fat; full and fat, plump; to drag the feet in walking: "p'i 'tong, very fat, as a pig.

Read 'ching; coll. 'tong: a block of wood or stone; an anvil; 'siok, 'tong, a stone-seat; a stone pillar or base; 'k'ie, 'tong, one who cuts (idol paper) on a block; 'ciek, 'tong, an anvil.

To strike; to impede, to obstruct, to resist, to stop; to cover, to screen; to push along; a company, a cabal, in which sense used for the next: com, 'tong ka' to stop the chariot—i.e. to take a visitor's card instead of his visit.

Not a few; a village of 500 houses; a cabal, faction, league, brotherhood; a seditious juncto; to club, to form a conspiracy; to assist in evil; associates, intelligent, to bring to mind; a place, a time; partial; to involve: "p'i 'tong, banditti, villains, vagabonds; "tong cheng, a village-chief; "tong 'chi, adherents of a faction, intriguers; "peng 'tong, a brotherhood, a faction; com, "kiek, 'tong, to form a cabal; "tong tout, the gang is a large one.

Cold, freezing, icy; to freeze, to congeal; to cool: in the coll. read taeng q. v.; coll., "pu, sung 'tong a shiver, a
sudden tremor, as over one's body.

The main supports in a house, posts, joists, columns; a pillar of the state; the four corners of an outer coffin; name of a tree: in the coll. read taeng q.v.: 'ok, tong' the rafters, the plate; 'tong' dong chî, 'chat' ability to uphold a state.

The rainbow, called 'tâ' tong'; it is supposed to be made of insects.

A large hamper, a bin for rice; specifically, a thick bamboo-mat to hold grain; it is united at the ends and placed upright on the floor: com., 'tong' chek, to hoard grain; coll., sioh, 'tong' mi, a bin of rice.

To bow the head, to fall, before, to bow with the head to the ground; to salute respectfully; an inn, a resting-place; to stop, to rest; to adjust, to put in order; to part with; to hasten; to reject, to injure; a meal, a spell, the time of a meal, for which the coll. is taung' q.v.: com., 'tong' 'sin pai' with respectful salutations—a phrase on cards; 'ching tong' to adjust, to repair, or put in order; coll., 'tong' 'tong', a stone to which a culprit is fastened; 'tang tong' delayed, kept waiting; 'tong' 'hu wai' stops or waits there; 'tong' sioh, a to pause, to rest the voice on a word.

To collect and station troops, to bring under one's control: also read hung, Chun. q. v.: 'tong' ping, troops at a station, where they till the land; 'tong', tieng, fields allotted to soldiers; 'kung tong yeu hai' to detail troops to important posts.

Wayward, disobedient, willful; to stretch out: 'tong tok', abrupt, brusk; rude, forward, wanting in humility; 'tong saik', to stop one's mouth, to answer a charge, as with feigned words.

To boast, bragging, gasconade; the path to an ancestral temple; name of a dynasty, A.D. 620—904: com., 'hwang tong, exaggeration; 'tong chu', tales of the T'ang dynasty; 'tong', ming hwang yeu ngwok, king, the Emperor Ming of the T'ang visits the moon-palace—a play; coll., 'tong', po, a male; a husband; 'tong', po, ning, a male, a man; 'tong', po, kiang, a male child, a boy, a son; 'tong', nêng, a Chinese.

A pool, a tank, a fish-pond; a stagnant pool; a numerical of leagues or military stations: 'tei', tong, a pond; 'tong', ko, celery; com., 'tong seng', a guard-house, the officer of a station; 'pâ', tong, guard-houses at intervals of ten 'ti' or a league.

As in 'tieu', tong, a species of cicada or broad locust.
A mantis: "tong tong, the praying mantis.

Tang.

A hall, a mansion; a palace; a temple; a court-room; a public establishment; the chief hall of a house; a presiding magistrate; illustrious, exalted; just, upright, perfect; an elevated plateau; a family designation; distant relatives of the same clan; a classifier of trials: "kó tong, parents; "hung tong, a general laugh; "dieu tong, an audience-chamber; com. "hok, tong, a school, a seminary; "chiang tong, title of a district magistrate; "cho tong, and "ed tong, superintendents of the Siutsai; "kwang tong "ting, the court-room of a yamun; "leng tong, your mother; "ming long tong, a literary hall by a Confucian temple; "long la, presents to police; "ting tong, heaven, paradise; "dong tong "wang "chi han, a man of talent and integrity; "dong "hung ta and "tong "chiu mow, paternal uncle's sons and daughters, cousins; "tong ho, distinctive name of a family or clan; coll. "sing sioh, tong, to hold one session of court; "séi, kwang "jung tong, sits in Kwan-yin's hall — sticks close to his wife.

A species of sorbus or service, the wood of which is suitable for junk; the side boards of a cart: "tong la, the sorbus and plum; met. "brothers; "ch’iu hai tong, the Cydonia Japonica?

Often read tong: to look straight forward; to stare, to gaze at.

Tang.

Also read tong: the sound of bells and drums, a drumming; to bore through and bind with iron.

Sugar, candy; sugared, preserved in sugar: in the coll. read tong, q. v.

Tang.

Fat, fleshy, corpulent: com. "kang tong, the bosom, the breast, as of a fowl.

Read tong; coll. tong: the intestines; tong to, the bowels; "taw, tong and "sieu tong, the large and small intestines.

The buttocks, seat, nates; the rump; the lower side, bottom; a man's name.

A pig, a porker, a sucking-pig; small pigs; to drag the feet; dragged, dragged: "tong ta, a small leg of pork, pettioes; "so tong, a porpoise.

Read tong; coll. tong: long in time or dimension; far off; regular, constant; protracted, long continued; more, over, exceeding; drawn out, drawing; tong long or tong tong se, long, longish; "tong te, two, long and trailing, as a dress; tong

Long
TONG.  

The feelings deeply moved; excessively grieved, greatly excited: "ai tong" extremely distressed; "sing tong" grieved in spirit.

Also read "tong": to lead, to draw; to beat, to churn, to bring butter from milk: "tong" ma, an officer who attended to the preparation of quass.

The boards of a boat, timber used in building boats.

To flow rapidly; a swift current; a den, a cave, a grotto; a dell, a gorge, a ravine; deep, profound, deep and clear; to understand, to perceive clearly; thoroughly acquainted with: in the coll. read "tung" and "tong," q.v. "tong" sek, to know fully; "tong" pung (coll. "tong" pung) a bridal chamber; com., "tong ting" lu, the Tungting lake in Hunan.

Mixed, confused, undeveloped; the rush of waters: "hong" tong chaos, without form; also the name of one of four bad men in the time of Shun.

Read "tung"; coll. "tong": to heat or cook in an inner tube or vessel: "tong" yek, to warm up; "tong" poong to cook rice, as in a vessel set in a pan of water; "tong" lang to cook soft.

Blunt, dull, the edge turned; witless, obtuse, stupid: used for the coll.

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As in 'hun tong' a name for a lane or street in Peking; the term is probably confined to the capital.

The 2d read 'tong'; the 1st used in the Paik, 'Ing for the coll. 'tong' as in 'tong2 tong2' the noise of drums.

A metropolis, the capital; the site of an imperial temple; a fief granted to princes, a city whose revenues were given to statesmen; the subdivisions of a hsien, tax-districts; the empire; full, abundant; fine, excellent; to dwell; all, general, the whole number; in the coll. all, wholly, altogether; both, either one, in either way; 'tu tok, the commander of the Imperial armies; 'king 'tu, the capital; com., 'tu 'tung, a major-general of the Tartars; 'tu, 'si, or 'tu 'kung, a military officer of the 5th rank; 'tu 'ch'ak, 'ying' the Board of censors or inspectors; coll., 'tu 'sing, a carpenter; 'tu 'ho, all good, either will do; 'tu mo, none at all; 'tu se 'nu 'cho', it's all your doing; 'tu 'sai tek, any way will answer.

A double door in a city gate; a tower or watchman's turret over the gateway. Read 'sie', as in 'sie gui, to burn the body of a priest, cremation of Budhists.

A coll. word, as in 'tu tau' suspended, as from a ceiling; 'ti, 'tu, or 'ti, 'tu, 'tu, or 'ti, 'tu, 'tu, or 'ti, 'tu, 'tu, hanging all about.

A wall; 50 cubits of wall; to obstruct, to shut, to wall off the way to, to guard; a suspended bell; settled, tranquil, at peace; in the coll. a section, as of wall; a panel, a compartment, an apartment: 'tu 'ngi, to guard; 'bo 'tu, an old term for coin, pelf; 'ang 'tu, tranquil; coll., 'tu 'meng, the top of a compartment or state-room; 'tu 'tie', 'tu 'si, to hunt for food in the cabins, as rats; met., gamblers; chek, cho 'lang, 'tu, to divide into two apartments.

To see, to view, to observe; perceived, observed: 'tu 'uk, 'huai 'sing, to remember one by looking at a memento; 'tu 'uk, 'siong 'sing, grief on looking at relics (of departed friends).

To gamble, to play, to game; to stake, to wager, to bet; gaming: com., 'tu 'pang, gaming; 'tu, 'ch'eng, 'siong, a gambling-place; 'tu 'siao, to lose the game; to wager; 'tu 'ch'eng2 kinds of gambling, games; 'tu 'kong2 or 'tu 'ch'eng2 'kow, a gambler, a blackleg; 'tu 'ka 'luo, to gamble away property; coll., 'tu 'ch'eng2 'pieng2 'siong2 'lai2 'ya2 'o2 'yok, if a gambler can reform, then too is there a medicine for leprosy!

Read 'to'; coll. 'tu, as in 'tu, 'peng, a sort of half-waistcoat or vest, worn in front and fastened by
to foot it; com., "tu ti," a disciple, a learner, an apprentice; "muong tu," disciples; "tu chô," transported for crime; "tu do ek," useless trouble; "pi tu," banditti, roughs; coll., "muong" tu, to exile for three years.

Mud, clay; miry roads; to daub, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to whiten; to blot out, to efface, to erase; to fill, to stop up; thick, stupid; liberal: "tu vu," mud, dirt; com., "tu mnaok, to blot out; "tu kai, to strike out and alter; "tu hai, to plaster with lime; "tu yoh, to rub on ointment; "tu hung vaclm, to use cosmetics and paint, the brow; coll., "tu" kuang, a stupid, reckless magistrate.

Name of a stream in Shantung, flowing into the gulf of Pechihli: "tu ngwook, the 12th month; "tu tu, a heavy dew.

Interchanged with the last two: a road, a path, a way; met., a pursuit, a mode; destiny: "tu, a road; com., kung tu, way to poverty—a poor employment; piao, tu i he, to stop half way, give up a pursuit; omi tu, the course of one’s luck; "kai tu piek, ngiék, to change to another employment.

A variety of pine: com., "mu", or "ch", a fine hard pine, used in furniture. Read "tu: sharp-pointed, thorny.

cords about the neck and waist; "tu peng ta" and "tu peng seng," its cords and rings; "tu peng t'o" or "tu t'o" the pocket at its bottom; "tu tu", a leathern pocket, worn by police and low people.

Read to; coll. "tu, as in "tu ngu", the tinea or bookworm.

A map, a drawing, a chart, a diagram; to sketch, to delineate; to plan, to scheme; to plot, to intrigue; to calculate; to wish, to desire earnestly: "tu chik, books and drawings; "tu mey, to plot, to intrigue; "tu le" to scheme for gain; "tu lai" to charge, to blame unjustly; "te ti tu," geographical maps; "tu ch'a, a tax-gatherer; tu chiong, a private seal.

To go afoot; a footman, a soldier; a disciple; a multitude; a clan, cabal; vile fellows, banditti, ruffians; servants in offices; empty, vain, futile; simply, only, barely; to transport for three years: "tu yong, in vain; "tu p Tod
Also read **to**: a kind of glutinous rice or millet, growing in marshy ground.

The sediment of spirits, the lees, the dregs; the ferment put into wine: "du tui, double-distilled liquor, a kind of gin.

A bird that burrows with marmots or rats; the description of its habits assimilates it to the burrowing owl.

The name of a place in the north whence horses are brought: "tō tiu, a gentle, well-trained horse.

A bitter herb, perhaps a sort of colt's foot, Tus-si-lago; "tu man, a flowering rush; "tiu, bitter trials; com., "tiu jia, the cinnamon rose; "sing tiu and ok tiu, two gods, whose names are written on doors as a charm.

A rose: also read ch'iong, q. v.: com., "tu mi, the cinnamon rose—mentioned in songs. Read saik: an aquatic vegetable.

Sick, diseased, as an animal; worn out by travail: "ma tiu, a jaded horse.

Also read **tū**: a kind of bladder; "tū tiu, lard; "tū ník, pork; "tū tāi, a leg of pork; "tū lang, a pig-sty; "tū ling, a species of China-root—a urinative; colt, "tū long, a shote, a porklet; "tū t'au chiong" the mumps—perhaps the same as sang čong sai; "tū k'a huo, a club to buy pigs cheap, as for new year's; "tū paik, kū, a pig-mouthed worthy; met., one who pouts in anger; "tū n'gō chieh, coarse needles; "tū n'gō lieng an iron cable; "tū p'iehng āung āung o tiu, just stroke a pig's back and you get grease—a little flattery will win some of his money.

Also read **chū**: a place where water settles, a pool, a reservoir.

Also read **tū**: to inquire judicially; to punish, to destroy, to slay, to execute; to blame, to reprimand; to involve in guilt:

**Śu**: a coarse mat; met., an ailment that prevents stooping, hunchbacked.

As in "sieng tiu, a striped toad, a common toad, termed in the coll. "ha ma, q. v.
Steps to a hall; a vestibule, space between a door and inner screen; to exclude, to remove, to except; to reject, to destroy; to deduct, to divide; exclusive of; to cure, to heal; to exchange; to k'o, to change one's office, promoted; com., to deduct; to add and subtract; to multiply and divide; to mi, to destroy, to exterminate; to hai to destroy what is hurtful, as thieves; to hi, excepting that, unless; sin ngwoi after deducting what has been received; to ch'ing pok, keu not inquire into the past (of your errors); coll., t'ah, tah, to make a clean sweep of; pu t'iah, kauk, to deduct the tare or refuse.

The feet entangled; perplexed; also read t'iu, q.v.: com., t'iu, t'ia, embarrassed, hesitating, at a loss how to proceed.

Also read t'iu: hindered, unable to advance; t'i, impedes, stopped, involved.

Tuh.

Read t'uk; coll. tuh. to stab, to perforate, to pierce; tuh, puwai to break by thrusting; tuh, t'ang t'au to perforate.

Tui.

To beat, to pound, to strike; to hammer out; also read t'ui, q.v.: coll., t'ui k'a t'o, to beat the thighs—seil, in order to relieve pain; t'ui king po, to beat gold-leaf; t'ui woong pah, ho to pound on the doors.

Tuk.

A poison, a bane; poisonous, noxious, venomous; injurious, hurtful; cruel, malignant, malicious; to hate, to abhor; to poison; to injure; also painful, grievous; to rule; in the coll. read t'ek, q.v.: t'ei, t'uk, a lasting injury; com., t'uk, tuk, poisoned; t'uk, yoh, a poison; t'uk, ke' noxious vapors or humors; t'uk, ch'iu, a malicious villain; t'uk, kung tuk, to neutralize one poison with another; ch'ong tuk, venereal ulcers; ch'ing tuk, cruel, malicious; tuk, sak, ch'ing hu, to poison one's own husband.

A standard, a large banner of feathers, hair, or silk; a flag borne before the Tao coffin at funerals: com., twai tuk, a large banner; tuk, ki, the main standard of an army.

Alone, solitary; single, one's self; only; widowed, childless; a species of baboon; tuk, ch'iu, an only child; tuk, eng to bear a responsibility alone; com., tuk, ek, one only; tuk, soi, ch'ong, a single bedstead of the larger pattern; tuk, kio, toh, a one-footed or center table; tuk, ch'eng ngo go t'eu, to usurp the whale's head—get the first degree at Peking; tang woong tuk, ch'e the only shop that sells (the article).
A sheath for a bow; a case or covering to preserve bows.

Also read ch'ên, and sük, a case, a covering, as for tablets; a scabbard; a drawer, a casket, a receptacle for books; a coffin: "uing tük," a chown, to lay by carefully, as gems.

To die in the womb; an untimely birth, an abortion.

A drain, a sluice, a sewer; a river which drains the land; foul, muddy; the first only is used in the following senses; to profane, to insult; to despise, to treat rudely; to bother, to annoy, as by reiteration: "ken tük, a sewer, a ditch; "sêw" tük, the four sluices, the Yangtsze, the Yellow, the Huai and the Chi rivers; "tük, t'eng" to annoy by reiterating; you bother my ears, as magistrates say; com., "siék, tük, to blaspheme, to insult a superior.

Tablets to write on, blocks for books; books, documents, registers; a sort of musical instrument, a bamboo beaten to keep time: "ch'êk, tük, a card, a note, a brief; a tablet; "ang" tük, law cases; a record of precedents in law.

A calf, a heifer; a sacrificial victim: "tô ngiêu "ti tük, an old cow licks her calf—emblem of parental love.

To be grieved; discontented, dissatisfied, seditious; complaints, reviling, murmuring, as against rulers: "paung" tük, to slander, to vilify.

Two sisters-in-law call each other "tük, "ti, in Foo-Chu, how termed "mu "sing. Read, "chu: to move about; disquieted, agitated in mind.

The ends of an axle; a pivot, center of motion; the roller of a map; the woof-frame-work; a picture or map; scrolls inscribed with words; weak, unable to walk: "kieâng tük, to turn, to revolve; com., "jüéng tük, narrow and wide scrolls; "seu" tük, scrolls inscribed with the word "seu" or hok, given as birthday presents; tük, ko' (a present in money of) the value of a scroll; coll., "tük, siôh, hok, one map or scroll.

To expel, to drive out, to order away; to press, to urge on, as a marriage; to take up in order, as topics; sincere, earnest; successive: "tük, tük, in earnest; com., "tük, k'ou, to exercise demons; "tük, ch'ing, to urge marriage, as the parents or guardians do; "tük, nik, day by day, daily; "tük, kiê, to fray fowls; tük, âng ta teng" to press on in erows; coll., tük, tük, tiông, to chase all about; "tük, pah, tük, to fly pigeons; mâ, tük, tek, tiông, can't overtake him.
Noxious weeds, weeds hard to root out, as the 
dock or thistles.

The east; the place of honor; the host; a master, 
a friend: in the coll. read 
Tung, q. v.: com., 
Tung jingwong, the east; 
Tung mang, south-east; 
Tung ka, the host; the master, head of an estab-
ishment; koi, Tung, your employer; 
Tung to a host; 
Tung kung, the seraglio; 
Tung si, a thing—a phrase borrowed from 
the Court dialect; coll., 
Tung, I'll be host (and fur-
nish the feast).

Verbose, garrulous; the 
breath; talk, speech: 
Tung, to reiterate; heavy 
and slow, as a carriage.

To inculcate, to inform 
fully; to reiterate an ad-
monition; really, in ear-
nest; pure, unmixed: 
Tung, to make plain and impress 
on one.

A dull fire, not bright; 
darkened, as stars by the 
sun; a torch to burn a 
tortoise-shell, as in divina-
tion. Read sung: bright, 
fiery, blazing; the color of fire.

A raging fire, a blaze; 
the color of fire; fiery, 
lurid.

A hillock on a plain; a 
heap, a mound, a tumulus, 
a barrow: in the coll. read 
tung, q. v.

Interchanged with the 
next: angry, enraged; to 
revile; full, great, substan-
tial; liberal, generous; 
simple, honest; to deem 
important; to urge, to impel to 
do; who? Tung hau to to lay 
stress on filial and fraternal 
duties; Tung haiw, honest, faithful; 
Tung ch'ing, to invite cordially.

Liberal, kind; true, gen-
erous feeling; to regard 
as important, to strive for:
Tung, to. Tung haiw true, faithful.

Incipient vegetation, 
 budding, as plants; dif-
cult to proceed; pressed 
together, thick; sparing; 
the 3d of the 64 diagrams: 
also read tung, q. v.

To make no progress: 
Tung, unable to advance; 
met., unlucky, unsuccessful.

To bury, to inter: 
Tung sik, a grave, a vault; to put 
into a vault.

The cheeks, the bones 
of the face; earnest, sin-
cere, honest; pieces of 
dried meat: Tung tung 
ki ing, sincere in his be-
evolence.

Often read tung: a sort 
of flour cake with meat in:
Tung, pork balls 
seasoned, then rolled in 
flour and steamed.

A coll. word: to knock, 
to strike against: tung to, 
to knock over.
The mind confused, disturbed, so as not to perceive clearly: Coll., "tung siu", a chief, a superintendent; com., "tung seh" or "tung ti", to rule, to manage, as a committee does; "ku' tung", curiosities, antiquities.

To rule correctly, to influence, to train one; to manage, to superintend; to clap the hands; firm, solid; to hold firmly, to store safely; the roots of the nelumbium: "tung siu", a chief, a superintendent; com., "tung seh" or "tung ti", to rule, to manage, as a committee does; "ku' tung", curiosities, antiquities.

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A slave girl or boy, servant; concubine; a boy; a lad; rude, doltish, ignorant; used for the coll. 

**The pupil of the eye; to stare at; a vacant look:** 'tung 'chu, the pupil.

Also read 'tung: to beat, to thump, to pound; to strike against, to run or dash suddenly upon, to strike accidentally or abruptly: in the coll. read 'taung' q. v.

A kind of trap or frame to take birds: also read 'ch'ung, q. v.

A long and swift boat used in fighting, called 'tung t'ung, and like a revenue cutter.

Also read 'tung: late, autumnal grain; grain planted early, but ripening late; the late planted, but early ripening, is called 'lu k' q. v.

A red color; red, rosy, as the cheeks: 'tung 'kwang, a red pencil.

The noise or beating of drums: used for the coll. 'tong' q. v.

(830) 

**The middle, the center; uniform, medium, as size; half, in the middle of; in, within; exact, complete, right: also read 't'ung' and in the coll. 'tong, q. v.:**

'tung 'chi, half done, incomplete; 'tung 'hing, flourishing in the middle, as a dynasty; com., 'tung
Faithful, loyal, patriotic; reverent; true, honest, upright, sincere; unselfish, devoted: 

**T'ung sing**, k'ung k'ung, true, faithful; 

**T'ung ngieh**, faithful, having integrity; 

**T'ung sing**, a loyal minister; 

**T'ung tik**, faithful and straightforward; 

**T'ung haiw**, lo sik, sincere and honest.

Inner garments; the heart; sincere, upright, rectitude, equity; the midst, middle; a full knowledge of: 

**Pok**, T'ung, insincere; 

**T'ung t'iong**, the feelings.

To add, to duplicate; to repeat, to reiterate; to pile up: also read t'ung' and in the coll. t'ung and t'wen' q.v.; T'ung t'iong, a succession, as of peaks; 

**T'ung tieh**, increased, piled up; 

**T'ung wu**, to surround; copy, 

**T'ung hok**, to duplicate, to repeat; 

**T'ung ching k'ii ten**, to remodel rules; 

**T'ung sing**, to renew, to reform; 

**T'ung hu**, (will marry) a second husband, as diviners say; 

**T'ung yong**, "the double-old"—festival of the ninth of the 9th month; 

**T'ung iawong hui kwai** to marry again, as widows do.

**T'ung.** A coll. word: used in the sense of *ch'ung*, from, whence, commencing from: 

**T'ung ch'iu**, from this (time); 

**T'ung ti k'ou meng** from the bottom to the top.

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**Twa.** A coll. word: to shake, about, as grain in a tray, to bring the chaff to the top. 

**Twa sih,** a' give it a shaking up; 

**Twa 'mi,** to sift rice.

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**Twa.** Large, big, great; senior, the eldest; old, noble; the chief, important; a superlative, much, very, ex- 

Chua. ceeding; to grow large: 

**Twa chiih,** a large one; 

**Twa 'lo to,** or **Twa 'lo pok,** a very large piece; 

**Twa kah,** a large sort, as of fowls; 

**Twa pho,** the chief wife; 

**Twa aing,** the great limit—death; 

**Twa ho,** thoroughly done or cooked; wholly recovered (from sickness); 

entirely well; 

**Twa peng chiu,** the right hand; 

**Twa se,** large and small, one's near relatives; 

**Twa ho,** to grow fast; 

**Twa li,** to gain and expend largely; 

**Twa mong,'sieu 'ni,** old and young of both sexes (in the family); 

**Twa chwi,** a freshet; 

**Twa pok,** so irreverent to seniors; 

**Twa jie,** the great sires or sirs—the official attendants or managers in a yan mun;
short, not long; contracted; to shorten; to curtail; to come short; failing, shortcomings, defects, faults; in the coll. read 'toi, q. v.; "twang kie'g" wanting in experience; 'kie' 'twang, short-winded; "twang heng, rude behavior; com., "twang ch'ien" shortcomings, faults; "twang ngidh, deficient in quantity; "twang kie (driven to) extremities, as a suicide; "twang ko to hire for short stages, as in journeying; com., wijd, "twang, to lay hold of one's shortcomings; 'twang chien, still owing, in arrears.

To decide, to settle; to judge and determine a case; to give an opinion; surely, decidedly, positively: also read 'twang, q. v.: com., "twang nga to decide a lawsuit; 'twang kek, häng, to determine the lucky and unlucky, as diviners do; "kieh, twang to decide, to resolve how to do; coll., 'twang' 'twang nga 'kie'g, decidedly unwilling; 'twang huk, and 'twang 'lie, decided for union not separation, as a matrimonial lawsuit.

To divide, to cut asunder; cut, broken, split, snapped; broken off, interrupted, as intercourse; also read 'twang and in the coll. 'twang and 'tiong, q. v.; "twang t'iong, cut to the heart, greatly distressed; "pok, 'twang uninterrupted; com., "twang 'pie' severed her arm, as the chaste
woman did—a play; *toang* 'ki kai 'chi, she broke the loom to teach her son (diligence in study); 'toang k'ie' final deed of sale, an unredeemable bond.

(835) Twi.

追

To pursue, to chase, to follow after; to come up with, to overtake, to catch; to expel; to sue, to dun; to seek out, to trace back; to reflect, to look back on, retrospective; to go with, to escort: 'tai ken' to investigate fully; 'tai e' or 'tai sa, to recall and reflect on, to think of something past; com., 'tai ping, soldiers in pursuit; 'tai chong, to go in search of stolen goods; 'tai chai' or 'tai ch'ing chui' to dun; coll., 'tai ma' ting, cannot overtake him; 'tai king 'king, to give sharp chase to.

Read *tai* in the Paik, *tai*, but correctly read *tai* to pull with all one's strength: in the coll. read *tai* q. v.

(836) Two.

[This word is interchangeably read *tio* q. v.]

(837) Twoh.

[This word is interchangeably read *toh* q. v.]

(838) Twok.

[This word is interchangeably read *tio* q. v.]

Read *cha*; coll. *ta*: a sort of Medusa or sea-blabber: *'ta* 'phu, *'ta* 'da, and *'ta* 'aong, the skin, feet, and stomach, of a Medusa; *'tou* *'poo* *'ta* a sea-blubber; met., a booby, a stupid fellow; *'ta* 'no mok, *cha* 'cho' mok, the Medusa has no eyes, shrimps are its eyes—the inexperienced or dull aided by the clever.
體
The body, the corporeal substance, the whole person; a body, a trunk; a body of officers; real, essential, substantial, the essentials of; decorums, becoming, decent, proper; respectable, reputable; to realize, to embody, to carry out another's views; to join, to unite closely; related; to partition; to receive courteously: "tä sok, to pity; "tä sek, decorum, propriety; com., ek, tä, the whole; the same, alike; tük, tä, or sing tä, the body; paik, tä, all the bodily members; "tä t'ung, decorum; "tä t'au bearing, gait, carriage; "piang tä, the original form; originally, physically; "tä k'e chaung vigorous health; "tä t'aul, to embody, to realize; coll., "tä piang e to carry out a person's idea or intention; "tä siong tä kid must please both great and small, as a servant; t'auk, tä, to recover from sickness.

替
To change, to substitute, to put another instead of; to abolish, to set aside; to wait, to stop; for, instead of, in behalf; a sign of the dative, also of the accusative: "tai tä for, in behalf of; "ta t'au unfalling, unchanging; com., "tä sing, a substitute; coll., "tä kieng, to carry a burden for another; tä piang sung tä piang'si, to live and die for another—constant and faithful; tä i l i te or tä i mouse, to heal him; tä 'si koi chang che k'e to maintain the resolution (of widowhood) for a deceased husband; "tä sidh, to be a substitute at a feast.

領
The 2d is unauthorized: thin, flat; in the coll. a drawer, as of a table or closet: "pieng t'ä' flat; coll., "t'ä pek, the knob, or brass-piece to pull a drawer by; k'auung t'ä 'ula, to put away in the drawer.

経
Thick, glossy silk; instrous silk or satin, made into robes and given as presents; a coat, a pelisse.

啼
To cry, to weep, to shed tears; tears: "tä k'ek, or k'ek, tä to weep and lament; "tä sèu profuse weeping.

涕
To cast away, to reject, to discard; also to take, to grasp; a kind of hair-pin to secure the hair in a knot.

啼
To weep, to bewail; to howl and cry; to crow, to coo; the cry of birds; to scream, as apes and parrots: in the coll. read "tii, q. v.: "tä k'ok, to weep and lament; "ki'è tä, a cock's crow; "ki'è kwang tä, a general crowing, as at dawn.

穀穀
Tares, weeds like rice that bear small seeds, and are not readily distinguished from the rice; cockle in rice fields; also shoots on trunks of willow: "tä pai t'ä tares.
T'aë. A sort of pheasant: ტაე ჰუ, a species of pelican. Read ჰ, as in ტაე ჰუ, a flying squirrel.

T'aë. A vulgar character used in the Paik, ინგ for the coll. ტაეკ: to thrust with a knife, to pierce, to stab: ტაეკ, სიოჰ თო, to give a stab, or thrust; ტაეკ სი, to stab to death; ტაეკ, ჰუ, to break by thrusting at; მეტ, to inform against, to expose one; ტიენ ტაეკ, to instigate, to edge on.

T'aëk. A coll. word, as in ტაეკ ჰოოი; a kind of two-pronged hair-pin, worn by country women.

T'aëng. Read ტენგ; used in the Paik, ინგ for the coll. ტაენგ: to be carried away by a flood or freshet; soaked, saturated; a passage from the main stream: ტაენგ თო, swept down (as houses) by a freshet; ტაენგ ჰჰჰ, hai, swept out to sea; სიოჰ ტაენგ, the upper passage, as that leading to Changhlo opposite Paik- იოჰ. ანჩურა-; ჩეი ჰოო, ია ტაენგ completely saturated with water, as watered pork.

T'aëng. A coll. word: idle, dis-sipated; light, frivolous, not to be depended on; also completed, all done, off one's hands: ჩია ჰიენგ ია ტაენგ სიოჰ ლაუ, that man is very trifling and un-trustworthy indeed; ნიკ, ჰანგ ჩო, ჰო მა ტაენგ work at it day and night, and can't get through with it!

T'aëng. A floating mark or signal, a buoy, as to indicate shoals and rocks: ჰუ ტაენგ floats, buoys.

T'aëng. A coll. word; to excite, to instigate, to edge on: ტაენგ სიოჰ, ჰუო to instigate by a word; ტაენგ ჰოო ჰო, to edge on persons to fight; უფ ტაენგ ტაენგ must not instigate (to a quarrel).

T'ah. A coll. word: clean, pure; untainted, clean in a moral sense; honest, not making gain of one; all gone, lost, or stolen: თაჰ, ჰაი, clean; მა თაჰ,
t'ah, sold all out; t'ang t'ah, t'ah, stripped naked; nywoh, u t'ah, as pure as a gem.

(846)

Shai. Shai.

Tai.

Read sū in the dictionary: a sieve; to sift, to pass through a sieve: sū t'ai nguk, 'ing, the flowers sift the moon's light; com., "mī t'ai, a rice-sieve; t'ai mi, to sift rice; t'ong t'ai, a chaff-sifter, used after the rice has been hulled and pounded; t'ai āng, a sieve; coll., t'ai āng t'ak, the wooden rim of a sieve; t'ai chā 'a, a mizzling rain.

To raise, to lift; to carry, as a sedan; to move, to agitate: com., "kò t'ai sī kā to raise the current price; t'ai sū (or t'ai ti), to recommend one; to give (a shop) one's custom; t'ai ch'i ā, to drive a chariot, a charioteer; com., t'ai ā liāk, slipshod; t'ai dō tūi to remove (a corpse) by a hole in the prison-wall; t'ai āng tōh, t'ōng, (like) dragging a dog into hot water—sū, to get you to work.

The womb; a pregnant womb, pregnancy; congenital; to begin; to rebel against, to abscond; a pearl: in the coll. read tōi, q. v.: sīk; t'ai, a barren womb; com., "ko t'ai, p r e g n a n t; t'ai kē, the state of pregnancy; t'ai, t'ai, to become pregnant; t'ai sēng, viviparous; t'ai, i, the placenta; t'ai tuk, (coll., t'ai tuk),坏 humors from birth, as in child; coll., sīk, t'ai, a white, furred tongue; t'ai tōng, or t'ai ak, to pawn or mortgage, as to a wealthy man.

A weak, jaded horse; a miserable hack, a worthless nag; "t'ai tōng wide, expanding, as said of the opening spring.

Moss, lichens, confervae, small plants on rocks and in damp places; mossy, moss-grown: in the coll., read tî, q. v.; "t'ai sîng, mosses; "ch'īng t'ai, green mold, focus on water.

An ancient feudal state, comprising the modern district of Wukung in the Chienchou department in the center of Shensi.

A ladder; stairs, steps; met., a means to an end; to lean upon: t'ai hung pwo n'guk, to mount to the clouds and climb to the moon—ambitious, aspiring; com., "luān t'ai, a ladder; "t'ai ch'ēng, the rounds of a ladder; ch'ü t'ai, a hand-ladder—sticks driven in a wall to ascend by; "pwo, t'ai, a rope-ladder of cotton cloth; ch'ing hung t'ai, the azure-cloud-ladder—degree, rank, promotion; sîng tō t'ai, to mount the sword-ladder, as Tanist magicians do.

Read t'ai; used for the coll. t'ai: fine, as a voice in speaking another tongue: "k'ung wa t'ai, "k'ong ya t'ai, he speaks Mandarin most admirably.
T'AI

Large, very great; too, very, excessive; wide, extensive; a title of honor; smooth, slippery: com., 't'ai kik, the Great Extreme, first cause or origin; 't'ai ek, ching ing, name of a Taoist star-god; 't'ai,'ping, general peace; a fanciful name for ducks' eggs; 't'ai hau 'i' the emperor's mother; 't'ai 'hau, the crown-prince; 't'ai 'lob, too much; 't'ai kow and pok, kik, excessive and insufficient; 't'ai 'I and 't'ai 'nai, an officer's father and mother; 't'ai strong the chief, the head of the family; 't'ai 't'ai (spoken 't'ai 't'ai), an officer's wife, her ladyship! 'IO, 't'ai 't'ai a compellation for an officer's mother.

Interchanged with the preceding: great, exalted, honorable; extreme, extravagant; pervading, universal; peaceful; the 11th diagram: 'kwok, 't'ai ming, ang, the country prospering and the people at peace; com., 't'ai sang, a famous mountain in Shantung; an idol god, emperor of the world of spirits; 't'ai sang and 't'ai 'chow, terms applied to a wife's parents.

Slippery; excessive, overflowing, as waters; to wash, to rinse, to cleanse: 'sa 't'ai to scour with sand; 'ch'iia 't'ai extravagant; incontinent, lustful.

Form, figure; one's habit, gait, air, bearing, motions; the expression of an idea; a configuration, circumstance, state: 'kieu 't'ai hauteur; 'me 't'ai, a seductive manner, ogling; si 't'ai, yang liong, the world's warmth and coolness—i.e. the flickleness of its love; com., 't'ai 't'ai, air, gait.

T'ai. A coll. word, used for 't'ai as in 't'ai ti'o to go by road, to travel by land; 'niwong 't'ai, chiia kقواعد just let it go, don't quarrel about it!

Read, chüng; used for the coll. 't'ai: to kill, to slaughter; to behead, to execute a criminal; met., a gambling term: 't'ai 't'ai, to behead; 't'ai 'si, to kill; 't'ai 'chek, to kill a thief; to shave one's head, as said jocosely; 't'ai 'neng pong, 't'ai, murder and arson; 't'ai 'kiang ch'ëung, 'kow, to kill a boy and plant a melon—a juggler's trick; 'kak, 'ka 't'ai, to plot together to cheat him or win all his money; 't'ai 't'ai 'seng et 't'ai 'ch'ou there are those (willing to) conduct a trade that ruins others!

(T47)

T'ai. A written scroll; a writing, a document; a note, a billet, a visiting-card; a copy-slip; fixed, settled: com., 't'ai 't'ai, a visiting-card; 't'ai, 't'ai, proposals for a betrothal; 'chiong 't'ai, a card of several folds; 't'ai, 'nak, note of invitation to a feast; 't'ai, sek, ch'ing hu, styles of address in cards—a manual on the subject; 'po, 'wong 't'ai, or ho 'ying 't'ai, a note informing one of a death; coll., 'pong 't'ai, to send cards
of invitation; 't'ai, nge' a slip with name on, as at the top of a funeral card.

To leave or give in pledge; to cover over; to post, to paste up or on; to gild; to apply, as plasters; to supply a deficiency, to add to; to help, to assist; to lean on, attached: 't'ai, 'sing, attached to one, as a servant; com., 'tā 't'ai, to carry out another's views; 't'ai, 'k'ing, to lay on gold-leaf; 't'ai, 'pah, to paste up white paper, as in mourning; 't'ai, 'pě, to post notices, as of articles for sale; 't'ai, 'sīa, an assistant-scribe; 't'ai, 'k'o yoh, to apply plasters; 't'ai, 'chi'eng, to pay extra.

Still, quiet, peaceable; resigned, submissive; 't'ai, 'huk, to be resigned. Read 'chi'eng, as in 'chi'eng te' discordant, broken, as sounds.

To change, to alter; to doubt, to suspect; to err; an error or excess; 't'ai, very, extremely: 'pok, 't'ai, no doubt, no mistake; 'hō, 't'ïeng pok, 't'ai, High Heaven errs not.

Wicked, filthy, lewd, dissolute; secret vice; a depraved heart; malicious; to act the hypocrite, to gloss over vice; sunk in vice; the moon seen after sunrise: 't'ïng 't'ai, to hide one's wickedness; 'kung 't'ai, profligate, licentious; 'sīu 't'ai, to reform one's evil ways.

'T'ai.' A coll. word: jutting, protuberant, convex, bulging out: 't'ai, 'pok, big-bellied; met., a molding, raised work, as in panels; 't'ai, 'tu, a panel, a section in relieve; 't'ai, 'ch'ok, 'li, protuberant; sing 'kung 't'ai, 't'ai, the chest prominent.

'T'aiu.'

'Tak.'

The sound of things falling; a pile of earth; a pagoda, a tower: com., 'p'ung 'tak, the wild goose pagoda, on which a literary aspirant inscribed his name: 'pah, 'tak, and 'sioh, 'tak, the White and Stone Pagodas in Foochow; 'jō (or 'mō) 'sing 'tak, the marshaled stars' pagoda—the Pagoda Anchorage in the Min; 't'ïeng 'tak, to illuminate the pagodas—in the 8th month; 'tak, 'ting 'nā, the goddess "Mother" at 'Tak, ting in the suburbs of Foochow.

'Law.'

Low ground, ground settling; to sink, to settle down, to fall in ruins; a first plowing; coll., 'tak, 'sioh, 'k'eng, a hole made
by settling; 't'ak, k'o a caved in, like a mortar; 'chauk, t'ak; or 'chau t'ak, to spoil or ruin, to waste things.

To lay the hand on, to feel; to make a fac-simile by transfer; a copy, a counterpart: 'kew' t'ak, an old copy or fac-simile.

T'ak. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to cover, to sheathe, to put in a sheath; to wear; a sheath, as of a pencil; an over-sleeve: t'ak, lôh, (or 't'e), to sheathe, as a pencil; pek, t'ak, or pek, 'k'êong t'ak, a pencil-sheath; 'ch'iu 'wong t'ak, an over-sleeve; 'ho, 'i, 'siong na; 'hô t'ak, t'ak, it's best to wear your good clothes only occasionally.

T'ak. A long, narrow bed: the name of a stream in Shensi; also an ancient district in that region: 'hôk, t'ak, waters accumulating and rushing on.

T'ak. To beat, to whip, to flog, to chastise, to castigate; a slap, a blow; swift, rapid; the center of a bow.

T'ak. A door, an inside door; a screen; the door of a harem; in the coll. movable boards, as in a shop's front; 'p'ong t'ak, a bed-chamber; 'p'ai t'ak, to open a door; coll., t'ak, 'peng, the movable boards for closing the front of a shop; 'k'ê wi t'ak, 'peng, to open shop; 'ch'êung' t'ak, 'peng, to shut shop.

Ta. Moved, affected; sad, grieved, distressed; alarmed, agitated; wearied, burdened, as with trials; to pity, to commiserate.

Read tiêk; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 't'ak, to pile up or on, to make a heap, to heap up; to make thick; met., to multiply, as accusations against one in court: 't'ak, 'k'i li, to pile up; 't'ang t'ak, to heap one on another; 't'ak, à 'td, to make thick shoe-soles; 't'ak, 'ch'â, to pile wood; 't'ak, kauk, to "pack the bones" — a firm, compact posture (in pugilism); 't'ak, p'an huo, to make "the pomelo-flower" — a kind of open filing on walls.

T'ak. A coll. word: the sound of water dropping, called t'ak, t'ak, hiong or t'ak, kie'w. (851)

T'ang. To covet, to desire inordinately; avaricious, greedy; ambitious of; in the coll. to praise, to be pleased with one; also the quadruped like a unicorn, drawn on the screen-wall before offices to caution officials against the sin of bribery: "t'ang ch'ong, to desire bribes; com.," t'ang sing, a covetous disposition; "t'ang lang, covetous, niggardly;" t'ang siong, to think greedily about;" t'ang t'au, the object or motive.

T'ang. To think greedily about;" t'ang t'au, the object or motive.
of desire; ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

A rapid, a torrent rushing through a rocky pass: ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

A contraction of the muscles; numbness of the tendons; ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

Also read ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

To open, to spread out; ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

set out a street-stall; ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

To prop, to shore up; ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

To shove up the sleeves, to bare the arm; ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ¹⁰, ¹¹, ¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵, ¹⁶, ¹⁷, ¹⁸, ¹⁹, ²⁰, ²¹.

A sacrifice to the names of parents at the end of 27 months, which is termed the three years mourning:
com., "T'ang hù-k", the lighter mourning, worn from the 25th to the 27th months inclusive.

Long hair, the hair falling on the forehead or cheeks; a child's curls, tresses; also ornamental fringes, as of a cap.

Brine, gravy; the serous juice oozing from meats: "T'ang hai", salted meats, preserved delicacies.

A hair rug, or bed mat, a coarse ratteen or serge; com., "ch'îng T'ang", felt-ed woolen rugs and hair mats; coll., "T'ang sih", "Siăng", one piece of hair-matting; "T'ang sih", "Ch'îng", one hair bed-mat.

Also read "T'ang": rushes just sprouting; marshy plants; a reed or sedge suitable for brooms.

Read, "T'ang"; coll. "T'ang"; to prop, to support; to raise, as a shutter with a stick; to stretch, to distend: "T'ang" k'ê, to raise up, as a shutter or screen; "T'ang" tao'd, distended, expanded by something underneath; "T'ang", Ch'îng, a shutter with hinges at the top.

Charred wood, charcoal; coals of any kind: "Sen" jîng fu "T'ang" the people down-trodden, as by officers; com., "P'ang" T'ang, and "T'ang" t'îng soft and hard wood coals; "Yü" T'ang; fossil coal; "T'ang" me'ek, coal-dust; "T'ang" u'êng, a coal-extinguishing jar.

To sigh, to moan, to groan; a musical expiration; to land, to admire: "T'ang" sêk, a deep sigh; "T'ang" sêng" to admire; Tan. com., "T'ang" ke to sigh; a moan, a groan; coll., "T'ang" sêh, siâng ke to fetch a sigh.

"T'ang": A coll. word: to rival, to compete in trade; to get the custom by under-selling another: "T'ang" jîng sêng ê to get people's trade by under-selling them; tô'ô T'ang to compete with each other in trade.

To extend, to reach, to arrive at; great, extensive: "T'ang" oông, royal favor.

Used for "T'ang" (to converse): to discuss, to talk about; large, extensive; to boast; to manifest; an ancient feudal state, east of Tsînan-fû in Shantung; in the coll. to try one with words, to put tentative questions: coll., "T'ang" sih, siâng, to try with a word—and see what he'll say; "T'ang"; sêng noû, ê sêw; try him and see what his idea is.

Name of a river; a placid expanse of water with deep holes; deep, limpid; com., "T'ang" chên, deep, clear water; "T'ang" hu, profound Sir!—a term used in letters; "T'ang" kîng "Lâ" Ch'îng, (the water) as clear as a mirror.

Also read, "Ch'îng" and "sîng": to burn in the fire; to scorch, to put in the blaze; to warm, to boil; warm, hot; met., distressed.
An earthen vase to contain spirits, a wine jar: com., "ch'iu t'ang", a jar for holding wine.

Clouds extending over the heavens: t'ang t'ang, the sky overcast, a lowering sky.

Phlegm, mucus from the lungs: com., "t'ang t'ing", thin phlegm; "t'ang sau" cough with phlegm; "t'ang kiek", a gathering of phlegm; "t'ang moong", a spittoon; "t'ang lo" if you are troubled with phlegm; met., dull, stupid; hwa t'ang, an expectorant; "t'ang mi sing k'ieut" phlegm has closed the mental apertures—a medical phrase; coll., "t'ang p'wo k" frothy phlegm.

Read t'ang; coll. t'ang: a tough wood fit for axles; sandal wood: "t'ang hiong ch'a", sandal wood for incense; "chie t'ang ch'a", red sandal wood, rosewood; "t'ang sok hiong", the t'ang and sok, woods, as burnt to idols.

As in 19 t'ang t'ang, thin and spread widely; in the coll. large rocks; coll., 19 t'ang t'ang sidh, large, dark rocks, boulders; 15 hiong t'ang, brittle stone, a sandstone, used in making crockery.

T'ang. A coll. word, as in t'ang t'ai k, a mischievous fish, like a bull-head cat-fish, "one of which sort is found in every pond"; met., a trouble, a mischief-maker, as in a shop, or school. (852)

Read t'eu; coll. t'au: to steal, to pilfer; to obtain unfairly; secretly, stealthily, underhand: "t'au ch'ok", to go out slyly; "t'ao taik", privately, clandestinely; "t'au to", to steal; "t'au ch'au", to steal off; "t'ao chiong", to peer, to look furtively at; "t'au niek, kek", to pilfer; "t'au cheng k'wong", has stolen everything; "t'au tio chia", to play truant from school; "t'au si"h, po'o to learn an art by seeing others do; "ma ma t'au po" k'eng, buy a cat, but steal a dog—sell, if you want good ones.

T'au. A coll. word: to loosen, to open out, to unravel, to disentangle; to blow, as the nose; intelligent, well-informed; well, free from illness: "t'au pe" to blow the nose; "t'au seng", to to loosen, to unravel; "t'au song" or t'au lae", to separate; loose, untwisted, as the cue; "t'au t'ieu", to straighten out; "t'au t'oh", (or b'o), well, not sick; well-informed; ng t'au t'oh, indisposed; ignorant; "t'au sioh, t'aoik", to get relief by a dose (of medicine).

"To pass over, to proceed; to pass through, to permeate; to penetrate, as light; through, throughout; reaching, extending to; to comprehend thoroughly; alarmed: used for the coll. t'ain q.v.: com. 29 chiong t'au the same
throughout, as a dress; "t'au' "first water"—the first, as a picking of flowers, etc.; "t'au' "ming to the head; "t'au' "ming tong, above one's head; "t'au' "kau, dandruff; "prah, "chiek, "t'au, to compound (with creditors); "chok, "t'au, to be a leader; successful, rising; "kweo, "t'au, too much, in excess; "t'au' "wang kauk, "kwi, "hau," the skull blossoms"; met., a shock, stunning, as a fall or blow; "t'au' "pai'' a kind of small candle; "sidng, "t'au, bits or remnants of thread, as in sewing.

"t'au. A coll. word, for which the last is often used, as in "t'au" "sang, a brute, an animal; domestic animais, specifically quadrupeds.

(853)

T'auk.

To charge with, to intrust to; to engage one to do, to commission; to trust, to depend, to rely on; to give as an excuse, to use as a pretext: com., "t'auk, ho' or "t'auk, si', to make an excuse in declining; "ho' "t'auk, to entrust to, to commission; "poy, "t'auk, to request as a favor; "t'auk, si' to rely on another's influence, as in law-suits; coll., "t'auk, "ch', to engage him to do it; "t'auk, "moeng to receive communications in dreams, as from gods or ghosts; "t'auk, "sang yong se' to engage several persons to aid.

托.

Used erroneously for the last: to take, to bear on the hand, to carry on the palm: in the coll. read "t'oh, q. v.: "t'auk, "ch', or "t'auk, "moeng, a tray, a waiter;

一頭木頭垢
lok, t'auk, or t'auk, lok; discouraging, not favorable, as the times.

To receive in the hand; also to push away; to take up, to collect, in which sense read chi^2 or chi^2h, in the dictionaries.

A watchman's rattle or stick, on which he beats; to beat the watches: 'kek, t'auk, to strike the hours.

A bag or sack open at both ends; a sort of purse worn on the waist; a potter's implement: 'nong t'auk, bags and sacks.

A camel having one hump: t'auk, t'o (coll. lok, t'o), the Bactrian camel, a camel.

The sheath of the bamboo, the envelop which covers the joints; name of a plant.

Withered, fallen, as leaves; rotten, dead, as trees or the bark of plants.

Read t'auk; coll. t'auk, to escape from, to evade, to get rid of; to recover from sickness: t'auk, t'o, to escape from; t'auk, 'sing, to slip away, to shirk; t'auk, ch'iu, to get rid of, as old goods; t'auk, t'a, well, recovered from illness; t'auk, 'sing wang t'a, a radical change in the system, as by tonics.

As in 'ping t'auk, a bun of wheaten flour, wheaten cakes.

T'auk, A coll. word: to pour boiling water on; to steep, to scald: t'auk, t'o, to steep tea; t'auk, ch'ung t'o, to make tea in cups, as for guests; t'auk, ch'iong, to prepare starch; t'auk, 'si, to scald to death, as bed bugs; t'auk, ch'ok, lai, to draw out the strength, as of tea.

(554) T'auk.

T'auk, To. T'aung.

To push a boat on the land: in the coll. to row, to propel with oars: Tang. T'aung. also read t'auung q. v.: coll., t'auung 'chiong, to ply the oars; t'auung 'sung, to row a boat; t'auung 'ching, to make progress by rowing.

Read t'wak, coll. t'auk and used for the next: to undress, to strip; to take off, as the shoes; to shed, to cast, as animals their skins; to molt; to bone; to remove, as the pits of fruit: t'auung k'aek, to shed the skin; t'auung 'mo, to molt; t'auung kauk, to bone, as fowls; to remove the ribs, or frame of; t'auung k'wang k'ai, buttons with movable rings; t'auung 'ching t'auung koh, precipitated, become thin and watery, as gruel; t'auung t'ah, t'ah, stripped naked.

Read t'o; coll. t'auung: to undress, to disrobe: T'un. T'auung 'ji, t'auung, to undress; t'auung pieng, stripped, as a debtor or gambler of his clothes; t'auung t'auung seung seung, taking off and putting on, as one's clothes in changes of weather.
T‘aung‘. A coll. word: to put into boiling water; to boil slightly, to scald: t‘aung‘ ch‘i‘a ch‘i‘h‘o, to scald the mytilus or large clam; t‘aung‘ h‘i‘a, boil them till they gape open; t‘aung‘ k‘ak, ch‘eng, scalded too much.

T‘aung‘. A coll. word: to heat over, to warm up cooked food; also to exercise, to renew practice, as in study or music: t‘aung‘ yek, to heat or warm up; t‘aung‘ p‘wong to warm up the rice; t‘aung‘ da, to heat (cold) tea.

(855) T‘e.

Hindered, impeded, embarrassed; prevented from doing or advancing; to hinder, to obstruct; the stem or stalk of fruit; to remove a stalk; to unravel embroidery; to slink away, as a dog does.

To sneeze; sneezing: p‘ong t‘e or h‘ung t‘e to sneeze; k‘iu t‘e to sneeze from catching cold.

Ti.

Irritated, vexed, angry; hatred: h‘ung t‘e greatly enraged.

T‘e.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in t‘e t‘ie‘u to shave; t‘e t‘ie‘u to dance; t‘e t‘o‘o to vomit; t‘e t‘ae to kick off (the bed-clothes).

(856) T‘e.

A coll. word: sloping, inclined, slanting; to slide, to slip down, as on a slope: t‘e t‘a, slanting; t‘e t‘e sioh, an inclined stone (walk); t‘e loh, li, to slide down; t‘e sioh t‘o, to slip and catch a fall.

T‘e.

A coll. word: to stretch one’s self, to lie at full length: t‘e tik, tik, or t‘e t‘e tik, to lie stretched at full length.

Read ‘sang; used for the coll. t‘e: to shell off, to Ch‘an.

T‘eh.

T‘eh.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in t‘eh, t‘i‘ah, to strip, to tear off or down; t‘eh, t‘i‘oh, to bear or support, as on the palm of the hand.

(858) T‘ek.

An imperial order or prohibition; a special ordinance, precepts, admonitions; a charter, a commission: the 3d also read dai, q. v.: com., t‘ek, h‘ung, a special title, preferment; Ch‘ih. t‘ek, ch‘u, letters-patent; t‘ek, le‘ng a command; a special order, as from a god — written on charms; t‘ek, ch‘ang to bestow honors on one’s deceased parents; t‘ek, h‘u, to write a charm.

Sometimes confounded with sek; (to paint, to adorn): to repair, to strengthen; to adjust, to arrange and regulate; to Ch‘ih. enjoin on, to direct, to...
command; firm, compact; ready, prepared; careful, reverent: 'tek, چک'd, to send on public service; 'sing 'tek, to charge strictly; 'tek, چک' to order, to command.

To push up the sleeves, to bare the arm and breast; a sort of vest or waistcoat: "'tang 'tek, to expose the bosom; to bare one's arm, as to fight; 'tek, چک', to turn a fur garment.

Regard, respect; grieved, sorrowful; quick, diligent, careful not to offend: 'tek, 'tek, to love; loving, affectionate.

To kick: com., 't'ek, kiong, to kick the shuttle-cock; 'k'wé, 'sing 'tek, 'tau, Bootes kicking the Dipper—a picture; coll., 'p'ah, 'k'wé 'tek, to kick like a Bootes, as said of a good pugilist; 'tek, چک, 'sioh, چک/a, to give a kick. Read 'ch'ioh': hurried, alarmed.

To cut the flesh from the bones; to scrape off, to pick and cleanse; to dig out: com., 't'ieu 'tek, to find fault, to criticise and reject.

To ascend, to assume a higher office: promoted, advanced; to mount, to go up, to advance, to proceed to: 'tek, چک', to behold from on high, چک, 'kaung' promotion and degradation.

Free, easy, unrestrained: چک, 't'ong, freedom of manner, a fine, noble bearing.

An aquatic bird, a gay-colored bird with a crest; a hoopoo?

'T'ek. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'tek, چک/k, to stab; 'tek, 't'ek/k, to draw back, to skulk; 'tek, چک/k, to comission; to pour boiling water on, to scald; 'tek, چک, to cover, to sheathe.

A dwelling, a residence; a mansion; a grave; to reside, to settle; to conform to; a place, a station, an office: used for the coll. 'tah, q. v.: 't'ka 'tek, an ordinary; ''tieng 'tek, fields and houses; 'tiew 'tek, to divine for a grave; 'tek, چک/k, a grave; ancestral halls or shrines.

(T'ek)

Read 't'uk, 'tek/k, to read aloud; to read attentively, to study; to recite, to chant: "'t'ek, چک/k, to read a book, to study, "'t'ek, چک, 't'un/g, well read, thorough in scholarship; "'t'ek, چک, ho' to chant metres of 4s and 6s; 'tek, چک, 'mok, a faulty construction; 'tek, چک/k, 'cha, چک/k, scholars, literati; "'t'ek, چک/k, 'yak, 'cha, to study at night; 'tek, چک/k, 'hwang 'ch'ang, to read crudely; immature, not thorough in study.

(T'eng)

Read 't'ing; coll. 't'eng: a bivalve, the razor-sheath or solen: "'t'eng 'niu, the muscles of a solen; "'t'eng, 'ka, a solen's feet; met., the two tabs of silk braid at the end of a cue; "'t'eng, 'kang, dried solen meat; 't'eng 'tieu' (or liev), also called...


‘ka lau ki, a hash of solen meat, pork, eggs, and onions; coll., t'eng t'iang, solen seasoned and fried on one shell; t'eng t'iang, place for planting solen, solen-beds.

'T'eng. A coll. word: the same as 'ch'ang or 'siang; an interjection, alas! sad! pitiful!

Read 'hong; coll. t'eng: perhaps a corruption of 'heng; a superlative, very, extremely: 'n gai tek, 't'eng, very bad; hai ngwai 'ya t'eng, he greatly injured me.

'T'eng. A coll. word: prominent, protuberant: probably a corruption of t'aing' q. v.; 't'eng ch'ung, a full, prominent bosom.

Also read t'ing: to hear; to hearken, to listen to; still, quiet so as to hear; to accord with, to comply; to receive and obey orders; to decide cases; to tarry, to wait for: in the coll. read t'iang, q. v.: 't'eng se'ing to hear and decide cases; t'iang t'eng hard of hearing; com., 't'eng' ch'ia', a servant, a messenger in an office; 't'eng haiu to wait, to attend on; 't'eng' ping, to accord; subject to one's control, as property bought or rented; 't'eng' ki chia' yong, as it may naturally happen; 't'eng' song t'eng tiew to be at a master's bidding; 't'eng' ch'ung ki ping' according to one's convenience.

'更快' to follow, to come up behind; to walk hastily up to; to avail of, to embrace an opportunity; at the time; by, through: 't'eng' sic' to avail of the chance; com., 't'eng' ki hwoi' to embrace the opportunity; coll., 't'eng' yek, k'ia k'io' siidh, go quickly and eat it while hot; 't'eng' t'au hwook, ch'ang, while her hair is still black—scil., a widow should marry; 't'eng' cha li, to come early; 't'eng' t'io' by the road, by land; 't'eng' chu wai k'io' to pass here, to go by this way. Read t'ing' to pass, to step over.

'热' A fever, febrile complaint; a delicate appetite. Read 'ching: the same as 'ching (pustules), q. v.

Read 'kwan'; used for the coll. t'eng': to gain in trade, to make profit: also read chwan' in the coll. q. v.: 't'eng' siidh, to earn a living; 't'eng' le' to get interest on; 't'eng' keng ch'ien, to earn wages; t'eng twai' ch'ien, to get large profits; t'eng' of 'hwai sik, ch'ao to earn only enough to eat; t'eng' siidh, t'eng' k'ahh, lieu, got his food and recreation besides, as a servant attending his master to a feast.

'T'eng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in t'eng t'aung' to push out and up, to raise, as an awning; t'eng' t'ang' to assume a defiant attitude; t'eng t'au' to undress; to take off, as a door from the hinges; t'eng' t'aeng' swept away by a freshet.

1 走的很
2 聽聽
3 聽聽
4 聽聽
5 聽聽
6 聽聽
7 聽聽
8 聽聽
9 熱
10 熱
11 熱
12 熱
13 熱
14 熱
15 熱
16 走
Read 銅; coll. 銅: to sink; sunk, immersed; low, settled, depressed: 1 銅'tā, to sink to the bottom; 2 銅 só, a hollow, a depression; the concave side up, as tiles; 腹, 銅, trod down, as a weak floor.

銅'. A coll. word: even, equal in size; uniform, of the same size throughout, as timber: 銅 銅 alike, of about the same size; 銅 銅 very uniform.

銅'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 銅 銅' to instigate, to edge on; 銅 銅' to pass things from one to another; 銅 銅' to heat over; to resume practice, as of music or study.

(T61). 銅.

Read 銅; coll. 銅: pervious, permeable; open 銅. to, open throughout, extending through; to see clearly; understanding; comprehending, intelligent; clear, translucent; all, complete, thorough; to breathe, to give vent to: 銅 tāw open, extending through; 銅 má, 銅, the drain is stopped; 銅 銅, open to the air or sky; 銅 銅, a wide, open space; 銅' 銅 銅, a broad expanse; 銅 銅, 銅 銅, to speak irrelevance; 銅 銅 ch'ai or 銅 銅 hung, to begin to feed a child with animal food; the latter also means to resume the ordinary, after the vegetable, diet; 銅 má, 銅, the goods are not salable; 銅 銅, translucent, as glass; 銅 銅 銅, light, clear; met., to know thoroughly, as customs, prices; 銅 銅 銅, the intellectual pores open—clever, knowing; 銅 銅 銅, prostrate, stretched at full length.

銅. A coll. word, for which the preceding character is often used: ought, must: 銅 銅 銅, ought to or not? 銅 銅 銅 ought to see?—you must not look at it.

桶. A square vessel containing six 銅; a tub; a pail, a bucket: com. "ch'ow 銅, large water-pails; 1 銅 a wash-tub; 銅 a wooden chamber-vessel; 銅 sioh, varnished pails, etc.—as on signboards; 銅, 銅, a pail or tub to "contain malaria" in the ch'ok, hui ceremony; 銅 銅 siong, the movable center-piece of a bucket-bail; coll., 銅 銅' bucket-staves; 銅 銅, a small pail; 銅 銅 銅, a sort of large tray or waiter.

銅. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of 銅, as in 銅 sieng, a door set open, an open window; 銅 銅, straight out, at full length.

銅. A country brogue, as in 銅 'cha, early, formerly, a while ago.

Read 銅; coll. 銅: worms; insects in general: 銅 銅 laung the eggs of insects; 銅 銅, worms bred in rice grains; 銅 銅 Ch'ung,ngie insects; 銅 銅, worms in leprous sores.
The head; the chief, the principal; the top or front; the end, one end of; the first, the best; the beginning of a matter; a narrative of acts, or affairs; as a suffix, it merely makes a disyllable, or indicates a roundish form like a head: in the coll. read "ch'au," q. v.

Read "chü"; coll. "teu": a post, a pillar, an upright support: "sioh, teu" a stone pillar; "teu" "ma teu" the posts (of the house) are large; "teu" "chio" a plinth, a carved base; "ng" "teu" five posts (deep), as a house; "teu" e' the two divisions of a theme or section in an essay.

An ore like gold, which forms an amalgam with quicksilver; it is perhaps gold quartz, and is said to come from Persia.

"T'eu." A coll. word: turned, soured, spoiled: "powg" "teu," the rice is spoiled; "ch'au" "teu," sour and stinking.

"Teu." A coll. word: weak, infirm, debilitated.

"Teu." A coll. word: to exchange, to substitute a bad, for a good, article: "teu" "ko" exchanged; "teu" "pau," to exchange surreptitiously, as in marrying off girls; "teu" "ku," to substitute a different one; "teu" "t'ang" to pawn another article in exchange.

Read "ti" in the dictionary: a spider, the araneidae: com., "ti, t'ia," a spider of the web-weaving sort;


To lift in the hand, to take up; to hold, to carry; to help, to bring forward; to patronize; to bring before a magistrate; a sort of drum or sounding tube; to throw away: "ti huong, to watch; "ti hie, to lead by the hand; pu "ti, the right way or principle - a Buddhist phrase; "ti hing, the criminal judge of a province; com., "ti lok, a major-general; "chi sin, "ti tok, an admiral; "ti tong, a courier; "ti tieu an overseer of students at examinations; "ti lu, a censer - carried before idols and high officers; "ti to, a kind of knife; met., knife-shaped lanterns and head ornaments; "ti t'au, characters elevated at the head of a column; "ti pak, to assist, to help one.

A bank, a dike, a levee; to stop, to fill with earth; to settle or place firmly; to guard, to prepare against, to set up a barrier.

Interchanged with the last: a fence, a limit, a ridge, a barrier; to dike off; bridged over; a way made to cross on: "ti huong, a barrier, as against floods; "ti ngang, a diked bank or shore.
Pure, clear liquor, red-dish spirits; the essential oil of milk; a liquor refined from the coagulum of butter, elaine: "t'i hu, the unctuous liquor from cream or butter; met., the beneficent temper of Budha.

Irresolute, undecided: "t'iu t'ai, embarrassed, unable to advance, going on and then returning.

A species of bamboo: coll., "t'i t'oh, the bark of bamboo shoots — dried and used in shoe-soles.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "t'i t'ai, to kill; "t'i t'ie, to cry; "t'i t'ieu, to select, to cull out.

Read "t'ai; coll. "t'i: moss, lichen; "t'i ch'ai, sea-moss; "ch'ang "t'i, green moss, rock moss.

"T'ai. A coll. word, as in siph, "pi "t'ai, a bunch, as of grapes — the same as in "ti, q. v.

Refers to a shellfish, similar to "ti, but valued for its tonic qualities; "ung "t'i, kie and "t'i hok, kie, two kinds of small, salted sea-fish.

"T'ie. A coll. word, as in siph, "pi "t'ai, a bunch, as of grapes — the same as in "ti, q. v.

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Read "ch'ahk; used for the coll. "t'iak: to pull down, to tear in pieces; to peel, to strip off; to move, to separate; to open; met., to abase, to disgrace, to dishonor: "t'iah, ch'tio to tear down a house; "t'iah, k'iw (or sung), to open, as a package; "t'iah, pang te to raze to the ground; "t'iah, po to separate a brood from the hen; "t'iah, t'eng tieng mieng (or sing ka), to dishonor, to abase one; "t'iah, t'eng ch'tiong p'oo sa pi'ah, to tear away the east wall to fill in the west partition — to pay debts by borrowing.

The otter: com., "sang "t'iahk, a beaver, a freshwater otter; "hai "t'iahk, a seal; "t'iahk, "pru "liang, a seal-skin collar; "t'iahk, "sai, a thin flat fish, like a flounder or halibut.

A coll. word: to wink: "mek "t'iahk, the eye-lashes; mek, "ch'ahk "t'iahk, to wink the eyes.

Read "t'ing; coll. "tiang: to hear, to listen; to understand; to hearken to, to obey, to comply: "ng "tiang kieng did not hear; "tiang m'a ch'ok, can't understand what I hear; h'o "tiang, pleasant to hear; "ngwai "kong "m'a "tiang, let me tell you; "tiang "ch'oi to obey orders.

Read "ting in the dictionaries: a hall, a parlor, a drawing-room: com., "kwoang "tiang, a room for officers' meetings, as at parade; "tiang long, the central hall or reception-room; k'ak, "tiang, a parlor; "tiang "pieng, "pung, side-rooms.
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T'ie. A coll. word: to tear, to rend, to pull apart: 't'ié pah, to tear into pieces; 't'ié ch'ai, to tear paper; 't'ié pah, meng' p'áu, to dishonor, to insult one.

To shave: com., 't'ié' t'au, to shave the head; 't'ai' to, a razor; 't'ie' t'au tang', a traveling barber's apparatus; coll., 't'au kwok, t'ie' cho' kwo' siong' to shave off the hair and become a Bonze.

T'ie'. A coll. word: to follow on; to avail of; to do something extra or miscellaneous, as at the end of a main jow: 't'ie' 'm'ai ac' to follow after others; 't'ie' 'ch'in cho to do while one's hand is in; 't'ie' pong, to let it go in with the main lot; 't'ie' kát' to buy at the same price that others did; 't'ie' 't'n'g, 't'ie' 't'ung, to repeat after one.

T'ie'. A coll. word, also spoken tié: to trickle, as water: 't'ié lóh, or 't'ie' t'ié lóh, to trickle down.

T'ie. A coll. word: to cry, to weep; to bewail, to lament, to mourn for: 't'ie' ma, to cry; 't'ie' tek, cha'ik, to weep bitterly; 't'ie' ma chi'en to smile amid tears; 't'ie' k'iuang, to mourn for a (deceased) child; 't'ie' yu' u ch'k, no use in crying about it; 't'ie' ma ma, t'ie, to weep convulsively.

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T'iek.

Iron, called *haik*, *king*, the black metal; made of iron; firm, decided, irreversible; firm, well-knit, as one's frame; hard, un
T'iek. feeling: *com.*, "t'iek, ké* iron utensils; *jong t'iek*, sheet-iron; *t'iek, sảng* iron wire; *t'iek, têu*, rod-iron; *t'iek, hang* one having a firmly set frame; "t'iek, sik*, in very sooth, positively; "t'iek, kwang *iny*, an iron Kwanyin—a dark beauty; "t'iek, pek, u, pó*, the iron pencil is without flattery, as a fortune-teller says; *coll.*, "t'iek, sau* ch'iu*, the iron broom—is a dangerous element in a girl's horoscope; "t'iek, ch'eu*, the sago-palm; "t'iek, hang*, an iron cudgel; "t'iek, chi'ok, miai sảng, chêng* (even) an iron cudgel may be ground into a needle; *met.*, perseverance effects wonders.

Pervious, pervading; to penetrate; all, *entire*, throughout; a thoroughfare; to remove; intelligent, perspicacious; to skin, to peel; to destroy; to cultivate: "t'iek, chuang* to remove food; *t'iek, cong* t'iek, to discern clearly; *com.*, "t'iek, t'iong*, the breaking up of a literary examination; "t'iek, t'â*, to the very end of; *coll.*, "t'iek, yê*, mô hak, 'ngang', did not close my eyes through the whole night!

Analogous to the preceding in some senses: to send away, to remove; to recall, to set one aside; to take off, to flay: "t'iek, huá*, to recall an officer; *coll.*, "t'iek, kh* to remove things, as at the end of a feast; to remove, as a shed or booth.

Read *t'iek*, in the dictionaries: pure and limpid, as water; clear, pellucid; water dried up in its channel: "t'ien *t'iek*, pure in principle, pure-minded.

Greedy in eating, glutinous: "t'o *t'iek*, greedy, avaricious; an emblem of avarice—a monster drawn as a head without a body.

Read *t'iek*; *coll.*, "t'iek*, as in "t'iek, ts'ah* yoh, medicine for bruises and stripes.

T'iek. A coll. word: *leang*, wasted, emaciated from disease; "t'iek, t'iek*, much wasted; "t'iek, dô*, the consumption; "t'iek, dô, kie*, a fowl wasted with disease; "t'iek, dô kôi, a lank ghost!

Tiêng.

The highest and greatest of things; the heaven, the sky, the air; the empyrean, firmament; a day; a season; the ages; the Tiêng, weather; heavenly, celestial; the superior powers, the Supreme, Providence, Nature; the over-ruling power, Heaven; *met.*, the Emperor; to regard or honor as heaven; in the coll. with *te* (earth) gives a superlative or emphatic form to a phrase: *com.*, "tiêng te* t'ing*, heaven, earth, man—the three powers; "tiêng ch'ü*, the emperor; "tiêng a* the
empire; the world; "tieng tong, in the open air; "tieng long, paradise, heaven; "tieng se" angels; "tieng so" (or e), the will of Heaven, destiny; "tieng ke" vapors; air, weather; "ho tieng, fair weather; "tieng kwang" to descend from heaven; an advent, as of Jesus; "tieng sang, astronomy; "tieng chang, the open court of a building; "tieng koi the menses; "tieng keu, the sky-dog—said to devour children; "tieng yang, the top-board of a coffin; "tieng kwong 'cha, day-break, early in the morning; "ch'ang tieng, Spring; "tieng hwa, small-pox; "tieng seng ch'iao, natural, spontaneous; original, as gifts or talents; "kwong, "tieng leu, to transgress heaven's laws; "tieng li tieng heng, a tall person; "tieng pang cheng, the pointer of a pair of scales; met., the spot below the sternum; "tieng pang te' pang, very level; very correct (colloquial); "tieng pang te' keng, very high or lofty.

To add to, to increase, to put in more; additional, extra; com., ka "tieng, to add more; "tieng ch'eng to give good weight; "tieng hwa "tieng ch'air, to give an extra douceur; "tieng hwa, kai, to bear a son who is to get preferment—a felicitous phrase; com., "tieng la i hiong la to la kwai, an extra censer makes an extra demon (to worship); met., an additional matter or person creates extra trouble and expense.

Ashamed, humiliated; disgraced, dishonored; to become conscious of guilt; to bring reproach on: "tieng, no disgrace; com., "tieng kwong" I, your humble friend—used by a lady in writing to her equal; se' "tieng kwong" and "kwong "tieng kwong" the same as used by elders and juniors.

To draw the tongue over, to lick anything with the tongue.

To take with a hook; to entrap, as by specious talk: also read, "tieng, q.v.: "i agiong "tieng chi, to catch them with words.

To flatter, to cajole; to give gods or men worship or praise not due to them; pleasing, gratifying to the eye or ear; adulation, sycophancy; "mu' "tieng la, to flatter; "tieng ch'ien' to smirk and cajole one; com., "tieng me to flatter, to fawn on.

Blushing, ashamed; to blush from shame, to feel disgraced.

Analogous to the last: a blushing face; to redden, to grow red, as from shame or a sense of insult.
"T'ien. A col/. word: to sew, to join with stitches; *t'ien to patch and sew, to mend; t'ie ng *t'ang to put on a heelstrap; t'ien *hi, to take long stitches; t'ien sih, cheng, to take a stitch or two, as to mend a small rent.

"T'ieu. Peaceful, still, tranquil, contented; to pass a tranquil life: *t'ie ng cheng at rest, quiet, composed.

"T'iao. Weak, young and tender; unable to travel far; light and trifling; to be envious of others; to assume, to appropriate to one's self.

Water flowing noiselessly, a gentle stream: *chie ng t'ie ng, to glide smoothly along.

A col/. character: a darkish white pond-fish, called *t'ien lang ng.

"T'ien. A col/. word: to fatten, as fowls by cooping them and stuffing their crops; shut up and fattened; fat, good and solid, as meat; also, medium, uniform in size: t'ien ak, fattened ducks; t'ien pui, pui, to fatten; t'ien *t'ang tou of a uniform size; *chih *tou so cheng t'ie ng, these pieces (of meat) are capital! — language of the markets.

(871)

The original form of the character for *t'o (a knife): *tiao. wicked, perverse; seditious, artful, intriguing, caballing; in the coll. read t'ieu, q. v.: *t'ieu lang, depraved manners, seditious cabals; *t'ieu ,t'ie ng, lightly moved by the wind; *t'ieu *t'ang, violent, barbarous.

T'iao. To carry on the shoulder, or the end of a stick; to raise, to lift; to remove or pick out, as a splinter from the hand; to move, to stir, to separate things; to select out of; to stir up, to provoke, to instigate; to breed trouble; to sew, to embroider; to lead; to trifle, to daily with; frivolous; quickly; a spoon: in the coll. read t'ieu, q. v.: *t'ieu *t'ang (coll. *t'ang *t'ang), to carry a load with a coolly-stick; *t'ieu *t'ang, to lead, as in mischief; *t'ieu ,hu, a porter; com., *t'ieu so, (coll. *t'ieu t'ao ek), to instigate; *t'ieu so, *seng ,hi, to stir up evil; *t'ieu *t'ang, to carry a lantern at the end of a stick; *t'ieu *t'ao, to embroider flowers; *t'ieu *t'ao, *t'ang, to select graduates for district magistrates; coll., *t'iao, *t'ie ng *m" ma to peddle, a huckster; *t'ie ng *ch'i, (or *ch'i *t'ang), to pick out a splinter; *t'ie ng *t'uo *peng, the abbreviated form of the 32d radical.

Mournful, sorry, grieved; to disesteem, to fail to treat kindly.

To move or replace ancestral tablets; the ancestral hall: *tian, *t'iao, to guard the lares.

1 恬 2 靜 3 鮭 4 蛋 5 刀 6 刀 7 風 8 露 9 柳 10 柳 11 柳 12 柳 13 柳 14 柳 15 柳 16 柳 17 柳 18 柳
T'ieu.

Deep, profound, having apartments extending far back, as a house; handsome, elegant; reserved, lady-like: "yue t'ieu, still, tranquil; gentle and easy, beautiful, as a lady.

To sell grain: com., 'ch'ok, t'ieu to sell out, to dispose of (grain); t'ieu 'ma, to sell rice.

To look aslant; to peer, to glance furtively; to look far: t'ieu 'wong' to look forward to, to gaze at.

To leap, to jump, to skip; to dance, to hop about; to beat, to palpitate, as the heart; to shoot, as sprouts: com., t'ieu 'ngá, the frisker—name of a small fish; 'sing kang t'ieu' the heart beating, as from fear; t'ieu kwo ch'iong, to leap a wall; t'ieu 'lung moong, to leap the dragon's gate—to gain literary and official honors; also applied to officers hastening to the examination-hall; coll., 'siong t'ieu', 'chie a t'ieu' hi, the twitching of the upper (eyelid) is (an omen of) wealth; that of the lower, of joy; t'ieu t'ieu 't'iong, to hop or skip about. Read t'ieu: to walk along.

High officers sent by princes to visit the court; to send envoys; to have an audience. Read 'hu' to bend the head, to incline the ear; to look closely at anything: "hu 'sien, to hang one's head and skulk away.

T'h.

To choose, to select: 't'ieu; 't'iao. 'hó k'é, to select good ones; 't'ieu 'song, to pick out; 't'ieu kóng lü, to choose good workmen; 't'iao kung sing, to select men of muscle; 't'ieu ph'ing man to choose fine-looking persons.

T'ik.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in t'ih, t'uh, to pierce, to thrust, as the finger through paper—about as in tih, q. v.

T'ik.

Read tik; used for the coll. tik: to control, to manage, as family expenses; to strive, to compete with, to match, as in a fight: 'tik, k'au k'ie, to manage family expenses; tik, ma k'wi, unable to meet (expenses); unable to fight (so many); 'tik, ch'ing, to "meet persons' feelings"—to make presents, as at festivities; i à tik, tek k'wi chiáh, kwo he can oppose and overcome several.

T'ik.

A coll. word: to comb out straight, to hatchet; to bone; to pull out: tik, ch'ENG, to comb a false cue; tik, ch'eng, to hatchet palm-coir; tik, kauk, to bone, as fish or fowl; tik, ch'ok, i, to extract, as a book from a pile; pe sè tik, a comb-cleaner; tik, t'au hook, naung to comb out snarl-ed hair (to make cues of).

T'ik.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in t'ik, t'ak, to pile up; t'ik, t'ak, to study; t'ik, t'ak, the sound of falling drops; tik, t'ok, to fall, as prices.

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敵
A spy, a scout, commonly termed 't'ing ma, q. v.: to inquire, to spy, to reconnoiter; 't'ing, or 't'ing sen, a spy.

A carnation or pink color; to dye red; cloth dyed twice over; to become red by fatigue, as said of fishes' tails; met., distressing toil which flushes one.

A hall, a parlor, a drawing room; a court: commonly read 't'ing, q. v.

Water with level shores; a low bank; a prefecture in the south-west of Foo-kien: com., 't'ing ch'ien to the Tantai of 't'ing-hou, Changchou, and Lung-yen prefectures in Foo-kien. Read 't'eng'; unable to gain one's wish, as a degree.

To imbue, to moisten, to wet; also an excess, as of pleasure; also read 't'ang, q. v.: 't'ing'ong, imbued with favor; 't'ing'lok, excessive delight.

Also read 'sing': a portable furnace; a three cornered stove, used to warm apartments.

A beautiful stone; something precious, a treasure: 't'ien 't'ing, gems of nature, natural curiosities.

A stone to beat clothes on; a chopping block, an anvil, for which the coll. words are 't'ing and 't'ong, q. v.: 't'ing 'ta, a stone

Ch'en. and pestle for washing clothes; 'ko 't'ing, a stone to beat plants on.

Interchanged with the next: given to wine, exhilarated by liquor; spirits impregnated with poison, a poisonous drink: 't'ing 'chin, given to wine.

A bird that eats snakes; the drawing of it is like the secretary; venemous, deadly, virulent, poisonous: 't'ing 'chiu, poisoned wine; 't'ing 'tuk, a deadly poison.

True, sincere, trustworthy; faithful, devoted; to speak honestly; the last is a man's name, also the name of a small state during the Han dynasty.

A coll. euphonious prefix, as in 't'ing 't'ang, to open out; met., to strut, as a fop; 't'ing 't'eng, to open; to clean out, as drains; to sell off cheap, to get rid, of old goods; 't'ing 'tong, to swallow.
To pluck, to pull out; to hold firmly; to draw forth; to lead out; straight; to stand forth, to bolt, to rush out: "t'ing liang (coll t'eng liang), a prominent chest; com., "t'ing sing, to assume, to take upon one's self to do.

Meat or fish salted and dried in the sun; jerked meat.

A single branch or stick; a staff, a club: "chiu "t'ing, to brandish a club.

A boat, a punt, a barge; a canoe, a long narrow boat, in the coll. "ma tang sung: com., "t'ing sung, a Cantonese piratical craft.

Iron or copper ore; the barb of an arrow; empty, hollow, all gone, entirely exhausted.

A narrow head; straight, upright; straight, direct, as a road.

Waste land; a dike, a raised footway between fields; a piece of ground by a house; ground leveled, as for a terrace or altar.

Read "t'ing; coll. "t'ing: to carry on the head; to support on the palm or foot; "t'ing t'au, to carry on the head; to be surety for; "t'ing "ch'iu, or "t'ing pa ch'iong tong, to carry on the palm; "t'ing kung, to support (and whirl) jars on the feet, as jugglers do; "t'ing ch'eng, a thimble.

A tripod, a caldron; a three-legged pan; firm, safe, secure; to fix, to establish; met., the state; to tie up a boat; the 50th diagram; the 20th radical: in the coll. read "t'ing, q. v.: "t'ing lik, to establish, as a new dynasty; "ch'un yu "chiu "t'ing sung in the prime of life; "t'ing ch'au, a tripod; met., the Three States, A. D. 170; com., "sang "t'ing kak, the highest three of the Hanlin.

To put one's self forward; confident, presuming; hasty, precipitate, rash; pleased with; to extend, to exhaust: "jok, "t'ing, displeased; careless, regardless; com., "t'ing kung, or "t'ing kung lo, to be eager in works of merit, to claim the praise of.

The capital of the feudal state of Tso, now the district city of Kiangling in the north of Hupeh.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "t'ing "t'ing, to push away; to refuse, to decline.

A statement, a plea of a case; to present a; citation or statement; to state, to set forth; to show, to explain, to discover: usually read, "t'iang, q. v.: "cheng "t'ing,
程
The hundredth part of a ch‘auny or inch; a portion; a percentage; a rule, a regulation; a pattern; a limit, a period; an order or series; a measure, an allowance; to rule; to measure, to estimate; a road, a journey; to travel: also read ts‘ing, q. v.: "t‘ing, to begin a journey; 'ting so, a decimal part, percentage; 'ting sek, a form, a model; 'ek, 'ting, one tenth; 'pok, 'ting kiiik, I underestimated his strength.

程
The upper part of the body, as in a nude state; to disrobe; also a girdle:

程
To drink liquor till one is sick; stupefied, only half-sober and ashamed of being drunk; the feelings after a drinking spree.

程
To sink, to immerse; sunk in the water; lost, ruined; to quash, as a law case; a lake; muddy, confused; deep, as colors: the 2d also read 'sing and the 1st read weng in the coll. q. v.: 'ting te‘ing very sick; 'ting mi, stupefied, besotted; 'ting nuk, lost in the water; com. 'ting nik, to secrete; to embelze; besotted, sunk in vice; 'ting wung, sunk, lost; to go to perdition; 'ting wong, the grievance sunk—no redress at law; 'ting nik kwok, 'po, to embelze the Emperor’s treasures; 'ting

hiong, aloes; a dark yellow or ash color.

停
Dark, cloudy, darkness continuing long; dull, the threatening appearance of the sky.

停
Read ts‘ing; coll. ts‘ing: safe, well-arranged; quiet, correct; honest, trusty; "t‘ing cheng, well-behaved, correct, not gadding about; "t‘ing taung safe, trustworthy; "t‘ing t‘io, tight, all proper, in good order.

停
A coll. word: even, equal, uniform; ts‘ing ts‘ing, pang, even, as the ends of sticks; ts‘ing ts‘ing so in equal quantities; taung ts‘ing, to jounce even.

停
A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ts‘ing ts‘ing, to pile up.

(875)     ト

停
Safe, secure; settled, fixed; quiet, at ease; properly arranged: com., "t‘io t‘io, settled, secured; "t‘io taung' or 'tio t‘io taung' taung' all right, safe, secure; honest, trusty; coll., "t‘io taung' t‘io, a trustworthy person.

停
Pendent branches; a numerative of flowers; to move; to take with the hand, to lead; the east and west wings of a temple: ト, hwa 't‘io, flowers, bouquets; ト, ngi 't‘io, the ear; 't‘io ト, the chops.
Read t'iong in the dictionaries: to cut fine, to chop up, to hash, to mince, as meat.

Firm ground; hard, compact earth, clods, lumps.

T'iong.

Read t'iong; coll, t'iong: a numeral of things spread out, as a chair, a table, paper: *ch'ia shih, t'iong, a sheet of paper; t'iong, every sheet; t'iong so' the number of sheets, chairs, &c.

Also read t'iong: to grope, to wander blindly; carelessly, madly, crazily; to fall down: t'iong k'wei, the ghost of one eaten by a tiger; met., a person who entices others to evil.

Vexed, disappointed: t'iong wong sick at heart from disappointed hopes.

A case for a bow; to place a bow in its case.

A long day; to permeate, through, extended; long, remote, in which senses interchanged with the next: also read 'ch'iong, q. v.

The inner feelings or qualities developed; joyous, elated, in high spirits; hilarity, joy; to permeate, spreading, filling; long, remote: *t'iong nyuok, the 11th month; *t'iong tak, permeating; com., *t'iong e (or ê'e), joyous, elated; *tien t'iong well and happy; *t'iong t'ung, very bold, presumptuous.

Millet and fragrant herbs, as infused in wine for sacrifices; mixed sacrificial wine: *t'iu p'iong fragrant spirits of black millet; *t'iau t'iong' one who prepares the libations.

T'iong'. A coll. word: to disseminate, to tell, to spread a report: t'iong kauk, ch'êü (or se sié' or ch'êü, ch'êü), to spread reports everywhere; yong t'iong to disseminate, to report; t'iong sioh, t'iong, reported a whole season—i. e. a long time; t'iong tu p'u, widely told, fully reported.

Interchangeably read t'iong: a round beam to support a roof or heavy eaves; specifically the rafters on which the tiling is laid; sometimes used in writing as a classifier of houses: com., *t'iong lau' materials for rafters.

Read t'iong in the dictionaries: a cane, a staff; a club; a mourning-staff carried by the oldest son of the deceased: *ch'i t'iong or, t'ai t'iong' bamboo; *mweang t'iong to inflict the full number of strokes; *t'iong a hiong, a village sexagenarian; com., *s'é'ng t'iong' a crozier; met., a sort of hair-pin with a Budh's hand, worn by aged women; *k'uai t'iong' a staff; a cane; *t'iong, hwa, the
passes made in brandishing clubs; coll., *t'iong t'iong* a club, a stick, a cane; *t'iong* or ka' che' *t'iong* a mourning-staff.

*T'iong*. A coll. word, analogous to *t'iong*; to move or pass things; to bear, as a message; to stir about, to work: *t'iong* *pi'ng*, move them aside; *t'iong* *sia* *sia* to keep up worldly customs, marriages, births, festivals; *t'iong* *wad* to convey a statement or message; *sia*, *neng* *peung* *ka' neng* *t'iong* must work for one whose rice you eat.

(877)

**T'iu.**

To take from, to deduct; to reject; to take dividends; to select, to draw out; to levy, to tax, to assess; to take tenths, to tithe; to raise water, to pump; to utter: com., *t'iu* *ch'ing*, to draw lots (before idols); *t'iu chu", to levy a tax on rents; *t'iu soot* to levy duty; *t'iu t'ing* to draft militia; *t'iu t'au*, to deduct a percentage; *ka ek*, *t'iu* to take a tooth; coll., *t'iu* *t'iu*, slender and tall; *t'iu sia* to miss threads in weaving; *t'iu* *k'wo loi*, to play puppets; met., to hang one's self.

To cure; curable; healed; convalescent: *k'wo*, *chik*, *pok*, *t'iu*, his disease was incurable.

The second of the 12 horary characters, from 1 to 3, A. M. denoted by an ox; in the coll. the 2d class of fools or buffoons in theatricals: com., *t'iu* 8, 1 to 3 A. M.; *t'iu shuang* 2 A. M.; coll., *t'iu ne* a second-grade buf-foon; *t'iu shing* *t'iu* *shuang* he acts like the fool!

**Year.**

To plow, to till, to cultivate; a tilled field; a field of hemp; in time past, formerly: a sort, a class; who? what? *t'iu* sek, formerly.

**Shu**

A single curtain, the curtain of a carriage; a theatrical screen. Read *to*: a canopy; to screen, to cover, as the sky does: *p'oiu* *to*, to overspread, to canopy.

**Shu.**

To calculate, to reckon; to plan, to scheme, to devise; a lot; a reed; a tally, bamboo slips or checks carried by porters: *t'iu* *ch'ii", wands thrown into a jar, a kind of game; *t'iu* *ch'ai", a plan, a stratagem; *t'iu* *se", or *t'iu* *t'au*, to plan, as a campaign; com., *t'iu* *ma*, bamboo slips used in gain ing, also for small weights; *t'iu* *hek*; to plan, to scheme; coll., *cho* *ngwong* *t'iu*, a game with slips marked with literary degrees; *t'iu* *k'eng* *song* to select, as in making purchases; *ngwong* *t'iu*, to issue checks (to porters).
Also read 'chin'; used for the last: able and quick to reply; irregular, hurried, bustling; to deceive: 't'iu t'iong, 'ti kwang' to delude with specious arts.

Embarrassed: com., 
Ch'oun.

A gentle, rustling wind, a cool breeze. Read t'o: a strong wind.

(878)

A rabbit: com., 'yâ t'o; a hare: 't'o mò pok, rabbit-hair pencils; 't'o ch'ung 'mi, a rabbit pounding rice (in the mou)—a toy; coll., 't'o k'eng and 't'o mò, the male and female rabbits.

A medicinal plant like sesamum, called 't'o, 'si; com., 't'o 'si 'chü, seeds of the same, used in kidney complaints. Read t'u, as in m'tu, the name for a tiger in the T'su state.

To vomit, to spew; to spit out; to blossom; to speak out, to disclose; to confess; to spin silk, as silkworms: 't'o s'iek; to thrust out the tongue, as in surprise; com., 'pang 't'o s'id vomiting and purging, the cholera, 't'o huih, to spit blood, hemorrhage of the lungs; 't'o 'si, to spin silk, as the silk-worm does; coll., t'ung t'ung t'o, to swallow and vomiting; met., to tell hesita-

tingly; pooh, k'wang pooh, t'o the stomach nauseated; t'o 'si, to protrude the flesh, as clams and snails do; t'o s'ik, s'eng, to vomit worms.

(879)

To desire food; to covet, to long for, as honors; inordinately desirous, addicted to; to feel deeply grateful for; ashamed to receive, as feeling unworthy of: "t'o muung, very thankful for, much obliged; "t'o kwong, have enjoyed your countenance; desirous of your kind favor; "t'o an, t'o, greedy of, addicted to, as lust; com., "t'o hok, blessed with your favor!

Read t'o; coll. t'o: a classifier of Chinese quires or parcels of paper, in which the number of sheets varies widely according to the kind of paper: "sioh, t'o, a quire or parcel.

To pull, to drag; to draw, to draggle; to protract, to defer, to put off; to lead by the hand; to involve, to implicate: in T'o. read t'eq and t'eq, q. v.: "t'o ná tai 'chwei, to draggle in mud and water; met., turbid, inflated, as a style; "t'o loi involved, as in danger; com., "t'o pieng, to stick to; excessive, persistent, as in doing or saying.

Waters rising and swelling; to inundate; to rush impetuously, as waters; rude, disrespectful to superiors; branch of the Han
in Shensi; トtô, トtô pok; twang to flow incessantly; com., トtô, トtô, viông treat swells to the heavens, as a flood or freshet. Read トtô: to collect.

To rejoice, to be pleased; an excess of joy; indulgent, excessive; to suspect, to doubt; to treat respectively; a long time:

トtô sing, reckless, insolent; トtô, トtô pok, kwi, not return for a long time.

Sometimes used for the next: a plaited cord or sash; a fringe, a silk tassel: トta, トtô, to braid fringes; com., トtô sot'assels; tiong トtô, curtain-tassels.

A case for a bow; a sheath, a scabbard, a covering for weapons; a vantage, a brace; just, righteous; liberal: トtô li ôk, military plans, tactics.

Greedy, voracious, glutinous; to gormandize; grasping, rapacious: トtông, トtô, or トtô tien, avaricious and gluttonous.

To rule, to manage; to fight, to attack enemies; to punish criminals; to kill, to destroy rebels; to seek, to investigate; to beg, to ask for; to induce, to bring on one's self; mixed; used variously in the coll. according to subject: トtô chôô to punish for crime; com., トtô yêng to excite dislike; トtô ch'ien-yang, to beg money, to dun; トtô pô sin, to seek revenge; トtô siah, to beg food; to partake of sacrifices, as ghosts do; トtô têng, to beg rice or cash in the 11th month; トtô ngû, to fish, as with a net; トtô song to ask for news; トtô sê to have regard to the state or circumstances of; coll., トtô chaï réng, you little dummy, as said to a teasing child; met., a child dying young after much care and expense; トtô wong chung, to consult ghosts; トtô pi' e to humor one's whims; compliant; トtô li ê, careful; backward, reticent; トtô tîo kên, トtô kîäng, to seek more road to travel—to overdo, supererogatory; トtô ch'êng, or トtô lau ma, to marry a wife; トtô nê huông, or トtô sîoh, ch'ôk, to marry a widow; トtô 'chaawong to prepare breakfast.

'トbô. A coll. word, used for 'トbô: about, just at; somewhat, slightly: トbô トbô or トbô mö, just, nearly; トbô mö ch'ia ê hâine about this time; トbô mö pâik, slightly acquainted with.

Large and wide, what envelopes; to enwrap; to superadd; a wrapper, a case, an envelope; included, of general use or application; met., a snare, a trap; a cave; a classifier of suits and sets; トtôwak, トbô to eschew customs and fashions; トbô the Great Bend in the Yellow river; トbô wong トbô of general use; com., トbô song, an under-coat, トbô kô overalls; トbô kiêng, shoulder-lining; トbô chîng, トbô a complete suit; a full set, as of implements; wong トbô a change of clothes; トbô wong or トbô ngû, polite
phrases or compliments; kwong tō, a snare, wiles, devices; coll., tō, i wan to draw him out (by indirect questions); tō man chok, can’t draw him out; tō i taing (or tō i taing) an old clothes broker’s; tō tie tie to line partially or patch inside.

To spit; spittle, saliva: tō mok, phlegm; tō jia, a spittlepot; tō mieng to spit in one’s face.

桃 l bouquet

A peach; tō se, a sword-entler; tō t'ing, "peach-bug" — the wren; com., kaung tō, a kind of large, red peach; tō 'tao, hwang, a peach orchard; k'ak, tēak, tō, the oleander; hok, tō, walnuts; yung tō, carambola; tō jia, the peach charm — red paper hung on doors; p'eh, tō, jwa, the jade-peach flower — a play; coll., tō t'ing, peach red; tō jua, t'ing, lascivious, lustful; tō pau, steamed dumplings tinged red; tō peng ‘li t'ing’ sections of peaches and plums; met., certain rocks on Black Rock Hill, Foochow; tō tō k'ing, a knot of hair, as on a child’s head.

(880) Tōh.

Tōh. A coll. word to pierce, to thrust through: tōh, kno k'ō to give a thrust at; tōh, t'eng t'au to pierce through.

(881) Tōh.

Read t'auk; coll. tōh, to bear, to carry on the palm, or shoulder: tōh, ch'iu, or tōh, po ch'iong tong, to bear on the palm.

of the hand; tōh, k'ing, t'au t'ing, to shoulder things; tōh, jiu, to toss a ball on the palm; tōh, na k'ō I pass it to you — i.e. let you have it, sell it to you; 'tōuh, a mason’s mortar-board.

Tōh. A coll. word also spoken tōh, as in t'ou tōh, (or bōh), well, not sick; perceiving clearly; ng tōau tōh, indisposed; dull, ignorant.

(882) Tōi.

Read ch’i; coll. tōi, to refuse, to decline; to shift, to throw off responsibility; to put the blame on another; to plane; tōi sū, or tōi t'ōng, to decline, to refuse; tōi i sing siung to shift it off, charge the blame on him; tōi tō, a plane; tōi kwong ch’ek, highly polished varnishing.

胎 T'ai

The womb; the fetus: t'ai. t'au t'ai, the first-born; ne tōi, the second-born; tōi tuck, bad humors or tertar sores from birth.

腿 T'ai

The thigh, the ham: com., su tōi, Foochow hams; kwei tōi, a cured ham; tōau tōi, the thigh-piece; sien tōi, the leg; coll., tōi ch'i, the lean meat of the thigh in pork; pang tōi, a common term for leprosy; k'a tōi pauk, ch'āng, the thigh sprained by a fall.

磕 Ch'ui

Read t'ou?; coll. t'oi, heavy, weighty, weighing down; to make heavy by adding weights; dull, captionous; troublesome to deal
with; t'ou t'ou heavy, as an iron ball, or fruit on the tree; t'ou mong not clear, captious; t'ou mong t'ou a troublesome affair.

T'i. A coll. prefix, as in t'ou t'ou a hole, a burrow.

Used in the Paik, Ing and analogous to t'ou: to attach a weight, to weight, as the end of timber in sawing; hanging, dragging Chui. down; sagged, loaded: the first read t'ou in the coll. q.v.: coll., t'ou mò kiung, loaded, weighted, (as the pockets, or a fowl's foot with a drag) and unable to walk.

(883)

T'oi.

退 To retire, to withdraw, to recede; to decline; to refuse; to excuse one's self; yielding, complaisant: t'ou yong to yield to one; t'ou saik, to shrink, to back out; com., t'ou hung, attendants retiring from court; t'ou ka to withdraw an offer, to offer less for; t'ou saik, to lose the color, to fade; t'ou chu the close of a fair or market; siung t'ou the exuviae of cicadas — used medicinally; t'ou hung, to break a brothetial; t'ou hou to regret, to repent; t'ou sii (or siung), to reconsider, to think over; t'ou yeik (or ku), the fever abated; coll., t'ou k'ou to retire; t'ou chung, the god has retired, the inspiration past; t'ou si hou goods or fruits past the season—are inferior; t'ou shih, pao to recede a step; met., to desist a while, as from a quarrel.

(884)

T'ok.

To undress, to disrobe; to fade and fall, as flowers: in the coll. read t'ong q.v.

T'ou. A coll. word: a hole, a den, a burrow: t'ou t'ou a hole; k'ou t'ou to dig a hole through, as thieves do; si'ou, seng to ch'ou ch'un and t'ou the rat that eats arsenic has no hole to run to; met., there's now no resource or escape for the rogue!

To blame and degrade, to put out of office; to expel; t'ok, chék, to degrade and to promote; t'ok, t'ou to cashier or expel from office; t'sang t'ok, thrice degraded as 'Liu hat hiè' was; uk, t'ok, disgraced and degraded.

Used for the last: crimson silk; to sew, to stitch; to baste, to sew imperfectly; bent, constrained, obstructed: also read k'ok, q.v.: t'sang t'ok, (or ting ch'iock), to straighten and bend; met., to appear and to retire; opposite, unequal.

怕 To fear, to dread; fear, terror; mad, wild; to tempt, to entice, as by hope of profit; enticed, allured: t'ok, chék, timorous.

Read t'ank; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. t'ok, to subside, to ebb, as the tide; ch'oi t'ok the water has lowered; t'ok, kwich aung fallen a few inches.
T'ok. A coll. word: to lose
flesh; to place or write lower; to fall, as prices; to fall behind;
to protrude, gaping: t'ok, hing, emaciated, sunken, as the face;
t'ok, au to fall behind; t'ok, ka the price has fallen; t'ok, sioh, t'ong, a long way behind; low in purse; t'ok, t'ong, the heel (of a shoe) slipping; t'ok, k'ong (or chang) protrusion of the rectum; t'ok, hai k'6 the gaping k'6—a small, dried fish; t'ai t'ok, to annoy one by delay.

(885) T'ong.

吞
Tun.

To swallow, to gulp; to devour; to bolt; to grasp, to seize, to appropriate, to engross, to usurp; to merge together; "t'ong p'ieh to defraud; "t'ong peng to engross all; com., "t'ong king, to swallow gold-leaf; "t'ong yoh, wong, to take pills; coll., "t'ong tie (or loh), to swallow down; "t'ong t'ung, to suppress resentment; "t'ong lang miwong sing k'ang, swallow your spittle and ask your heart—consult your own conscience.

湯
Tang.

Hot water; soup, broth; rain from passing clouds:
com. "t'ong k'e steam; "kung, t'ong, boiling water;
"t'ong miwong, the Hot Water gate of Foochow;
"t'ong tie, hot springs; "t'ong t'au, the boiling place of the spring; a medicinal recipe; "t'ong yoh, a medicinal decoction; "nik, t'ong, pork soup; "t'ong wong, dumplings of rice flour, stuffed with peanut and sugar;

"t'ong hu, a hot water pot with an inner cylinder. Read "t'ong: to bathe or rinse in hot water. Read t'uiung: dissolve. Read siong: to flow, as waves.

If, should, supposing, perhaps; suddenly, unexpectedly: "t'ong hai chi uk, what comes unexpectedly, as sudden gains.

T'ang.

A treasury, a repository of precious metals and cloths: also read mui, q. v.:
com., "hu t'ong, a treasury; com., "kuok, t'ong, the national treasury; "t'ong hauing the government share or stock, as in licensed pawnshops.

T'ong. A coll. word: fat, corpulent, purgy: sii, sii t'ong, very corpulent, as said of a person.

痛
Tang.

A disease giving pain; a pain, an ache; an acute feeling; distressed, miserable; to feel pity, to commiserate; very, extremely: in the coll. read tid'ung q. v.: "ai t'ong deeply grieved, distressed; "t'ong t'ing, to drink to excess; "t'ong k'u, deep grief or sorrow; com., "t'ong sing, grieved in mind; "t'ong hauing to abhor, to detest; to regret bitterly.

Read t'ong; coll. t'ong: sugar; sugared things, candy; sweetened with sugar; t'ong t'ong (same as ch'iang ping), rock-candy; t'ong 'peng, red sugar in cakes; hua seng t'ong, peanut candy;
Read *t'ong*; used in the Paik, *ing* for the coll.

*T'ong*. A coll. word: *t'ong*; equal in size: *t'ong* *t'ong*, or *t'ong* *t'ong* the same size.

Read *t'ong*; used in the Paik, *ing* for the coll. *t'ong* as in *t'ong* *t'ong* the sound of drums—the same as *t'ong* q. v.

T'u. A coll. word: analogous to the last; to extend, to stretch out, as the hand; to thrust in, to put away, as in a drawer: *t'u* *t'au*, to put out the head (to look); *t'u* *siêk*, to thrust out the tongue; *t'u* *k'êak*, i.e., hand it to him.

Read *t'u*; coll. *t'u*: earth, ground, soil; the last of the five elements; a place, a region; lands, possessions, patrimony; a clayey, sallow, or dingy, color; earthy; local, peculiar, native: in the coll. read *tu* q. v.: *k'o* *t'u*, one's native place; *com.*, *t'u* *t'ong* (or *wu*), a patois; *t'u* *si*, native silk; *t'u* *niêng*, home or native dyed; *t'u* *sang*, the productions of a place; *t'u* *pêi*, local banditti; *pêi* *tu*, to open ground, as on a new site; *t'u* *sing*, the terminalia; *kwi* *t'u*, to return to dust, to die; *t'u* *ling*, the natives; *ch'ui* *t'u*, the climate of a place; *t'u* *sing*, Mercury; *t'u* *te* *k'ang*, god of the land, much worshiped by shopmen; *coll.*, *tu* *ngang*, a poor eye, as of one unskilled in judging qualities; *t'u* *sing* *seng*, native ginseng—i.e. potatoes; *t'u* *mai* *toi*, tumuli, graves without monuments; *ch'ui* *t'u* *sîêh*, mây *tioh*, can't become acclimated.

Read *t'u*; *tu*: earth, soil, clay, mud; *t'u* *k'ang*, fine earth, dust; *tu* *te* an earthen floor; *t'u* *toi*, a mound; *t'u* *ch'êong* or *t'u* *sa* *ho* a mason; *t'u* *kou*, settlements of dirt; *t'u* *tang*, inferior cinnabar; *t'u* *pêi*.h
a lath and plaster wall; 'a p'iéng, crude opium; 't'ú  t'óh, a man's mortar-board; 't'ú  gnièu, salted shrimps; 't'ú  ma, a clay cat, as on roofs; met., a stupid fellow; 't'ú  t'ú or 't'ú  múi, chiong, soft mud, slush; 't'ú  t'ú  saik, sallow, dingy; 't'ú  gnièu  ong  cho, ka ch'ek, paik, sick; to dip shrimps in vinegar and lose 7 or 8 tenths; met., to lose heavily in trade.

(887)

Sometimes read chio: a pigmy; met., low, short: 't'ú  t'ú, a dwarf; a short pillar in a roof, like a king-post.

Read t'ú in the dictionaries: beautiful, handsome, as a woman; a fine scholar; to adorn as a female; weak, fearful, timorous; 't'ú  saik, a pretty woman.

The trunk of a tree; a bole, a stem, a stalk; a numerical of trees; low down, the lowest place: used for the coll., tao, q. v.; 't'ú  sio, confined in a low position, kept in obscurity; 't'ú  saik, a short pillar or post; a dwarf.

A small stream flowing northward from T'ai Shan into the river Ssù.

A spider: com., 10, t'i, t'ú, the spider that weaves webs; 11, t'i, t'ú  wong, a spider's web; coll., 11, t'i t'ú  man, a web; met., the thread netting on a sedan; 12, pek, ka  siong, t'i, t'ú, his penstand covered with cobwebs, as said of doctors or fortune-tellers without custom.

A feudal state, now the Tsau district in the south of Shantung; 13, sieu  t'ú was a principality lying south of it.

A small weight or ancient silver coin, estimated as equal to 100 grains of millet; 24, t'ú made a tael; farthings, trifles, small matters; blunt, dull: coll., 14, ngu t'ú  chieng  teac k'eng, the 'ngu  t'ú  (or Han) each had large holes; met., a loud voice in talking.

The porch or space between the gate and the screen; to accumulate.

To stand a long time; to stand and wait, to look for: 15, t'ú  lik, to stand up; 16, t'ú  wong, to be expecting, to long for.

To decant, to drain off liquids; to strain; to scoop, to take out; to explain, to lay open one's mind; to disburden, to relieve, as the feelings.

A shuttle; long; thin, as a wheel; a kind of chestnut: 'meang  t'ú  l'ing  l'ung, learned as a full shuttle; coll., huk, mó  t'ú, a wand to subdue demons, as the wand of the god 'U  i  nó. Read 'sù: a water-trough.
A wooden pestle; a beater, a pestle; 'k' "t'ū, mortar and pestle.

A coarse kind of hemp for making cloth; a coarse covering; the 2d is the contracted form; the 1st is the private name of Hien-fung; 'kū t'ū, fine and coarse sorts of hemp.

A lamb five months old; 'p'i t'ū, a fat lamb.

The Boehmeria Tenacissima, the grasscloth nettle: in the coll. read ‘a2, q. v.

To accumulate, to hoard, to store up; a hoard, a treasure; used for the coll. ‘eio and ‘ioh, q. v.: ‘e ‘a chek, or chek, t'ū, to accumulate; ‘chong t'ū, to store up.

A hoe, a mattock; to hoe, to cultivate, to assist a growth: used for the coll. 't'ū, q. v.: com., 't'ū t'au (also spoken 't'ū t'au), a hoe; 't'ū ph'ong, to hoe a garden; 't'ū 'ch'au, to hoe up grass.

Embarrassed, hesitating, perplexed: also read 't'ū, q. v.: com., 't'ū t'ū, hesitating, doubtful how to proceed.

Read 't'ū; coll. 't'ū, as in 't'ū t'au, a hoe—same as 't'ū t'au, q. v.

Bald, the hair gone; blunt, bare, fallen off, as leaves; the bald-pated, as
T'UK.

951

T'UNG.

a Buddhist priest: 'tuk, k'ung, to let the cap fall off; comm., 'tuk, te "blunt twig"; met., end of a road, extreme limit, as of time; 'tuk, pek, a worn-out pencil; 'tuk, t'au haeng an alley ending (at a wall); 'tuk, in, bald ass—an epithet applied to Buddhists.

'Tuk. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a superlative, very, exceptionally, 'tuk, chong very excellent; 'kiang 'tuk, tio walked to the very end of the road—one's resources exhausted, penniless; 'tuk, t'iu, ngai, very bad indeed!

The bald-headed crane: 'tuk, chi'in, a sort of adjutant or buzzard.

To read aloud, to recite, to chant; to read carefully, to study; a reader; also to select: also read taw and in the coll. t'ek, q. v.: 'tuk, 'la, am reading the ritual —a notice to decline visits while mourning for parents; 'pai 'tuk, have respectfully perused it, as said by one who has examined another's essay.

Often read tuk: to soil, to dirty, to blacken; dirty, filthy, soiled, stained; to annoy, to insult: 'siiek, 'tuk, to treat rudely, to outrage.

'Tung.

To go through, to perceive, to see clearly; to inform, to make known to; to communicate with, to have friendly dealings; pervious, permeable, pervading; prosperous, successful; intelligent, learned; clear, transparent; perspicacious, as style; current, circulating everywhere; all, the whole; complete, general; illicit, adulterous; uniform in color; a beat of a drum; report of a gun; a draft of wind: in the coll. read, t'ung, q. v.: 'tung che a general topography, statistics; 'ku 'ta, sang 'tung, three beats of a drum; comm., 'pok, 'tung, not thorough, as a scholar; 'tung t'ak, to perceive clearly, very perspicacious; 'tung ming, clear in thought; transparent, as glass; 'tung ti, to inform one; 'tung ch'ek, to hold communication with thieves; 'tung ch'ing, kind, liberal feeling; 'tung k'eng, current, as coin or doctrine; 'tung s'oe an interpreter, a linguist; 'tung chu, an almanac; 'tung tieng a the world, the whole empire; 'tung 'tieng chieu, knows every thing!—a universal genius; 'tung kwang 'sang, a medicinal powder to arouse the system—is taken by sniffing.

A medicinal plant, called 'tung, 'ch'o; the pith, sliced into sheets, is erroneously called rice-paper; it is also used in artificial flowers, pillows, and shoe-soles.

Also read 'tung: plain, rude, ignorant, without learning or ability; 'kung 'tung, an ignorant boy.

Also read tong: pained, distressed; to groan, moaning from pain: 'chuang 'tung, disappointed.
Interchanged with the last: in pain, aching; distressed. Read 'tung: an ulcer breaking.

Same as the next in the sense of a grave, a mound; the summit of a hill; first, the eldest, great, honorable: 'tung chi, the eldest son; 'tung ch'ia, a prime minister; high cabinet ministers.

A grave, a tomb, a tumulus, sepulchers: 'hwong 'tung, a deserted, unlucky grave.

Grace, favor; love, affection, tender regard; to prefer, to esteem, to delight in: also read 'tung, q. v.: com., 'tung ai, to love ardently; 'tung ch'ia po ('mu, to love a wife and oppose a mother; 'ke ch'ia 'tung chi'iek, to reject the wife and love the concubine; 'tak, 'tung, to win the love, as of a husband or parent.

To advance, to lead onward; also to beat, to strike.

A tub, a cask; a pail, a bucket; also a case or square wooden vessel: in the coll. read 'ting, q. v.

Also read 'ching: wild land near towns; tracts where deer and other wild animals range, paths of beasts.

The origin, beginning; the head, chief; a thread; met., a clue, a hint, the first of a subject; the whole, general, sum total of; to rule, to control: 'ching 'tung, the whole, entirety; in fine, all; 'ek, 'tung i' san, the empire under a single government: comm., 'tung kei-mu ('coll. 'tung piang), the sum total; 'tung liang, a general control; 'tung k'ang, to take chief command of; coll., ny 'ching 't'a 'tung, not trim, slovenly; careless, indecorous.

Grace, favor, kindness; love, tender regard; the favor of superiors; to prefer, to esteem: also read 'tung, q. v.

A general term for coleopterous and crustaceous insects; small animals that creep, hairy or naked insects; usually applied to insects and worms: in the coll. read 't'ing, q. v.: 'paik, 'tung, insects in general.

Read 'ting; coll. 'ting: to double, to duplicate, again, repeated; a thickness, a classifier of thicknesses: 't'ing hok, doubled, repeated, two at once; 't'ing nei, repetitions in talking; 't'ing k'ing to keep a second birthday, as on the intercalary month; 't'ing nei-kok, folded, crumpled; 't'ing taik, or 't'ing tah, 't'ing, to pile up; 't'ing, two thicknesses; 't'ing k'ang, to take a fresh cold; 't'ing k'ong 't'ing 't'ing, to say over and over.

Read 'to; coll. 'toa: to draw, to drag, to pull along; to drag; to in-
volve: ń'wa pek, to protract, to do slowly; ń'wa k'ie ng, to continue in debt; ń'wa ch'iu, to pull by the hand; ń'wa loi, to implicate; ń'wa to'v, a hindrance, a drag on one; ń'wa 'tā kieu a sort of large sedan.

Read ń'ō; coll. ń'wa: like the last; to defer, to put off; tedious, prolonged, protracted: ń'wa kvo, to defer from day to day; ń'wa ń'wa pang, protracted illness; ń'wa ch'ok, pang, to turn into a serious illness, as a slight ailment; ń'wa ń'wa pwo, a slow gait.

(894)

T'wak.

Thin, emaciated; wasted, spoiled, dissolving; to reject, to remove; to avoid, to escape, to evade; to shed or cut, as a skin; if, perhaps; to put off, as clothes: in the coll. read ń'auk, and ń'ung, q. v.; ń'wak, liok, to abridge; slightly, carelessly; ń'wak, pī, to cast the skin, to peel off; com., ń'wak, sing, to slip out from, to evade, as punishment; ń'wak, lié, to get rid of, to escape. Read yok, to look fresh and well, as insects which have cast their skins.

(895)

T'wang.

A pig running or walking; a hedgehog: ń'wvang, ń'w, the explanation of the kwe, or diagrams.

To tread on with the heel, to stamp, to trample; the heel.

To cure meats with spices and dry them: ń'wvang sin, spiced meat dried.

To forge, to heat and hammer metals; to found, to cast; to work upon, to elaborate; practiced, experienced, matured: ń'wvang lieng, thoroughly versed or skilled.

A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; round, globular; united, harmonious; assembled, collected after long separation; to surround, to inclose; to heap, to mass together; rounded, as figures; a numerical of lumps, collections, and round things: in the coll. read t'iong, q. v.: ń'wvang kiek, connected, blended; ń'wvang chéih, assembled, as friends; com., ń'wvang wong, circular; full, as the moon; united, meeting, as a family; ń'wvang sieng, a rounded, framed fan; ń'wvang pæi, to meet and salute, as at the table of offerings on new year's day; ń'wvang lieng, kwok, a drill-room; ń'rok, ń'wvang jwok ke, a harmonious spirit; met., a felicitous term for the rounded figure of a child on cakes, scrolls, lanterns, etc.

Mental labor, sorrow, grief; painful, grievous.

To turn with the hand; to make round, to roll into a ball; to push together, to unite in one; to roll and pat with the hand.
An exclamation of regret, why, how! alas! also read o' and awk, q. v.: "u se' hê yuîng yâ? ah, what words are these!

Read u in the dictionaries: to perform incantations; a sorceress, a witch, an enchantress; sorcery, magic: "uâ, u, a sorceress; "nuang u, a wizard, a sorcerer; "u sûk, magic arts; "U sang, a mountain and district in K'ueich department, Sz'chuen.

To invent, to affirm what is unreal; to deceive; to accuse falsely, to inculpate; to slander, to calumniate; false, visionary, superstitions: "u niêk, to trump up, to use mere pretences; "u lai to calumniate or charge unjustly; com., "u kö to accuse falsely.

Used for the next: a crow, noted for being filial; filial; dark, black, inky; to blacken; an interrogative particle, implying a negative, how? what? "u (coll. û, wa) a crow; "u sû yoh, a hair-dye; "u tiu, how is there? none, all gone; "u king u, the golden crow — in the sun; "sang chêih, the three-legged crow; met., the sun; com., u muk, black wood, ebony; u koi, a black tortoise; met., a cuckold; muddled beggars in the 12th month; u yêng, soot; lamp black; u hong, opium; u tu, thick, heavy strokes in writing; u teng, spots, freckles; u ang dark, darkness; u hak, chi chênh, lawless fellows,
as the Triads; *u iǔh, säng, Black Rock Hill, Foochow; coll., *u nięng, a small, greenish clam; *u k'ik, a species of small blackbird; *u lok, *u or *u lok, lok, or *u t'ok, t'ok, very dark, black as the ace of spades; *u lok, kwei, you black imp! a black man, a negro; *u chę' sióng pah, 'chái, black words on white paper—clear evidence, as a written contract; *u ti wó' pah, yong, a black pig vis-á-vis with a white goat; met., incompatible, incongruous.

An interjection; a note of surprise or wonder; to sigh, to lament, ah! alas! the 1st also read *u, q. v.: *u, sobbing; com., *u chü, *u 'chái, alas! lamentable! a phrase used in funeral eulogies.

An ancient city in the west of Shansi, near the Yellow river.

Also read *u: far, distant; remote; wide; spacious; vague, wide of the mark; bent, distorted, loose; to deprave; to avoid: *u k'wak, vague, baseless; *u kiu, a long time, enduring.

To insult, to treat rudely, to despise; to ridicule, to burlesque; to trifle, to make sport of; to disrespect: *ak, *u, to contemn; com., *u 'mang' to insult, to treat contemptuously.

Interchanged with the next: to skip and dance; to excite: *Tie 'u, säng, a mountain in Shantung.

Wu.

To posture, to play minuet-dancing; to gesture, to brandish; to dance about; slight of hand, pantomime, fencing, etc.; com., *t'ö, to flourish swords, to fence; *t'ung, to wave pheasants' tails with music—in Confucian worship; *u hię, to brandish weapons, in plays; *u t'iong, to wave, to flourish; *t'iong, to parade the dragon-lanterns—at new year's; coll., *au 'u t'iong, monkeys flourishing sticks; *u 'u t'iong, moving about, restless; *u sai p'wōi, to parade the lion-blanket (figure of a lion); met., to fling one's self about in a passion.

To soothe, to tranquilize; to pat, to stroke with the hand; to hold, to keep down; to control, to manage; to cherish, to provide for; to comfort one; hastily; to strike, to thrum, as a lute: *t'ing, to lay the hand on the breast; com., *t'ung, to nourish, to rear up; *u yéng' or *u t'ai, the provincial Governor; *u püei, a Governor's troops—termed *u chō and *u eu the governor's left and right (divisions); coll., *u yéng, pah, a compellation for the Governor's police.

Used for the last: to lay the hand on; to pat, to strike gently; to soothe, to quiet; the handle of an instrument.

The middle of a bow, the place where it is grasped by the hand.
Side apartments or galleries; a porch, a lodge, a portico or corridor near the gate; a large house.

Read 卢, as in 黃, luxuriant foliage.

To caress, to soothe, to comfort; an expression of mingled love and regret; "u gong, alas for you! sad! Read 卢: large, great; proud.

A jar holding five ching or pints; it is large in the middle and has a flat bottom.

As in 卢, fat, good-looking; thick, substantial, fine. Read 卢 and 卢: meat dried without bones, as used in sacrifices; also a law, a rule or pattern.

Military, martial, war-like; strong, brave, audacious; to suppress anarchy; dignified, majestic; a trace, a footprint; to connect with: "u ping, brave and strong; "u 卢, a hero, a soldier; com., "U chak, t'iehng, an infamous empress, A. D. 640, a countess; ping 卢, civil and military; kse ping chen 卢, to abandon civil pursuits for military; 卢 seng a military sage, as the god of war Kwang li; 卢 ngie military arts; 卢 tu, to use weapons, as in play or drill; 卢 tong seng, a military student, a cadet; 卢 i ping 卢, tea from the Bohea hills.

A stone, called 卢 hu, having a fine grain, but not classed with gems.

A parrot of a large size, called eng 卢; a species of macaw.

A coll. word, as in 卢, an infant's cry.

Interchanged with the next: a prohibitive negative; do not, don't; an interrogative particle; the 80th radical: chô 卢 chiong 卢, may I sit or not? com., 卢, 明 ngie, no need to deliberate—it is all settled or decided.

Not, none, not existing; destitute of, without, wanting: used for the coll. mo, q. v.: com., 卢 ti, without knowledge, brutal; 卢, sing, unintentional, without design; 卢 so innu- merable; 卢 kwong, unimportant; 卢 sel no business, no farther trouble; 卢 ko causeless; 卢 ki, a little, a trifle; 卢 hwa kwo, the fig; 卢 su pok, che' going to extremes, wholly reckless; 卢 hwaik, 卢 tien, lawless; 卢 ting seng 卢, to bring something from nothing, as wealth from small capital; coll., 卢 sang pok, se neither 3 nor 4—neither one thing nor another, incongruous; 卢 tu lai exacting, pressing.

Overgrown with weeds, a rank growth: 卢 voit covered with rank, dirty weeds; kwong 卢; grassy, uncultivated.
湖

Read 虫; coll. 炎, a lake: 虫, the west lake, in the western suburbs of Foochow.

A coll. word: a buzzing in the ear, as when diseased: 虫 歌' it buzzes, it rings. (899)

於

A preposition, a relative particle; in, at, on; by, with, through; at the beginning of a sentence, it means respecting, as to; often points out an accusative; sometimes makes a passive form of the verb; forms the comparative degree, than, more than; the last also means to go, to talk large; an exclamation, 'oh!' also great, extensive, in which sense read 虫: the 1st also read 虫, q. v.: 歌 thus; 虫 君, at this time; 虫 君, here; 虫 君 晴' to attain to the highest good; 虫 君, he asked me; 虫 君, stated on the left or below; 虫 君, 晴' nothing greater than Heaven; 虫 君, to die by the sword; 虫 君, oh! ah! cons. 虫 君, 君, how can you have peace of mind? 虫 君, a hill in the south quarter of Foochow.

於

Also read 虫: a deposit of mud and weeds in a stream: a foul, sedgy bank rising in the water; full, satiated.

于

Also read 虫: a kind of organ, having 36 tubes or pipes, of different lengths, meeting in a bulb; it led the choir, and hence was called 古 于, the thieving-organ.

A coll. word: rich and proud: 妻 于 侍, 妻, makes a great parade of his money! a big swell!

乳

A coll. word, as in 虫 于 歌, 虫, to squeak, to squeal, to grunt, as a pig—same as in 歌, q. v.

The breasts, the nipple; an udder; milk; soft, tender; to nurse, to suckle; to suck the breast: used for the coll. 虫, q. v.: '于 于 虫' to nurse, to feed, as with a spoon; '于 于 虫' to suckle an infant; '于 于 發' a lamb kneels to suck—symbol of filial piety; etc., '于 于 虫' a wet-nurse; '于 于 于' the infantile name; '于 于 于' ヒョン, obl.-

子

To give, to grant, to bestow, to confer: also read 虫, q. v.: 虫 于, to confer on one, to bestow.

于

The sides of a roof; to cover, as the eaves do; to shelter, as birds; to regard, to protect; wide, extensive, on every side; the canopy of the heavens, the world: 虫 虫 于' in the universe; 虫 虫 于' the world, the universe; 虫 于 于, a roof, a house; 虫 于, his kindness protects.

応

A defect, a flaw, as in a vase; defective, weak, feeble; sick, invalid; idle, vicious; listless, slothful; a puddle; foul, filthy.
A receptacle for grain in a field, a place to stack grain; a pile, a stack; ample, abundant, affluent: "tai" & "tidang", the Great Stack Mts., or Meiling, between Kwangtung and Kiangsi.

In pain, suffering; sick, diseased; melancholy, sadness; disappointed; to die from cold and hunger in prison.

To surpass, to overcome, to prevail; to advance, to add; to increase, more, better, still more; to cure; to get well, getting well, convalescent, healed: "peng", the sickness cured; "iu" "sing" "u", to lament more and more; com., "u" to "mei" the more there is the more admirable!

The name of an insect; to expand; expanded, loose, easy: "Tai", the founder of the Hsia dynasty, B.C. 2205.

A pebble resembling a gem or precious stone.

The long quill-feathers of birds, feathers; wings, plumage; feathered, made of feathers; a feather-banner or signal; quick, flying; the 5th of the 5 musical notes; a sort of plume held by professional makers; the 124th radical: "u", "lai", "birds; com., "u", "moo", camlets; "u", "sa", a thin camlet; "u", "ling", lastings; "Hu", "tang", Dutch camlets—also called "u", "tung" or "u", "moa", "taung"; "u", "ik", "e", "sing", feathers and wings not yet grown; met., has not yet attained its full strength, as a rebellion.

A class, a company, a band, a confederation; to consort, to join together, to be on good terms; good, agreeable; a preposition, with, by, to; a conjunction, and, together; a disjunctive when repeated, either, or; as, like, as if; followed by "ning", denotes comparison; to give, to grant, to bestow; to transfer, to concede; to promise; to permit, to allow; to wait, to delay; to use, to employ; sometimes marks the dative before, and a transitive sense after, verbs: also read "u" and "ei" q.v.; "tong", a clan, confederates; "siong", on friendly terms; "jok", "uy", make no use of me; "song", "ki" "ye" "ning", chick, in mourning grief is better than show; com., "u", "kwok", "tang", "hun", to end or perish with the dynasty.

Condensed vapor falling, rain; a rain, a shower; to come thick and fast as rain; the 173rd radical: "chik", "iu", the darts and stones rained fiercely; "chik", "u", a dashing shower; com., "kin", "u", a long rain; "u", "choi", rainwater; "u", "lo", rain and dew; "mi", "mi", fine rain; "hu", (coll. "taung", "u"), to rain; coll., "u", "moi" or "u", "kwa", or "u", "kiding", fine, drizzling rain; "u", "pik", "tie", "li", the rain beats in; "u", "nhi", the rain has slackened; "kwo", "hung", "u", a
passing shower. Read 䜿 or 䜿: to rain.

As a personal pronoun, I, we, ourself, ourselves; written in humble style in small size and deflected form by the side; the 2d is a surname and distinguished from the next by being termed from its parts 'in' kwo (coll. 'in' se); it also means the 4th month: the first also read 'קטע, q. v.

To answer, to respond; tone of assent, yes, well, very good, quite so; also a surname and distinguished from the preceding by the term 'in' chaik, 'קט, tender, to promise, to assent; קט, mild and respectful.

A field after two years' tillage; some say three years' to till, to cultivate. Read קט or 'קט: something to bring fire, tinder.

Remnants of food, leavings; a remnant, residue, surplus; a remnant; superabundant, supererogatory; com., 'קט seng the rest, what is left; 'קט or 'קט, more than enough; 'קט chany, worthless scraps; קט te a vacant spot; met., something reserved, as in a quarrel some ground left for future friendship; קט ani, the overplus of proceeds; קט 'what remains; ngo' niki, 'קט, five days' grace; coll., קט tong the remnant; קט you pi or 'קט'wak, 'קט tong, the

short; met., to begin with a flourish and end in a failure.

A scholar, a philosopher; learned men, the literati; 'קט, learned, scholarly; 'קט scholars; 'קט, an indigent scholar; 'קט hok, (coll. 'קט', '傒'), a superintendent of Siutsai; com., 'קט 'chik or 'קט ka, the literary class; 'קט 'nya, genteel, elegant; 'קט kau Confucianism; 'קט ka, an independent artisan, doctor, &c., one not belonging to the regular guild or profession; 'קט ka hiik theatricals by an amateur troupe.

Good, excellent: 'קט chik, 'קט, a kind of female chamberlain in the palace, in the T'ang dynasty.

A conjunction, as, according to; like, as if; if, perhaps; at the beginning of a sentence, means so as, as regards, like as; following adjectives, denotes manner, appearance, also adds emphasis to the meaning: 'קט yok, as if; 'קט king, now; com., 'קט, thus; 'קט 'chik 'tong lo it' this sort of (low) fellows; 'קט yok, how is it? how will it do? 'קט se thus, then; 'קט, not like, not as well as; 'קט 'kwo, truly, verily, indeed; 'קט siong, as usual; 'קט hu 'tong, your lady (concubine); 'קט ngih 'tak, 'chwi, as fish getting water—seil, so is it to get a good servant or wife; 'קט 'tong (or 'קט pok, 'קט, but it's nothing like, or as good as.
Also read 'ā: an infant at the breast, a suckling; attached to, intimate; a surname: 'ā 'chū, an infant, a child; 'ā 'sīng, the wife of an officer of the 7th rank.

A happy, contented air; pleased, delighted; willingly, joyfully; satisfied, gratified: 'ā 'sāk, a happy countenance; 'ā 'ā, pleased, gratified.

The elm, of which there are reckoned ten varieties: 'ā 'song 'ā, mulberry and elm; met., evening, the evening of life, old age; cox., 'ā 'kāng, elm-berries? — an expectorant.

A species of tree, whose wood is tough in dry, and brittle in wet, weather.

A tree having a shining bark and fetid leaves, whose wood is fit only for the fire, a sort of simulac? 'ā 'lik, ordinary material; met., useless, as an officer calls himself.

Name of a sacrifice, offered to secure rain; to pray for rain. Read āū: the rainbow.

The name of a stream; to imbibe, to soak in, to become moist: 'ā 'clu 'ā, watery, soaked through.

To become muddy, as a stream; to deteriorate, to grow worse; the name of a district and several rivers; a stream near the east end of the Great Wall.

A brief time, a moment: 'āū 'ā, in a little while, presently. Read kōi: a basket to contain grass.

To raise with both hands, to bear aloft; to sustain with all the strength.

A final particle, indicating surprise or admiration; an interrogative or dubitative particle; a sign of the vocative; to breathe freely; easy, dignified; the first also read 'ā and āā q. v.: 'ākō pok, 'seng'ā, must we not be careful? 'ā 'sū 'sāng 'chī 'püong 'ā, is not this (filial piety) the root of benevolence.

The body of a cart; a chariot; a barrow; to hold, to sustain, to bear, as the earth does; a substratum, a foundation; the beginning of; a term for the earth; many, numerous: 'ā 'sīng 'ā, the equipage, etc., of the emperor; 'ā 'sīng, a carriage-maker; 'ā 'kāng 'ā, heaven and earth, geomanly; 'ā 'tu, a map of the earth or a country.

A black bird, the pie or jay; small birds of this kind that assemble in flocks.

Banners adorned with paintings of birds, used to animate soldiers; to display, to wave.
The luster of gems; a beautiful stone; *met., virtue, excellence: *¹king à, a fine gem; *¹jia, excellencies and defects.

Also read *¹: roots intertwined; joined by the roots; tangled, interlaced: to take, to receive; to eat and drink greedily, to gobble down; to conjecture; soft, pliant, flexible; dried, putrid, as herbs; things dying of themselves: *¹ngû, putrid fish; *¹pak, mau, *êng *¹, to pluck up the couch grass with the roots.

A kind of pepper, called *choi *¹; it is a bitter, umbelliferous seed, prescribed as an alternative.

Fat on the belly; fat, corpulent, soft and flabby; rich, fertile; the belly; the entrails, as of dogs and pigs: *¹pi *¹, fat; *¹kô *¹, fertile, as land.

To flatter, to praise, to adulate; to caress; adulation; one who flatters, a sycophant: *¹*êng *¹, to flatter; *¹q, to cajole, to wheedle; *¹saik, a simpering, ogling look.

To praise, to laud, to extol; to overpraise, to enlogize extravagantly; to flatter one: also read *êê q. v.: *êêng *¹, *êêng, to flatter people to their face; *¹chêng *¹, to praise excessively; *¹chê *¹, to receive praise with delight.

A garden slug, a limax, called *¹*ê *ê; some say a kind of garden spider.

Sometimes read *êî: to crawl, to wriggle along, as snakes and worms; the name of a horde of Huns.

A small door made in a wall or a partition; a small door cut in a large gate; to make an opening in, to bore a hole: *êêng *¹, to cut through a wall, as thieves do.

Also read *êî: to wish earnestly, to desire, to covet: *¹kê *¹, to long for.

To pass over, to cross; to overstep, to advance, to go beyond; to exceed a limit; to pass by, as time: *¹*êngwok, to pass over the month; *¹wok, to overstep; *¹*êî *êîng to exceed the limit or mark.

To raise, to get up, as from the floor: *êî, *êî, or *êî; *êî *êî, to rise, spring up; *êî *êî *êî, *êî, *êî, *êî, *êî, up! jump up! as said to a child.

The mast of a vessel: com., *¹*êî *êî, a mast; *êî *êî, the mainmast; *êî *êî *êî, a rope to raise a sail; *êî *êî *êî, masthead; *êî *êî *êî, the tops in a foreign ship; coll., *¹*êî *êî, to raise or step the mast. Read *êî: a yellow wood to dye with; a javelin.
為
To do, to effect; to act, to make; a substantive verb; to cause; to manage, to administer; to esteem, to consider as: also read 60.

之
up, of.

進
進, to radical fume-bag a (this) a tiek, fan-shaped dessert-cups, as arranged on a circular tray.

單
A single curtain; a perfumebag; hiong 6i, the iris-curtain or apartment; met., a mother; chih 6i, the loving curtain—a mother.

同
Interchanged with the last: a lady’s perfume-bag; a covering for the knees, an apron; chaste, elegant, beautiful. Read hoi: a queen’s embroidered robe, worn at sacrifices.

違
To oppose, to disobey, to rebel, to give no heed to; to leave, to vacate, as an office; to shun, to avoid; perverse, seditious, contumelious: 6i, undetermined; 6oong hong, ing 6i, to agree to one’s face and disobey behind his back; 6i hwo, indisposed, ill; com., 6i 6i, to transgress rules; 6i 6i tek, se; do not disobey this special edict; 6i pso, to turn the back on, to rebel against; 6i 6i, to transgress the limit, as of time.

圍
The door of a harem; side doors of the palace; the examination hall: hiong 6i, or chih 6i, the examination for Kujin; hriov 6i, or chih 6i, the
examination for Chinsz'; *uk, *ai, to enter the examination; *ui *mek, the essays of graduates.

(902)

Uk.

A negative, not, do not; a banner at temples: *uk; *uk, in haste, ardently desirous of; com., *hi *dâ *uk, *ngiong, do not utter what is impolite or indecorous.

As in *uk, *muk, deep, abstruse; inexhaustible.

Read *mik; small, minute, recondite; a particle of dust, an atom.

A thing, a substance; an article, goods; a matter, a business; creatures, beings; a class, a sort; to distinguish things, as by color, &c.; to know thoroughly: *uk, *yong' things; *uk, *lov' sorts of things; *uk, *sang, natural productions; com., *hvo' *uk, merchandise; *seng *uk, living things; *wâng *uk, all things; *ku *tung *ngwâng *uk, antiques and toys; *sing *uk, *kwa *new, men, flowers, birds, as in pictures or sketches.

Uk. A coll. word: to toss, to cast, to pitch things: *uk, *kwo', *ch'iong, to toss over the wall; *uk, *diu *sing *trui, to play with iron balls; *uk, *diu *kwong *trui, to wave lanterns in the first of the 1st month; *uk, *tioh *tioh, shake it till well kindled, as a torch.

(903)

Uk.

Interchanged with the next: to breathe after, to wish, long for; to covet, to seek ardently; to love; desires, aims, aspirations; inclinations; about to be, ready to, on the point of: used for the coll. *ô'i q. v. *ngwong' *uk, to wish; *sui *sing *su *uk, just what one desires; *uk, *uk, desire or lust for (other) things; com., *uk, *ti *ting *a *sii, *so *vuk, *ku *ting *chu, if one would know worldly affairs he must read the ancients.

Inordinate desire, lust, appetite, concupiscence; lustful, lascivious, licentious: *sî * îk, inordinate passion or desire; *îk, *hwâo, raging lust; com., *îk, *sîng, wanton thoughts; *saik, *îk, sexual lust; *sî *îk, selfish aims, one's lusts; *kwa *îk, *to *seng *chu, continence secures a numerous progeny.

To wash the body, to bathe; to perform an ablation; to cleanse, to purify and correct the mind; to fly up and down, to warp, as birds and insects do: *muk, *îk, to wash face and body, to bathe; com., *îk, *a *dî (coll. *ô *roa *k'ânk.), crows' bath-pools—small basins of water among the rocks of Black Rock Hill, Foochow; *chât karat *muk, *îk, fast, abstain, cleanse—a notice posted in streets on idols' days; *îk, *pqwông *sak, a malign influence of the bath-tub—which must be exorcised before the 3d day's washing of the infant.

Damp, moist, wet; moist and hot, reeking; rich, savory, as food; name of a stream: *pôk, *îk, poor, meager, as food;
Clouds of many colors; auspicious clouds, those that are tricolored.

A black horse, having white hind quarters.

An aquatic bird which knows the time of rain, perhaps a kind of kingfisher; it has red legs and yellowish streaks; to fly swiftly, to dart, as the kingfisher on its prey; "atk, paung, siōng tī, the kingfisher and oyster catch each other—then the fisherman profits.

A species of singing thrush or grackle, called "kū atk, or paik, ḫō.

A style, a writing implement, a pencil; to obey, to follow; to declare; to narrate; an initial word, then, forthwith, accordingly; the 129th radical.

Same as the next: to nurture, to rear, to raise; to educate, to train a child to virtue; abundant: "atk, liáŋ, to give birth to a fine son; com., atk, "liāng, kung, a temple to the goddess "Mother".

To bear; to nourish, to bring up, to support; to train children to virtuous habits; to cause to grow, to produce: "atk, taik, to cultivate virtue; "atk, tiong, to cause to grow; "hwoak, atk, wangs, to produce and rear all things, as God does; com., "yong atk, to

Ri

To put to shame, to disgrace, to dishonor, to bring reproach on; to insin, to rail at; to defile, to corrupt, to debauch; degraded, disgraced, shamed: "atk, siāng, to defile the person—do menial offices; "k'ok, atk, to submit to ignominy; "tī atk, shamed, put to shame; "ting atk, glory and shame; "ting atk, tēu seng, to save one's life dishonorably; com., "ting atk, to disgrace; to debauch.

Grass again springing up; shoots, sprouts; a rush for making mats; a frame for silk-worms: "ma atk, straw for horses' beds; "atk, sīu, the harvest of the 7th moon.

A stuffed mat, a mattress; a cushion, a wadded seat; a thick, felt cover; com., "ma, ang atk, a saddle-cushion; "p'woatk, coverlet and mattress; "miāng atk, a cotton-stuffed mattress; "tōh, atk, a felt table-cover; "pū atk, a leathern mat, used on beds. Read no': a child's dress.

Adorned with colors, variegated; pretty, gay, elegant; to adorn; much ornament.

A rope for drawing water, a well-rope.

To comply with, to follow, to obey; to narrate; an initial particle.
rear, to support: åk, eng, tong, or 'yong åk, tong, a foundling asylum.

Used for the last: to nourish; to sell: com., 'ak, ch'ē nîk, wî, to sell wives and drawn daughters.

Read kîân: to nourish; yong, tender. Read ch'ē åk: congee, gruel, for which the upper half of the character is used in the coll. q.v.

(904) Ung.

Vapor; the genial life-giving principles of nature; procreative aura: 11ung, the influence of heaven and earth which begets things.

Interchanged with the last: raveled silk; confused; a deep red or purple color: also read 'ung, q.v.: 11hung ung, raveled, in confusion; full, abundant.

A river and district in Honan; warm, tepid, genial, temperate; mild, kind, gentle; bland, soothing; to revive, as affection; to know thoroughly, matured, versed in; to review, to study over: 'ung pâu, clothed and filled; 'sieu sêw 11hung ung, to chat about matters, to talk of old times; com., 'ung jîu, soft, gentle, yielding; 'ung jîo, gentle; tepid; mild, as the weather; 'ung chîa, to review lessons, specifically a three days' review; 'ung sik, review of six days' lessons; 'ung sêk, sêk, to review thoroughly.

A smothered fire, smoke without a blaze; a genial warmth; vapor, warm steam; in the coll. to boil or heat, as in 'ung chîu, to heat wine in jars—the end of the distilling process. Read 'ung: to stretch things by heat.

A pestilence, an epidemic disease; a slight pain, giddiness; com., 'ung ik, a plague, distemper; 'ung pàng sick with the Wên plague; 'ung ik, tîong wî, the plague is infectious; 'ung pîo chî chî chî, rulers of the pestilence—term applied to the 'Ngû tê idols; coll., pîo kung, you'll have the plague—an excration. Read uk: sorrow, sadness.

As in the coll. 'ung tî, a species of small sea-fish; 'ung tî hî, the salted 'ung tî, as found in the markets; 'ung tî lô the brine of the 'ung tî.

Plumage on the neck, the neck-feathers; flying about; a term of honor, a venerable man, a gray-beard: 11ung ku, a husband's father and mother; chîong 'ung, your respected father; 'ung tî, the fathers of wedded children—so term each other in letters and cards; 'pek, têu 'ung, a white-headed thrush; an old man; 'ung tê 'ung human images of stone before officer's graves.

To low, to bellow; the lowing of cattle; the hum of insects.
A coll. word, as in zung nong or zung sung, dull, stupid; zung nong k'e k'i, the stupid fellow emits a flash (of genius); ungai chieng s'ai to change zung nong' si mai wong, bad cash get used up, but dolts never all die off!

Read 'zung' used in the Path, 'tung' for the colt. 'zung': to sprinkle, sprinkled: 'zung ting, dust; zung ting see a dirty hole—a room filled with dust; zung ting, zung, zung k'i, dust rising; zung sioh, mok, the whole table covered with dust; hoa hu zung mek, chiu 'la, to sprinkle ashes in the eyes.

To cut one's own throat: zung keng, kau, clasping friendship—close friends; com., 'zung si, to commit suicide by cutting the throat.

The corners of the mouth; the lips; met., speech, talk: cheuk, 'zung, to join the lips, to kiss; 't6, 'zung, to pout the lips; k' e u 'zung, one's peculiar talk or meaning—phrase used in novels.

To blend in one; joined, united, intermingled: 'zung hak, joined, blended harmoniously.

Liberal, kind, magnanimous; to deliberate, to devise a plan.

Interchanged with the next in the sense of to fall: to die, to become extinct, to fail, to perish: 'zung mek, to become extinct, as a family; 'zung meng, to die.

To fall from a height; to roll, to crash down; to fall, to fail, to perish, to go into rain: 'zung weng, 'a 'a, the stars fell like rain; 'zung 'vai, to shed tears.

To tread out grain; safe, secure; well-placed, settled, fixed, immovable; sure, trusty, firm, constant; assured, implicit; to Wen, rest, to place securely:

'zung spó (coll. 'po 'na), a midwife; com., 'zung taung, safe, free from risks; 'zung 'ung, settled, fixed securely; 'zung 'a tai, sung, as safe as T'ai shan (mountain); 'zung tæng, steady, constant, not light and trifling; com., 'zung 'ung siang, safely effected; 'zung chiak, 'zung, very secure, fully assured.

Also read 'song': an old woman, a dame; a term for mother; the spirits of the earth: '6 to 'song, or 'song spó, an old dame. Read uk, as in uk, nak, a fat child.

Hempen; deep, abstruse, as doctrines: also read 'song, q. v.: 'song spó, a hempen robe; a tattered gown.

An aquatic plant; collected, as duckweed; heap-ed up, as plants are when cut; luxuriant; collected,
A pattern or figures in weaving; marks, seams in wood, lines in carving, the lines on the path of the handloom, etc., rubbing: "wang lao." to feel, to smooth with the hand; to wipe away tears.

Also real "ang" to rub; "ang" to feel, to smooth with the hand; "ang" to wipe away tears. Rubbing, "ang" lao: to.

A colloid word in "ang." An orange color; a case of "ang" or "ang" to keep step, as sedan chairs or donkeys.

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ITNG.

1. ITNG; plentiful; 'ku 'ng a 'my, the old saying is; com., 'ung sêng or 'ung yong 'chi sêng the matter spoken of; 'ung hâung the amount mentioned, the sum said (to be due).

2. Yung. Sorrowing, depressed in spirit, melancholy: 'ung 'yâng, grieved, sorrowful; com., 'ung kâung, very careful, anxiously diligent.

3. Yung. A side sluice or wastewell, which receives the overflow of the Yellow river.

4. Yung. The 1st is more commonly used; used for the next: harmony of sounds; union, concur, agreeing; to assist, to protect; collected, crowded together; com., 'ung jiaow, harmonious; mild, genial, equable, as temperature; 'ung chêng the Emperor Yungching, A. D. 1723; 'ung chêng sêng a kâung sêng purchased degree. Read 'êng: to guard against freshets.

5. Yung. Similar to the last: a kind of sparrow, called 'êng 'ki; 'êng 'yong, the cry of wild geese; the harmonious song of birds; 'êng jiaow, harmonious, agreeable.

6. Yung. In concord, harmonious: 'êng, a college or gymnasium, where government pupils were taught.

7. Yung. A swelling, a boil, a sore; an ulcer, an abscess; a running sore: 'êng p'wo? 'êng, a carbuncle on the
back; ch'ong  āng, to sneeze; sore— a licksplitter; āng ch'ü, a deep, sluggish ulcer.

Also read āng: to swell; puffed, swollen; āng ch'ung, to swell up, as the flesh; swollen, purgy.

Yung.

Dressed food; to prepare food; an early meal, breakfast: āng āng, a cook; āng ch'wang, breakfast and supper; āng ch'wang pok, kie the meals not continuing—too poor to have regular meals.

To permit, to assent, to promise, to aceede to; allowed, permitted; really, truly, honestly, sincerely: āng ch'ung, to grant, granted it; āng āng, permission given; pok, āng, not allowed; āng yok, sincere; com., āng nok, to assent readily to.

A tribe of Huns or Scythians, called "Hieng āng, who troubled the emperors of the Chow dynasty.

Yün.

To hold, to rule, to govern; to advance; true, faithful; a surname: āng ch'ü, dried meat for sacrifices; hwe āng, the mayor of Peaking; com., "I āng, a famous statesman of the Shang dynasty, who died B. C. 1713.

Jén.

To bear, to endure, to suffer patiently; patience, endurance; able to sustain, fortitude; wrathful, hard, harsh, severe, hard-hearted: used for āng in the

coll. q. v.: āng āng, to curb or repress feeling; com., āng āng patient; āng k'ung, āng, to curb resentment and refrain from speaking; āng yok, āng, to bear disgrace in order to take revenge; āng āng hai lü, severity violates reason; coll., āng mā kwo unable to endure it.

Jén.

A stream in the southeast of Shansi. Read nieng: dirty water; muddy, filthy; secur from perspiration; beastly drunk.

Yung.

Bursting, budding, as plants; bubbling, as a fountain; a measure of ten luan or pecks; common, constant: āng to a raised path to the hall, a covered way, as for the emperor.

Yung.

A human puppet with springs; an effigy formerly buried with the dead: ch'ou, āng, an inventor of what is injurious.

Ying.

Strong, brawny; brave, fearless, intrepid, daring; courage; to advance boldly, to resist manfully; āng, āng, valorous; āng, āng true bravery; āng, āng, false courage, mere passion; āng s'e, a hero; āng k'ung, rash; āng hong, ardent courage, impetuosity; com., āng li, very strong, vigorous; āng, village braves; āng pok, āng, irresistibly brave; čh'āng, is brave, but no tactician.

To urge, to inspirit: āng āng, to exhort, to stir up or instigate one.

Jén.
The chrysalis of the silk-worm; a pupa, an aurelia: "кию гун, the chrysalis in a cocoon; "чун гун, a singing grub.

A lane, an alley in a town; a path leading to a stairway: "гун лю a street or way.

To jump, to leap for joy, to exult; to stamp, to leap in an excited manner: "гун гок, to skip for joy; "пек гун, to beat the breast and stamp for sorrow.

Small, minute; secret; covered, hidden, put away; retired; privacy, in private life; obscure, abstruse; to retire, to withdraw; fixed, settled; in pain, sad, sorry; to pity, to compassion; to hang the head, as embarrassed; abundant: "гун хонг, to hide, to secrete; "гун унг, ambiguous words, innuendo; "гун ши, abstruse; "гун си, a retired officer; "гун мок, obscure, unknown; to hide, as from arrest; "гун гун, troubled; full, abundant; com., "гун га, to retire to private life.

A pimple, a boil, an eruption, blisters: used for the coll. "гун гунг q. v.; "гун чин, small sores, pustules.

The hidden framework of a roof; an instrument for adjusting things: "гун кунк, machines for straightening and squaring wood.

Equal, even, alike, equally; to divide alike, to equalize; few, a little: "гун гунг, divided equally; coll., "гун гунг сен, to apportion equally; "гун гунг о or "гун гунг хонг to divide into three equal parts.

Land laid out in plots or fields for cultivation; to till land.

The tough skin of the bamboo, called "ву, "гун, which contains silex.

A weapon, arms, war-like implements; soldiers; military; a war chariot; large, great; thou, you; to assist; to pluck out; an ancient region in the N. W. of Yunnan: "ную гун, the five kinds of weapons; "гун гунг, military weapons; soldiers; "гун хонг, troops in line, the army; "гун гунг гунг, a general; "гун гун гунг гунг, to make a suit of armor; "гун гун гунг гунг гунг, tribes in Turfan.

Fine cloth; sometimes used for woolens; floss, fine silk; velvet; the nap of cloth; met., down, fine hair, feathers; the down or excrement of plants: "сиен гун, flannel; "ту гун, broadcloth; "си гун, kersey; com., "гун гунг гунг гунг гунг, to make artificial flowers of velvet; "гун гун гун гун гун, to make floss; "гун гун гун гун гун, to make artificial flowers of velvet; "гун гун гун гун гун, to make artificial flowers of velvet; "гун гун гун гун гун, to make artificial flowers of velvet; "гун гун гун гун гун, to make artificial flowers of velvet; "гун гун гун гун гун, to make artificial flowers of velvet; "гун гун гун гун гун, to make artificial flowers of velvet.
species of fowl with a velvety coat of white feathers.

Feeling or manner in receiving; to receive kindly; to bear with, to tolerate; to suffer, to allow one in; face, countenance, looks, air, manner; easy, unconstrained; perfumed annulets; a screen, as for archers; 'hang ūng, to contain; patient, generous; 'hwa ūng, pretty, as a girl; 'ch'ien ūng, simpering, smirking; 'sek ūng, to blush, disconcerted; com., ūng ma' the face, figure, form; 'hi ūng, a portrait; ūng ma' ch'ing chi, a pretty face; 'k'wang ūng or ūng se', to be lenient, indulgent; ūng ch'eng, to give the rein to lusts; t'ung ūng, to treat generously; ūng e', easy, not hard; ch'ung ūng k'ei nip, to allow a few days more; coll., ūng ūng i, not suffer him to.

The bastard banian (ficus indica), called ūng ch'ien in the coll. Jung. q. v.: it is worshiped for longevity and sometimes has shrines built among its branches; com., ūng sid'ng, the banian-city, Foochow; ūng k't'ong, the Foochow patois.

Full and flowing gently, as water between its banks; to fill; an easy, leisurely manner.

The Hibiscus: com., hu ūng, the hibiscus mutabilis. Jung. Yung.

Plants growing thick and luxuriantly; collected, thick together: mung ūng, confused; indistinct utterance: com., t'ek, ūng, hartshorn; ūng p'ing, the shavings of deer's horn.

To smell, to fuse metals; to cast, to forge; a mold or matrix in which metal is cast; die for coinage; to influence, to transform, as by doctrine: used for the coll. ūng, q. v.: ūng hwa' to melt, to fuse.

A large bell.

To employ, as servants; constant, usual, ordinary; meritorious; toilsome, laborious; harmonious; kind, cordial, accommodating; rude, plebeian; taxes, revenue: ūng hu su, 'chi, common people; ūng ūng, a mediocre; ūng ūng, no need of, unnecessary; ūng ch'ai, ordinary talent; ūng ūng, common, inferior; ūng ūng, to attain office; com., ūng ūng, the Doctrine of the Mean—one of the Four Books.

To hire, to engage one's self to work, to serve for wages; hired, employed; in the following senses, read ch'ing and ch'ing in the dictionaries; equal, impartial; of the same rank; to treat alike; to use, to do: ka ūng, domestics; ma ch'ai ūng, a green-grocer; com., ūng k'ing, engaged as a laborer.
墉

Yung.

A wall, a rampart; a re- 

doubt, a small citadel; a 

mud wall; to build adobe 

walls; the northern wall 

of a hall.

慵

Yung, 

Jung.

Lazy, indolent; dilatory; 

dilatory, remiss, careless: 4su ång, 

lazy, negligent.

廓

Yung.

The capital of Chowsin, 

B. C. 1154; a small feudatory 

of the Chow dynasty, 

now the Weihni prefecture 

in the N. E. of Honan; a 

place among the southern barbarians.

融

Yung.

A daily or continual sac- 

rifice, as to ancestors; to 

worship or sacrifice daily: 

iïng ngù se a concubine of 

Hwanti. Read iïng: 

a boat sailing along.

蝌

Yung.

The steam of melted 

things, vapor rising; melt- 

ed, liquefied; blending, 

mixing, harmonizing; high 

and large; clear, bright, 

intelligent: 3 ång hwo, 

blending; genial, as tem- 

perature; 3 ång h'woi' 

kwang' ång, to comprehend 

fully, well versed in it.

(906)

Wai.

Read hek, 9 used for the 

coll. wa: to mark or cut 

with a knife; to cut open; 

to cut glass: 8 wa 'poo, to 

cut out (an old piece) and 

insert (a new one), to revise 
or counterfeit, as by changing a 

word: 8 wa si'oh, tōi' to cut off a 

piece; 8 wa pok, tōng, to rip open 

the intestines.

Also read ku: to cry 

out, as children do, to bab- 

ble: 10 wa, wa, i k'ek, to cry 

and scream: coll., wa, 

wa, to utter inarticulate 

sounds; to babble, as a child in 

play with the hand on the mouth.

Wai.

Words of flattery, affect- 
ed sounds; wanton, lasciv- 

ious music; to spue, to 

vomit, toretch; to whine, to 

drone.

Wai.

A beautiful woman, a 

pretty girl, a beauty. Read 

ki: deep sunken, as the 

eyes.

Wai.

A frog, green and strip- 

ded, with a line down the 

back; also wanton sounds: 

11 wa, the enraged frog, 
as mentioned in an ancient 

story; 16 chéng ti, wa, a frog 
in a well; met., inexperienced.

Wai.

To clutch, to grasp and 

ahail; to claw, to scratch 

to pieces; to grapple, to 
grab at; to seize a hand- 

ful of.

Wai.

A depression, a cavity, 
a puddle, a low muddy 

spot; the bottom of water; 
a hoof-print: 11, wa, t'ung, 
low and high; contempti- 

ble and exalted.

Wai.

A deep ditch; a puddle, 
dirty water collected, as in 

footsteps; also deep, clear 

water: 12 tì, wa, a low spot 
or puddle.

Wai.

A yellowish or cream- 
colored horse with a black 

mouth: 15 K'i, wa, one of 

eight brothers, an able
statesman in the Chow dynasty.

Wa. A coll. word: to turn aside, to call at on one's way: 'wa pi'êng, to go aside, to avoid; 'wa mu pi'êng ch'êo' to stop at a certain person's house; 'a wa, to loiter about, to stop here and there; 'wa tak, to borrow everywhere and not return or pay back; hwa hwo? sang sek, lek, 'wa, the lottery has 36 changes; met., uncertain, indefinite.

Wa'. A coll. word: brisk, flourishing, as trade: 'wa chîl'êh, 'wa very busy, as a market; 'wa ch'ê mô mài ch'êng; a brisk trade, but no profits.

Read, hwa; coll. 'wa: to sweep, to brush aside, as with the hand; to paddle: 'wa k'êi, to brush aside; 'pa sick, to 'ch'ên 'lê woa, put the paddles in the water and paddle away!

Words, discourse; speech, language; to talk, to converse; to tell, to narrate; able to speak well; to clamor; to put to shame; to regulate: com., 'kong 'wo' to speak, to talk; 'wo' ta'ê, initial phrases, by-words; 'pu' woa to confess one's wrong; 't'ê woa' or 'pang woa' the colloquial; 'wo' ê the import of what is said; 'wo' siok; it is said—a phrase in colloquial books; 'tô woa' (coll. 'tô woa' sô), talkative; 'twa' woa' bragging; 'châi woa' to return a verbal answer; coll., woa k'a or woa p'êng' a clue or inkling from one's words; 'wo' kong châng ,hu, to talk confusedly; 'kwang woa' ng' kau 'tu' k'êng ch'ênt if you don't know enough of the mandarin, eke out with the patois.

To draw, to mark; to paint pictures; to map, to mark out a plan of; a picture, a drawing, a painting: the 2d also read hek, q. v.: com., 'wa', su, one who sketches or paints, an artist; 'wo' ch'êng a worker in stucco or plaster figures, as on walls; 'tang' woa' and 'ch'aí woa' in k sketches and colored paintings; 'wo' hê' or 'wo' hwa ak, to sign one's private mark or designation; 'wo' mi'êng, to paint a beauty; 'wo' ing sh'êng, to sketch the picture, as of a thief or a runaway; 'wo' pi'êng nan'g ch'êng, ki, picturing out cakes can not satisfy hunger; met., a pressing need, insufficient, unreliable; coll., siok, hok, woa a picture.

(907) Wah.

Read huk; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. wah; to grunt, as swine: woh, wah, kieu to grunt, to squeal; woa wah, grunting; the sound used in calling pigs; met., a hog, a pig.

Read hek; coll. wah; a mark, a line; strokes of the pencil; to mark, to draw a line, to line off: 'wo' siok, wah, to make one mark or stroke; wah, siok, hwang, to make a horizontal stroke; wah, 'la yong' to
sketch a pattern of; wak, sioh, pek, to make a mark with the pencil; il, wak, to make strokes; to write hastily, to scribble off.

(908)

Wai.

Out of perpendicular, aslant, awry, askew; Wai. 
crooked, distorted; wicked, depraved; as a verb 
in the coll. to extort from, to squeeze one: com., "wai sioh, depraved, corrupt; "wai ch'io" a wry mouth; coll., "wai ch'io" peng (or peng), aslant on one side, as a house; coll., "wai ch'io" n'o, "wry head and brains"; met., very crooked, all askew; "wai ch'io" ch'ioh, to squeeze money, as by threats or false pretences; to shirk a debt rascally; "wai sioh, to' (or tiong), to extort a sum of money.

(909)

Wak.

To hollow out a cavity in the ground, to feel in a 
hole; a hole, a deep hollow, as in a hill; large and 
hollow.

To dig out, to excavate; to gouge, to scoop out, 
to dredge; to scratch: com., "wak, "wang, to 
scratch or claw the door; "wak, ngaw to dig up lotus roots with the hand; "wak, "nak, to 
ch'ioh, to gouge out flesh to heal an ulcer; met., to have only 
the labor for the pains, to borrow 
of one to pay to another; coll., 
"wak, "seu, to search everywhere; 
"wak, k'iueng" to "dig a hole"; met., very, excessively, as in wak, 
k'iueng ki, ngr, very bad, exceedingly wicked! wak, sioh, 
meng, the whole face scratched; 
pu t'au wak, ngew to scratch the head and ears, as in deep 
thought.

To speak, to say, to de- 
clare; to speak of, to de-
nominate; called, termed, 
designated; the 73d rad-
ical; also read wok, q. v.; 
"wak, he answered, saying; "chii wak, Confucius said; "ek, 
wak, one says; one is called, as in a 
list.

活

A river in the southeast 
of Shansi; living, moving; 
Huo. Ho.

life, motion; lively, active, 
bustling, cheerful; to vivi-
fy; also read kwak, q. v.; 
"wak, kie" an employment, 
means of living; "pok, li, sioh wak, 
careless of life; heedless, uncon-
cerned, as children; com., "wak, 
"wak, "wak, "wak, "wak, ta'eng lively, 
free and easy, good, as one's cred-
it, trade, or improved prospects; 
"wak, "poe available treasure, as 
money; "wak, "che" a verb; "wak, 
huk, a living Budh, the Lama; 
met., a prognosticator, one shrewd
at guessing; also tame, kind; "wok, 
"wok, "wok, active, bustling; also quick in 
perception; easy, flowing, as 
one's style; coll., "k'o wak, livingly, 
in good health and spirits; wak, 
"wak, "wak, "wak, "wak, "wak, "wak

活字活佛
Wang, you are very smart, as said to a braggart; po⁵ wak, to revive, as plants or one near death; resurrection.

Stockings, socks, hose: com., 'wang wak; stockings of a single thickness; 'kak wak, lined hose; 'mieng wak, quilted socks; wa, 'wak, tai garters; 'wak, 'kong, a loop on the bottom of a stocking to suspend by; coll., 'wak, kiek, the "cheeks" or side pieces on the foot of a stocking; wak, hong the legs of stockings; wak, 'ting, the inside of the legs, as for thrusting things into.


彎

To draw a bow; to bend, to curve; bent, 'wan. 'wang kung, to draw the bow; com., 'wang wang, bent, crooked; 'wang to, a wood-cleaver; coll., 'wang ch'ong crooked, twisted; met., a business not well done; 'tong wang fan, the place to turn, the corner; 'a wany, to bend, to make crooked; 'wang 'tie, to turn and enter, as a street.

灣

A curved shore; a cove, a bay; a low beach; to anchor, to moor; an anchorage; used for the coll. 'wang, q. v.; 'sa 'wang, a low, sandy beach; com., 'tai 'wang (coll. 'tai 'wang), Formosa.

挽

To draw a bow; to lead, to conduct; to take, to carry in the hand; to bring back, to restore to a good state: 'wang, to reform degenerate manners; 'wang kai to lay the hand on the bier, as negatively done; to drag a hearse; com., 'wang hui or 'wang t'iong, to reform, to bring again to a good state; 'wang hui, 't'iong e to induce Heaven's favorable will; coll., 'wang t'ao hook, to wind the eue (about the head).

晩

Similar to the last: to pull, to drag, as a carriage or hearse; the cords to draw a bier: 'wang k'o, songs of the hearse-men; com., 'wang lieng, funeral scrolls, as hung in the hall.

晝

Decline of the sun, evening, night; met., late in life; late, tardy, afterwards: used for the coll. 'mwo, q. v.; 't'ie 'wang, late at night; 't'ian 'liang, aged; 't'aw 'hwo, the last crop of rice; 'hui 'ch'i 't'ang, too late to repent; com., 't'ang hui, the evening drum; 't'ang 'king, evening prospect; met., the condition of the aged; 't'ang 'poo, juniors; 't'ang 'sen, I, your junior; 't'ang 'chi, the child of one's old age; 't'ang 'wuang, morning and evening; 't'ang 'ch'ju, supper; 't'iong 'liang 'wuang 'wuang, I deeply regret that I did not know you before.

挽腕

The wrist; to grasp with the hand, to grasp and twist, to wrench; to seize and carry: 'ch'i 'wu 'wang (coll. 'ch'i 'wu 'wang), the wrist, the fore-arm.

挽回

風挽回

挽同天意

挽回天意
To pare, to cut off; to scrape: "wang nük; i ch'ong, to cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil—to cause the greater injury or trouble.

Docile, yielding, obedient; soft, winning, compliant; youthful, beautiful: the 2d also read ming, q. v.; "niw wang, soft and winning, easy, gentle; "wang t'ing, kind and obliging.

To screen one's self in the grass; to yield, accommodating, in which senses the same as the preceding: "wang ch'ing, as if, according to; "wang t'iong, to accommodate one's self to circumstances; the warbling of birds, harmonious music. Read "wiong: small, delicate.

To be alarmed and irritated; to dislike, to hate, to be dissatisfied with.

A round or oval tablet or scepter of jade or gem, given to princes—emblematic of perfect virtue and harmony.

A bowl, a dish; a bowlful: commodious, "wang ch'iai, dishes of food; "wang ko, steamed bread-cakes of rice-batter; "wang kung, a sort of large bowl; "k'iao t'iong wang, the bowls used (by students) at examinations—are of a small size; colt, "prong "wang, bowls to eat rice from; "wang peng ju, pulverized crockery; "p'wai, "wang cho ch'ou, to break a bowl and take an oath.

Also read oki: luxuriant, abundant, flourishing: also used for "wiong (a pasture, a park): "ch'iee "wang, a red, tough root, used as an expectorant.

To seem pleased: "wiong, to smile, to look pleased. Read kwang: a species of coarse grass for weaving into mats. Read kwang as in "Tung kwang, a district in Kwangtung east of the Pearl river, near the Bobgine.

Read "nguiong in the dictionaries: to cleanse in water, to wash; to bathe; a decade of days: "wiong, to wash one's clothes; commodious, "siong "wang, t'ung "wang, and "hau "wiong, the three decades of a month—terms used in letters.

Read "nguiong in the dictionaries: bright, brilliant, as a star; true, real; large, lustrous, rolling, as the eyes; nicely pared, made smooth and neat; finely molded; to look about, to see clearly; to soothe, to coax, to wheedle.

To wrap around, to tie up, to bind. Read hwang: a vane, a weather-cock.
Like the last: to tie, to fasten, to bind; to hold, to keep securely; to sew, to hem; bad, evil: also read 'kwang, q. v.

Read ngwang; used for the col. wang: to ramble; 'wang 'swa, to recreate, to divert one's self; 'k'6 wang, to go rambling; 'wang chak, roving all about; 'wang sioh, lau, to take a ramble.

Like the third, also to act as substitute, to work in another's place; 'wang 'ch'iu, to change to the other hand; to get other workmen; 'wang muwang, to change to another employment; 'wang sioh, to work for one's food only; '66 wang to barter; 'wang kwang, to exchange dollars; 'wang 'siiong, to change one's dress; 'kai wang to alter, to make in another form or style; "wang t'ak, hing the sworn friends; "king pok, wang, "for gold not change it"—name of a variety of Chinese pencil; also a medicine made of old excrement; coll., wang kwoc, peng, to change to the other side; to change, as shoes from one foot to the other.

Bees swarming in numbers; a myriad, ten thousand, the highest number commonly used in notation; all, many, an indefinite, large number; as a superlative, very, wholly, great, exalted: wang ?u, a kind of posture making; com., "chi'eng wang, a thousand myriads, ten millions; met., most positively; "wang ek, one in a myriad, a mere chance, a bare possibility; "wang kwok, all countries; 'wang sev, the emperor's birthday; "wang hau, a myriad lucks—epistolary phrase; "wang swoi, the sire of a myriads years—the emperor; "wang ni'eng sung, a species of long-lived dwarf-fir; met., a dwarf; wang pok, kik, ek, positively ought not; wang 'ut ek, sek, "in a myriad not lose one"—no failure, all coming out right; wang pok, t'ak, i, it must be, no help for it; wang pok, kik, ek, not one can equal him; "chi'eng "chi'eng wang, an innumerable multitude; coll., sioh, wang 10,000; sioh, pah, wang one million.

To change, to exchange; to commute, to interchange; to barter; to move from one place to another: com., 'wang t'ak, to act as a substitute, to work in another's place; 'wang 'ch'iu, to change to the other hand; to get other workmen; 'wang muwang, to change to another employment; 'wang sioh, to work for one's food only; '66 wang to barter; 'wang kwang, to exchange dollars; 'wang 'siiong, to change one's dress; 'kai wang to alter, to make in another form or style; "wang t'ak, hing the sworn friends; "king pok, wang, "for gold not change it"—name of a variety of Chinese pencil; also a medicine made of old excrement; coll., wang kwoc, peng, to change to the other side; to change, as shoes from one foot to the other.

The Indian figure Swas-tika, called "the myriad character": com., "wang che'ang, a sort of Vitruvian scroll of this figure, as in window lattices, or as stamped on paper.

Majesty, official dignity, rigid composure; state, pomp; august, grave; intimidating, overawing: wi
**Meng**, ferocious; com., *wei*  

**Jung**, a majestic bearing, dignity; *wei*  

**Ch'eng**, stern and severe, awe-inspiring; *tieng*; to make a display of power; *yi ling* chieng eng*; grandly efficacious and clearly responsive, as a god; *wei*  

**Kung**, a title of *si sang* shoung, the municipal guardian; col., *wei*; has no dignity or sternness, as a teacher; *seng*  

**Hieung**, a title of *ti shing* iunff, the municipal guardian  

**Hui**. To answer smartly, to echo, as in answering; an answer in the affirmative, yes! also read *chun*, q. v.: *wei*; aye, aye! yes! *wei* *ch'i*; to answer and come quickly.  

**Hui**. A large snake, with a huge head and small neck: also read *hui*, q. v.: *chwu*; a sea-serpent; *hok*; an adder, a large snake  

**Wong**; an enormous serpent; *Teung*; a noted statesman of the Shang dynasty.  

**Wei**. Great, rare, extraordinary: *chung*; a brave man, a hero; *ki*; remarkable, curious.  

**Wei**. A blazing fire; light, bright, glowing; a flaming red color; lurid, brilliant, as flames.  

**Wei**. A red-colored gem; a rarity, precious things, curious gems.  

**Wei**. Full of leaves and flowers, luxuriant, flourishing; showy, splendid.  

**Wei**. Right, correct, proper; to show the right, to throw light on a subject: *pok*; *wei*; an impropriety.
A large sedge, a reed, a rush: "wu" wi, sedge, grass used for tying things; "ek, wu, hong, chii, crossed (the stream) on one reed.

Also read "wu": grass, plants, herbs; a surname: also read "wong, q.v.

Leaves falling; dried, withered, blasted, wilted: "wu lok, plants withering; "wu, wu, knot grass; a sort of creeping plant, whose roots are used medicinally.

To bend under a burden; to bear, to sustain, as an office; to belong to; to send away, to reject; to commit to, to trouble one with; to depute, to delegate; deputed, commissioned on public service; a government storehouse; a wrong, an injustice; the end, the last; indeed, truly: "wu, robes of ceremony; "ing wuong "wu, first to last, the circumstances; "wu, chii, to reject it; "hong "wu, to receive orders, deputed; "wu eng "wu to bear office; com., "wu wuong, a deputed officer; "wu, pa, the commission or warrant; "ngwoi "wu, petty military officers (promoted from the cavalry); coll., "wu i k'6' paing to deputie him to manage it; "wu k'6'ak, 'chi siok, hui, (bear) the grievance this once! "wu sik, hong li, speak out truly!

Also read "wu": a paralysis of the limbs, caused by dampness; rheumatism, numbness of the extremities; weak, lame, crippled, impotent: "wu pe' a paralysis; "ing "wu, or "ying "wu, loss of virility.

To involve, to implicate, to lay the blame on others; to apologize and decline repeatedly; to shirk the trouble, to entrust, to give to another to do: "ch'wu "wu, to decline, to excuse one's self evasively; "wu t'auk, to entrust, to lay on another.

To feed, to give provender to: "wu sii, to feed; "wu, ingiu, to feed oxen. Read "nu: hungry; putrid fish.

(912) Wi.

Yielding: "wu di, to come from a distance: also read "wo, q.v.

To love, attached to, fond of: "wu, ing, to love one devotedly.

Read "wu in the dictionaries: to fear, to be alarmed; to feed, to give provender, to tend: com., "wu ma (also spoken "wu ma), to feed a horse.

The projections on the top and bottom of a door, the hinges or pivots on which it turns.

The fire in a chafing dish; to heat things in a fire; to roast, to cook in embers or ashes: "tong "wu, embers, hot ashes for roasting in; com., "wu, kiong, to roast ginger root in ashes; "wu, chien, scorched or charred in
roasting; coll.; "ni mwoi" suk, not yet roasted done; "ni hui" leng, to cover (coals) in a hand-stove; to use the hand-stove under (the bed-clothes). Read ok; a collection of burning coals.

\[\text{Wi.} \quad \text{A coll. word, like the preceding: to bury, to cover, to secrete; to keep secret: }\]
\[\text{ni, ti' ti', to bury or hide in the ground; }\]
\[\text{ni' king' king', to secrete safely; to keep a matter secret; }\]
\[\text{ni' nui, or } \text{ni' nui' nui', to spend (money) needlessly; }\]
\[\text{ni' aik', aik', to slight in doing, press (the work) through in any way; }\]
\[\text{ni', p'wo, to skulk under the bed-clothes, as in cold mornings.}\]

The barking of dogs; a slit that whelps three pups; many, accumulated; mixed, ill assorted; vile, low, rustic; bent, distorted: "pi' wo, low, vulgar; "chak' wi, mixed.

\[\text{A bend or cove in a shore; a winding stream; to sink; the 2d also means foul, dirty: }\]
\[\text{6' wo, a deep bay, a sinuous shore.}\]

Occurs in the names of several streams; a small branch of the Han in K'ai-feng fu, Honan, at which there was a ford.

Wealth, riches; cloths and silks, as constituting one's wealth; to give to others, specifically to bribe; bribes, hush-money: "ni' song' to make presents, as a bribe.

\[\text{com., "ni lo' a bribe; to bribe; "ni' ch'ook, (or t'auk), to bribe and charge one (with a business); }\]
\[\text{sen' }\]
\[\text{ni', to take bribes; "ni lo' jung' heng, bribing is a general practice.}\]

A kind of sturgeon of a greenish color, with a small sharp head: "woing' "wo, a large species of sturgeon.

Read k'wo in the dictionaries: empty; a hollow place; a nest in a cave or hollow; a roost of pheasants.

To dwell in caves; a hole, a grot; a nest on the ground; a bird's nest; a lonely dwelling; met., a den, a rendezvous of robbers: to harbor thieves, to receive plunder; in the coll. convex, arched: used for the coll. "wo, q. v.: com., 10 sing' wo, the hollow on the breast-bone; 11 ch'au' wo, a bird's nest; 12 ch'ek' wo, a den of thieves; 13 wo ch'ung, to harbor, to secrete, as thieves or stolen goods; 14 wo 'ka, or 15 wo 'chio, a receiver of plunder; coll., 16 wo cheng, to round (the heads of) needles; 17 wo wo, convex, swelling out, bulging; 18 wo met', close from wind, cozy; 19 wo yek', comfortable and convenient, as connected apartments; 20 sing' lie' wo, shooting stars.

The Chinese Pandora, called 25 ni' wo, who is said to have repaired the heavens; some say she was Eve, others deny that she

was a woman: com., 'nà, wo se' lieng' sioh,'puo, tieng, Madam Nà-kwa melted stones to repair the heavens.

Read ,wo in the dictionaries: an eddy, a whirlpool; a branch of the Huai, which rises in Honan, and flows S. E. into it at Huai-Yüan city, Nganhwui.

A kind of vegetable, called 'wo kàtu wild endive, succory, chicory; lettuce, salad: coll., 'wo ,pu, a kind of smooth-skinned gourd; 'wo 'pu 'toi, a gourd-rind shaver; 'wo 'pu 'ch'au' a kind of spring greens of a bit-terish taste; 'wo 'sung, the heart of the stalks of such greens, preserved in sugar and 'chau or red ferment.

A snail; a garden slug; poor, low huts, or hovels: 'wo ,ngiu, a snail, a helix; 'wo sid' a snail-shell of a house.

Japan: also read ,w, q. v.: 'wo 'ing, the Japanese; 'wo k'au' 'Japanese marauders; coll., 'wo tak, pirates from "the eastern sea" who infested the coasts of Fookien at the close of the Ming dynasty.

Slender, delicate; a maid servant, a waiting woman: 'wo 'ngwo, slender and delicate, elegant, as a female.

Used for the coll. 'wo, as in 'wo hung, to shelter or screen from the wind; 'wo sioh, 'toi, to huddle together.

Read ,u in the dictionaries; also read ,wo, but commonly ,wo: a basin of wood or metal; a clap-dish, a vessel to contain food or liquids: 'puak, ,wo, a priest's magic basin—commonly called 'puak, 'puong; com., 'wo 'lang 'seng' hwó?' the All-souls festival in the first half of the 7th month, also at other times in private houses.

The taro (arum aquaticum): coll., 'wo, 't'au, large taros; 'wo laung, small taros; 'wo 't'au, 'ting, large round lanterns in the first month; 'wo 'kwi, steamed cake of taro and rice-starch—sliced up and boiled in oil; 'wo 'na, taro-pudding, seasoned with sugar and lard; 'wo 'wang, taro tops, as fed to swine; 'ng 'ch'i',ng, to cook, slice; 'ng 'ch'i',ng, 'wo neither like carrots nor taros; met., neither one thing nor another, shapeless.

Woh.

Read ank.; used for the coll. woh.: to water, to irrigate; wet, moistened, as with rain: 'woh, 'ch'ai to water vegetables; 'kènh, 'u woh, 'lang' got wet by the rain; 'woh, 'puong' to moisten one's rice, as with tea or broth; 'woh, 'sie' 'tiu, to sprinkle soy on; woh, sioh, 'sing, got thoroughly drenched.

AMPH. DICT. 126
Woi. (915)

Woi.

A low, clear sound; clear and harmonious, as flutes: woi? woi? *yong, a sweet melody, as in a concert of instruments.

A rising of wind or breath; to belch, to eructate; to scratch; wind on the stomach; the deep, retired parts of a mansion: woi? woi? the voices of birds, tinkling of bells, rumbling of a carriage.

Deep and vast, as an abyss: great rich, as flavors; dirty, turbid: a river.

Weeds or plants growing in disorder: foul, dirty, filthy, low, obscene; licentious; to defile, to debauch: *wo? overrun with weeds; *sung woi? to weed; "wo? hwa"e" clean, dirty; morally defiled; *wo? her stench, effluvia; *wo? cho; filthy, noisome; *wo? hui, menstrual blood; *wo? spung, the lying-in room; "wo? to histrate, as a house after a death; coll., *tie? woi? hwo, to shave an infant's head (a month after birth).

The sound of flying, the clapping of wings, the rushing noise made by a flock of birds; also many, numerous, abundant.

A species of leek or garlic; to overspread, to cover; to screen, to hide, to shelter; to ward off; to rise, as clouds or vapor: used for the coll. *kw? q. v.

Wok.

Read w?; coll. *w? as in woi? wo? growing luxuriantly, a rank growth; dense foliage.

To accompany and protect, to escort; to guard, to defend; to check, as enemies: a military station, an outpost, a frontier town; an ancient feudal state in the south of the modern Chihli: "ho' woi? to protect; *shang woi? to oppose, to guard against; *wei? sung *p? a midwife; "se? woi? the imperial guards; com., *wo? "sin pe? a captain; "wo? sung, life-preserving, as opium-pills; *wo? hong a street near the Examination Hall in Foochow.

W? (916)

High and level at the top, a height; to cut off the feet, as a penalty; an interjection, oh! ah! "wok; *ch? the maimed; "wok, teh, alas! how, what!—a theatrical term.

Also read hwo: the bare, arid peak of a mountain: *sung wok, a five-peaked mountain in the Chien-wei district in Sz'chuen.

Dangerous, perilous; agitated, disquieted: *ni? ke? wok, unsteadily, as on a giddy height; disturbed, moving about.
To move about, to sway to and fro; to disturb, to shake, to joggle; discontented, inconstant.

Interchanged with the last two: a stump or trunk without branches; a shoot, a sprout; unsettled, disturbed, discontented: to wok, perverse; a noted bandit; mentioned in the Ch'in Ch'iu; the annals of the Ch'in state.

The bar across the front of a carriage by which it is drawn.

To cut off the feet at the ankles; to mutilate, to disable from walking.

A euphonic initial particle, to direct the attention; now, now then, see, observe; also read wok, q.v.: wok, yok, a euphonic term, as used at the commencement of the Shooking.

An initial particle, to draw the attention to, now, see, observe, in which senses interchanged with the preceding; in, at; an old name for the south of the Melling in Kwangtung: wok, hai kwang, the hoppo of Canton; com., wok, tung, the Kwangtung province; liang wok, Kwangtung and Kwangsi; wok, p'i, Cantonese thieves.

To pass over, to overstep; to surpass, to excel; to trespass on, to transgress, to violate, as the rules; to lose, to waste, to scatter; to spread abroad, to publish; far, distant, remote; a sign of the comparative, more; vague, wide of the mark; a hole in a lute; an ancient feudal state in the east of Ch'hi-k'iang: wok, nang, one of the names of Annam; wok, yong, to publish; wok, hu, to overstep propriety; wok, o to usurp a place; com., wok, kong, or wok, ch'ing, to escape from prison; wok, hie, to break the regulations; wok, ho, to take another cell covertly at the examinations; wok, li wok, ho, the later the better; wok, sang, a hill in Foochow near the north gate; wok, cong, a hero of the Han dynasty, worshiped at Foochow.

Used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. wok, a species of smooth-skinned gourd, like the cucumber or the ch'iao.

A crescent-like battle-ax; a lictor's ax, as a sign of authority; the star e in Gemini and ps in Capricorn: in wok, a long-handled ax.

Wong.

To injure, to abuse, to oppress; wrong, oppression, ill-usage; a grudge, resentment; to implicate, to charge unjustly: hang wong or kung wong, to bear a grudge, to cherish resentment; com., wong k'ok, or wong wong (coll., wong k'ong), to accuse falsely; wong k'ieh, injury, wrong, sudden evil, mishap.
of two colors; "wong yong lêng, a pair of ducks, and red and white lilies, as in paintings, etc.

A curious bird, perhaps the peacock or Tartar pheasant; it is also described as a phoenix found in the south.

Wong. A coll. word, as in "wong t'ioong" confused, not perceiving clearly, stupid and not knowing how to do it.

Wong. A coll. word, as in "wong ching, a dizziness, dizzy; "wong wong tioung, to swim with dizziness, as the head; "wong t'ioon tâck, "no, excessively dizzy.

To go, to depart; to send by, to send, as a present; past, formerly; frequently; "hó wong, where are you going? "wong k'u, Wang, anciently; com., "it wong poé, le' makes profit everywhere and in everything; "dai wong, going and coming, both ways; friendly intercourse, visits; "wong ník, formerly; "wong hui, the former occasion; "wong k'ing k'u wiong, to go to the capital to get a degree, as Kújin do; coll., "wong wong chiong wàng constantly so.

To rule tyrannically, to force, to oppress; bent, crooked, distorted; illegal, unjust; needlessly, of no use whatever; "wong k'u bend or humble yourself (to come) —a polite phrase; "wong k'u ing sèi to live in the world to no purpose; com., "wong wong, or "wong k'ok, to accuse unjustly; "wong

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Used for the next; a net, entrapped, deceived; stopped, hindered; to impose on, to accuse falsely; deceitful; not, none, nothing; without: "wong 'ku, nets for hunting and fishing; "wong 'kiing' saw nothing of it.

A net for fouling or fishing; a net, a web; met., that which binds or restrains, as the law; to net, to catch; to involve, to entangle, to implicate; a haul of a net; in the coll. to twist, to wind: "wong 'nga', to catch fish; "tieng 'wong', the government of Heaven, Providence, fate; com., "wong 'ting', a net-cap, as worn by actors or bald-headed women; "ti 'ti 'wong', a spider's web; "tieng 'lo te' 'wong', in a met. sense, a close, strong place or apartment; a prison, hedges; a net-trap for rats; coll., "wong 'ku', to wind into a ball; "wong 'si', to wind silk; to spin cocoons, as silkworms do; "wong 'lo', a sort of bamboo market-basket.

Flurried, excited so as to neglect duty: "wong 'yang', irresolute, not knowing what to do.

A felly, a band or tire about a wheel; the emperor's hunting car had double rims.

A sprite, a gnome, sprites dwelling among rocks and trees: "wong 't'iong', a water-elf, an undine.
怨
Yuan.

To hate, to be inimical, hating; to dislike; to feel resentment; an injustice, a wrong, a cause of hate; to murmur, to repine at; ill-will, malice; ashamed of, regretting: "wong," saigong, bitter words; com., "wong" haung to hate; "wong" ka, resentment, hatred; malice; "wong" miang' to repine at one's lot; "ch'ek," wong a thief's regret, as at poor luck; "sek, wong" the ten dislikes—a song; "wong" ka ch'uang tieng, hate rising up to heaven! "wong" to harbor ill-will; wong' t'ang to murmur at, grumbling. Read hu to: to accumulate, to hoard up.

丸
Huan.

A pellet, a small ball; a bullet; pills: tang wong, a bullet; met., a very small plot of land; com., "yeh, wong, a pill; "lah, wong, wax-coated pills; "t'ong wong, small dumplings of rice flour, with stuffing of peanut and sugar; "moo wong, balls of black plum and sugar; com., "ki, wong, to form into lumps, lumpy.

Read "huang in the dictionaries: a plain, white sweeten; plain, simple, not figured; fine, close, white, as silk: "wong sieng, silk fans; "ping wong, cloth woven fine and strong.

芫
Huan.

A creeping plant, called wong jiang, of which mats may be made; it is fragrant, and perhaps is an orchis.

Ying
Yuan.

Used for the next, also for zu (no, not): lost, gone; destroyed, exterminated; dead, forgotten; to flee, to escape; a fugitive: "t'o wong, to flee away; "wong ting, a fugitive, a refugee; one dead; "wong ko deceased; "ko wong, the one not yet dead, as a widow styles herself; com., "wong kwo" or "si wong, dead; "wong shung, a ghost; "kan saung, "sing wong, the family utterly extinct; com., "wong meng "at risk of life," hasty, precipitate; "wong meng sidh, to bolt one's food; "wong saung,'ing wong, a paper image to represent the dead, as in the pai ch'uang rites.

忘
Huan.

To escape the mind, to forget; to neglect, to dis- regard; inattentive: "wong, wong ching, ingrate, unfriendly; "sieng, wong, absent-minded; "for- getful; "hook, wong, negligent; "ch'oo wong, to sit in vacant thought; com., "wong ke to forget; "wong ong proi wijie a miserable ingrate; "wong paik, one destitute of the eight virtues, a wretch; com., "wong paik, huang you brute! "wong paik, "t'au, an epithet given to a brothel-keeper.

员
Yuan.

A numerative of round things, as dollars, and of officers; round, a round thing; to circulate, to extend all around: "k'webang wong, officers, grandees; "ek, wong, wong, an officer; hok, wong, the area, as of a state; "wong, ek, policemen; com., huk, hwan ek, wong, (good for) one
To take by the hand; to draw forth, to pull or pluck out; to lead forward: also read wong
q. v.; 'wong 'ting, to lead on; 'p'ang 'wong, to combine for mutual help.

Water flowing or drawn off; the purling noise of a rapid current.

A monkey, the Simiidae or Lemuridae: haik, wong and pek, wong, black and white monkeys; tung pien wong, a monkey that stretches out one arm as it shortens the other.

Yellow, ochreous, a clay color; the imperial color; hurried; the 201st radical: 'wong 'keu, an infant; 'wong 'heuk, an old man; 'ch'ong wong, hasty, impetuous; com., 'wong t'u the ecliptic; 'wong t'o kek, nik, a lucky day; 'wong 'sa, a yellowish haze or vapor—sign of wind and rain; 'wong 'vo, the Yellow river; 'tau 'wong, rhubarb; 'k'ong 'wong, turmeric; 'wong pak, a yellow dye-wood; 'wong 'ki, lungwort, used for asthma; 'wong 'li, a pine-apple; 'wong king te an expensive location, as on a business-street; 'wong 'yong 'nuk, a sort of boxwood; 'wong dieng, a very bitter, yellow herb, used for its cooling properties; 'wong 'dieng 'p'o, an imperial robe; 'wong 'chieung 'mi, rice of the late harvest; coll., 'wong 'yu 'na, or 'wong 'lak, lak, a deep yellow; 'wong 'p'd, a
small, yellowish toad; "wong t'ien, a spittle as bitter as the herb "wong t'ien; "wong ch'ang p'ung, a yellowish, bloated look.

A gem shaped like a semicircle, called a half-signet and hung at the girdle.

A species of dog; "wong ku, to deceive by specious talk.

A pool, a lake without an outlet; water bright and sparkling, deep and clear water; the Sira-muren river, flowing into the Gulf of Chihli; "chih'ung, p'ewan of the same imperial generation. Read "wong: to dye paper.

The name of a small branch of the river Wei in the N. E. of Honan, near Changtê-fu: "wong t'ung, flowing along; "na "wong, a certain state of existence—a Buddhist term.

A low wall, as inclosing a yard; to guard, to protect, as a wall does: "wu "wong, to leap a wall.

Yüan. Long robes; a prefecture in the west of Kiangsi; a surname, commonly spoken "mowong, q. v.

The cross-bars in front of a chariot; the hills or shaft; the side gates of the court of a yamun, temple; gateways to a general's marquee; "chiong 'wong, a constellation of 12 stars in Leo, a designation of the Yellow Emperor; com., "tên 'wong, "mowong and "sa 'wong, the east and west gates of a yamun or temple; also gateways over a street where a great idol stops; "wong "mowong po, a provincial court circular—publishes names of degree men and purchased ranks; "wong "mowong kuang, the gate-keeper of a yamun.

Wang. A king, a sovereign, a ruler; a title of emperors before the T' in dynasty; lords, q. v.; imperial uncles and orthers; royal, lordly, princely: also read "wong, q. v.: "wong ho, deceased grandfathers; "huang 'wong, Tartar chiefs; "hwak, "wong or "ch'iong 'wong, Buddha; com., "kwok 'wong, a king, a prince, a ruler; "kung 'wong, one who rules by imperial investiture; "wong len, an imperial rescript, as to order an execution; "wong t'o, the royal road, what is just and honorable; "Tai 'wong, the great king—god of the land or place; "Wo, Wong 'sian, the chief who subdued the Min country (Fookien); coll., "Tai 'wu, "wong, a large eater;
To reign, to govern, as a king; to rule justly; full, abundant, plentiful: also read 『wong』, q. v.; "wong", ṭ'īng hùi to rule the empire.

The sun appearing in splendor, to brighten into full day; prospering, brilliant, flourishing: "ch'āng" wong, strong and lusty; com., "hīng wong" to flourish; "soi wong" to fail and to prosper; losing and winning; "wong" te a good locality; a lucky spot, as for a grave; "tīng ch'āi liāng wong" prospered both in family and in purse.

Read 『ong』; coll. wong: a halo; a spot, a stain: "nik, wong" a halo about a large sun; wong² teat a large stain; "wong" wong a spot, spotted; "ch'īu wong" the stain of wine.

To hope, to expect, to anticipate; to look at or towards; to go straight on without looking back; to stare, to gaze fixedly; a hope, an expectation; fronting, opposite, as the moon in opposition; the full moon; sacrifices, as to hills and streams: "ni, 'su wong" hopeless; "ch'āi, wong" to reprove and hope for (one's reformation); com., "wong" t'āu, a hope or expectation; "soi, wong" the 1st and 15th of the moon; "ch'īng wong" a good reputation; "ai wong" to hope, to expect confidently; "kwang wong" pok, ch'īng, to look on but not go to (one's help); coll., mek; ch'īu wong; pho, one's eyes dim from waiting and looking for; wong² nū, loi, sung tē hope many things from or about you!

Disorderly, irregular; false, vain, wild, absurd; reckless, abandoned, immoral: sometimes used for kwang (all): "u wong" the 25th diagram; unimportant; "wong" u, unseemly conduct; wong² chēng to testify falsely, perjury; "wong" tang pok, king, more fables and not found in the books; com., wong² siong, an absurd thought, as of becoming rich or famous. Read 『wong』; to cease to be, not existing.

A beauty, one like Venus or Hebe; beautiful, winning, attracting many admirers: sēik, wong a chaste, pretty woman. Read wong, as in sēang wong, to draw, to attract, as beauty does.

To assist, to save, to rescue; to deliver: also read wong, q. v.; com., "kēw wong" to come to the rescue, to save, to deliver.

A ring made of precious stone or gem, a signet with a large hole in it; it was borne by a ncient kings or princes at audiences in token of their friendship.

To go about; to deceive; to fear: "su wong" to send one; chung wong wong his spirit was greatly terrified.

"WONG. WONG. WONG. WONG."
To separate, to keep at a distance; to rid, to be free from: also read 'wong, q. v.: com., 'wong' lie to separate, to remove from; coll., 'ngai 'sung 'wong' lie may you be rid of bad people—phrase used in prayers by priests.

Yā.

Yā. A coll. word, for which the last character is often used: confused, disorderly, without regard to forms; false, lying; also a superlative, very, extremely: 'yā sīāh, to eat indiscriminately, careless in one's diet; 'yā mūng' confused or vain dreams; 'yā kōng, or 'yā kī'āk, to talk at random, to lie; 'yā pōi' von lying enr! 'yā 'ch'ōng 'yā chie' a gluton, a mere bee-eater; 'yā sīāh' very cheap; 'yā hōng, very bad or wicked; in a bad fix, desperate, as an affair; 'yā ō' chāh, very mean or niggardly; 'yā laik, e' well pleased, it just suits my wish.

Yā. A coll. word, followed by e (to hāve, to be): slightly, partially, somewhat, tolerably, adequately, what will answer: 'yā o' hō, somewhat good, pretty well; 'yā o' dō pretty well able to; 'yā o' sāk, tolerably well-cooked.

Yā. A coll. word: to reject, to throw from the mouth, as a child does its food: 'yā ch'ok, dū, to spue it out, to reject it.

Also a final euphonic particle, used to close the idea and round the period; after a proper name, makes the vocative; as a connective; and, also, even, further, likewise; before a negative, it makes a question or implies an alternative; before se (to be, is), it intensifies the meaning; repeated.
with 'in (to have), it means also, too, likewise; often used after verbs to arrest the attention; used for the coll. 'ya q. v.: 'ya 'cheng, already; 'se 'hù 'ya, what is it? what is meant? 'ek, 'ya the same, just alike; 'k'o ti 'ya it can (thus) be known, (from which) it is perceived; 'e 'chi 'in 'ya there's no such thing! 'sing 'ya 'pok, ti, even the spirits don't know it!

Read 'ja and 'yga; coll. 'ya: an exclamation, as in mock fights; ah, here's at you!

The cocoanut: 'ya 'hwa 'chin, cocoanut wine; com., 'ya 'chi, a cocoanut; cocoanut beads, as on the neck-string of a 'tu 'peng: Yeh. 'ya 'p'ien, or 'ya 'w'ang, cocoanut dippers, made of the shell halved.

An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle at the end of a sentence, often in regimen with 'k'i (how); a kind of two-edged sword, in which sense used for the next: "'ya 'low ground; 'tèk 'i 'tu 'ya, how is it so? "'h'o 'ya, what is the meaning (of the above)? com., "'ya 'su, Jesus; "'ya 'su, Protestant Christianity.

A famous two-edged claymore, called mok, 'ya, from the name of its maker's wife.

A place, called 'Long 'ya, in the Shantung province, now a part of the Ch'ingchou prefecture;
1st). Yâk.

Yâk. A coll. word: about the same as, hiod, as in, yâng yâng, a fetid or rancid scent; chau yâng yâng, a very offensive odor, a stench.

Yâng. A coll. word: to receive, to get, to contract by exposure; met., brought, conveyed, as news: yâng hioo, to take cold by exposure to the wind; yâng é tâng kioo, exposure will cause a fresh cold; mò hioo yâng, no report brought, no intelligence (to verify it).

Yâng. A coll. word: efficacious, operating, as medicine: yâng mò yâng, is it efficacious or not?

Read yong; used for the coll. yâng: to expose to the sun or one's gaze; to show, to let one see: yâng kâng, to give him a glimpse of it; tò nik, tâm hâ yâng, to take and expose it to the sun a while.

Ying. A coll. word, analogous to hidâ: inverted, turned over; puffed, blown out: yâk, kâo overloaded, as a leaf by a sudden puff; blown or puffed out: kêyâk, hìng yâk, kâo turned over by the wind; pulled out.

Yâk. A coll. word: to beckon with the hand; to motion, to signal to, to call by beckoning: yâk, êh'tu, to beckon with the hand; yâk, t'âng li, to beckon one to come.

Yâk. A coll. word, like the last: to use the fan, to fan: yâk, siâng, to use a fan; yâk, jêu, to fan the fire; yâk, tâng' hiong, you'll contract flatulence by fanning (so hard) yâk, tioo, tioo, to fan it till well-kindled:

(912) Yâng.

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to warrant one's winning; yâng sâih, teng' to win a battle; yâng meng' a prospect of winning or gaining.

Yâng. A coll. word: to extend, to spread, as grass in growing; to spread, as a rash, the itch, or other cutaneous eruption; yâng 'mwoâng tô' to spread everywhere; yâng sâih, sâing', to spread over the whole person; 'mwoâng yâng 'mwoâng sâ' to spread more and more.

Yâng'. A coll. word: bright, shining, shiny; lustrous, glittering; yâng1 yâng' kwâng', very bright, as paint or metals; â yâng' it is shiny; 'ki yâng' to emit gleams, lustrous.

(922) Yék.

The flash of lightning; the splendor of the sun.

Yeh. yék, yék, full, abundant; light, clear.

The light of fire, a great blaze; bright, blazing; the 2d is the form used for the personal name of the emperor Kanghi.

Yeh.

Provisions for a journey; to supply with food, to carry food, as to workmen in the fields: yék, seu' to sacrifice animals, as at the borders to the spirits of the four quarters.

Warm, hot; ardent, warm-hearted; febrile; to heat, to warm food: com., yék, ke' hot air, ealoric; yék, chêng' hot and cold; hoak, yék, feverish; so, kwâng yék, excited and feverish, nervous; 'châu Châu yék; lukewarm, tepid; 'yék, tuk, hot humors, appearing in boils, etc.; 'yék, sâing, zealous; 'mwoâng yék, a bustle, a great stir; "chêng yék, warm tempered, very intimate; yék, peng' or yék, chêng' a fever, a kind of epidemic disease; yék, yi, Jêho, a summer residence of the Emperor, N. E. of Peking; coll., yék, sâih, kwâng', small bowls, used to contain warm viands at a feast; yék, se1 kung chêng' chêng' se2 sai, ka, heat is common property but cold is personal (to the poorly clad).

A window; also occurs in the name of a district. Yeh. Read sîek; a thin plate or leaf. Read têk; a bed-mat.

The leaves of plants; a leaf of a book; the thin plates of metal, foil; an age, ages, posterity; to collect: used for the coll. nih, q. v.; "tîng yék, the middle age, as of a dynasty; "ek, yék, priâng, chîn— a flat pent, a mere skiff; "paik, yék, the many-plu's of oxen, tripe; com., yék; 'chî, fine gold-leaf; "yék, lok, kâi kâng, leaves fall and revert to the root; met., all should recognize and honor their ancestry; "kâi, chî, hoak, yék, to branch and leaf; met., to have posterity. Read yék; the name of a district.

A ring or knob; the point of an arrow; metal plates, as for plate-armor.

Yêk'. A coll. word: to shake, to loosen, to extract by shaking to and fro: yék, têk, tîng,
to pull out a nail: yék, 'ngai, to extract a (loose) tooth; yék, 'to, to shake down; yék, ¹ kok, ¹i, to arouse him by shaking.

(923)

Yén.

The throat, the esophagus, in distinction from chen, the windpipe; a narrow passage, a pass; com., yén chen, the throat; yén chén, su chén, an important pass, the key of a position. Read yén: to swallow. Read yëk: a stoppage of breath. Read ying: the roll of drums.

Interchanged with the last: to swallow; the throat; a cosmetic; com., yén chén, the throat; a gorge, a pass; yén chién, a species of red plum.

Smoke; mist, vapor; tobacco or opium, because they are smoked: in the coll. read ying and hong, q.v.: yén ch'iong, an opium-pipe; com., yéng (or, ²ing), smoke; yén, soot, lamp-black; yén, a chimney, a flue; yóng, foreign smoke—in. opium; yéng yéng, sulphur-squabs, as on the 5th of the 5th moon; yén hua, huén, a brothel; coll., yén, the smoke or soot of wood-oil.

Also read yén: to contain awhile; to remain; to cover, conceal; a surplus, an excess; hastily, suddenly; a place in Shantung: yén kwang, to survey long; yén in sün, houng, he suddenly obtained the whole region.

Also read yén: a mountain in the West, called yéng ch'i, fabled to contain a cave or fountain where the sun went at night.

Also read yén: the mind-exercised upon; to love; desirous, willing: yén ch'i, restless, unsteady; disputing, loquacious.

Read yén; coll. yéng: to cover, to hide, to screen, as with the hands; met., to suppress, to prevent: yén muk, ² muk, to drown and spoil in water; yén ku, or yén liu, to tarry long.

Also read yén and yék: to salt flesh; salted or pickled meat: used for the coll. ang, q.v.

To lay in salt, to preserve by salting; pickle, brine for preserving fish: used for the coll. siéng q.v.

To castrate, to geld; one who guards the doors of the harem, a eunuch: yén hoang, or yén seü, eunuchs of the palace.
A large snake, said to be eatable; its fangs are said to be five or six inches long, and its gall is considered a cure for consumption.

Also read 'yéng': the whiskers, hair on the cheeks near the ears; the beard: "mi yéng kung, the lord of the handsome whiskers — i.e. Kuanti, god of war.

As in "yéng chiu," the Yenchou department; in the Shantung province.

Sharpened, pointed; to sharpen; to cut off; to rise up; light, brilliant.

Sometimes read yéng: the transverse bar, called "yéng ié, which bars a gate inside—in the coll. termed umong kung, q.v.

A gem of great luster, often set on the top of tablets; it was held by ministers or by envoys, when commissioned to punish refractory princes; bright, luminous; part of the name of the emperor Kiaking.

To advance; slowly, gradually; weak and feeble, pliant: "Yéng 'tiu, a disciple of Confucius.

Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns, alternately, successively: "ting yéng, going and coming, alternating, as day and night.

to lie down, to recline, to repose; to cease; to desist; to fall down, prostrated: "yéng yung" to lie down to sleep; "yéng sek, to cease or rest from; "yéng 'kiong, impeded, unlucky; undecided; proud, lofty; "yéng 'tā, low, marshy ground.

A species of cicada, called "tong yéng and other names; "yéng 'tiéng, a house lizard, which is livid and harmless.

A kind of white-headed silure or mud-fish, which feeds at the bottom of the water.

A mole, called "li 'chìu or 'plow-rat, and "yéng 'chìu, or the secret rat; also a 'fabulous, ox-like animal,' said to lie in rivers.

A dam, a dike; to dam off water; to stop, to arrest.

To cover with earth, to bury in the ground.

To shade, to cover over, to conceal from view; to shut; to insert, as a board; to stroke with the hand; to soothe; to console; to surprise; to take at unawares: in the coll. read: yéng, q.v.; "yéng umong, to shut a door; "yéng 'chìu, to hide disgrace; com., "yéng 'peng, to insert a board, to board over; "yéng sek, to conceal, to hide or cover up (a matter);
"yéng 'nghi tō̂ jīng, to cover his ears to steal the bell—hard to circumvent him, like "belling a cat"; "chīa yéng, to hide, to keep secret; coll., nāi chīa yéng tek, kō can't be kept secret.

To cover over, to shade, to obscure; to hide, as an occultation does; to turn inwards; a vase with a small mouth and large belly: "yéng tāng, a narrow pass among hills; "yéng nīk, the sun obscured, as by clouds.

The appearance of clouds and rain; to soak, to cause to vegetate, as rain does.

A stream flowing far; to pass through, permeating; to lead on, extended, ample; to bedew, to moisten; to practice, to exercise, to drill: "yáng yéng, eddies; com., "yéng hīe, to perform theatrical plays; "chāi yéng, (or chāi tāng), to drill troops.

To inundate, to overflow; to spread out, to amplify; much, wide, far; elegant, handsome; prolix, diffuse, turgid; plains at the base of hills: "in yéng, to ramble; sa yéng, as sandspit; māng yéng, interminable; com., "hu yéng, diffuse, as style.

Also read yék, spots, pimples on the face; beautiful, handsome: "yéng ho, the cheeks, the jaws.

To be troubled in one's sleep, disturbed by dreams; to have the nightmare.

Black pimples, hair moles, black spots on the face or the body.

Rest, ease; festivity, merriment; a feast, an entertainment: "yéng lok, joyful; com., "yéng huoi, joyous assemblies, as of Yen. genii; "yéng hīe, a feast and theatricals; "sī'ēk, yéng or pā yéng to spread a feast, as to idols; "yng yong yéng a feast given to military Kūjīn graduates; coll., yéng siōh, chō a feast prepared, an entertainment.

Used for the preceding: a feast; to rest; still, peaceful; a swallow, a martin; to disgrace; a shuttlecock, played with the foot, called kiong in Foochow: "yéng kū, to live at ease; "yéng seng, to disgrace one's friends; com., "yéng wū, edible bird's nest; "yéng wong, pork balls in flour crusts; yéng chū kāng,ā k'ong hīe lik, the swallow wastes its strength in carrying mud (for its nest), met., to have children who become vicious or die early. Read yéng: the ancient name of a state, now the province of Chihli, and still often applied to it and the metropolis.

To dislike, to reject, to loathe, to feel disgust; filled, satisfied; satiated, cloyed, sated: "hok, pok, yéng not weary of study; com., "yéng ke to loathe and reject; "yéng hō wāng, to dislike trouble, annoyed; coll.,
'yěng' chiéng' or 'yěng' ngwáng, to reject with disgust as worthless; k'ah, 'tien yěng' tired of play; síáh, mà yěng' does not cloy the appetite. Read 'yěng': peaceful, tranquil. Read 'yěng' to conceal, to screen. Read yěk', wet, damp. Read ak', to press down, to subdue; compressed, straitened.

The same as the last: to eat to repletion; satisfied, satiated; loathing, feeling distaste for: yěng' hēi' surfeited.

Yěng'. A coll. word: to take all, to engross; to appropriate, to assume unfairly; to keep, to retain for one's own use; also to insert, as a piece of board, in which sense the same as 'yěng', a. v.: yěng' or to keep a seat, ... it reserved; yěng' tā chū' to monopolize work; yěng' lī 'kōng, to keep the floor, not allow others to speak.

Fire blazing up, flame; a fire spreading; hot, burning; luminous, brilliant: 'yěng siong' to flame up; 'yěng tīéng, the south quarter; 'yěng tā' the emperor Shinnung; com., 'yěng yēk, the severe heat of summer; sie' tāi, yěng tīng, the world's ways are inconsistent, friends are fickle. Read 'tāng': to discriminate, to reason well.

Read 'wong', coll. yěng: round, circular; to gather, to collect, to assemble: 'yěng k'wong, a ring; 'yěng sē' the character for longevity in a round form, as on scrolls; 'yěng pung, to marry a girl reared in the family; 'yěng yěng or 'yěng tīéng, very round, circular, spherical; 'yěng sī, hemispherical ingots; 'yěng chiéng, to collect money; yěng tīéng, or yěng sioh, to collect together, as persons or things; yěng chiao chiao, round as a pearl, globular; 'yěng tīéng tē' se' käk' song, a round pan with a square steamer on; met., not matching, incongruous.

The same as 'yěng' blazing up: a flame, a blaze; bright, shining; brilliant, luminous: 'k'äng yěng' brilliant; Yen. luminous, clear, as an essay; com., 'k'ü yěng' the flame of fire; 'yěng k'ēu, rites and offerings to ghosts, as in All-souls' festivals.

Beautiful, tall and handsome; captivating, voluptuous; pretty, brilliant, as flowers; full, plump, as a face; luxurious, dissipated: 'k'ēu yěng' brilliant, gay, as flowers, colors, faces; com., 's'ai, yěng' the color gay; 'yěng' lī pretty, elegant; 'hwa muk, yěng' the beauty of flowers and plants.

As in 'tīéng yěng' agitated, as water; brimful, overflowing, running out.

A walled inclosure, a court-yard; a public establishment; an office, a court, a hall; a college, a monastery, a hospital; a
body of officers, attendants; used in titles of high officers; firm, strong: "tu ch'ak, yen" the censorate; com. "song, yen" a provincial examination-hall; "ch'ak, yen" the magnate—a character in plays; "yen" k'6, examination for the Siutsai degree; "hok, yen" a literary chancellor; "chi yen" a college; coll. "ku 'lo yen" a lazaretto.

Yeu.

Small, tender, as a newborn child; the last pig of a litter; the ace face of a dice; a ballad, called lek, yeu; small, diminutive; small things: yeu, tong, the runt; com., yeu ne' sang, the faces of a dice from one to three—a kind of game with three dice.

A sound, a noise.

The singing of insects in the grass; a humming or chirping, as of grass-hoppers, &c.

To adjust, to make an agreement with; to seek, to importune; to examine, to scrutinize, to search out the facts; to call, to convoke, to assemble: also read yeu' q. v.: 'ku, yeu, long agreed to or settled.

The loins, the waist, the lumbar region, parts between the ribs and pelvis; met., the middle of a thing: "chick, yeu" to bend the loins—i. e. to bow to one; com., "yau kauk, the haunch-bone; "yau "niang, supple loins; coll., "yau 'chi, or yau 'sing 'chi, the two loin-pieces, sirloin; "p'oung, tong, yeu, the middle, as of a beam or a wall; "yau 'sieng (or chua'h) a wrench or stitch in the side; "yau 'pieng piaw' Indian corn; yau 'pieng o' nöh, he has things at the girdle—has money or means.

Grass, herbage; a vigorous, luxuriant vegetation; also a wide or distant prospect: seu', yeu, the blooming herbage.

To cover, to conceal; to send for, to invite; to wish, to seek, to try to obtain; to stop, to obstruct; to salute: "chieu' yeu, to call, to invite; "p'oung to' yeu 'chi, stopped him in the midst of the way; "yau 'ch'ing, to invite; com., "hi, yeu, my poor invitation or feast.

A coll. word, for which the last character may be used: to lead, to conduct, to show the way to: yau 'ch'iu, to lead by the hand; yeu 'ki, ch'ak k'6 to take him along; yau tio' to lead the way, to conduct one.

Beautiful, enchanting, bewitching; odd, strange, unusual; ominous, unnatural, monstrous, lusus naturae; magical, heretical, contrary to doctrine or usage; a phantom, a metamorphosis, a sprite; to flatter, to enchant: "yau 'ngiong, enticing words; com., "yau ngiek, a prodigy, some-
thing ominous of evil; mischievous sprite! as said to a child; 'yeu kwai' or 'yeu mbo, a monster, an elf; a being capable of metamorphosis; 'yeu hwak, or 'yeu suk, the tricks of elves.

Pleasing, attractive, winning; small, delicate; luxuriant, as vegetation; calamitous: also read 'yeu, q. v.: 'te, 'yeu, peach blossoms; mez., the time of nuptials.

To die early, short-lived; a premature death, a judgment, a calamity; to kill children: the 1st also read 'yeu, q. v.: 'yeu se' early death and long life; "yeu cheiek, to die young; com., 'yeu siong' a physiognomy indicating an early death, as said of one having a short chin.

To give trouble, to incommode, to embarrass, to annoy; to confuse, to disorder; to infest, as banditti do; to breed, to rear; domestic animals; to soothe, to tranquilize: 'lek, 'yeu, the six domestic animals—the same as lek, heik, q. v.: com., "yeu hwang' to disorder, to produce anarchy; 'yeu hai' to 'hwang, to infest and devastate a region; 'ch'au yeu, to trouble, to annoy.

Also read 'mieu': deep and far, obscure, still, profound; retired, reserved: used for the coll. 'tieu, q. v.: "yeu 'tieu, at leisure, tranquil; gentle, quiet; handsome, as a lady.

To change a liquid from one vessel to another; to lade, to bail, to dip out: com., "yeu 'chew, to lade water; coll., "yeu k'd', Yao. sidhe, to dip it up and eat it.

The cry or cackling of the female pheasant, as when calling for its mate.

To want, to wish, to desire, to require; what is requisite, important, essential, urgent, necessary; a compend, an epitome, abstract: also read 'yeu, q. v.: "yeu to the essential principles; 'preing yeu' must have it, will not be refused; com., 'ch'tuek, yeu a compend, an abridgment; "yeu king or 'king yeu' important; "yeu vung' useful, needed; coll., 'yeu king vung, the important man—the main-stay of a family.

The descendants of Shun; a surname; beautiful, elegant. Read 'tieu': light, airy.

To serve as a vassal; feudal labor of serfs, vassalage, villenage; "yeu ik; labor given by fiefs.

Sad, troubled; distressed and having no one to disburden to; depraved; tempted, deceived. Read 'yeu': to adjust, to set to rights.

Also read 'yeu': to shake, to move, to wave; to wag, as the head; agitated, disturbed; to make: "hu, 'yeu, a violent wind; "si, 'yeu, a moment; com., 'yeu tong' to
move, to disturb; to agitate (a matter); 'yeu 'tæw, to shake the head, as a sign of dissent; 'yeu 'mæi kæk, tæng, "wag the tail and beg pity"—to act the sycophant; 'yeu 'lu, to scull; 'yeu hwoi to shake (dice in order to draw one’s share) at a mutual-aid club; coll., 'yeu 'ch'æng 'chæw' to shake "the cash-brush", as beggars do at new-year’s.

A kind of wild beast: 'yeu 'wæng, a tribe of the Miautsz’s mountaineers in Lienchou and vicinity, supposed by the Cantonese to have tails.

A precious gem: 'yeu kwæng, a star in Ursa Major; 'yeu 'ch'æng, your gemmy epistle—a complimentary term.

A kiln for burning tiles and bricks; a pottery: "chæw p'æ, 'yeu, to live in old kilns, vagrant; com., 'mæng 'æw, 'yeu, a brick kiln; 'wæng 'æw, 'yeu, a pottery.

Plants growing thickly; abundant, luxuriant, as vegetation.

Used for the last and the next: luxuriant; to follow; a song, a ballad; to exact service of the people: "yeu tæ, service, vassalage; used for 'tæ, to wander, to rove; for 'tæ, to go far, remote, to walk leisurely; also for 'tæ (when read 'yeu), as in "Kæw 'yeu, a noted minister of Shun; also used for 'tæ (by, from), q. v.

A song, a ballad, rustic ditties; to vilify, to satirize in songs: "kæw 'yeu, ballads; com., "tæng 'yeu, or 'tæng 'æw, 'yeu, ditties, popular songs; "yeu hæk, to lure, to tempt; 'yeu 'mæng hæk, 'chæung' to deceive the multitude with idle tales.

Far, distant, far off, remote in place: "'yeu 'wæng, a long way off; com., "tæw 'chæw' chat to ramble leisurely, to rove about in fine spirits.

The wind shaking things, as a flag; fluttering, floating on the breeze, waving in the wind; also a high wind: "'yeu y'æw, waving in the wind.

A small carriage; also read "s'æw, q. v.: "'yeu kæw, a one-horse chaise or cart.

The effulgence or light of the sun: "ch'æk, 'yeu the seven lights—i. e., sun, moon, and five planets.

Same as the preceding; the 2d is more commonly used: to shine upon, to illumine; to dart rays; luminous, effulgent; glorious, splendid: com., "kwæng 'yeu bright, resplendent; "ting 'yeu glory, distinction; to render illustrious; "ting 'chung 'yeu 'chæw, to immortalize one’s ancestors, as by good deeds.

A hawk, a kite of variegated plumage: com., 'chæi 'yeu a paper-kite;
coll., pah, tak, k‘iak, yeu, p‘ah, the dove struck (swooped up) by the hawk. Read ‘yeu, as in ‘yeu te, a species of large pheasant, like the medallion pheasant.

(925) Yo.

Yo. A coll. word: weak, feeble, drooping, as from sickness or fatigue; wilted, withered, as plants: ‘yo yo’ or ‘yo ch‘ioh, weak, exhausted; ‘yo dau, lau, limpsy, not stiff; extremely feeble; all wilted down.

曳

Used for the next: to trail, to drag after one; to saunter, to walk leisurely; to take by the hand: ‘yeu yo’ fluttering, waving in the wind; ‘yo yo’ an easy, sauntering gait.

曳

Also read siek: to trail, to drag the feet along the ground; to take hold of one’s hand.

Perspicacious, of superior discernment, wise, astute; the divine intelligence ascribed to sages; keen, shrewd, knowing: ‘yo seng’ wise, sapient, sage-like; ‘yo te’ wise, intelligent; intuitive perception.

泗

A branch of the river King in the east of Kansu, near the town of Hwating; the junction of two rivers; the windings of streams; the north of a stream: ‘sa yo’ the edge of a sand-spit.

A gnat, a mosquito; also a venemous snake; ‘ung yo’ mosquitoes and gnats; ‘sing yo’ flies and gnats, as gathering in swarms over the water.

Rocky plants, short alpine herbs; shooting forth, budding, as plants; fine, small, delicate; a bank, a brink; a feudal state, now Juich‘eng in the S. W. of Shansi.

The skirt of a robe, the lower border; a border, an extreme point, frontiers; posterity, descendants: ‘yo’ yo’ walking, flying about; ‘miu yo’ posterity; ‘tek, yo’ direct descendants; com., ‘haiv’ yo’ one’s posterity.

Rough, troubled water: ‘ung yo’ a broad expanse of water; met., many, multitudinous, as people.

Sharp-pointed, lanceolate; acute, peaked, conical; ardent, zealous; valiant, courageous; keen, cunning, quick-witted; small, trifling, insignificant, as a fault: ‘yo’ te’ sharp, as an edge; ‘k‘eun yo’ talkative, cunning in speech, detracting; ‘yo’ ming, keen, quick, ready; ‘yo’ sii, valiant troops; ‘yo’ che’ a resolute will; valiant and eager, as for battle; com., ‘yo’ ke’ a zealous spirit; valiant, earnest, studious, as a learner.

A coll. word, as in yoh, yoh, or yo yoh, to
calculate, to make a rough estimate of; yoh, k'ang, to calculate and see (how much); yoh, 'la'mó, to make a rough estimate of the amount.

Medicinal herbs; materia medica, medicines, physic; drugs, compounds, preparations; to administer medicine, to heal; medical, healing: the 2d read tek, also means to bind, to entwine: com., 'kung sii yoh, a preparation of medicinal ingredients; 'yoh, ch'ai, medicines; 'yoh, seng, the nature or properties of medicine; 'yoh, h'ung, or 'yoh, sang, powders; 'yoh, wong, pills; 'yoh, chi, medicated spirits; 'yoh, hwong, a medical prescription; 'lo ch'ü yoh, ratsbane; 'yoh, 'ing, a disguise with the dose; 'chi, yoh, kak, yoh, and 'ngö yoh, to prepare, mix, and decoct drugs; coll., 'yoh, ke, kidng, the operation of a dose; 'yoh, sioh, t'ai, or yoh, sioh, huk, a dose of physic; 'chi, auk, yoh, to buy medicine; 'yoh, chak, a drug-cutter. The second character read yok: the leaves of angelica or yoh, 'chi.

To soak, to wash and cleanse; to boil, to dress, to cook in soup; boiling, bubbling: 'su yoh, to open and clean, as a drain; 't'ang yoh, agitated, as water.

Sacrifices offered in the spring; a poor, mean sacrifice.

Also read êu: to cry out in supplication, to invoke, to implore, to importune: 'hu yoh, to call on; k'ong yoh, to invoke earnestly; yoh, sioh, t'a to invoke the Supreme Ruler.

Used for the next: a lock, a bolt or catch: to go in, to enter: 'bo yoh, a lock; 'ho yoh, a door-lock; coll., mwong yoh, sioh, a to give the bolt a push and fasten the door.

Used for the last: a musical reed or pipe with three or more holes, resembling a flageolet; a measure of 1200 grains of millet; two such measures make a hak, or gill.

Yoh. A coll. word, as in yoh, t'ai, or yoh, t'ai ch'eu, an instrument consisting of an upright axis with lights turned by a pole or lever "to light the spirit" of a deceased parent; puang yoh, t'ai, to turn this instrument, as the eldest son or a married daughter does; yoh, t'ai ka, the priest's fee for chanting prayers on the occasion.

Yoh. A coll. word, as in lau yoh, a large species of hawk or kite: lau yoh, muak, ki'e kidng, the hawk swoops up the chick.

(927)

To bind with a cord; to agree, to contract; to restrict, to retrench, to economize; to bind by Yo. Yao, rules, to cause to submit, to restrain, to control; to
stoop, to bend down; an agreement, a promise, a contract; a treaty, a compact; an association, as of streets or guilds; a neighborhood; poor, reduced; brief, condensed; briefly, compendiously; to divide, as in arithmetic: 'yok, seng' a sworn engagement; 'tieu, 4 iu yok,' tides are like compacts—i.e. trustworthy; com., 'yok, che,' a written contract; 'ming yok,' a plain agreement; 'yok, ka' the price agreed on; 'yok, tang,' a bill of sale, a contract; a list or scale (of prices), as settled by a guild; 'han, yok,' to make an agreement; 'yok, liok, or tan yok,' in general, for the most part; 'pok, yok, i, tang,' to agree or to meet undesignedly; 'yok, h awk,' the terms or rules of a compact; 'yok, sok,' to bind by contract; restraint, control, as over inferiors.

To examine, to inspect, to take an account of, to look and see that all is right; to review, as troops; to pass through, to have experience of; to compare, to read, to criticise; to admit of, to permit: "yok, ch'au, to review troops; "yok, kwong' to revise or criticise an essay; com., "yok, lik,' to have experience, as in worldly matters.

Read yok; coll. yok: weak, jaded, worn, fatigued; to lose one's desire for, to be discouraged, disheartened: yok, mö lik, the strength wasted with fatigue; yok, pi, or yok, poi, to lose heart, to become disinclined to;

'kah, tieu yok, tired with play; ch'ô nioh, yok, to work till very jaded.

To feel happy, contented; pleased, gratified, delighted; to agree, to submit gladly: the 2d also read -nok, and swo? q. v.: "hi yok, gratified; "yok, muk,' to please the eye; com., "yok, e' pleased, delighted; yok, 'ni,' sing e' I (do it) so as to please you.

Weak, feeble, debilitated, languishing; delicate, fragile, slender; ruined, destroyed, lost, gone: used for the col. yok, q. v.: "yok, chek, a weak constitution, a woman; weak, thin, as in substance; yok, 'ni,' my young daughter; "yok, kwang' a young man; com., "soi yok, emaciated and weak; yok, keng' to perspire from weakness.

A sort of rush like a flag, of whose tender plants mats may be woven: "kia yok, a culinary vegetable, a sort of yam.

To gather plants; to accord with, to yield to, to follow; a conjunction, if, perhaps, supposing that; as, like, according to; it points out the distinct subjects spoken of, as to; also denotes the second personal pronoun, thou, you; used as an euphonic particle: "yok, yok, or 'u yok, not like or equal to, not as good as; sik, yok, which is the
better? 'yok, if, since, it seems; 'yok, 'chü, ho dai, whence did you come? 'yok, raok, it was said, one says; 'stong yok, similar, probably; 'yok, 'chü yok, 'pi, as to these and those; 'mawng yok, wise, intelligent—a Buddhist term; com., 'yok, stü, or 'yok, dwang, if, supposing that; 'yok, laung, if we speak of, in regard to.

The cuticle of the bamboo; a kind of southern grass (Arundo?), whose broad leaves are made into hats or shoe-soles, or used to line tea-chests: used for the coll. nioh, q. v.

A feudal state, now I-ch'eng district in Hsiang-yang-fu, in the north of Hupeh.

To leap, to jump, to hop; to leap for joy; to frisk, to sport, to gambol: 'yong. Yüeh. "view yok, to jump about; "yungü yok, lüeng, nwong, the fish (carp) leaps the dragon-gate—rapid advancement.

(928)

Yong.

In the midst, the center, the middle of; the half; wide, ample, extensive; to finish; to end; a fine, fresh appearance; commonly used in the sense of to request as a favor, to solicit or trouble one to do: "yä, e, yok, the night not yet past; com., "tieng yok, the center, middle of; "yong taik, to trouble one with a commission; coll., "yong, mü, nèng, to commission a match-maker; mö nóê, yok, no one whom I can solicit or beg to do it.

Punishment, calamity; a visitation, a divine judgment, a retribution; ruin, misfortune; to punish; unluckily: "chük, yok, fatal sickness; "tieng yok, divine retribution; com., "chai, yok, calamities, judgments.

Moving cloud or vapor; swift, rapid, as a torrent; vast, wide, agitated: yok, yok, vast, as a sea; violent, as wind.

An eddy, a whirlpool; a deep pool; a deep, an abyss, a vortex, a gulf: "chük, yok, a deep abyss, the vast deep; "tieng yok, siong kaik, as far apart as the sky and the abyss; yok, yok, a concert of drums.

The female of the mandarin duck: "wong, yok, a yellow macaw; some say, the mango bird; com., wong, yok, the male and female mandarin duck; met., a pair, as in wong, yuk, 'ching, a pair of bridal pillows.

A kite or sparrow-hawk; its scream indicates wind and storm: hung, yok, or 'chai, yok, a paper-kite.

An initial interrogative particle, implying a negative answer, how, what: also read, yok, q. v.; yok, ti, how can one know? yok, neng, how can, how able to? yok taik, pok, 'kong, how

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can one not say it? one must say or speak of it.

Handsome, beautiful; the smile of beauty, a gracious smile; also to connect.

Not fresh, corrupt, rotten, putrid, stinking, as flesh: com., "ngū, yong, the fish not fresh; "yong, "yong e' a stench, as of spoiled plants. Read yēng': decayed plants.

Also read "yong: to push, to drive off violently; to steal, to seize and appropriate to one's self, as strayed animals; to refuse, to reject; to stop, to exclude: also read yōng' q.v.: "yong, "yong, to appropriate a stray sheep. Read "yong: to confound, to embroil: "yeu "yong, to throw into disorder.

Soft, loamy soil; mold, earth, soil; land, region, place; a hill, a mound; good, amiable, as a child; confused, in disorder: "kāi, "yong, cover and ground—heaven and earth: "awk, "yong, a rich soil; "ngi, "yong, an ant-hill; "nōl "yong, and "ngwōl "yong, the inner and outer limbs, as in an eclipse; "kek, "yong, an ancient game.

Also read siong: the calm or stalk of grain; luxuriant, as fields of grain; abundant, plentiful, fruitful: "hok, "yong, the blessing of plenty, great prosperity.

To feed, to nourish, to rear, to bring up; to support, to maintain, as the indigent; to tame, to improve, as breeds; to cultivate, as plants; to care for one's health, to take relaxation, to rest; to improve, as one's heart; food, aliment; a cook: as used for the next, to itch: also read yōng' q.v.: "yong chhē yēng a hospital, an infirmary; com., "yong wak, to support life, to nourish; "yu "yong, to nourish or rear up; "yong, "sīng, to cultivate the heart; "yong sīng' a portion of property reserved for the support of parents; "yong ngū, to breed fish; "yong sīk, to tame, to domesticate; "yong wē, "yong, a foundling asylum; coll., "sīng yēng, "kiāng, or "sīng yōng, to bear children; "yong sīh, "pō to hatch a brood, to have a litter; "yong yōng, to support him his whole life-time.

"Yong. A coll. word, as in "sīng "yong, a new bud or sprout; "sīng "yong chhī, "pōk, "lēu, the new bud has just sprouted.

The 3d also read, "yong; to itch; a sore, an itching, a desire to scratch: the 1st used for the coll. siong' and the 3d also read siong, q.v.: "sī "yong, to scratch an itching place; pok, kwang "tong "yong, does not involve the least pain, of no more account than a scratch.

To beat, as with a carriage strap; to beat, to whip with a strap.
羊 A sheep, a goat, a gazelle, a chamois; to saunter, to roam at one's ease: com., 'mieng yong,' a sheep; 'sung yong,' a goat; 'ling yong,' an antelope, an argail, whose horns are used medicinally; 'yong 'ku,' a ram; 'yong mo,' a ewe; 'ko yong,' (coll. 'yong kidin), a lamb, a kid; 'yong chiieh, mutton-suot; 'yong nuk,' mutton, goat's meat; 'yong hwang' a sheep-dealer; 'yong t6, the carambola; coll., 'kwaung' yong m6k, to sleep with sheep's eyes—i. e. with the eyes partly open; 'yong hing, a swoon, a fainting-fit; 'yong 'kiang 'tâ p'ah, the kid beaten instead—one who is beaten as a substitute for the real culprit.

佯 To pretend, to feign, to simulate; false, unreal; 'yang pretended; a pretense, a ruse, a dodge: 'yong pok, ti, to pretend not to know; 'yong kwong, to feign madness.

佯 To ramble, to rove about; to stray off, to wander: 'hwong yong, or 'siong yong, to ramble, to stroll about.

洋 The sea, the ocean; vast, broad, extensive; water overflowing; from beyond the sea, foreign, western, European; two streams in the north of Shantung, also one in Kansuh; in the coll. a wide expanse of fields, a cultivated plain: 'yong ek, to overflow, inundating; to extend widely, as one's fame; com., 'hai yong, seas,
oceans; 'yong sung, a sea-going junk, a ship; 'ch'ok, yong, to cross the sea, as for trade; 'yong yong' a sort of bean - vermicelli, which dissolves like gelatine; 'sa yong k'ing' portable dioramas; 'yong ch'u k'ing, the river Yangtsz; 'yong tio, a kind of brasier, used in the middle of a room; 'yong siong, a foreign merchant; coll. 'yong meng' the face of the sea; an expanse of fields; 'yong ch'ang, ultramarine or prussian blue, ferro-cyanate of potash.

To follow a stream, to travel along a shore; to sail with; to follow, to comply with, to conform, as to others' wishes; to make a Yen. tour, to go through a circuit; accommodating, obsequious; continuous, successive: 'yong k'ong, to follow the windings of rivers; hung suk, siong yong, the custom has been perpetuated; 'yong tu, the circuit of a journey.

Lead, the, ch'ing k'ing, or blue metal; leaden: Yüan. haik, yong, or haik, Yen. sek, common lead; 'yong Ch'ien. hung, ceruse, white lead; com. 'yong chi, a leaden ball or bullet; a term applied to cannon balls and shot; 'yong che, words or characters engraved on lead, foreign type; 'p'ec yong, to patch with lead, as broken dollars; 'yong teu, bar-lead, pig-lead; 'yong tiek, tin-plate, sheet-tin; coll. 'yong, to pour in melted lead, to adulterate with lead, as dollars; 'yong chi, (or 'sek, lak) the blanks on which type is cut.

Read 'ying; used in the Paik, 'ting for the coll. yong, to smelt, to melt, to fuse metals: 'yong k'6 melted; 'yong ngang, to fuse silver.

A wound, a sore, an ulcer; sore, wounded; a sore head.

To rise, to dash, as the waves; to spread out, to extend, to display; to open, as the eyebrows; to elevate, as the voice; to scatter, to winnow; to stir up, to excite the feelings of one; to divulge, to report; to publish, to make famous; to bluster, to make a show of: 'ek, yong, low and high, as musical notes; 'hái pok, yong, p'6, no waves on the sea - all was peace (in Wan Wang's time); 'ing, yong, (like) a fluttering eagle - i.e. brave; 'p'ec yong, to publish; coll. 'yong t'iong, to spread abroad, to divulge; 'yong 'u, yong wi, to bluster, to assume an attitude of authority; 'chi p'ec yong sing, stop and call out a term on common placards; 'yong k'6 or 'yong e' pleased, delighted; 'yong yong taik, e' to obtain fully one's wish; coll. 'yong t'iong to spread a report, to tell everywhere.

Similar to the last: blown about by the wind; 'yong, whirled, driven, tossed; sailing along; winnowed: 'p'ec yong, to winnow grain; 'yong ngiong, loud, hasty words.

The sun rising; a clear bright sun; dry, serene, as weather; to dry in the
sun: yong kok, the place of rising, the orient.

Used in the names of the willow and some other trees: "yong sê" a sort of banian, ficus religiosus; com., "yong tin, the willow; "yong mui, a tree yielding a fruit like the abutus; "yong mui ch'iöng, a bungo; "yong te, the carambola, also called "yong 66, sheep's peach; "yong chiu ch'e "the Yangchou market-place"—a term applied to the 36 paper-shops, as burnt in the j'owo to rites.

Lofty and clear, manifest, splendid; the superior of the dual powers in nature, as heaven, the sun, day, male; matter in motion, the purer and more subtle parts of matter, from which were evolved spirits, gods, and the human soul; the superior of two things in contrast, as the north bank of a stream, the front, light; open, openly; the male member, virility, the 10th moon; to injure: "ching yong, pure, subtle; "yong yong, ornate, polished, as language; "heng yong, hamadryads; "ching yong, the spring; "sink yong, evening; com., "ting yong, the dual powers; "wui yong, the sun; "twang yong, the 5th of the 5th moon; "yong sê or yong kung, the world; yong 6k, the virile member; chaung yong, an aphrodisiac; yong ke' wong the male principle predominant, many men; hui yong, to revive, as when near death; kek, kew, hu' yong, to save life in extremity, as a cholera-medicine; yong sie' pok, "ying sie' seu" this world does not know the other world's affairs.

To fuse, to refine, to assay: to melt and refine, as wax. Read yong: to roast, to scorched, to warm or dry at the fire; opposite a fire; hot, blazing, fiery.

A final particle, an adverb denoting an affirmation and completion of the sense; a euphonic particle, giving emphasis to the previous word: also read yong, q.v.: "yong, is it done? is it already settled? "t'6, tieng yong, as it is in heaven.

Sometimes used for the next: to burn, to simmer; to assent to, to comply; used as a final particle, yes, truly, so, verily, certainly; as a disjunctive introducing another statement, but, then, if so then; used as the sign of adverbs: "choi yong, suddenly; "y6 pek, yong, not certainly so, probably not; "yong ya just so; com., "kwo yong, a kind of chimpanzee; truly, surely; "chêw yong, or chêw chêw yong yong, spontaneously, of course; chêw yong i yong, spontaneous, self-existent, undervised, as God; yong haiu afterwards, then.

To burn, to fire; to boil, to decoet: "yong sieu, to catch fire, to burn; a conflagration; "yong mi, chi kek, so imminent as to burn the eyebrows—very urgent or pressing; dangerous; com.,
kiēk, 'ch'ai yong têng, to hang festoons and light lamps, as on a god's birthday; coll. yong ê to smoulder; met., to waste away gradually; diminished, used up.

延
Yen.
To go far; protracted, prolonged; long, slow, dilatory; distant; to extend far, to spread, as a creeping plant; to advance, to enter; to reach, to arrive at; to call, to invite; spread out, arranged; to involve another: 'yong ti, slow; chiêng yong, to delay, to protract; 'yong ping, to invite guests; com., 'a yong, to put off, to procrastinate; 'yong ping 'tu, the Yenping department in Fookien.

延
Yen.
The limit of a piece of land, the border, the boundary; the path to a grave; paik, yong, the eight points of the compass, all around, everywhere.

延
Yen.
The watering of the mouth, saliva, the spittle; sometimes written for the coll. lang: yong mwak, froth, saliva. Read siêng as in 'i siêng' connected, succeeding; miêng siêng' water flowing.

箠
Yen.
A bamboo mat; a mat spread to eat on, as anciently done; a spread table; met. a feast, a banquet: 'yong sik, or yong yêng, a feast, an entertainment; 'sê ê yong, to spread a banquet; 'king yong, the hall where the Emperor meets the academicians; com., 'hi yong, the joyous feast—a phrase on wedding-cards.

件
Chien.
A binding, a trimming or facing, as on the collar or sleeves of a dress; to accord, to harmonize with something previously untailed; existing; intimacy, sympathy due to some hidden influence, as fate or providence, an affinity, a connection; union, marriage; a circumstance, a reason, a cause; for, because, since, therefore; to comply with; to climb: used for the coll. yong q. v.: 'îng yong, connected; to intrigue, to use bribery; 'yong mûk, kiu ngû, to climb a tree to catch a fish—a useless search; com., 'yong ko' or 'yong ing, a cause, a reason; 'yong ho, why? wherefore? 'yong iu, the source or originating cause; 'yong hông, natural affinity or connection; 'îng yong, marriage; 'liông yong tîng teng' happy unions are decreed by Heaven; 'tá yong, to subscribe for public purposes; 'hwa yong, to beg fees, as priests do; 'yong hông, 'chiêng, the affinity was shallow, as said when one of the married pair dies early.

件
Chien.
Read kiong in the dictionaries: a classifier of wide application, an article, an affair, a subject, a thing, a commodity, an article of dress, etc.; answers to a, an, one: com., 'yong so' the number of articles; coll., 'a siong sîoh, yong' one garment; 'chi sîoh, yong' this one; met. 'kî yong' only a few; yong' yong' tu ê can do everything.
Yong

To provide for, to support, to maintain, as one's parents: also read "yong, q. v.; "yong ch'ing, to support one's parents; "k'ing yong' to provide for; com., "hong' yong' to nourish, to provide, as for parents; "bo' yong' to report (resignation of office) to take care of one's parents.

A rule, a pattern; the form, shape, style, fashion; a way, a mode, a manner; met., a guide, an example: com., "yong' sek, the shape, the contour; mode, sample, pattern; "muo yong' a mode or pattern, an exemplar; "wong' sing yong' to change to a new fashion; coll., "chiong yong' how, in what manner? "chiong yong' ki, why? how? "sang nioh yong' what sort or manner? "bo, i yong' to imitate him; "n' chiong yong' not like things, shapeless, unsuitable; poor, mean, as said affectedly of presents.

A river in the south of Kansuh; agitated water, the motion of waves; waves, ripples; long, vast, extensive; deep: "you yong' roughened into waves; in the coll. to agitate or talk about, to expose, to make known; coll., "yong' kwei, separated by the motion of the water, as boats; "yong' hong, turbid or roiled by being disturbed; "yong' eineh ch'ing, cleared by being shaken, made to settle, as thin congee. The second read "yong, as in "kwong' yong, vast, as an expanse of water.

To yield, to give place to; to cede, to waive, as one's rights, in which senses the same as the next: also read "yong, q. v.

To give up, to waive, to recede, as from one's rights; to yield, to give place to; to prefer others to one's self; yielding, retiring, courteous, complaisant; humble, lowly; also to reprove, to repress: used for the coll. "uiong' q. v.; "ki'ing yong' humble; "bi' yong' retiring; "li yong' courteous, complaisant.

Read "yong and "siong in the dictionaries: to make offerings and pray in order to avert calamity, to deprive of evil: "yong' sing, to pray to one's star; com., "chie' yong' or "bo yong' to avert evil by offerings; "yong' chai, to deprecate calamity; "yong' tai' swoi' to sacrifice to the Chinese Cybele or Great Cycle.

To make liquor from boiled rice with yeast cakes, to brew wine or rice spirits; met., to breed trouble, to foment, as sedition: "yong' chiu, to distill spirits; "yong' sing tai' huo' to provoke great calamity, as by trivial intermeddling.

Read "yong; used in the coll. "pui, "ting for the coll. "yong; to put on a binding or border; to trim or ornament an edge, as with braid, or with thread or foil of gold, silver, or brass: "yong' sioh, "ki'ing, to trim an edge, to make an ornamental border.
**ADDITIONS.**

*Note.* This list is designed to introduce a few additional uses of characters, and some additional Romanized words and phrases. All the characters given in the list, except the two under sections (342) and (804), have appeared as leading characters in the body of the dictionary. The figures marked with an asterisk (*) indicate syllables that now appear for the first time.

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<tr>
<th>(2*)</th>
<th>Ch'ei. Read <em>ch'ai</em>; coll. <em>ch'ai</em>, as in <em>mu ch'ai</em>, a slave, a bondman.</th>
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<tr>
<td>(341)</td>
<td>Read <em>siew</em>; coll. <em>ch'eu</em>, as in <em>p'woi</em>; <em>mieng ch'eu</em>, a probe for testing sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>Ch'é. A coll. word: to miss, to fail to meet; <em>song ch'é</em>, to miss each other, as by taking different roads, or one coming after the other has left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>Chi. Used for the coll. <em>ch'i</em>; a numeral of skeins, and of small bunches, as of coarse paper, flowers, coiffe- cord, incense - sticks, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(46)</td>
<td>Ch'ë. A coll. word, as in <em>ng</em> ch'ë; <em>sêw</em> not much, a very little, a trifling amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(65)</td>
<td>Chu. <em>Chu</em>. A coll. word, as in <em>o</em> ch'ë, to have a clear perception of; <em>mê ch'ë</em>, not to know clearly or definitely.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (88)  | Ch'ien. Used in the coll. for an iron testing probe, called *tiek, ch'ieu; tong ch'ieu*, a probe for testing sugar. |
| (131) | Ch'ung. Used in the coll. as the numeral of *sheets*, blankets, etc.; *mieng sih, ch'ung*, one cotton comfortable. |
| (138) | Ch'ing. A coll. word: to wrench, to sprawl, as the foot or hand; *ka poak, ch'ung*, the foot sprained by a fall. |
| (207) | Hong. *Hong*. A coll. word, as in *waok, hong* the leg of a stocking; *kwo hong* the leg of a boot. |
| (208) | Hu. *Hu*. A coll. word: the sound of the wind; *Hung hu, hu kiew* the wind whistling. |
| (221) | Hwó. *Hwó*. Used in the coll. for rain, a gust, a shower: *tawng hwo* to rain, as in summer; a fall of rain, a shower; *hwo* *kaw tek*, a dripping of rain (from the eaves). |
ADDITIONS.

(227*) Ih: A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ih, wah, to mark, to make strokes; met., to write quickly; 'waiwai ih, wah, sioh, a, just scribble it off, as one says when waiting impatiently for a letter.

(231) Ka: Read kë; coll. ka, also spoken 'a, as in 'sioh, 'ka, 'chiën or sioh, 'a, 'chiën, one cash; 'lang' 'a, 'nëng, two persons.

(233) Ka: Read këk,; coll. kaik: to perceive, to observe, to be aware of: 'ng' kaik, or 'ng' chai kaik, not perceiving, not aware of; 'kiën' kaik, to perceive, to notice or take cognizance of.

(230) Kaik: Read chai; coll. kai: a second time, again, repeated: kai chë to do again, to repeat the act.

(240) Kaik: Read kiik,; coll. kaik: a numerative of skeins or knots, as of thread and vermicelli: 'miën' sioh, kaik, one knot of thread-vermicelli.

(243) Kak: A coll. word, as in ng¹ kak, 'këng, displeased, miffed; dissatisfied, unwilling; 'mô mëch, nûh, kak, 'këng, he is not very well pleased about it!

(255) Kiik: Used for the coll. in a met. sense, as in 'wak, kiik, the "checks" or outside pieces on the foot of a stocking.

(280) Kwa: A numerative of things that are strung or suspended, as beads, keys, fire-crackers, etc.

(290) Kwai: As in the coll. phrase, 'kwai tek, se' why, it is just so! what you say explains the matter!—about as 'hwa tek, se' q. v.

(292) Kwang: Used in the coll. as a numerative for one of a pair of things, as shoes, stockings, bracelets, etc.: the same as 'këng, q. v.: 'wak, sioh, 'ka, one stocking.

(1) 一個
(2) 二個
(3) 見
(4) 顧
(5) 麪
(6) 一
(7) 公
(8) 三相公
(9) 三
(10) 公
(11) 公
(12) 三相公
(13) 公
(14) 見
(15) 麪

(Chia.)
Used for the coll. k'o in the phrase 'sieu k'o to roast meat, as on a spit or iron bars.

Used in the coll. as a numerical of packages of paper, and of rolls or solid bunches, as of bedding, cloth, rope, etc.

A coll. word, as in 'sang pah, 'lai, the conical fruit of the pine tree, pine-cones.

Read 'ting; coll. liang, used as the numerical of mats, carpets, etc.: 'ch'ioh, 'sang liang, three pieces of matting.

As in the coll. phrase 'lik; loh, active and ready in doing, as work not properly in one's province; also means in good health, not ailing.

A coll. word, as in 'teng 'mai, to undervalue or disparage, as another's goods; to spoil the sale by disparaging remarks.

Read 'mang'; used for the coll. mang, as in 'ti, 'tiu mang, a spider's web; met, the thread-netting on the top of a sedan.

Used in coll. books for 'i mwoi k'o he has not yet gone.

Read 'na; used for the coll. niad, as in 'nor hvak, niad, 'ai, or 'nor niad, 'ai, no way of managing or compelling him to; no way of doing it! impossible!

Read toi; coll. noi as in 'mwan noi' everywhere; 'm0 noi 'chau, no place to run to, no way of escape.

A coll. word, probably a contraction of niad noi as in maiug noi k'o (or maiug nai k'o), delay going a little, don't go just yet.

'Ngia. A coll. corruption of 'ngia (eye), as in 'ngia ngia' (i.e. 'ngia ngia'), glasses for the eyes, spectacles.

In coll. books for o to have; to be, is, it is; has, have: 'o' aing to have a limit, limited; 'o' ch'iu amusing; 'o' tang, tong, is able, can.

A coll. word, as in 'chieng, to beg or tease for, to try to get the little that another has—a term used reprovingly or peevishly by the one importuned.

A coll. word: to boil slowly, to stew; to mix and stew, as remnants: 0 lang lang tioh, or 0 munk, munk, tioh, to boil soft, to stew all to pieces; 0 stioh, to, to huddle together, as children or gamblers.
ADDITIONS.

(607) **Pang.** A coll. word, as in "pang chi," a ring worn on the thumb; an archer's thumb-ring, made of bone.

(609) **Pauk.** Used for the coll. pauk, to fry quick and crisp or hard in oil, as a fowl, duck, piece of pork, etc.

(615) **Peng.** Read pieng; coll. peng, as in "twai peng, or "twai peng 'ch'iu," on the right hand or side; "sieu peng" or "sieu peng 'ch'iu," on the left hand.

(618) **Pi.** A coll. word, as in sioh, "pi ti" (or "ti"), a bunch, a cluster, as of grapes.

(630) **Pao.** Read po' ; coll. po': a litter, as of cubs, whelps, pigs, kittens, etc.

(636) **Pong.** Used in the coll. for a time or season, as in "chi pong," at this time; "u pong," next time, hereafter.

(702) **P'wo.** Used for the coll. p'wo a numerator of Chinese leagues: "sioh, p'wo" one league or ten 'ti.'

(742) **Sieu.** A coll. word, as in sioh, siew a while—the same as sioh, stik, ku, or sioh, k'ak, ku; "ting sioh, siew" wait a while.

(744) **Sing.** Also spoken ting: used as a numerator of idols and ancestral tablets: coll. "pu sak, sioh, sing," one idol.

(755) **Sok.** The name of a light-colored wood, burnt in idolatrous worship with the tang or sandal-wood; it is said to (ring 'hui') kindle the sandal-wood: coll. "tang sok, hiong, the tang and sok, incense-woods.

(770) **Swoi.** A coll. word: a channel made by a plow, a furrow: "la sioh, swoi" to plow a furrow.

(780) **Tai.** A coll. word: to cast away; used in the coll. for the death of a child, gone, dead!

(786) **Tau.** A coll. suffix, as in seng 'tau,' or seng 'tau sie' before, in front; a' 'tau, behind, after, in the rear.

(804) **Tie.** A coll. character, used for the interrogative tie as qualifying the following noun: which, what, whose; whoever, whatever; preceded by k'o, why, wherefore? "tie neng, what person? who? tie sioh, chih, which one? k'o tie' or k'o tie tai wherefore? why thus?

(822) **Tong.** Used in the coll. as a numerator of packages, as of 1000 sheets of incense-paper, several k'o or quires of paper, etc.

(876) **Chang.** Used in the coll. as a numerator for stalks of sugar-cane: "chih, sioh, t'iong" one stalk of sugar-cane.
With their sounds in the Foochow dialect, and one or more of their leading significations, as found in Kanghi’s Dictionary. The sign † marks the Radicals mostly used in combination; the contracted forms are always found in combination.

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<th>I STROKES</th>
<th>II STROKES</th>
<th>III STROKES</th>
<th>IV STROKES</th>
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### List of Radicals

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<tr>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Stroke Count</th>
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<tr>
<td>73. &quot;Wu.&quot; To speak</td>
<td>74. &quot;Ngwok.&quot; The moon</td>
<td>75. &quot;Muk.&quot; Wood</td>
</tr>
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### VII STROKES.

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<tr>
<th>147.</th>
<th>Kieng</th>
<th>To see</th>
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<td>148.</td>
<td>Kauk</td>
<td>A horn</td>
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<td>149.</td>
<td>Ngiong</td>
<td>Words</td>
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<td>150.</td>
<td>Kok</td>
<td>A valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>151.</td>
<td>Taiw</td>
<td>Pulse, beans</td>
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<td>152.</td>
<td>Ch'i</td>
<td>Swine</td>
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<td>153.</td>
<td>Chai</td>
<td>Reptiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>154.</td>
<td>Pwoi</td>
<td>Pearls, precious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155.</td>
<td>Chek</td>
<td>Flesh color, bright</td>
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<tr>
<td>156.</td>
<td>Cheu</td>
<td>To run</td>
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<tr>
<td>157.</td>
<td>Cheak</td>
<td>The foot</td>
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<td>158.</td>
<td>Sing</td>
<td>The body</td>
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<td>159.</td>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>A carriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>160.</td>
<td>Sing</td>
<td>Bitter</td>
</tr>
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<td>161.</td>
<td>Sing</td>
<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>162.</td>
<td>Ch'ikok</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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### VIII STROKES.

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<th>163.</th>
<th>Ek</th>
<th>A city</th>
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<td>164.</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>Ripe, spirits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165.</td>
<td>Pieng</td>
<td>To separate, to pull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166.</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>A mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IX STROKES.

| 167. | King | Metal, gold |
| 168. | Tiong | Long, old |
| 169. | Muong | A door |
| 170. | Pau | A mound, [placed on the left] |
| 171. | Tai | To extend to |
| 172. | Chhi | Fowls |
| 173. | Ŭ | Rain |
| 174. | Ching | Green, azure, dark |
| 175. | Hi | Not, wrong |

### X STROKES.

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<th>180.</th>
<th>Ing</th>
<th>Sound</th>
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<td>181.</td>
<td>Hiék</td>
<td>The head, a leaf</td>
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<tr>
<td>182.</td>
<td>Hung</td>
<td>Wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183.</td>
<td>Hii</td>
<td>To fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184.</td>
<td>Sık</td>
<td>To eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185.</td>
<td>Sii</td>
<td>The head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186.</td>
<td>Hiong</td>
<td>Incense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XI STROKES.

| 193. | Kaik | A tripod, urn |
| 194. | Kwi | A demon |

### XII STROKES.

| 200. | Ma | Hemp |

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<tr>
<th>201.</th>
<th>Wong</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
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<td>Sa</td>
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<td>203.</td>
<td>Haik</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<td>204.</td>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>To sew</td>
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### XIII STROKES.

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<th>Ming</th>
<th>A frog</th>
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<td>206.</td>
<td>Ting</td>
<td>A tripod, an</td>
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<td>207.</td>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>A drum</td>
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<tr>
<td>208.</td>
<td>Ch'n</td>
<td>A mouse, rat</td>
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### XIV STROKES.

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<th>209.</th>
<th>Pik</th>
<th>The nose</th>
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<tr>
<td>210.</td>
<td>Chá</td>
<td>Even, correct</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### XV STROKES.

| 211. | Ch'i | The teeth |

### XVI STROKES.

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<tr>
<th>212.</th>
<th>Lâng</th>
<th>A dragon</th>
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<td>213.</td>
<td>Kwi</td>
<td>A tortoise</td>
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### XVII STROKES.

| 214. | Yoh | A pipe, flute |
INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

In the following index the characters contained in this dictionary are distributed under their respective radicals, and are grouped according to the number of strokes they contain, characters having the same number of strokes being placed in one group. The figures immediately on the right of each character indicate the page of the dictionary on which it is found. The figure in brackets at the right of the radical indicates its number in the List of Radicals: the small figures on the extreme right in each column indicate the number of strokes in the group of characters immediately below.

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**Notes:**
1. The table lists characters and their page numbers, followed by the page number where the character is first mentioned.
2. The characters are listed in alphabetical order.
3. The table includes a mix of Chinese characters and their corresponding page numbers.
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**Note:** The page contains a list of Chinese characters with their corresponding page numbers, sorted alphabetically by character. This is a typical entry index found in Chinese dictionaries or reference books. The page numbers indicate where each character is discussed or used in the text.
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**Notes:**
- Characters are listed in descending order of frequency. Each character is followed by its page number(s) where it appears in the text.
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- The page numbers indicate the page numbers on which each character is located.
- The characters are listed in alphabetical order.
- The table includes a column for page numbers, indicating the page where each character's index is found.
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| 龍 | 530 |
The following corrections can be readily made by the student in the body of the dictionary with a Chinese pencil.

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ALPH. DICT. 152
Page 731, 1st col. the character in some of the copies erroneously printed

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CORRECTIONS.

Page 736, for 20, for "21, " read "
" 750, " 5, " " "
" 768, " 6, " " "
" 771, " 1, " " "
" 791, " 2, " " "
" 802, " 20, " " "
" 803, " 16, " " "
" 892, " 16, " " "

3. In the Index of Characters.

Page 1018, 1st col. under 181 insert 795
" 1st " insert 与 958 [under 3 strokes]
" 1st " 575 " 465
" 1038, 2d " insert 418 [under 11 strokes]
" 1043, 5th " under 571 insert 573
" 1056, 5th " for 852 read 825
" 1066, 3d " strike out 赈 312

4. In the Introduction.

Page xviii, last col. 15th line from the top of the Table, for p'ong read p'wong.

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